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(No Standard show:
President's used network.)

LEAD.

~~This is the end of another banner day in Normandy.~~ The latest
 communique from allied supreme headquarters, just in, ^{tells how}
~~word that~~ Montgomery's shock troops have completed joining their
 lines together and they now have an unbroken strip of the Norman
 coast some sixty miles long. The bulleting goes on to say that the
 Americans in the Cherbourg peninsula have gone forward still further
 to the ^{the} northward and eastward ^{and,} to a distance of eighteen miles inland. The
 British have advanced slightly east of Caen. At the end of the day,
 British troops were having a fierce battle with Nazi units ^{near} ~~between~~
~~Tilly and Caen.~~

One of the big events of the seventh day of the invasion
 was the capture of Carentan, the anchor point of the German defense
 line across the neck of the Cherbourg peninsula. ^{The} American ^{doghboys}
 fought all night ^{there} in the streets ~~of Carentan~~ against Germans ^{who} resisiting
 desperately. ^{They} finally took the town at the point of the bayonet,
 by ~~eight thirty~~ ^{TP} this morning. Our own supreme command was a little
^{diffident} ~~hesitant~~ about revealing the news, which was first made public ⁱⁿ at Berlin.
 Of course the Nazis had a sound propaganda reason for that. The
 way they put it, they ~~had~~ evacuated the place. Actually, they ~~were~~

left at the point of the bayonet.
~~driven out by cold steel.~~

Still other units of the American contingent drove ahead eighteen miles and occupied the forest of Cerisy. That brought them up to the sector around St Lo, a junction of railroads and highways fifteen miles below Carentan.

The British and American invaders had the benefit of the most formidable air cover imaginable. Literally thousands of allied planes roared across the battlefields, devastating the Nazis on the ground with bombs and gunfire. Berlin declared that the Luftwaffe had finally come to ^{aid} ~~but in defense~~ of the German ground armies. But as the allied fliers returned to England, they reported that they had met ^{only} ~~no~~ scanty opposition from German interceptors.

The capture of Carentan upset the entire German defense system across the Cherbourg peninsula and brought the allied advance guard to a point less than twelve miles from the great harbor.

The enemy is now throwing all the reinforcements and armor he can into

San Lo.

StLo. He has to hold onto that at all costs. ^{For} When he loses ~~that~~, he

loses Cherbourg ^{too} ~~itself~~

The most desperate of all fighting rages around Caen, as the late bulletin indicates. There too field Marshal von Rundstedt is pouring his reinforcements of men and armor, for Caen holds the key to the eastern end of the defenses of the Cherbourg peninsula. The allies have the initiative all along the line.

And out at sea, Uncle Sam's battleships, the Texas and Nevada, the cruisers Quincy and Tuscaloosa, are helping the British battlewagon Warspite bombard the enemy lines. Standing three miles off shore, they have an ideal range for their great sixteen inch rifles.

The Germans claim that General Montgomery has an army of twenty-two divisions in Normandy, almost half a million men. They say Eisenhower landed eighteen of those divisions by sea and four by air during the past few days, and that another air-borne division, the British first, went into battle today. Naturally, our own supreme command makes no comment on this enemy report.

VISITS. FOLLOW MONTGOMERY.

If the British and American foot soldiers had not been too ^{busy} fighting, they would have had a chance to see the big shots of the American high command. General Eisenhower visited the front in Normandy today, and with him were General Marshall, Chief of Staff; General Hap Arnold, chief of the air forces; and Admiral ^{Ernie} King, ~~commander~~ ⁱⁿ⁻ chief of the United States ^{Navy.} ~~fleet~~. In another part of the line was Prime Minister Winston Churchill, ~~himself~~ ^{ing} He visited the British end of the ~~front~~.

The visitors did not stay long, ^{They} went back to England after a few hours.

MONTGOMERY FOLLOWS MACMILLAN.

Tonight we learn that the allies won the battle of the beaches, the first day. ^{And this} ~~That comes~~ from none other than the commander-in-chief of the allied assault forces himself, General ~~Sir Bernard~~ Montgomery. On one of those beaches, ~~he~~ ^{he,} said, a regiment of American infantry met a crack field division of the German army and fought for hours to reach positions not more than a hundred yards inland. The American infantryman, ^{added Montgomery,} ~~he said,~~ is a very brave man, and we owe much to his gallantry. He had to meet stouthearted Germans, ~~so the general~~ ~~continued,~~ who fought very well indeed. And he added that in one area they are still holding out. At some places, ^{said Gen.} Montgomery, ~~said,~~ allied troops have found the dead bodies of German snipers who turned out to be women, probably, he ~~explained,~~ ^{explained,} the wives of German officers. Montgomery held his press conference with shells whistling overhead and allied artillery roaring.

He went on to say that "the violence, power and speed of the allied attack carried them over the beaches and many miles inland very quickly." British and American infantry by-passed a number of strong ~~concrete~~ ^e defenses which the enemy had put up. Then he used

2--MONTGOMERY ~~ROBERT~~ MACMILLAN,

these words: "I am quite happy with the situation, though a good deal remains yet to be done. The Allied troops are now in tremendous form and with high morale," *said Monty of El Alamein.*

MACMILLAN FOLLOW INV+STON.

Richard MacMillan of the United Press gives a vivid picture of the fighting south of the road from Bayeux to Caen. The skies are blue and the sun shines brightly on the lush meadows of that part of Normandy. MacMillan wrote his dispatch from a village a few miles to the south of Bayeux, ^{a village that has} ~~which has already~~ changed hands three times and is now a mass of wreckage. In the middle of it stands a once lordly chateau with its front completely blown out. First the British took the place. Then the Nazis filtered in ^{during} the night and got it back. ~~So~~ the British had the work to do all over again.

Light, medium and heavy guns are roaring constantly in those

beautiful Norman meadows, but they don't seem to bother the cows and

sheep ^{that go right on} ~~who are~~ grazing undisturbed by ^{the uproar and madness} ~~even the loudest explosions.~~

^{of many} ~~As for~~ the quaint winding lanes ^{of the peasants of Normandy} ~~are all over the lanes.~~
^{of the peasants of Normandy} ~~of the peasants of Normandy~~

~~Through it all, British infantry, behind the protection of
hedgerows, are stalking the Germans, a grim contrast of a rich, rustic
fairly country blasted by shell fire, death and destruction. Heaps of
dead men and broken guns lie side by side with dead cows and calves.~~

AIR WAR.

The high command of the allied air forces sent out the largest fleet of air bombers ever employed on a single mission. More than fourteen hundred flying forts ^{revels} and liberators of ~~its~~ ^{Gen} Doolittle's eight air force went out against sixteen airdromes in the German front lines today. Evidently, General Tougny Spaatz is all set to drive the Luftwaffe completely out of the skies over Normandy.

That air-mass under Doolittle's command is only part of a force of more than eight thousand allied warplanes backing up the ground forces today. It is calculated that by midnight tonight they will have accomplished no fewer than ten thousand sorties in ^{this} one day. The American planes alone dropped more than four thousand, two hundred tons of bombs on the Nazi airdromes.

SPOTTERS

Correspondents with the Invasion Forces are loud in praise of the lads who fly small planes, of which we have not heard much up to now. Such planes as Aeronicas and Cubs, used for spotting; for flying over the front lines, picking out German batteries and defense pockets. These Aeronicas and Cubs are so light that they can land and take off on small plots of grass, and don't need special air fields.

The lads who fly them say they do not see much of the enemy, because the Nazi hides his gunposition too well, even five or six feet below the surface. So the only way the spotters can detect them is by watching for the muzzle bursts, which they then report to the Allied artillerymen and to gun crews aboard nearby warships.

GENERALS

The two top German generals in the West are of different opinions as to what should be the Nazi strategy of defense. So we hear. But naturally this can only be rumor. The story is that Marshall Von Rundstedt and Field Marshall Rommel have disagreed violently. Von Rundstedt, the East Elbing Junker aristocrat, was in favor of a fluid defense, hoping to let the Allies land and then smash them. Rommel, the out and out Hitlerite, the man who has climbed his way up from his beginnings as a Nazi street ruffian, wanted to throw everything into a static defense on the coast and prevent the Allies from landing at all.

Evidently, Rommel won the argument, and used all the available manpower and material to build up what he hoped would be an impregnable coastal defense. The Rommel plan failed, and the Allies broke through those coastal defenses on the beaches of Normandy.

GERMANY.

Dispatches from Switzerland indicate that Nazi propaganda is preparing Hitler's people for the news of further German defeats in France. Hitler's own newspaper talks about the high seriousness of the hour, and warns its readers about light-hearted optimism. Up to now, the Nazi government in its public statements has never admitted even the possibility of defeat. Today, the German press sings a different tune. Although the newspapers of the Reich emphasize the heavy allied casualties in Normandy, they are now talking about the inevitable consequences "if the enemy," meaning the Allies, "are successful."

ITALY

In Italy, the Allied Armies under Sir Harold Alexander are more than matching the success of the Invasion forces in Normandy. When last heard, from General Clark's Fifth Army was fifty-nine miles Northwest of Rome and still forging ahead, As for the British Eighth under General Sir Oliver Leese, they have captured two more places Northeast of the Eternal City; and the New Zealanders pushing through the difficult mountainous country in the center, have occupied Avezzano. The Eighth has swept the country south of the Pescara River entirely clean of Germans, and there are reports that the Eighth has crossed the River.

In short, from the shores of the Tyrrhenean Sea to the Adriatic, the Germans are on the move - backwards, and correspondents report that in some sectors the retreat has become a rout. The Allies have completely destroyed the German Fourteenth Army, barring scattered remnants described as being engaged principally in stealing each other's transport, so great is their hurry to get away from the advancing Allies.

That Fourteenth Army, commanded by the high, well born General Von Mackensen, once we are told, numbered a hundred-and-fifty-thousand veteran soldiers. And now it has ceased to exist as a fighting force.

German prisoners from that Tenth Army have told their British captors that the German Line is in state of chaos. Of fource that may not be any too reliable But it seems to be confirmed by the fact that some of these prisoners were carrying official passes from which read: "The bearer of this pass is author.ized to proceed either alone or in small groups to the assembly area near Florence. The Allied advance guard is now less than eighty-eight miles away from Florence. Which seems to indicate that the Germans have decided to make their next determined stand along the line of the Arno River.

RUSSIA.

The northern army of Soviet Russia has broken through the Finnish line of defense at the narrowest part of the Karelian Isthmus. Through the breaches, General Leonid Govorov is pouring powerful columns of infantry and armored forces, which advanced eight miles in one day and captured more than thirty towns. They pushed ahead ^{over} the ground northwest of Leningrad, which is broken up by lakes and rivers. The most important point they captured was the town and railway station of Raivola, also another town, Kivennapa; ^{putting him} ~~that puts his divisions~~ only forty miles ~~away~~ from his first principal objective, the strong seabase of Viborg, which the Finns themselves call Viipuri. They are already way over the border which ^d used to divide Russian and Finland ^{prior to} before nineteen thirty-nine, ^{pushing ahead on a 12 mile} ~~and they are marching forward on a~~ front, ^{TP} twelve miles wide. Moscow reports that Govorov's army had strong obstacles to overcome; ^{that} The Finns had built themselves an intricate system of defense posts in their forests. The Russians admit to ~~have~~ having lost fifteen tanks.

But that's not all from the Eastern front. ~~From~~ ^{say} The Nazis themselves we learn, that they are expecting big scale attacks on three other main sectors. A German commentator, in Berlin, announced

that German reconnaissance observers reported the Soviets had massed huge armies to attack also on the central front, in the upper Ukraine, and on the lower Dniester river. ~~The biggest of these defenses will be on the Dniester, so the Germans say. There the Russian strategy aims at an attack on Rumania toward the Galati gap in the Carpathian mountains. There are also heavy concentrations all ready for a march through eastern Poland.~~

Thus the Germans are now already fighting on three fronts.

Even master mind Hitler himself wrote in "Mein Kampf" years ago that Germany should by all means avoid fighting on more than one front at a time. (And the man who plunged his country into this calamity was the mastermind himself.)

PACIFIC.

In the Pacific, Admiral Nimitz is carrying his fight closer and closer to the Japanese homeland. Over the weekend we heard about the powerful task force that he sent out against Guam and two other islands in the Jap held Marianas. Only yesterday, the fleet continued the ~~attack~~ ^{al} and also raided a fourth island, Rota, half way between Guam and Saipan, ~~That is~~ ^{Proper} only ~~some~~ fifteen hundred miles from Japan. ~~And~~ ^{are being launched against all} Meanwhile, the air attacks ~~on~~ ^{all} the enemy bases in the Pacific. ~~continued steadily and strongly.~~

Tonight we hear that Uncle Sam's undersea boats in the Pacific have sunk eighteen more Jap ships. ~~That~~ ^{ing} ~~Raises~~ our score in the last thirty days to an average of two a day, ~~and the~~ ^{This} latest bag ~~was~~ ^{includes} seven transports, ten cargo vessels, and one large tanker.

MINORITIES.

President Roosevelt said today that even the prospect of defeat for the Nazis has not caused Hitler's gang to relax its persecution of helpless minorities. The President said this in a message to congress, reporting the steps which the government has taken to provide help for the victims who have fled to escape from Hitler cruelty. Mr. Roosevelt used these words: "As the hour of the final defeat of the Hitler forces draws closer, the theory of their insane desire to wipe out the Jewish race in Europe continues undimished."

Mr. Roosevelt added that many Christian groups are also being murdered. Though they know they have lost the war, the Nazis are pressing their program of mass extermination. It is essential, therefore, said he, to take immediate action to save as many as possible.

Our
~~The~~ government has already arranged to bring some thousand refugees from southern Italy into this country. They are mostly women and children who escaped from central Europe into southern Italy.

~~The administration will send them to an army camp no longer being used by the soldiers, at Fort Ontario, near Oswego, New York.~~

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Advices from Washington bring word that the state department is afflicted with a grave problem. You might call it a problem of excessive Democracy with a small "D".

The department has been obliged to employ a number of young girls from small towns. They are being taken on at the rate of a hundred a month as receptionists, telephone operators, typists, secretaries, and so forth. They're awfully nice girls, many of them very easy to look at, willing, and they have nice manners. The trouble

— so we hear —
with them is, that they do not know a laundryman from a diplomat; and of course many a laundryman is a diplomat. Coming from Main Street, Middletown, ~~and~~ wherever their place of origin, they are too apt to think a laundryman is just as good as a diplomat. *And maybe they're right about that!*

At any rate the state department has been obliged to institute a course of training in "Who's Who and why" among the visitors to the state department.

It is natural that the girls should be at a disadvantage.

~~They probably come from places which can do handsomely without~~

They probably come from places *where diplomats are* which can do handsomely without *not needed, but* diplomats, but where there's a crying need for more laundrymen are.

And now Hugh - we need you.