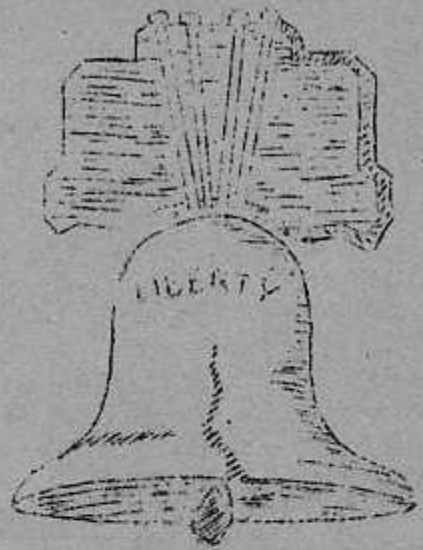

THE PHILADELPHIAN



RADIO PRESS NEWS

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Copied by:
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Palermo, Sicily

SATURDAY

22, April, 1944

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC:

The Gen. MacArthur communique said Allied heavy bombers dropped thirty-four tons of bombs on the Satawan airdrome at Nomoi Atoll in the Carolines in the third straight attack. At the same time more heavy units were hitting the Woleai airdrom in the Carolines on two successful raids and destroyed six Japanese planes in the air and aground without Allied loss.

The communique said Rabaul was attacked by air and over one hundred tons of bombs were dropped on the north New Guinea front. Air patrols afired small enemy freighters and damaged another along the coast and mediums destroyed a small tanker.

WASHINGTON .

Wake Island and three Japanese held islands in the Carolines were attacked by United States bombers on April 19th said a communique from Pacific Commander in Chief Admiral Chester Nimitz Friday night.

Only slight anit-aircraft fire was encountered by Mitchell Bombers which raided targets on Ponape island on Sam Bay. Fifty tons of bombs were dropped on Japanese positions

AIR ROUNDUP:

London: Over 4,500 tons of bombs were dropped by more than one thousand RAF bombers last night in attacks on Cologne and railway targets in Belgium and France, announced the Air Ministry Friday night. This is an increase of 500 tons on last record tonnage. The bombers hit nearly all of Cologne and fires were left burning on both sides of the Rhine when reconnaissance aircraft was over the city early this morning. Lancasters which raided Cologne dropped over 16 hundred tons of bombs. Fires soon began to soar below the clouds over Cologne and were observed for enormous distances on the way home. Several crews were sure they could still see the glow in the sky when they were reaching the English coast.

The weight and speed of the attack evidently crushed the ground defences. Flak was just a loose barrage. Some night fighter packs were over the target or along the route. Only four aircraft were missing from this attack which was heavier than the one thousand bomber raid on the city in 1942. La Chapelle railway yards to the north of Paris were also bombed by Lancasters. The raid was comparable with fairly heavy attack on the German industrial city. A number of fires were quickly started. There was opposition from heavy flak and fighters were met along the route and over the target.

Railway yards in the Pas de Calais area and about ten miles north of Arras were attacked by Halifaxs and Lancasters. Spectacular explosions were seen during the attack with flames rising to great heights and then billowing clouds of black smoke. Yards on the mail line from Brussels to Namul were attacked by Halifaxes. Berlin was also bombed by Mosquitoes.

ITALIAN ROUNDUP.

Venice was bombed for the first time yesterday when Allied heavy bombers using their tremendous destructive power continued rail and port smashing campaign in northern Italy. Liberators struck at shipping and harbor installations at Venice, which with it's spacious lagoon is Italy's second port and one of the most important Naval bases in the Country Ancona, another Adriatic Naval base, was attacked by flying fortresses, which also bombed shipyards near Trieste. Other Allied raders attacked targets ranging from Leghorn to the Albanian coast. Several bridges vital to German supply lines were wrecked.

No important changes occurred on any of the Italian fronts, harassing patrol and artillery operations continuing in both the Adriatic and Cassino sectors. The Germans caused some casualties among Allied troops with heavy concentration of fires laid down on the Adriatic port of Ortona, but Allied gunners retaliated with fire on German positions northwest of the town forcing the Germans to hurry for cover.

KINDY, CEYLON:

Allied bombers and fighters taking off from powerful escorted carriers somewhere in the Indian Ocean, blasted Japanese air fields, shipping and other installations at Sabang and Lsonga in northern Sumatra early Wednesday, destroying at least 22 enemy planes on the ground. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's southeast Asia headquarters announced here yesterday. A strong force of battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines prowled about the Allied carriers while their planes carried out the second attack on the Dutch East Indies.

MOSCOW SPECIAL:

Manstern, ignoring big losses in the great push to hinder Soviet operations, is hurling masses of tanks and infantry fifteen and twenty times per day against the Red Army's Stanislavov positions. Each attack is supported by vicious dive-bombing of Soviet trenches. But as the great battle of the Carpathian foothills, tonight reached its climax, Marshall Zhukov's men were standing from their opening positions. While heavy German onslaughts came to nothing the Red Army on adjacent positions southwest of Tarnopol was already taking the initiative. Although the new front up is only eight hours old it is forcing Manstern to divert some of his handy reserves from Stanislavov.

German reserves are being forced to recross the Dnieper River to repel now threatened German positions southwest of Tarnopol. While these battles are raging more and more house ware material is rumbling over the Moldavian roads into Rumania where the home of the best German troops have been deployed in the front line. At Sebastopol the Red Army is bringing up great numbers of guns to the walls of the fortress where the Germans are fighting grim, delaying action to give them time to evacuate the German and Rumanian divisions now crowding the city. A great part of the battle for this last German foothold in the Crimea has now been transferred from land to sea. Soviet bombers are harrassing German ships trying to reach the safety of Rumanian ports. Soviet destroyers and submarines are chasing escape ships from dawn to dusk.

MOSCOW:

Allied beachlandings at Nettuno are criticized as being carried out in 'slow bull tempo' by Soviet Naval observer Frolov, who witnessed them at the invitation of Admiral Cunningham. He says that the operations were carried out too slowly, especially on the first eight or nine hours when there was no German opposition. He added that there was insufficient initiative and decision on the part of commanders of separate units once the landing was made, in going over to the offensive. "Several ships had difficulty in disassembling their troops," he writes, describing the operation, "But others were standing by and landing continued in slow bull tempo."

LONDON:

Only two or three war factories remain undamaged in the great manufacturing center of Frankfurt, but the Cathedral still stands islanded in a sea of razed and ruined buildings, it was officially disclosed today. Reconnaissance photographs taken by the RAF show that half of the whole area of Frankfurt proper has either been destroyed or severely damaged. Of 2200 acres about 1100 have now been devastated. More than one hundred factories, some of them of the highest importance to the German war effort, have been involved in general destruction. Photographs were taken after two attacks by the bomber command on the night of March 18 and 22 and two daylight attacks by American bombers on March 20 and 24.

Devastation is most sever in the administrative and commercial centers of the city, which for all practical purpose has been destroyed. Grain silos and warehouses, which had a capacity of 20 thousand tons burned for at least five days. There is also considerable damage to warehouses and stores at the harbor and there has been three direct hits on the main railway station

