L. J. Sunoco. Wed., Sept. 22, 1943.

A war bulletin from Moscow states: "Our forces can sixi already see the steeples of the churches at Kiev". And that has a reminiscent sound of the old Russia, which spoke reverently of Kiev as a city of churches - ancient edifices dating back to the time when the present capital of the Ukraine was the dominating metropolis of Russia.

of the city. They are closing around Kiev with a pincers movement.

The mm tone of Moscow dispatches would suggest that the capture

of Kiev may not long be delayed.

nah pah

And Russian troops today seized Anapa, a port on the Black Sea - away down in the south where the Germans still hang on to a small remnant of the territory they seized in the Caucasus. Anapa was the last harbor that the Germans retained for an escape, and now it looks as if they might have difficulty in getting out of their bridgehear bridgehead in the Caucasus. The capture of Anapa produced today a lively contradiction. Berlin announced it first, saying they had evacuated the place. "Our troops", said the Berlin dispatch, "let the Soviets enter the harbor town of Anapa". The Russian announcement later on put

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it this way: "Our troops, after minks stubborn fighting, captured the town and port of Anapa".

The battle picture in Italy gives us two elements tonight.

One - General Clark's Fifth Army driving inland from Salerno.

This allied force is fighting and thrusting for an advance eastward that might sweep around Naples. The Fifth Army announces the capture of three towns of strategic situation.

Element number two is the British Eighth Army which has seized the key city of Potenza. That city is so significant for rail and highway transportation that it is described as the nerve center of mante southern Italy. Potenza is about half way between the east and west shores of Italy, and so we see the Eighth Army driving up the middle of the peninsula - that same Eighth Army about which we had no word last night, and could only wonder. The Germans in front of General Montgomery's troops seem to be pulling out rapidly, retreating northward - as the Eighth Army advance threatens to flank the whole German position am around Naples.

With the capture of Potenza, we have a near little adventure thriller. The seizure of the important city is to be credited largely to a single Exits British patrol, which went

out on a breath-taking expedition. This patrol stowed away on an Italian train, and in secrecy and concealment rode to within a few miles of the big railroad center. The patrol hopped off the train, and hid in the hills overlooking Potenza. There they kept a watch for four days, and checked on the movements of German troops. They sent back constant raid radio reports, and finally flashed the decisive message - that things were ripe for Eighth Army troops to thrust forward and seize the city.

At Naples, the picture is grim and ugly. Naples looks
like a smoking volcano - as seen from distant view points held
by the Allies. The Germans are carrying out mid extensive
demolitions, destroying things with explosions and fire. And
they are described as being on a broatel rampage of pillage,
looting arson and general ruin.

brutality, according to reports that filter out. One such

Pepert comes from an Italian Naval officer who got away in a boat

and rowed twenty-five miles to the island of Capri, which the

He declared that the Nazis in Naples

were inflicting savage punishments on the Italians for the most

minor infractions of German rules. They whip and flog people for mere traffic violations. And the naval officer said he had seen as many as fifty people rounded up and shot for what to he called "meager pretexts".

The Nazi orgy of destruction at Naples is taken to be a sign that the Germans are making ready to abandon the city - when the threat imposed by the allied advance comes too near. They are putting up rear guard actions, leaving parties to fight stake stubbornly and delay the Fifth Army drive as much as possible.

landed to direct the operations of the strangely assorted army of French, African colonials, Corsicans and Italian troops. These are driving hordes of Nazis in retreat up the/coast of the island, the Germans heading for the port of Bastia. It looks as if they want to get to that harbor for evacuation over water to the Italian mainland. However, it is not clear how imminent a Nazi abandonment of Corsica may be.

For the first time we have a full and official story
of the strange affair of Rudolf Hess - the Nazi big shot me who
made that fantastic flight to Britain two years ago. The account
was given formally today to the London House of Commons, given by
Foreign Wikks Secretary Anthony Eden.

Scotland, with the arch Nazi rm demanding an interview with the Duke of Hamilton. The Foreign Secretary related how the Duke was sent to see Hess, who told him: "I am on a mission of humanity The Fuehrer does not want to defeat England, and he wants to stop fighting", said Hess.

One singular thing is this: IIm In Hess's pockets was found a visiting card of Dr. Carl Haushofer, and Hess stated that Haushofer had told him that the Duke of Hamilton was a Britisher who would understand Hess's views about peace. The identity of this Dr. Hausofer is beguiling. Apparently he is the German geographer who founded the school of Geo-politics, the theories of which have played an important part it in Nazi ideology. The German mystifications about Lebensraum were devised by the pseudo-science of geo-politics. It isn't clear to what extent

Haushofer, the geo-politician, figured in the affair of Hess.

Anthony Eden merely stated that a Haushofer visiting card was found in one of Hess's pockets, and that Hess said the geo-politician had referred him to the Duke of Hamilton.

Hess had a definite and detailed purpose. He came with terms of peace. He insisted that the flight with to Scotland was his own idea, that Hitler knew nothing about it. Nevertheless, we are given the impression that the conditions presented were Hitler's own terms. Hess gave the peace proposals verbally, and then wrote them out.

The more interesting points are the following: - Mazi

Germany would be given a free hand in Europe. Great Britain,

be given a free hand in the British Empire, with the proviso

that the former German colonies must be returned.

Germany would make certain demands on Soviet Russia,

demands that must be satisfied either by negotiation or war.

Hess declared, however, that Hitler as had no intention of attacking the Soviets. Hess was emphatic about that.

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Russia in June, the next month.

The most impudent of the terms was this: Hess declared that the British max must throw out the Churchill government.

He said Germany would only make the peace he offered with another cabinet in London - Churchill must go.

You can imagine how the set of terms looked to the Cabinet in London, the government headed by the man with the cigar. But hess was from fantastic enough to be quite serious in thinking that he might get his proposals accepted - and bring about the overthrow of the Churchill regime.

when the British were under the bombs. Russia was max not yet in the war, and things were going badly - with Britain alone. Hess declared that Hitler did not want to obliterate the British empire, but that if London refused to accept the terms that Hess brought, it would be the Fuehrer's duty to destroy England. How silly that sounds now.

Anthony Eden added today that Hess was held as a prisoner of war, and will continue to be held as such.

We have a war prognostication from an interesting personality - the Duke of Windsor. The thinks the conflict will end suddenly - surprisingly. He says: "I think the war will end warped unexpectedly, as the other crises have be come with equal unexpectedness".

The former Edward the Eighth, with his American born Duchess, is in Boston, on a visit. He had a news conference there, and pointed to the previous World War as a possibly analogy. He recalled that French Marshal Petain, then the Hero of Verdun, stated officially that the Allies would not be able to strike a decisive blow at the Kaiser's Germany until Mineteen Nineteen, whereas Germany collapsed internally in Mineteen Eighteen. And so the Duke thinks that this war states too may have a surprise ending.

In Washington it was disclosed today that Ordnance

wife experts of the United States Army have been studying reports

about the German secret weapon described by Prime Minister Winston

Churchill yesterday - that glider bomb. They say the Germans

have been trying to use it against our Flying Fortresses, as well

as against British ships - as mentioned by Churchill.

as looking something like a duck. It is not very large, about a yard long, and has wings shaped something like those of a guixt gull. With its rocket propulsion, the glider bomb gets up a speed of more than five hundred miles an hour. It is aunched from a plane usually about a half a mile from the target.

Churchill yesterday stated that the contraption was controlled by the plane that launched it, guided to the target - presumably by radio. But, the Ordnance experts in Washington doubt that it is radio - controlled. They say it is too small, and probably went wouldn't have room enough to carry its heavy charge of explosives - and radio guiding devices in addition.

Also, the way the glider bomb speeds the toward its target does not give any suggestion of radio control. They think that

it is aimed by the attacking plane, aimed by such elements as the speed of the bomb, speed of the target, and the angle of the glider.

The German secret weapon is believed to be the first of its kind. The Russians are reported to be using a rocket type of bomb, and we have our own famous bazooka - the projector of which is a rocket. What seems to be new about the German rocket is the glider principle, the wings which make the thing look like a duck.

In the Third War Loan Drive, personages of every sort are adding their voices to the chorus - buy bonds. And today a voice from Moscow was heard - Stalin. The Soviet War instants

Leader broke precedents, in sending a message to a big bond rally in Washington. His appeal was read by the Chairman of the Soviet purchasing commission, and it gave a handsome acknowledgement of American aid to the Soviets.

"The Red Army", says Marshal Stalin, "is successfully employing pm planes, tanks, guns and other munitions and equipment which it received from the Aldeet United States and Great Britain".

And he adds: "Our American friends who are participating in the manufacture of supplies and provisions are rendering great support in the fight with our common enemy".

In other words, Stalin sounds the slogan Back The

From Washington we have a survey which shows that wartime America is thrifty America. In The vast hosts of
armament workers are saving a surprising part of their flood
of earnings. They are not blowing in their good wages, the
way war workers did in Nineteen Seventeen-Eighteen, when
shippard markers riveters liked to go on the job wearing fifteen
dollar silk shirts.

The Washington survey says it in figures - showing that last year personal savings in this country amounted to the stupendous total of twenty-seven billion dollars. And the personal savings of this year are expected to reach a total of Forty-five Billion; Which is the more impressive when you consider that in Nineteen Thirty-two the total national income was forty-five billion dollars.

Some reasons for all this national thrift are given by
Director of Survey Director B. Earl Puckett. He says that people
are saving because they remember those lean and impoverished
years of the depression. And the war workers are aware that
there is likely to be a slump in employment when this present global
conflict ends. They are last looking ahead to this, putting away

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money to tide them over -- preparing for the rainy day. In addition, there are shortages and rationing - fewer things to spend money on.

Today in Washington, Bernard Baruch testified before
the congressional committee which is considering the bill to defer
the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers. He supported the
chiefs of the Army and Navy. Previously, both Chief-of-Staff
General Marshall and Commander Admiral King had strongly opposed
the bill to delay the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers. They
said it would cause the curtailment of the offensives that had
been planned - offensives for which more men are needed.

The Baruch attitude is this:- Congress should either give General Marshall complete support, or remove him from his post. He put it in these words: "If George Marshall says a specified force is required by our strategical planning, give him what he wants. If you don't then throw him out.

No cheese-paringa. No trading down", exclaimed Baruch. "give him what he wants".

Here's the latest about General Marshall. Congressman Snyder of the House Military Appropriations sub-committee, reveals the source of the suggestion that our present Chief-of-staff be given global command of all British-American forces. The idea was first propounded at the Casablanca Conference last January - that meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in North Africa. And the proposal was made by the British. It was Churchill who put forward the proposition that General Marshall be given the worldwide British-markathan American command - making him a super-General.

This is in sharp conflict with rumors that General
Marshall has not been getting along any too well with British
military leaders, has had disagreements with them, and that the
British want him removed from his post as Chief-of-Staff of
the United States Army.

and now Hugh.