RUSSIA

For the picture of what is happening in Russia we must refer once again to that geographical factor called -- "the great Bend of the Don." The Nazi war machine now occupies the entire area within the large deep loop formed by the river. So what are the Hitler commanders doing? The Big Bend extends eastward, and has a north side and a south side. On the north side -- nothing. The Germans are simply holding along the river there, as is the case of the bitterly contested city of Voronezh still farther north. Above the great Bend of the Don there is nothing for the Nazis to go after -- nothing important. Their objectives are east and south. To the east lies allimportant Stalingrad and the River Volga. The Nazis are pushing in that direction, but it is not clear what has happened. The immediate Russian town at that easternmost part of the Don is a place called Kalach. The Germans claim to be beyond both northwest and south of Kalach. But it isn't clear whether they have

the Don and on, right there, would be an instant threat to Stalingrad and the Volga. To the south of the great bulge formed by the Don lies the Caucasus and oil -- and that's the area of the principal German advances -- as reported today. They have crossed the river and captured Rostov, and have pushed on south. They have bridged the Don at other places -- further along in the direction of the Stalingrad area. And there they have advanced -- driving into the Caucasus.

pessimistic -- stating that the Nazis are pressing on in huge force. Moscow states that they have brought up eleven new divisions, one-hundred-and-sixty-five thousand men -- from France -- Hitler throwing everything into the fight; and the Germans are landing behind the Russian lines by air -- landing tanks; and Moscow tells how big transport planes landed whippet tanks to the rear of the Soviet positions -- but these tanks were

knocked out by artillery fire, but the Germans continue
to throw in new material -- never mind the losses.

Moscow indicates that the enemy is moving in almost
irresistible force to the south of the great Bend of
the Don, and states that Marshal Timoshenko's forces
are in great danger.

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Today, a stern and ominous warning was addressed to Nazi Germany. It was spoken by British Air Marshal Sir A. T. Harris, in a broadcast from London. He told the Germans that their country will be scorched by bombing. The beating the German cities have already taken are only a beginning. "You have no chance," the British Air Marshal told the German people. "Soon we will be coming over every night, every day, rain, flood or snow - we and the Americans. That is our object, " he went on, "and we shall pursue it remorselessly, city by city."

He said the British and American bombers would smash the Nazi war centers, the armament factories, and he warned; - "Those people who work in these plants live close to them, and therefore we will hit your houses." He said there would be no end or let-up - city by city.) "Let the Nazis drag you down to disaster

with them if you will, " cried the British Air Marshal.

Then he told the Germans the way out. "It is up

to you to end the war-bombing. You can overthrow the

Nazis and make peace," he said.

We hear from Stockholm that the Nazis are moving entire industries to the eastern part of Germany - hoping to get them out of the range of bombing.

All this ties in with a series of articles that has been running in the NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM, - articles by Thomas L. Stokes, who states a powerful argument in favor of the theory of that Nazi Germany can be bombed out of the war, knocked out by continuous giant raids blasting German cities and war industries.

The bombing of Hamburg on Monday brought Nazi
retaliation in the form of a vengeance attack on
London and other British cities last night. The
Nazis lost heavily. Out of fifty planes in the raid,
eight were shot down, nearly one-sixth of them. Today

we hear that this was because of a new secret anti-aircraft gun, which cooperated with the R.A.F. night fighting planes in knocking bombers out of the sky.

British air activity today took the form of raids against Nazi-occupied France -- the R.A.F. making railroads their targets. They bombed railroad trains and disabled a number. American air units took part in the attacks, and one American pilot put two trains out of commission.

In the war of the Aleutians, our submarines have broken a rule - they violated one of the established principles of war. At least, it was supposed to be established. All the authorities were agreed that submarines do not attack destroyers. It was the other way around - destroyers attacked submarines. They are the principal and most dangerous enemy of the undersea craft. AXXXXXXXXXX A sub was supposed to shoot torpedoes at any other kind of warship - but not a destroyer. Let that speedy depth bombing craft alone - dive and duck. That was the rule. - and our submarines in the Aleutians have been violating it. They have been sinking Jap destroyers.

The story today tells how one American undersea boat went sneaking into the Jap controlled harbor at Kiska - and three destroyers were in there. Did our sub dive and duck when he spotted them? Not at all.

That American under-water boat proceeded to torpedo and sink the three enemy destroyers.

## SUPREME COURT APPEAL

There were no new developments today in that appeal of the eight Nazi saboteurs to the Supreme Court of the United States. Legal proceedings begin tomorrow -- with the highest tribunal of this land passing on one of the most important and dramatic cases that has ever come before it.

The appeal of the saboteur case to the Supreme Court is, I think, an action that should excite the pride of Americans. In the first place, it shows that this nation is scrupulously careful of the legal rights even of enemy spies and saboteurs who, in the rules of war accepted everywhere, are subject to the extreme penalty. In Axis countries, for example, there would be a swift and summary court martial and prompt execution. So the appeal to the Supreme Court at the same time indicates how conscientious this country is about the structure of civil rights under which we live and enjoy freedom. TI think it will be x of national benefit to have a constitutional definition of the status of military EXMINEX commissions, the kind of court convened by the President for the trial of the saboteurs.

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and it is characteristic of our kind of government to have the Supreme Court define their place and powers under the Constitution.

Today, wanting some enlightenment of the constitutional aspects, Featled a noted authority -Professor Edward Samuel Corwin of Princeton. explained to me the legal distinction between the two saboteurs who are citizens, and the six who are alients. The two citizens have constitutional rights. The others, as enemy aliens in time of war, have none. The two citizens, as traitors to the country to which they swore allegiance, could be tried for treason - that would be under civil law. But they can also be tried as spies under military law. The six aliens, not liable to trial for treason, can likewise be classified as spies.

That puts all right of the saboteurs in the same category-

facing military law.

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Professor Corwin, as an authority on the Constitution, raised the following interesting point. The case is taken to the Supreme Court for a decision on whether or not the military EMMINE commission appointed by the President has proper jurisdiction, the right legal status. Professor Corwin points out that the Supreme Court is a body to which you appeal from the decision of other courts. That is the usual way. Save in rare exceptions, you don't go to the Supreme Court with an original case - a case that has not been in another court. Tso, the question is this: - is the saboteur affair being taken to the Supreme Court as an original case? Or - as an appeal from the military commission? If it is an appeal from the military commission, would that not recognize the commission as a court? Professor Corwin thinks that the highest tribunal may consider the case as an appeal from the

military commission, and then pass on the jurisdiction and status of the commission - from which the case was appealed.

I cite these abstract legal reasonings as a further instance of the heartening fact that our country extends the full process of its constitutional law to everyone, and all, - even those traitors and enemy saboteurs. And furthermore - all scrupulous care is observed to make sure the structure of our civil rights under our Constitution is preserved.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation says it has had all kinds of tips concerning the three Nazi saboteurs - Walter Kappe, Rheinhold Rudolph Barth and Joseph Schmidt. The F.B.I. asked the public to be on the lookout for them, and the public has given plenty of response. Hundreds of people have reported various suspects, but these tips are all an illusion. The F.B.I. does not believe the three saboteurs have arrived on our shores as yet - they have been merely ordered over here by the Nazi Gestapo.

However, many of the tips turned in by the public are highly useful. "We have received a great deal of important information about the three men," stated an F.B.I. official today. He added that the information comes from people who knew the three saboteurs when they lived on this side of the ocean.

A mistaken theory was explosted in the Senate today -- the idea that a large part of the cost of the war could be paid by limiting incomes to twenty-five - Uncle Sam taloning the rest. thousand dollars a year Senator Vandenberg said that he had asked the Treasury about that, and got a disillusioning reply. He says the Treasury told him what would happen if every individual income in the United States were cut down to twenty-five thousand dollars. - with the new high tax rates being still applied. The Government would get an extra six-hundredand-sixty million dollars, and that would be enough to finance our part in the war for just four days and ten hours.

Today eight government agencies came out in favor of a forty-eight hour week. These agencies, headed by the War and Navy Departments, described the fortyeight hour week in these words: - "The best schedule for sustained efficiency." The xxxx joint recommendation argues that, while a forty-hour week is generally accepted in peacetime, longer hours are needed for war production. It is emphasized that the forty-eight hour recommendation does not contradict the labor law provision requiring time and a half for work in excess of forty hours a week.

The Secretary of Agriculture stated today that civilian consumers may have to adjust their diet of meat to fit the situation created by the foodstuff requirements of the armed forces. Secretary Wickard told a press conference that the Army and Navy are buying up great quantities of beef cattle, and this is forcing up the price of beef -- that is, livestock on the hoof.

The President today made the comment that at least one-war-time shortage is being brought home to the American people -- the meat shortage.

Word from Washington indicates that we are not going to have a golden Statue of Liberty. The suggestion that we would have one was propounded by a leader of the British Labor Party, who was formerly a member of the London Cabinet - Arthur Greenwood. He argued that the United States had most of the world's gold, and always would have. So, he said, we might as well use it to make a new Statue of Liberty - even bigger than the present giant Miss Liberty standing at the entrance of New York So the vision was raised; harbor, one of solid gold, gleaming and flashing in the sunlight. British Arthur Greenwood said this would indicate, in his words -"that we no longer worship the golden calf? In other words, beat your golden calf into a Statue of Liberty - which would seem to have some sort of political meaning - if you can figure it out. Mor was he being sarcastic. He was the value of the value of the proposal was taken to the big boss of

America's gold - the Secretary of the Treasury, And he Said he: "That's silly!"

In the history of the law, you will find many a strange reason given by a prisoner in asking for leniency. For example, there is the old chestnut about the murderer who killed his father and mother, and then begged for mercy because he was an orphan. Today, we have a novelty along this line - in the case of a man convicted of forgery in New York. He asked the judge to go easy with him. And the reason he gave was this:-His family has a record of living long lives, and he wants to do his bit in maintaining the standard of longevity. An extended prison sentence might shorten his life - so wouldn't the judge kindly give him a short term.

Adolph Friedman cited the fact that his father died at ninety-three, his mother at eighty-eight, and his three sisters are eighty-one, seventy-six and seventy-three respectively. He has a brother of



eightyseven and another of seventy. Adolph himself is the baby of the family, a mere sixty-eight -- and his relatives expect him to go on for many nears more. His police record goes back to Nineteen Nineteen.

But he doesnot want to disgrace his family by not living long enough. For prison would shame his relatives by reducing his longevity.

And now lest this broadcast reduce your longevity, here's that ever-youthful tonic -- Hugh James.