

ALLIES BEATING NAZIS IN SOUTH

NOOSE CLIPPING ON NAZIS IN NORTH

Seventh Army Struggles To Escape Trap

Corridor Between Allied Armies
Narrows To Ten Miles In Width

By GLADWIN HILL,
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.—(AP)—Four Allied armies beat forward simultaneously in a tightening stranglehold on the trapped German Seventh Army today, narrowing the escape gap at Falaise to 10 miles, and clenching control of roads leading south from the Normandy pocket.

Patton 3rd Army Head

By HOWARD S. COWAN,
Associated Press Correspondent
Representing the Combined American Press

A SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE COMMAND POST IN NORMANDY.—(AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower



GEN. PATTON

lower announced today that Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. led blood and steel of the Third and Seventh Armies, which have driven southward over the German in lower Normandy and Brittany.

Since Aug. 1 the Third Army had effected the ejection of the German from the Falaise pocket, and helped close a trap on the German Seventh Army with a superior sweep northward from Le Mans.

A French division of armor under Brig. Gen. Joseph Le Clerc, who joined the Allies from Italy, was ordered to attack the German from the north.

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SUNDAY
August 20th

Reds Two Miles From E. Prussia

Win Bridgehead
Across Biebrza

By DANIEL DE LUCE,
MOSCOW.—(AP)—Russian forces started attacking freshly dug German entrenchments today in front of Grajewo, two miles south of the East Prussian border, after cracking the steel and concrete forts around Osoviec and winning a bridgehead across the Biebrza River.

Gen. G. P. Zakharenko threw the 2nd division of his second White Russian Army group against the Germans' attempts to re-establish their front line and drive the Russian back.

A Russian bombardment from the air supported the Red Army attack.

"The waters of the Biebrza ran dark with enemy blood today," a front dispatch to Tass said, Zakharenko's soldiers.

Not only Grajewo but Luck in East Prussia, 12 miles to the north, was menaced by the Russian Army troops. Should those communications centers fall, a German withdrawal from the northeastern corner of East Prussia would be imperative.

Enemy casualties at Osoviec are expected to run into the thousands, a front dispatch said.

The Red Army continued to squeeze the defenses of Warsaw and fought bitterly for a larger spearhead west of the Vistula River in the area threatening Krakow and Kielce, 100 miles south of the Polish capital. Wide advances in the Baltic states have

See REDS NEAR on page 6

Germans Squirm To Get Out Of Allies' Clutch

By HAL BOYLE,
WITH U. S. ARMORED FORCES
AT ARGENTINA, AUG. 13.—(AP)

P. M.—(Delayed)—Huge German armor forces, trapped tonight by converging Allied armor spearheads, began immediate attempts to break through the steel vise.

From a "heavily overloading" of armor at P. M. 1 could be seen the great Nazi retreat try to dash its way through the twelve miles war between the town and the city of Falaise.

This narrow bottleneck is the greatest Allied armor roundup of the war and all roads are under heavy artillery fire from the Canadians on one side and the French and Americans on the other.

There is no way for the Nazis to escape unless they are able to break through the steel vise.

Freedom For France
Is Matter Of Weeks
By WEN GALLAGHER,
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.—(AP)—The great German drive to break through the Allied stranglehold on the Falaise pocket, which has been driving divisions from the Meuse west which is tearing him to bits. It is estimated that the German forces have lost more than 100,000 men and 1,000 tanks. The Americans had in France over 100,000 men and 1,000 tanks. The British had in France over 100,000 men and 1,000 tanks. The French had in France over 100,000 men and 1,000 tanks. The Canadians had in France over 100,000 men and 1,000 tanks. The Americans had in France over 100,000 men and 1,000 tanks. The British had in France over 100,000 men and 1,000 tanks. The French had in France over 100,000 men and 1,000 tanks. The Canadians had in France over 100,000 men and 1,000 tanks.



ALLIES STRIKE AGAIN—Powerful American, British and French forces today landed on the Southern coast of France in the general vicinity of Marseille in the second invasion of Hitler's fortress Europe. First reports said the invading troops quickly gained beachheads in the face of light opposition.

Nazis Tell Of Landing

LONDON.—(AP)—A German communiqué said Allied troops had landed on a 70-mile section of the south French coast between Toulon and Cannes during early morning hours today and that their coastal defenses were engaged in a fight with the enemy landing troops.

The announcement followed a strange silence of several hours and tacitly admitted the invading American, French and British amphibious forces had secured a footing.

Toulon is one of France's greatest naval bases where the French Fleet was scattered when Hitler crushed "unconquered France" in the west.

The German communiqué noted that the Allies landed after a heavy bombardment of the coast by heavy bombers and that the Allies landed in the face of light opposition.

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2,000 Bombers In Attack On Enemy

LONDON.—(AP)—At least 2,000 American and British heavy bombers were hurled today against Germany, Holland and Belgium while other hundreds of planes from Italy and England laid explosive carpets on the Nazis in the paths of the invasions of Northern and Southern France.

At least nineteen German Air Force bases and non-operational airfields were destroyed by around 8,000 tons of bombs.

The widespread attacks were destined to knock out what is left of Hitler's air units before the enemy can marshal his remaining strength for all-out support of the desperate German ground forces.

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New Invasion Sweeps Into South France

American, British, French Forces
Advancing In Toulon-Cannes Area

By EDWARD KENNEDY

ROME.—(AP)—The Army of France and a great force of battle-hardened Americans and British, struck Hitler on a fourth major front today, invading Southern France and successfully completing all their landings along a broad section of Mediterranean beach around Toulon.

A broadcast from one of the beachheads showed Allied troops had penetrated several miles inland.

London dispatches said 14,000 troops were landed in the first two hours. Allied bombing operations indicated the landings were covered in the 30-mile Rapahel-Cap Camarat area between Toulon and Cannes.

A special communique a few hours after the blow was struck said beaches along a considerable length of the Riviera had been seized by mid-morning according to schedule with scarcely any ground opposition and no air opposition.

One of the greatest airborne combat forces ever assembled paved the way for the assault and likewise carried out operations successfully far inland.

The great stab into the "underbelly of Europe", bringing the battle for France to full fury, was backed by more than 800 ships—one of the biggest fleets ever to churn the waters of the Mediterranean, which Mussolini once called his own, and by great air power.

The troops swarmed ashore with the avowed purpose of linking their Mediterranean theater with their front west of Paris where the Allies apparently were on the point of scoring a great victory which might speedily result in the liberation of most or all of France.

"The Army of France is in being again, fighting on its own soil for the liberation of its country with all its traditions of victory behind it. Remember 1918," was the ringing declaration of the commander-in-chief of the invasion force, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

Striking after sunrise, seven waves of infantry splashed ashore in the first two hours and seized their initial objectives with great rapidity at many places along a 125-mile stretch of the Riviera between the great port of Marseille and Nice.

The troops apparently had pulled a large part of their effectiveness in Southern France northward to meet the threat to Marshal Von Kluge's Seventh Army.

Shortly before dawn a large airborne combat force descended into the rugged hills which rise from the coastline and went into a grapple with the German defenders for possession of key communication points and commanding vantage points.

The invasion was accompanied by the signal from the French National Committee and Allied commanders to all Frenchmen to rise up against their German oppressors and indications were that the well-organized underground army of Southern France had responded.

Severely a shot was fired at the big transport planes and gliders which put the airborne troops down, and the first returning pilots of the massive fighter plane screen which covered the invasion did not a single enemy plane opposed the early operations.

Later, when Lightnings encountered the first German planes to be seen, three Messerschmitts were shot down without loss.

An Allied spotter plane flew 60 miles inland without sighting a single enemy troop concentration.

While Allied bombers struck incessantly at objectives inland, the huge invasion fleet of more than 800 battleships and other warships, hurled tons of steel into German coastal defenses.

American, British, French, Canadian, Netherlands, Polish, Greek and Belgian warships covered the swarms of landing craft carrying American veterans of Italy, and French forces which had fought in Italy and North Africa. Most of the airborne troops were believed to be British.

Experiences gained in the Sicilian, Salerno, Anzio and Normandy landings and weeks of special amphibious exercise were employed as the Allies struck along the

See REPORTS on page 6

Our Armies

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—Here are the American Armies, their locations and commanders announced today.

First Army in France, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges.

Second Army, Memphis, Tenn., Lt. Gen. Lloyd H. Fredendall.

Third Army in France, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr.

Fourth Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, Lt. Gen. William H. H. H.

Fifth Army in Italy, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark.

Sixth Army in Austria, Lt. Gen. Walter B. Burgin.

Seventh Army in Italy, Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch Jr.

See BOMBERS on page 6

Battleship Fires Tons Of Shells Into Nazis

By JOHN A. MOROSOFF,
ABOARD HMS RODNEY.—(Delayed)—The battleship HMS Rodney, one of the world's heaviest armed ships, is a symbol of the Norwegian campaign and the punishment heaped on the Nazis.

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