The Germans are making moves to strengthen their position against a possible invasion attempt by the United Nations.

Today they placed the most rigid restrictions on the population along the French coast. The stretch of shore nearest to England has been proclaimed - "a forbidden zone", It is under to complete control of the German military authorities. In this way they hope to control espionage and sabotage, in the event of the invasion.

46

This news comes from Vichy, while London has word the Nazis have ordered anti-invasion maneuvres all along the line from northern Norway to Spain. These maneuvres are to be held in the next ten days -- signs of Nazi nervousness about a possible drive for a xxxxx second front.

Moscow reports that at Stalingrad the Germans are losing men faster than reserves can be brought up. The Red Army defenders are said to be inflicting casualties up to seventy percent of some of the enemy regiments -- losses so grat that reserves can't be moved up fast enough to replace them.

The strategy of the battle now is that Soviet forces are striking at both the north and south sides of the wedge that has been thrust right into Stalingrad. And they remaking some gains. These, continuing, would threaten to cut off the assailants in the city.

The Germans on their part are trying to smash into

*** the heart of Stalingrad from the northwest. At that point

a broad avenue leads to the middle of the city. The *** ENDAY.**

enemy is relying largely on a tremendous artillery bombardment.

Moscow states that in one street alone three thousand German

shells fell and burst in a single day -- and hundreds of mines

were hurled. This immense artillery bombardment is bringing

the thirty-nine day attack on Stalingrad to its most critical phase.

newspaper of Communist youth states the German planes in the Caucasus are dropping slabs of thermite -- tremendous heat producing stuff. These thermite slabs burn up everything over a large radius, metal melts, and stone is dissolved. The hair of Soviet soldiers burns and their rigles grow red hot. They say the thermite slabs produce a temperature of fifteen hundred degrees as far as ten year yards away.

a convoy proceeds to Soviet Russia. British officials today referred back to the last big convoy engagement, the one a couple of weeks ago. They disclosed that the fleet of cargo vessels suffered, in their own words -- "heavy losses".

And they think that the next convoy to go through will face an even harder fight.

48

They base their reasoning on the change of season. The arctic nights are becoming longer -- much more darkness than day. This will impede the operation of the Nazis Air Force, which played the leading role in the previous fight. But, on the other hand, the greater length of darkness will help the German Sea Forces. They'll be able to operate better in the Arctic Night. And it is known that the Hitler Commanders have their big battleship the Tirpitz, posted in one of the northernmost ports of Norway -- ready to sally out against the next convoy bound for Russia. All of which inclines xxx British Officials to a pessimistic view about the hazards of sending supplies to the Soviets.

Away up in the chilly and foggy Aleutian Islands, our air forces have smashed the Japs in a two waxx day offensive. This, is stated today by a Navy bulletin which tells of the doing of Army planes.

It is now disclosed that our sky fighters in the Aleutians are using huge four motored Liberator bombers, and these are among the most powerful of bombing, blasting air units. The Liberators were foremost in the two-day offensive.

and sustained action. On September twenty-seventh our bombers
hit the enemy at Kiska, smashing ships and shore it installations.
One Zero fighter was shot down and all our planes returned.

On the same day three Army bombers blasted a Japanese transport near the Island of Attu. The transport was damaged.

was a lively air fight. Our bombers were escorted by pursuit craft and a squadron of Zeros went up to repel the attack.

Five of the enemy fighters were shot down. We lost one pursuit plane. The result of the bombing was that a Jap transport and

submarine were damaged and probably sunk.

That afternoon the Army bombers delivered another attack in the same sector. Northwest of Kiska they smacked a Japanese supply ship, and damaged it badly.

This account of brisk action in northern waters was accompanied by another Navy bulletin -- telling of events somewhere across the Pacific, not far from Japan. Over there our submarines are continuing their destructive work and have sunk five more Japanese ships -- and there probably sank two others.

One of the enemy craft sent to the bottom was a large sea planetender. Another was a big passenger vessel used as a supply ship. The others torpedoed were cargo ships.

All of which add to the great record made by our submarines. They have wan now hit a total of a hundred and fifteen enemy ships — seventy-four sunk, nineteen probably sunk and twenty-two damaged. And that's punching the Jap where it hurts plenty — our undersea boats raiding the enemy's long and vulnerable supply line.

AMERICAN BOMBERS

In Europe the American bombers hit the Nazis again today. Formations of our big war planes, escorted by fighters, flew across the Channel and bombed German positions in northern France.

We have some advanced word about a report that is to be made concerning American war planes. The Military Affirms

Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has been making a study of the way our planes stack up against those of the enemy.

For example, a comparison of our fighters with the Jap Zeros.

They say the report will disclose that our planes

- what we've heard before -

are not as maneuverable as the Zeros; That's because they are

Buttlist

more heavily armed and armored. Our planes can outshoot the

Leand. Ale

when Zeros, and take more punishment. They're faster on flying

straight away -- when speeding traix level. But the Zeros,

more lightly armed and armored, can climb better. In other words our ships can fly away from the enemy craft, but ## can't catch them in a climb.

They say the gist of the report will be that by small and large our planes can fight it out with the enemy everywhere on equal terms. And the Committee takes the attitude that the real proof of a fighting plane is in the fighting. Whatever the various performance records may be, it is the way the plane that counts. For instance shows up in air battle, and in the southwestern Pacific our sky

fighters have shot down the Japs at a ratio of four to one.

They lose four to every one that we lose.

of which most of us will surmise. What's the toughest plane

The answer is the U.S.

in the world to shoot down? The Army Flying Fortress. That

type of sky monster is so well armored and so heavily gunned
that it's more immune from enemy attack than any other plane
in existence.

The previous record was announced today - Australia to the Pacific Coast. Time was when ocean flights were headline news, but now they are a commonplace of war. However, it is worthy of note -- when a plane flies from Brisbane, Australia to San Francisco in thirty-five hours and fifty-three minutes.

The previous record was thirty-six hours and ten minutes.

53

The speedy trip across the Pacific was made by the Commander of the United States Air Forces, Lieutenant General Who Arnold, has been on a mighty fast tour of the Pacific war zone -- Pearl Harbor, Australia. He returned in a four-motored Consolidated -- a transport version of the Consolidated bomber.

And, upon landing in Washington this afternoon, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal -- in recognition of the record breaking flight.

General Arnold brings back a great report about the work of the America Air Forces against the in Japs. He said that in August our fighter planes shot down five Jap Zeros for every one that we lost.

The Senate today received the biggest tax bill in the history of this nation. The finance Committee has completed its work on the war measure to raise between seven and eight billion dollars of tax taxation, and has sent the giant program to the Senate floor for consideration.

54

The two Houses of Congress agreed today on their anti-Inflation bill. Each had its own version, and the difference we between the two was debated in a conference. The bill finally adopted was very close to the one passed by the Senate. Some minor changes, but the general idea is the same -- authorizing the President to restrict wages and farm prices, put a ceiling on them.

No change was whatever was made in that much-debated provision in the Senate bill -- about farm labor costs. The House agreed to the Senate version, which directs the President to take farm labor costs into consideration when he puts a ceiling on farm prices.

ADD INFLATION

The latest is -- that the Lower House has just okayed the bill. The vote was two hundred and fifty-seven to twenty-two. And now all that remains is for the Senate to take similar action, and send the measure to the White House for the Presidential signature.

We have a report on war bond sales for last month,

September. Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau uses the

words — "outstanding success". He stated today that during

September more than eight hundred and thirty-eight million

dollars worth of war securities were sold; and that exceeded

the quota by more than sixty-three million dollars.

He explained the boost in bond sales by saying that more than two hundred and sixty-five million dollars of it came from workers who have set aside a percentage of their wages.

Nineteen and a half million employees devoted eight percent of their payrolls to the purchase of bonds - and this was an increase of a million workers and forty million dollars over the previous month.

The Secretary Morgenthau also gave special credit to the motion picture industry which has been launching those big bond selling drives.

Nomore whiskey is to be manufactured in the United States. Today the War Production Board ordered all production of whiskey stopped. The order is effective on October Eighth, after which date not a drop of rye or bourbon will be distilled.

In the industries of war; alcohol plays a highly important part. It is used as a solvent -- also in the production of smokeless powder. And alcohol is one source of butadiene which is the principal ingredient of synthetic rubber.

Well -- now that the manufacture of whiskey is to be stopped entirely, how much have we on hand?

Officials in Washington give us this estimate:

A three and one-half year supply, enough whiskey to last that long -- three and a half years.

The nation's Rubber Administrator today asked that publicity be given to a five-point message on rubber conservation.

Administrator William M. Jeffers urges that automobile drivers observe these five rules:-

- 1. Drive only when absolutely necessary.
- 2. Keep under thirty-five miles an hour.
- 3. Keep your tires properly inflated.
- 4. Have your tires inspected regularly.
- 5. Share your car with others.

Do Let's make these five points as widely known as possible -- and let's observe them.

57

Wended Willkie had one other thing to say, or rather he declined to say anything. This -- about a second front.

In Moscow, President Roosevelt's Emissary vigorously echoed the Soviet demand for a British and American invasion of Nazi Europe. This kicked up a good deal of controversy.

Today, in Chungking, Willkie said: "There will be no more talks on the second front".

Wendell Willkie is getting a great reception at Chungking, capital of Nationalist China -- with the Japs trying to figure out ways to spoil the celebration. Chinese fighter planes kxx have been patrolling the sky far and wide, on the lookout for enemy aircraft that might try to bomb President Roosevelt's envoy.

The Japs, likewise, had an idea of shooting down the plane by which Willkie arrived at Chungking. Chinese informants told their visitor today that for three days Jap observation planes had scouted the sky -- looking for him. "I am flattered by this attention", said Willkie.

And today he revealed a blunder made by those other enemies of ours -- the Nazis. This happened when Willkie was on his way to Moscow, and stopped off in Egypt. He had an appointment with King Farouk, and the Nazis used this to give an example of how much they knew -- the amount of inside information they had from Egypt. "The German radio", said Willkie today, "broadcast the complete story of my interview

with the King. It was correct," he added, "except for one thing.

It was broadcast than two days before I saw the King". It happened that Willkie was two days late for the appointment, but the Nazis did not know about that. So they invented an elaborate account of the interview -- but timed it all wrong.

and of I'm going to time this broadcast right I'd better turn the miles over to Hugh, after first say say 2-l-u-t-mon.