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GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

On the island of Saipan, Uncle Sam's weathernecks of the Second Marines are halfway through Garapan
the capital of the Marianas. The same leather necks
who conquered Tarawa. They have already knocked out
half of the Japanese force on Siapan. In Garapan, they
had to fight their way not only through Japs but
through roaring flames, for the place is on fire.

Those Marines, together with infantrymen mostly from New York, are now in possession of almost two-thirds of Saipan. Admiral Mimitz tells us that they have already counted six-thousand and fifteen dead Japs on the island.

One reporter had a chance to watch the fighting from the top of a lofty cliff. Below him a batalion
of American Marines was battling its way down a mountain side. Almost as tough a job as their fight up

the other side of the mountain had been. The way was blocked by huge pandanus trees with root structures that stick out like the ribs of an umbrella. The Marine had about as much chopping to do as fighting. They took thrn-about, one group chopping while others protected them with rifles and machine guns. The trail over the mountain runs almost as steep as a waterfall.

It is lined with ropes, without which it would be impossible to climb either up or down. Near the top of the trail the reporter could see Marines emerging from the jungle while Army units pushed forward in a bread front over the Platueau. At that distance, the off shore destryers were throwing shells into the Japanese lines; and ahead of the advancing infantrymen were bursts of shells from the American artillery.

Uncle Sam's lads on Saipan may have concluded the worst part of that job. Those who have seen all theatres of war agree that Saipan has been the toughest of all, worse even that Guadalcanal -- or Tarawa. It will not be long now before Saipan is an American instead of Japanese outpose.

MacArthur has landed troops on another island North of

Dutch New Guinea, an island called Noemfoor. Our men did

the job so well that already they have an airdrome, the

biggest of three on the island. The Nips offered only

slight opposition. In fact, MacArthur's Communique reported

no losses, either in the air, on the sea or on the ground.

Noemfoor is a small oval-shaped island fifteen miles long, twelve miles wide, fifty-five miles west of Biak. At the rate our troops are forging ahead there we shall soon have the whole island. The spot is less than seven hundred and seventy miles from the southern tip of the Philippines.

In announcing the fall of Minsk Stalin today declared that it was taken by a deep outflanking maneuver. The two armies assigned to the job swung around the city, and cut all the roads of retreat open to the Nazis. Unless the Germans evacuated three hundred thousand of them have been trapped. So far, Moscow says nothing about casualties or the number of prisoners.

hundred and twenty-five miles from the frontier of

East Prussia. The Germans are still holding a strip

of land covering some five thousand square miles. But

they are moving out fast, before the Russian avalanche.

The Soviet High Command refers to Minsk, as one of

the most important stra tegic centers on that front.

The Red Armies, the largest ever concentrated in the history of warfare, advanced twelve miles in the last twenty-four hours, to accomplish that victory at Minsk.

At Minsk, the Soviet legions are now five hundred and eighty-eight miles from Berlin. In Normandy, the British and Americans are six hundred and forty miles away. General Clark's Fifth Army, pushing up the west coast of Italy, is seven hundred and sixty miles from Berlin.

And that was not the only sector on which the Russians advanced. On the Karelian Front the Soviet troops pushed whead northwest and West of Petrozavodsk which they captured last Friday. In so doing they took more than fifty inhabited places, stations on an important railway line.

The Red Armies also spread out further south on the Baltic front, southwest of Polotsk and they're they took more than four hundred localities, including several important ones. The third white Russian Army is now inside the town of Polotsk, fighting raging in the streets now.

All in all the Russian steam robler seems to be bowling along in high gear. The Nazi Armies appear to be hopelessly outnumbered.

Secretary of War Stimson timed his movements most fortunately this week. He went to Italy to inspect the Allied troops, hospitals and front lines. His plane landed his in Rome just in time to learn that French troops afrom Algiers had captured the historic old city of Siena. All of which was particularyl interesting for some of the newspapermen with the Fifth Army. For it was in Siena that they were interned for five months after Mussolinindeclared war on Uncle Sam. Reynolds and Eleanor Packard of the United Press report that they rode into the town in a jeep. The Sienese recognized many of the newspapermen.

When the newspapermen reached the Plazzo

Publico, which is what the Sienese call their city

hall, city officials ran down the steps, embraced the

reporters and tried to turn the government of Siena

over to them. The Packards explained to them that

they were there only as correspondents and all they

wanted was a place for to write their stories. So

they were led to a sumptous office where they typed

out their dispatches, under considerable difficulties, because the room was filled with excited, shouting

Italians, slapping the Americans on the back, and bringing them bottles of delicious Tuscan wine. So, as the newspaper people couldn't accept the government of Siena, the compromised by taking the wine.

The capture of Siena was preceded by a terrific barage from General Clark's artillery. When the cannon-ading was over, the Goums, those fieree Algerians wib the French forces, stormed the city.

And that places the Fifth Army only thirty miles south of Florence. By capturing Siena, the Americans have cut the last main lateral road south of the highway from Florence to Pisa, the main German line of defense.

Also, today on the Adriatic end of the Allied line, the British Eighth Army forged ahead to within eight miles of Ancona.

The Germans are rushing reinforcements, trying to stop the advance of the Fifth Army as it approaches

Allied line, the British Eighth Army within eight miles of Ancona. Further in the center of the peninsula, the British have driven into the German defenses around the Trasimeno Lake. According to all accounts, those for defenses are rapidly crumbling. The Germans are rushing reinforcements, for all they trying to stop the advance of the Fifth Grany as it approches the important seasont of describe the day's events is that they withdrew without pressure from the Allies not to destroy the valuable cultural monuments of Siena; theroughly, carrying away everything that was portable and not hidden by the Italian inhabitants. Everything except such art treasures as they had not oteles. They also wrecked the electric, gas Ramerican artillery men and telephone systems. men took particular pains to spare the city of Siena,

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the important seaport of Leghorn. The Germans say they were anxious not to destroy the valuable cultural monuments of Siena. Nevertheless, they took time to loot Siena; carrying away everything that was portable and not hidden by the Italian inhabitants. They also wrecked the electric, gas and telephone systems.

American artillerymen took particular pains to spare the glorious old city of Siena, with its Cath edral, and clock tower, and many other beautiful monuments. All are undamaged.

Spokesmen at headquarters declare that many of the Nazi divisions are below strength. Because they have lost so heavily during their northward retreat. A German document which fell into the hands of the French, indicates that General Von Mackensen, Commander of the Fourteenth Army, was removed from his post after losing most of his men.

One piece of news from Italy brings word that Gigle, the famous opera star is dead. You may recall that only a couple of weeks ago there was a great to

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do because Gigle had been invaited to sing at a show from American soldiers. Italian newspapers portested vehemently because of Gigli's Fascist sympathies. They said he was much too friendly with the Germans while they occupied Rome and after the Allies drove the Nazis out. A mob attacked his villa and sacked it. And now comes the word that Gigli is dead.

Twenty-seven days have passed since D-Day and in that time the Allies have chased the Germans out of one thousand, one hundred square miles of French territory. In other words, they now occupy an area roughly the size of Rhode Island. They hold a hundred and twenty-five miles of the coastline of Normandy, and the territory they occupy extends twentytwo miles inland at some points. Supreme Headquarters in London points out that the Nazis have suffered more than ninety thousand causalites, the equivalent of eight to ten enemy divisions. In addition to that, the Allies have taken more than forty thousand prisoners

We have knocked out more than three hundred enemy tanks, of which a hundred and difty were destroyed utterly. In addition to that, the Allies have knocked down or destroyed on the ground some thirty Nazi planes a day, which adds up to a total of more than eight hundred. That by itself is of great importance, whittling down the strength of Germany in the air.

A German officer who surrendered only two days after he arrived in Normandy, made a bitter comment on this. He told a British officer that the German Fighters in Russia were told that the Luftwaffe was in the West. And now those in Normandy are being told that it's in the East on the Russian Front. German soldiers who have been on both fronts, resent that said he.

According to Allied Supreme Headquarters, all the Luftwaffe can do now is to carry out hit-and-run raids and nuisance attacks.

General Omar Bradley's men had hardly finished their job of clearing the Cherbourg peninsula of Germans before they started another big scale attack. In pouring rain, the right flank of the American Army advanced all along the line in a southeastern direction Owing to the rain, planes can't operate; so the infantrymen are on their own. The Nazis are defending every hedge now, every tree, every stone house. And much

fighting and marching over a country of fields,

woods, and endless hedge rows. Consequently, then
there is no room for tanks of to maneuver. Owing to
the rain, the planes cannot operate; so, the infantrymen are on their own. Correspondents on the front
line report that it is worfare of the Indian type.

Our managed part of the Indian type.

The Nazis are defending every hedge now, every tree,
every stone house. Of the fighting is
hand to hand, with the bayonet.

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of the fighting is hand to hand, with the bayonet.

Refore the men started, the American artillery kept up a barrage all night; and now they are fighting on a forty mile front. If they continue as they have started before long they'll reach the neck of the penimula of Brittany, at the end of which is the great port of Brest.

One Nazi Commentator admits that the Allies now have enough in power in Normandy to drive on into the interior of France.

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most killed by a robot bomb in England. A reporter for the United Press had a hair breadth escape from one. He was riding to work on top of a bus. Suddenly the passengers heard the roar of a winged torpedo. And there came two thousand pounds of flying tnt, heading straight for that bus.

Reporter Murray of the U.P. tells how someone thouted "It's going to hit us!" Murray took one glance and made a dive for the floor.

An R.A.F. Mirutenant was under the same seat as the United Press reporter. He raised his face and said: "This is it, Chum!" Then the gears of the bus screeched and it lurched forward. At that moment the bon bomb hit with a crash. Murray said his first sensation was of the bus rising up and hitting him on the chest. Then his lips sputtered as the vacuum created by the explosion drew the air out of his lungs. All around could be heard the noise of splintering glass for minutes after the explosion.

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The bomb had missed the bus but had hit a nearby building and literally spikeled it into the street.

As the excitement subsided the driver of the bus exclaimed, "did you see how I dodged that one?"

Then he added, "I pulled away just in time. I was looking the blooming thing right in the face when it blew up."

The reporter asked, "Why did you stop the bus in the first place?"

"Oh" he said, "the traffic light went red, but I jolly well got hold of myself and drove through it!"

He want on to say that Campap Cyl Safamonica are

PRODUCTION

Today two important men at Washington gave out information about the war which, to say the least, is not discouraging. Forst of all, General Arnold of the Army Air Forces reported that Allied Airmen have cut by two-thirds the German production of planes, gas and oil. And those are three of the most viatl parts of the Nazi war machine. In addition to that he said, the Air War has destroyed about half of the center of Berlin.

The crippled condition of the German Air Force said General Arnold, bacame obvious when the Nazid a failed to use their planes to attack the huge convoys crossing the English Channel to Normandy. The impotence of the Luftwaffe was further illustrated by its failure to attack the hugh concentrations of men and material on the Normandy Beaches.

He went on to say that German Oil Refineries are operating at only thirty per cent capacity. The German Generals have been forced to dip heavily into their reserved of gasoline. Our bombers have hit all

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fourteen of their refineries in Germany where they produce their hundred octane gas.

On the same day, we learn that here on the home front our production of four-motored bombers is ahead of schedule for the Month of June. This from Charles E. Wilson, Chief of Aircraft Production.

This includes the new B-29's.

Here is a man from New Orleans with a queer story. He says Premident Roosevelt will positively refuse to run for fourth term. The author of this report os J. J. Kramer of New Orleans, and he is the executive secretary of an organization that has been formed to draft Senator Harry byrd of Virginia for the Presidency.

Mr. Roosevelt to turn down the nomination!

If that were true, it would be news, to say the least.

Now Hugh, how about some news from you?