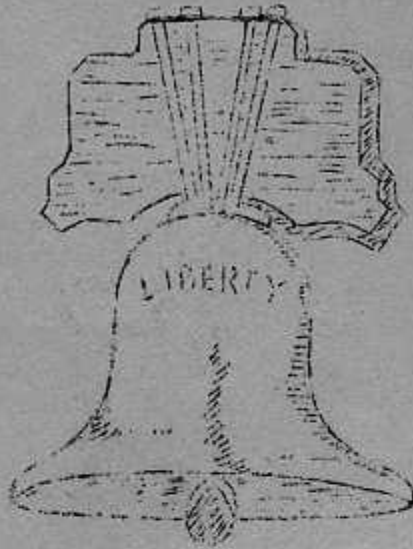


THE PHILADELPHIAN



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

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~~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,

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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

