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GERMAN LEFT WING IS PERILED BY YANK GAIN

By EDWARD W. BEATTIE

Allied Supreme Headquarters, London, Tuesday, June 13—(U.P.)—American troops captured Carentan Monday after an all-night pitched battle and drove an 18-mile salient through the middle of the French beachhead front as the Germans, threatened with loss of their entire left flank, began rushing reinforcements to Cherbourg.

American mobile patrols already were probing the approaches of Cherbourg and twin Yank columns neared Valognes, only 10 miles below the valuable port, after by-passing Montebourg on both sides and repulsing a sharp enemy counterattack.

Cherbourg now was well within range of American "long-tom" artillery. Allied warships, which in two days have carried out the most concentrated bombardment in naval history, already were blasting German positions around the port.

(A Berlin broadcast heard by NBC said two new Allied divisions had landed northeast of Cherbourg.)

A critical battle raged through its second day meanwhile on the opposite flank of the fused 100-mile beachhead as elements of three German tank divisions made trip-hammer counter-attacks. Tilly, on the Suelles river 10 miles west of Caen, had changed hands three times in 24 hours and, with tanks duelling in the streets, the situation was "obscure."

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(Column Three)

Airdromes Blasted

Allied Supreme Headquarters, Tuesday, June 13.—(U.P.)—The war's biggest fleet of heavy bombers—more than 1,400 U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators—blasted 16 front line German airdromes in France yesterday in an all-out drive to paralyze the luftwaffe which put up its greatest resistance since D-day. The great U. S. 8th air force

heavy bomber armada was only part, however, of a giant force of warplanes which flew more than 10,000 sorties and gave Allied troops their strongest ground support, pounding targets over a 400 mile arc from Lille to St. Nazaire, on the bay of Biscay.

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(Column Two)

Mass Trial of Japs Opens in U.S. Court

By VERN LECHLITER

The federal district court hearing of 63 Heart Mountain Japanese-Americans, charged by U. S. District Attorney Carl Sackett with violation of the selective service act, was held up about 30 minutes here yesterday, following the afternoon recess, through failure of one of the defendants to identify himself when called by the court to sit by his counsel.

The defendant, Susumu Harold Hirayama, was called to sit at a table with his counsel while his particular case was under discussion. After calling the name three times and receiving no response Judge T. Blake Kennedy asked defense counsel Samuel D. Menin to identify his client. Menin called the name several times and when he received no response the judge ordered the men removed from the court room in order that counsel might make it clear to the defendants that it was their duty to respond when their names were called.

The men were returned several minutes later and Menin apologized to the court for the delay stating Hirayama's name was not pronounced correctly and the defendant for that reason felt he should not respond.

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(Column One)

Back Up Invasion Forces With Bonds, Governor Says

By KATHRYN KLIPSTEIN

Calling for intense activity on the home front to back up invasion forces overseas, Gov. Lester C. Hunt, officially opened Wyoming's fifth war loan drive here last night in a radio address over stations KFBC and KOA.

War Bond Rally Brings \$53,725

(See Picture on Page 14)

A \$50,000 war bond bought the five millionth loaf of bread baked in the ovens at Ft. Francis E. Warren at public auction yesterday.

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(Column Four)

State Chairman Fred W. Marble and A. E. Wilde, executive manager of the Wyoming war finance committee, also spoke during the program.

Governor Hunt will climb to the top of Lookout Mountain, near Golden, Colo., today and from the grave of Buffalo Bill Cody will make a second radio address over KOA urging persons to buy war bonds in the present campaign.

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(Column Five)

General 'Ike' And Churchill At Beachhead

By EDWARD V. ROBERTS

Allied Supreme Headquarters, June 12—(U.P.)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who took charge of Britain's battle for life four years ago, went back to France today to visit the Allied beachhead and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, whose American, Canadian and British assault troops established that beachhead six days ago also made a visit of his own.

The prime minister had wanted to accompany the assault forces for the initial landings, but was persuaded to remain in England.

With Churchill today, were Field Marshall Jan Christiaan Smuts, premier of South Africa, member

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(Column Two)

The Weather

Wyoming—Scattered afternoon and evening showers and thunderstorms Tuesday and Wednesday.

Back From Europe



LIEUT. JOSEPH T. TAYLOR
Cheyenne flier who is home from nine months combat duty in North Africa and Italy. A Flying Fortress pilot, he has completed 50 missions. His wife and small daughter live at 810 E. 22nd. He is the son of Mrs. Ottilia Taylor.

Damage Is Heavy From Storm Here

(See pictures on Page 16)

By NONA NIETHAMMER

Damage amounting to many thousands of dollars was visited upon Cheyenne business establishments and residences Sunday afternoon by a devastating 20-minute hailstorm. Glenn W. Oliver, insurance claim adjuster, said last night nearly one thou-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)
(Column Four)

The Biggest Mass Trial ever conducted in Wyoming got under way in U. S. district court here yesterday. Defendants are 63 Japanese-Americans who were interned at the Heart Mountain relocation center near Cody, Wyo., and who are each charged with violation of the selective service act through failure to submit to pre-induction physical examinations for service in the U. S. armed forces. Federal Judge T. Blake Kennedy of Cheyenne is presiding in the case. The 63 defendants are pictured here at the start of the trial yesterday morning. (Hopwood photo.)



Ft. Warren Will Present Tableau on QM Day Friday

Quartermaster Day Friday, marking the 169th anniversary of the Quartermaster Corps, will be observed by Ft. Warren with a dramatic tableau depicting the multi-fold activities of the corps.

The tableau is scheduled at 8:30 p. m. Friday at the Cheyenne junior high school auditorium, and the public is invited to attend without charge.

A second event marking the day will be track and field meet beginning at 2 p. m. in the Warren bowl on the post.

The tableau, in which over 100 of the post's personnel will take part, will dramatize principal QM functions, and is designed to portray the vital role being played by the quartermasters in World War II.

Activities to be depicted, all quartermaster responsibilities, will include those of research, baking, procurement, refrigeration, shoe and textile, laundry, fumigation and bath, motor transport and graves registration.

Mass Trial of Japs Opens in U. S. Court

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The hearing got under way at 9 a. m. yesterday with an opening statement by U. S. Attorney Sackett in which he said he would show that all 63 of the defendants were delinquent with their local draft board at Powell through failure to submit to a pre-induction physical.

Defense Counsel Samuel Menin of Denver, who is assisted by Judge Clyde Watts of Cheyenne, entered a motion for dismissal of the case following Sackett's opening statement on the grounds the prosecution did not mention any of the defendants by name. He stated it was incumbent on the prosecution to show the defendants were indicted. He further stated the defense failed to indicate exactly what it was going to prove as to any of the defendants and that while the prosecution contended the defendants have "unlawfully and feloniously" violated the law it failed to indicate any felonious intent.

Judge Kennedy overruled the dismissal motion and the prosecution called its first witness, Alta Christensen, clerk of the Powell draft board. She was the only witness called throughout the day and was still on the stand when court was adjourned at about 5:30 p. m.

Eight of the 63 defendants were called to sit at the defense counsel table while their cases were being argued yesterday. Kenroku Ken Sumida's case was the first under discussion. Sackett sought to establish, through Miss Christensen, that the defendant had been sent a request to report for a pre-induction physical and had failed to comply with the request.

Upon cross examination Menin brought out that the defendant had reported for a physical examination at the request of his California draft board and had been classified 4-C which he stated was an enemy alien classification. This in spite of the fact the defendant was an American citizen.

Later testimony revealed the defendant's classification had been changed to 1-A and he had been ordered to report for a physical after his removal to the Heart Mountain center.

In seeking to establish 4-C as an enemy alien classification Menin asked Miss Christensen for a yes or no answer as to whether or not it was. She stated she could not answer the question yes or no, but was told by Judge Kennedy to answer in that manner and she would then be given an opportunity to explain.

Menin objected to this stating "I think the court has no right to interfere with the procedure of the cross examination." Judge Kennedy overruled the objection stating, "I don't care what you think it has always been my policy when a witness is asked to answer a yes or no question to give the witness an opportunity to explain the answer."

Sackett introduced draft board files of the eight defendants and Defense Counsel Menin proceeded to make use of them in cross examination by reading letters addressed to the board by the defendants in the court room.

The defense contended that the

from the coast and detained without due process of law.

"I reserve the right of every true American," said one, "to object to interference with my civil rights." It asked that a decision on his case be postponed "until my citizenship rights are clarified by judicial pronouncement."

Another said, "It is unconstitutional to throw a man in a concentration camp without a fair trial, therefore I object to being taken into the army until my rights are restored, to myself and my wife and baby." In one of the letters the defendant stated he did not intend to report to his board until his situation was clarified.

Miss Christensen failed to identify any of the defendants called yesterday stating that she only knew that a defendant by a particular name was ordered to report and had failed to comply with the order.

An amusing incident occurred when the prosecution was unable to find classification papers from the file of one of the defendants. U. S. Attorney Sackett mentioned that the file had been on the desk of the defense counsel whereupon Menin objected to Sackett's insinuation that the paper was missing as a result of having been on defense counsel's desk.

"I haven't even looked at the file," said Menin, "And I'm sure the court knows Judge Watt well enough to know he would not destroy it." "I'm satisfied Judge Watt wouldn't do away with it intentionally," Kennedy replied, "but he might lose it."

Court suspended at about 5:30 to be resumed at 9:30 this morning.

General 'Ike' and Churchill at Front

(Continued from Page One)

of the British war cabinet and elder statesman of the British empire, and Gen. Sir Alan Brooks, chief of the imperial general staff.

With Eisenhower were the big three of the American staff in Washington — Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of army staff; Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the air force, and Adm. Ernest M. J. King, commanding the United States fleet.

Churchill spent three hours inspecting British areas of the front. Eisenhower spent five hours touring American areas, including Isigny, which his doughboys had taken two days before, and Carentan, which they had captured at the bayonet point this morning.

Churchill visited Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery, commanding the Allied assault forces, and lunched with him. He saw troops and supplies pouring ashore still and saw Allied and German planes fighting over the beaches.

The last time Churchill had gone to France was on June 13, 1940, one day short of four years, when he visited French Premier Paul Reynaud, just before the collapse of France.

Eisenhower went ashore in a duck.

He talked to Gen. Omar Bradley, commanding American field forces; Rear Adm. Alan G. Kirk, commanding American naval forces, and other American military and naval leaders.

Eisenhower and his companions returned tonight to an English coastal town in an American destroyer. I accompanied them as representative of the combined American press.

Gen. Eisenhower landed at the eastern part of the American beachhead, and after touring the sector and visiting headquarters went on to Isigny.

Later the party reembarked in motor torpedo boats and sped to the American positions near the base of the Cherbourg peninsula. Here they saw the strong German gun positions blasted in the first American attacks and the area flooded by the Germans.

Eisenhower and his party were transferred to a fast submarine chaser in which they toured the shore area for 45 minutes, inspecting installations — many of them secret.

The United States is the world's largest producer and consumer of cotton.