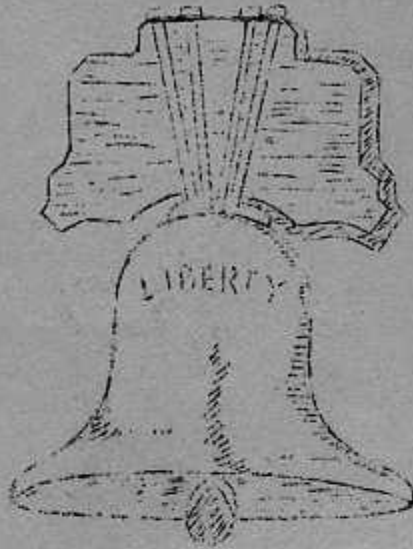


THE PHILADELPHIAN



RADIO PRESS NEWS

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TU ESDAY

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INVASION SPECIAL

LONDON:

(June 6th) Allied Expeditionary Forces stormed ashore on the north coast of France today and were reported officially making progress inland, covered by the pulverizing fire of thousands of planes and hundreds of Naval guns from one of the greatest armadas of all time and paced by airborne troops which dropped in force behind the enemy's coastal defenses.

Prime Minister Churchill, in a second report to the House of Commons, said tonight:

"I can state that these operation is proceeding in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Many dangers and difficulties which this time last night appeared extremely formidable are behind us. The passage of the sea had been made with far less loss than we apprehended.

"The resistance of the enemy's batteries had been greatly weakend by the bombing of our air force and the superior bombarding of our ships quickly reduce their fire to dimensions which did not affect the problem.

***The landings along the whole front have been effective and the troops have penetrated in some cases seven

(Continued from page one)

~~the initial blows had been struck successfully and that at least~~
in considerable measure the Allied Command had achieved tactical supremacy. Neither German air nor naval resistance appeared to have been as formidable as had been expected.

The precise locations of the landings were not immediately disclosed but Allied reports places the vanguards in the estuary of the Seine in a position to threaten the ports of Cherbourg and Le Havre.

But headquarters reflected conservatively also, emphasizing that the Germans yet are to spring their mobile armies fully into action and that a week may elapse before the full grudge of the battle on the European mainland develops.

Churchill spoke in Commons after a visit to the headquarters of General Dwight D. Eisenhower with King George VI. He described the assault of the airborne Allied troops as an outstanding feat, "On a scale far larger than anything there had been so far in the world. These landings took place with extremely little loss and great accuracy," he said.

The Prime Minister also disclosed that these troops delivered onto the battlefield by air transport, glider and parachute, had captured several bridges before the Germans could blow them up to block our progress and announced, "There is even fighting proceeding in the town of Caen."

Caen is roughly nine miles inland from the Channel coast bases of the Cherbourg Peninsula between the ports of Cherbourg and Le Havre.

~~The momentous issues were emphasized in these~~
brief sentences:

General Eisenhower--"We will accept nothing less than full victory."

German Marshal Goering, Chief of the enemy's air forces--"The invasion must be fought off even if it means the death of the Luftwaffe."

All Allied sources agreed that the landings were going according to plan and there was news here tonight to make the Allied Nations exultant:

FOUR thousand ships and thousands of smaller landing craft had headed across the channel, to brave German defenses which the enemy had four years to prepare, and Naval losses so far were small, "Very, very small." Allied losses were declared to be smaller in every bracket than had been counted upon in advance.

It was the German's in advance, who had hinted of, "Secret weapons", but it was the British Ministry of supply which disclosed that many secret weapons--Allied secret weapons--were used for the first time by the United Nations expeditionary Army.

Although choppy water and overcast skies handicapped the landing forces somewhat, the thorough work of air and sea armadas pulverized the enemy's first line defenses under a steady barrage of steel and explosives paved a path of fire for the landing forces.

American warships, particularly one battleship,

(Continued from page two)

Relay after relay of heavy and medium bombers, fighters and fighter bombers roared over the German line and were estimated to have dumped ten thousand tons of bombs on the German positions within the first eight hours. Eleven thousand planes were standing in Britain ready to support the assault and in many of the air attacks the Allied went aloft a thousand at a time.

Airborne troops were said to have carried the blunt of the early battle, opposed chiefly by Nazi small arms fire.

A headquarters officer said the thousands of highly trained troops which were sent down deep behind the enemy lines through the rainy, stormy night carried out their, "Very large scale," operation with great precision. It was a fine job--a very fine job indeed".

The underground in France had been alerted and today General Wilhelm Hanssen, commander in chief of the Norwegian underground, broadcast an order from London to all organized fighting troops inside Norway to be "Prepared to take part in the great settlement."

In mid-morning, the German radio announced that Lt. General Kurt Dietmar had postponed to Wednesday his weekly military talk.

Washington observers noted that Dietmar, leading German military commentator, never lacked an answer and had hardly ever missed a talk. They bracketed Dietmar's military talks with Goebbels' on politics and said the postponement was significant as an indication that the Nazi propaganda machine may not yet have been able to adjust itself to the new developments.

AERIAL BULLETIN: LONDON:

(June 6th) An announcement from the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force today said Allied air craft supporting the landing operations on the channel coast have been incessantly hammering German defenses and covering Allied troops and Naval forces. Enemy air opposition, the announcement said, "Had so far been slight."

Text of announcement follows:

"After a night of heavy air bombardment, incessant attacks against the invasion coast and effective cover for our troops and naval forces were maintained throughout the morning.

"Air attacks began shortly before midnight when well over one thousand heavy bombers of the RAF bomber command opened up on German coastal defenses. During the night troop carriers and gliders of the Ninth USAAF and the RAF flew paratroops and airborne infantry into the zone of operations while light bombers of the Second Tactical Air Force attacked roads and railway junctions and bridges.

"At daybreak more than one thousand heavy bombers of the Eighth USAAF and waves of Ninth USAAF medium bombers took up the air bombardment of gun emplacements and defenses in support of the landing of landing operations.

"Fighter bombers have made repeated attacks

(Continued from page three)

supporting the heavy bombers and covering land and sea operations."

The British Air Ministry had announced that "Well over" one thousand RAF Lancaster and Halifaxes had dropped over 5,000 tons of explosives on ten enemy gun emplacements along the French coast.

The Air Ministry announced earlier that RAF bomber in a preparing thrust had attacked the northwest German railway center of Osnabruck with out loss.

Later in the afternoon, the International News Service said, German fighter planes began offering opposition. Returning pilots reported numerous dogfights between Allied Typhoons and German Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfes.

One Allied aerial photographer, one of the highly trained observers who have photographed every inch of the northern French coast from their picture-shooting planes, gave this picture of the scene below:

"I don't know whether the enemy was surprised or not but we didn't see any opposition to our ground forces.

"At each location along the beaches our warships were throwing in shells. There were big groups of ships both coming and going across the Channel. Some of them were big ones and they were as close to the shore as they could possibly get. I could see their fire was being thrown pretty far in."

Another said: "You could see the guns hitting buildings and every now and then you'd see a building explode.

"The air was full with our planes--all kinds*** It was a great show. It looked like a newspaper picture I had seen of other invasions".

S.H.A.E.F. sources described the flying weather as "Very bad". There were brief thunderstorms over the Channel. More than 550 Marauders which made repeated dashes across the Channel to blast the invasion coast encountered icing conditions that forced many to fly below the normal altitude.

Returning fliers said there were so many Allied planes in the air, "You almost had to put out your hand to turn". They said there were so many ships crossing the Channel you could almost walk across from one ship to another.

The brightly lighted armada which traveled only a few hundred feet off the ground, stretched for more than two hundred miles.

Twin-engined Lightnings patrolled the skies continuously, guarding the landing boats from an aerial attack which never materialized. Thunderbolt fighter bombers blasted railroads, bridges and coastal batteries and strafed German troops moving by truck to defend the beaches.

All sources described air opposition as light.

Netherlands, Norwegian, Polish and Australian as well as American, Canadian and British squadrons took part in the Allied air attack. Strategic air forces under Lt. General Carl A. Spittz were assigned the task of smashing the German aircraft reserves by bombing aircraft factories deep in Germany. Fortresses and Liberators also were given the task of breaking up the rail scheme of western France. The RAF's primary targets were railroads. The Ninth USAAF and the Second Tactical RAF was assigned selected targets along the Great West All itself.

WASHINGTON:

(June 6th) President Roosevelt told his news conference today that we have lost two destroyers and one LST landing boat only in our Naval attacks along the French coast. Losses in air landings were said to be light, amounting to about one percent.

The President told his news conference, for direct quotation that the invasion "is up to schedule." He said that was a mouthful.

The President was quoting reports that reached him at noon from General Eisenhower.

The President said only a handful of persons on this side of the ocean knew of the invasion date, which was moved up one day at the last moment because of weather considerations. The approximate date was decided upon at Terheran. The decision was based on the fact that the Channel is known as a treacherous piece of water and it was essential to have good weather for the beach landings of small boats. Such weather does not start until May. On this basis, the end of May or early June was taken as the invasion date.

The President said Joseph Stalin fully understood the reasons for delay in the second front, from the days of the Terheran meetings forward.

The Chief executive said politicians who were demanding action now will be able to see why it was necessary to wait.

The problem of arming the vast forces being used was called a tremendous job. The combined chiefs of staff knew all along that it would be a very long time before an army could be built and equipped for the gigantic task.

Provision of landing craft alone took great effort and time but this program went ahead by leaps and bounds.

Mr. Roosevelt said he did not know whether the Germans were taken by surprises but they knew when the weather was bad.

A reporter asked the President, "Who was up much of last night and how he was feeling. He said that he felt fine but was a little sleepy."

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE:

(June 6th) In an announcement tonight it was said that United States Ninth Air Force bombers, fighter-bombers, fighters and troop carrying aircraft flew more than 4,760 individual missions today up to ten o'clock tonight. Even at that time there were still hundreds of Ninth Air Force planes in the air.

Marauder bombers took off only a few minutes before the first airborne troops began their crossing of the Channel. From that time on, these fighter bombers smashed German coastal defenses and gun emplacements. Their tremendous assault left many of the German guns out of action long before the first Allied troops strode ashore.

LONDON:

(June 6th) The German DNB news agency announced tonight that Germany's anti-invasion commanders--Field Marshall Von Rundstedt and Erwin Rommel--now are on the scene of developments. DNB said that the German High Command is now in a state of confusion and that the German High Command is now in a state of confusion and that the German High Command is now in a state of confusion.

SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS:

(June 6th) Reports still coming into Allied Headquarters tonight from fighters patrolling the beachhead state that the Luftwaffe has not yet gone up to fight.

One of the few reports of German air opposition was a clash which American Marauders had with twenty Fock-Wulfes. The Marauders ran into the German fighters enroute to a bombing mission.

One of the German plane was shot down without loss to the many bombers which continued to successfully complete their mission.

The cloud ceiling over the Channel coast dropped to five hundred feet during the day. The Allied bombers followed the ceiling down to a height making them vulnerable to flak in order to get below the clouds for accurate bombing. Fighters and night fighters supported the great invasion armada both day and night.

LONDON:

(June 6th) The German news agency admitted tonight that a strong Allied parachutist formation now had a firm grip on both sides of the important highway between Carentan and Caen on the Cherbourg Peninsula.

LONDON:

(June 6th) A correspondent with the British fleet off the French coast reported in a dispatch tonight that beginning at seven AM, this morning, six hundred guns on Allied warships bombarded German installations with two thousand tons of shells every ten minutes.

The barrage was so terrific that many German batteries--some of them the biggest the Germans had--were put out of action in a matter of minutes.

LONDON:

A war reporter with the invasion assault forces landing at Le Havre said in a dispatch tonight that British Tommies, five minutes after landing, had cleared the beach of Germans.

The correspondent said the first Tommies stepped ashore at 7:30 AM and at 7:35 AM the beach of Le Havre was entirely cleared of German defense forces.

LONDON:

(June 6th) The German DNB news agency said tonight a huge force of Allied landing craft has been sighted north of the mouth of the Orne River and North of Bayeux.

DNB said it was obvious that the Allied forces were really waiting orders to attack.

The DNB report said also that fifteen Allied Cruisers and from fifty to sixty destroyers were operating west of Le Havre.

The report said air reconnaissance lead to the

WASHINGTON:

The Senate approved today a resolution extending for another year the court martial hearing for Admiral Kimmel and General Short and any others charged with discretion of duty in the Pearl Harbor bombing.

The resolution authorized the Army and Navy to begin immediate investigation of the case and to file charges with their discretion.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA:

Beardsley Ruml, author of the pay as you go income tax plan, yesterday had expressed his belief that the American post-war standard of living would be raised by fifty percent "over anything we've ever known", if the right conditions prevailed. Ruml, in an interview with the Cedar Rapids Gazette, said also he believed federal postwar taxes could be reduced by "more than half". The tax expert was visiting his father Dr. W. Ruml, Cedar Rapids physician.

WASHINGTON:

Under Secretary of State Stettinus said today that prompt steps were taken to insure that the people of Rome are fed. Great privations were found among the Roman peoples. Stettinus said the military will direct the distribution of food for the city's people, and there will be a statement on arrangements soon.

NEW YORK:

The Swedish liner, Gripsholm, carrying 51 wounded American soldiers which were exchanged for German wounded is due in Jersey City today, Tuesday. The Gripsholm's 151 passengers, the smallest number ever to arrive on an exchange ship, includes also 37 wounded Canadian soldiers and 43 civilians. Eight of the latter are United States citizens. The others are citizens of Central or South American countries.

ROCK PORT, N.Y.

A walk-out of between 500 and 600 employees halted production at the Simonds Steel Company, plant manager Allen D. Potts said. A representative of the United Steel Workers CIO said the stoppage was "Unauthorized" and added a union meeting had been called for Tuesday afternoon when he will ask employees to return to work.

NEW YORK:

George Irisunias, fifty, Brooklyn candy store proprietor, and his wife, Sophie, thirty-one, were held in ten thousand and five thousand dollars bails respectively yesterday as magistrate D. Joseph Andrea adjourned until June 12th hearing on homicide charges resulting from the death of 14 persons from poison alcohol.

SPORTING NEWS

BASEBALL:

National League					American League				
Standings									
Cardinals	29	14	.647		Browns	27	20	.571	
Pirates	23	16	.590	4	Yankees	22	18	.550	1
Reds	24	18	.571	4 1/2	Tigers	24	22	.522	2
Giants	20	23	.465	9	White Sox	20	21	.488	4
Braves	21	25	.457	9 1/2	Athletics	21	23	.477	4
Dodgers	19	25	.452	9 3/4	Red Sox	20	22	.476	4
Phillies	17	22	.436	10	Indians	21	25	.457	5
Cubs	13	25	.342	13 1/2	Senators	20	24	.455	5

Sunday's Scores
2nd games

Chicago	8	Called dark-	New York	5
Brooklyn	8	ness 11th	Cleveland	4
Pittsburgh	7		Washington	5
New York	4		Chicago	9
Note: No Major League base-			Philadelphia	3
ball games played Monday.			St. Louis	4

NEW YORK:

While both St. Louis clubs hold the lead in their respective leagues, the Browns by a close margin of one and a half games and the Cardinals by four games, Dixie Walker of the Dodgers leads both leagues in hitting with an average of .424. Tucker of the White Sox leads the American League with .383. Veteran Mel Ott has 12 homers to his credit to lead both leads and Howie Shultz has batted in 37 runs to lead either league in this field. Hank Borowy of the Yankees, Max Lanier of the Cardinals and George Mungler also of the Cardinals are all tie with 6 wins and one loss for a .857 average in the pitching field.

DETROIT:

Followers of Detroit University's football squad heard the disappointing news today that the school would remain out of the grid field again next fall.

Detroit abandoned the sport a year ago. Hope had been expressed that the University might resume football competition in 1944, but athletic director Lloyd Bragil said today that board members said Detroit would not try to resume football at Detroit University, at least for another year.

WASHINGTON:

A House-Senate conference committee agreed yesterday to out back the Sabaret tax from thirty to twenty percent