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*Parliament*

Light and medium bombers of the R.A.F. operating from this country do not now come under the control of Bomber Command. In June 1943 they were transferred to Fighter Command and today Bomber Command, apart from the night-bomber Mosquitos, strike at Germany only with the four-engined "heavies"...

By night the Lancasters, Halifaxes and Stirlings fly out over the North Sea to fight, and win, their battles over Germany. High explosives and incendiaries cut great scythes of destruction through industrial areas such as the Ruhr and the war-production regions of Berlin.

By contrast, the light and medium bombers work by day. Their targets are usually small, isolated objectives in the occupied territories that require precision attacks. Gun emplacements, power station, factories, airfields, dispersal points, rail junctions are all targets that call for attack and it is as important to bomb these targets in France as it is to destroy similar objectives in Germany.

These twin-engined bomber squadrons go out on every day that the weather is suitable. Sometimes they go out in force, sometimes only a few aircraft will attack - depending on the nature of the target. The results are not spectacular by comparison with the battles fought by the heavy bomber forces but nevertheless this constant effort by the light and medium bomber squadrons of the R.A.F., together with the comparable attacks of the U.S. Marauders, imposes a continuous strain on the German forces across the Channel.

R.A.F. cameramen make a film record of many of these raids. The films provide intelligence officers with much valuable data.

- The three types of aircraft shown are:-
- Mitchells - lozenge-shaped double fin
- Bostons - long nose, single up-swept fin
- Mosquitos - single fin, straight clean lines.

Mitchells and Bostons are American-built aircraft, but these are all R.A.F. squadrons.

Newsreel commentaries must NOT allude to "attacks on the rocket coast" or "softening up for invasion".