

War Bonds Set Keynote for Flag Day

"This war must be our last," George E. Webster, World War I veteran from Cheyenne who fought "from one side of France to the other," said last night. Webster, residing at the veteran's facility, spoke on the eve of Flag Day, urging persons to buy war bonds in commemora-

tion "of the day and the greatest of all war loan drives" which started Monday.

In commemoration of the day, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of Cheyenne are sponsoring a dance tonight at the 20th and Capitol USO for "Veterans of

all wars" from 8 to 10 p. m., William Cherry, senior vice-president, announced yesterday. O. A. Kelly, patriotic instructor, will make an address on the significance of "this Flag Day," it was stated.

(Continued on Page Nine)
(Column Five)



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YANKS GIVE GROUND BUT CLAMP PINNACLES ON CAEN

Two-Way Aerial Blows Are Resumed

Allied Supreme Headquarters, London, June 13.—(U.P.)—The strategic two-way air bombardment reopened today when Italy-based U. S. heavy bombers blasted war plants at Munich and Innsbruck in the wake of a 1,568-ton attack on the synthetic oil-producing center of Gelsenkirchen by Britain-based RAF heavy bombers.

(Early Wednesday, German broadcasts said that Allied planes were approaching north-

west, west and southwest Germany and that others, presumably from Italy, had flown over Bavaria and the Austrian Tyrol.)

An all-out air offensive against vital German fuel supplies was on as Allied air power demonstrated its ability to carry out strategic and tactical assignments simultaneously.

Italy-based American and British heavy bombers, supple-

menting blows on Germany, blasted oil refineries in Italy and Hungary.

In their second attack on the Munich area in five days, up to 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by a like number of fighters, roared across the Alps to blast aircraft engine plants, motor works and airdromes in the region of southern Germany's most im-

(Continued on Page Twelve)
(Column Two)

By EDWARD W. BEATTIE
Allied Supreme Headquarters, London, Wednesday June 14.—(U.P.)—Allied armies, keeping pace almost to the hour with an invasion time-table laid out a year ago, made advances of up to five miles in France Tuesday and clamped a pincers around Caen, but American troops gave ground to fierce counter-attacks at Montebourg and Carentan.

At a late hour Tuesday Allied headquarters circles were unable to say which side held Montebourg, 14 miles south east of Cherbourg, and Carentan, near the base of the Cotentin peninsula. Front reports said that street battle were in progress in both towns.

(A Berlin broadcast heard by NBC said that Montebourg had been recaptured by the Germans.)

The U. S. 9th air force announced that 11 Skytrain transports, each towing a glider, filled with rations, ammunition and other supplies, had landed late Tuesday on an airstrip in the American-held sector of the beach-head.

With the Americans apparently stalled in their drive on Cherbourg, the Allied momentum shifted toward the east flank of the 100-mile invasion front where a joint Anglo-American column was reported making substantial gains in a swinging drive to get behind Caen.

Plunging through a break between the Cerisy forest and German-regained Tilly-Sur-Seulles, armored forces drove to a point south of Balleroy, 20 miles west of Caen, then swung eastward in

(Continued on Page Eight)
(Column Four)

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AMERICAN PLANES MAKE FIRST LANDINGS ON NORMANDY STRIPS

FBI Agents Testify Here In Jap Trial

By VERN LECHLITER
Two special agents of the federal bureau of investigation were the main witnesses for the government here yesterday in the trial of 63 Heart Mountain Japanese-Americans charged with violation of the selective service act.

H. W. McMillen, Casper FBI agent, testified he interviewed 25 of the defendants, after their indictment by a federal grand jury, at county jails in Cody and Thermopolis regarding their reasons for failure to comply with an order of the Powell draft board requesting them to report for a pre-induction physical. Robert G. Lawrence of the FBI, who interviewed 20 of the men, was testifying along the same lines when court recessed.

Before cross examining the government witnesses Defense Counsel Samuel Menin, of Denver, moved to strike all FBI testimony for the reason that no attempt

(Continued on Page Eight)
(Column Two)

Russian Armies Score Six-Mile Gain in Finland

London, Wednesday, June 14.—(U.P.)—Red army forces, spearheaded by giant "KV" tanks in their drive toward Finland, advanced six miles northeast across the waist of the Karelian Isthmus yesterday against stubbornly-resisting Finnish troops fighting from behind some of the most powerful fortifications in the world.

Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army, fighting through timbered bunkers and strong earth works, swept up toward Lake Ladoga on a 10-mile front and captured five towns, including Steklannaya, 12 miles from the lake and 16 miles northeast of the Gulf of Finland. It appeared the Russian right wing was driving to give the Red army an unbroken

(Continued on Back Page)
(Column One)

By PHIL AULT
Allied Supreme Headquarters, London, Wednesday, June 14.—(U.P.)—American fighters and supply planes made their first scheduled landings on Normandy airstrips yesterday almost simultaneously with reconnaissance reports that the Luftwaffe has been forced to abandon 27 or more airfields near the beachhead which have proved too hot to hold under the rain of Allied bombs

This announcement came after a day of extensive strafing and bombing assaults on German defenses in France by some 5,500 planes, spearheaded by two heavy bomber attacks on five front line enemy airdromes which boosted to 21 the Luftwaffe airfields smashed in the past two days.

The fighters landing in France—Thunderbolts of the U. S. 9th air force—came down late yesterday evening on airstrips which had been completed for only 30 minutes. There the planes were refueled, rearmed and took off to strafe trains and trucks behind the German lines before returning to Britain.

(Continued on Page Eight)
(Column One)

The Weather

Wyoming — Widely scattered afternoon and evening thunder-showers Wednesday and Thursday.

Nazis Fight Way Back in Montebourg and Carentan

By HENRY T. GORRELL
With the American Fourth Division Near Montebourg June 13.—(U.P.)—(1:10 P. M.)—The Germans fought their way back into Montebourg and Carentan this morning and the infantrymen of the old Fourth division, which helped write history in France in the last war, are battling them in the streets.

(A dispatch by Dougald Werner, United Press war correspondent filing from the outskirts of Carentan indicated that the Germans might have been thrown out of Carentan again except for snipers.)

It is man to man, here at Montebourg, deadly infighting from house to house. So close

Other Allied Openings Set ---Eisenhower

Washington, June 13.—(U.P.)—President Roosevelt said today that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander in Europe, has reported to him that "other" openings will be made in Hitler's European fortress and that "the Nazis will be forced to fight throughout the perimeter of their stronghold."

The Eisenhower report also described the progress of the fighting in France as "satisfactory" to date, but said that in magnitude the battle "is but a mere beginning to the tremendous struggle that must follow before final vic-

(Continued on Page Eight)
(Column Five)

are the sweating, unshaven men, locked in their grim fight that the artillery has ceased its fire as I write.

Our planes are flying low overhead, under heavy clouds and drizzling rain, but all they dare do is look for German armor.

(Continued on Page Eight)
(Column Three)

13 JAP SHIPS, 141 PLANES BAGGED AT COST OF 15 MEN TO U. S.

Pearl Harbor, June 13.—(U.P.)—A great U. S. carrier task force, boldly challenging the reluctant Japanese navy to battle, sank 13 vessels, damaged 16 others and destroyed 141 airplanes in a three-day hunt across the Mariana island chain and nearby waters, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today. The flattop-and-battle fleet scourged Saipan, Tinian, Guam and Rota Saturday and Sunday,

then tracked down and smashed a Japanese convoy and stray ships apparently trying to escape to safer waters.

The three-day strike seriously crippled the Marianas, Japan's outer defense ring, Admiral Nimitz revealed. Most of the Japanese planes were downed in air combat during the Saturday battle when our carriers drove home the first of the series of weekend hammer blows.

U. S. losses totaled 15 aircraft and 15 men—a ratio of 10 to one to the enemy's. Significantly, while the Saturday attacks met strong interceptor opposition, only a few Japanese planes took to the air Sunday and Monday.

Apparently there was only a small Japanese naval force in the Marianas when Nimitz's floating juggernaut struck. Four of the sunken craft and nine of the damaged were combat vessels.

Pacific fleet headquarters reported U. S. fighter planes on Saturday "swept their objectives in force and destroyed 124 enemy aircraft." A large majority of these were shot down in combat. Our losses were 11 Hellcat fighters and eight pilots in this initial engagement.

On Sunday the task force's bombers got in their licks. They destroyed two small cargo ships at Saipan, Japan's naval and aerial

staging base, while 16 Japanese planes were bagged.

Japanese ships moored at Saipan apparently tried to escape, but they were caught and brought under attack at sea Sunday. One large oiler, one destroyer, three corvettes, one large cargo ship, one medium cargo ship, three small cargo vessels were sunk; and five me-

(Continued on Page Twelve)
(Column One)

SEVEN JAP SHIPS SUNK OFF DUTCH NEW GUINEA

American Planes Are Now Using Mokmer Airdrome

Allied Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, Wednesday, June 14—(U.P.)—Allied aircraft sank seven and possibly eight Japanese vessels in Geelvink bay Monday in new blows against enemy shipping caught off Dutch New Guinea, while American planes began using the captured Mokmer airfield in support of the Sixth army drive on other nearby dromes, it was announced today.

Far-ranging Liberators under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command continued to strike at the main bases of Japan's Caroline islands defense ring Sunday, blasting Truk atoll for the seventh consecutive day, and hitting Palau for the fourth consecutive day.

MacArthur's communique reported that American aircraft began using Mokmer airdrome Tuesday and are supporting advancing troops moving westward toward the Borokoe airdrome, only a mile from Mokmer.

Delayed in construction work by bitter resistance of isolated Japanese troops who had to be routed from caves and the cliffs along the shore in the Mokmer area, American units placed in the Mokmer airdrome in operation on the seventh day after its occupation, today's communique revealed.

Tanks and artillery as well as aircraft were supporting the ground troops in the drive toward Borokoe as Japanese forces, cut

off from evacuation or reinforcement by Allied air patrols, resisted strongly.

Allied aircraft continued to take a heavy toll of enemy shipping caught within the range of planes flying from the advanced bases in Dutch New Guinea, sinking four 1,000 ton ships and three coastal vessels and sinking or seriously damaging another 1,000 ton vessel in Geelvink Bay Monday.

Heavy Liberator bombers hit Truk atoll in the Carolines for the seventh consecutive day Sunday, dropping 56 tons on the enemy-held base, while Palau, 1,200 miles west of Truk, was raided for the fourth consecutive day Sunday.

Liberator bombers also hit Palau in a Sunday night raid, the communique revealed, in carrying out the fifth separate attack since the opening land-based attack Thursday.

FBI Agents Testify In Jap Trial Here

(Continued from Page One) was made by the prosecution to identify the defendants in open court. Judge T. Blake Kennedy denied the motion on the grounds the defendants had previously identified themselves in their interview with the FBI.

In his cross examination of the agents, Menin asked both FBI men if it were not true that each defendant had indicated a desire to fight for his country providing his constitutional rights were restored and in most instances the reply was "yes."

As each defendant's name was called to the attention of the two FBI men, Menin asked the following similar questions:

"Did not all the men interviewed by you indicate a desire and willingness to abide by the constitution and be loyal to the U. S. if their rights were restored?" The answer was always in the affirmative. "So far as you know this person is ready to take up arms in defense of his country at this time if his full rights are restored," was another often-asked question. To which the witness replied, "Yes."

In his cross examination of McMillen, Menin inquired concerning the Heart Mountain relocation center in which the men were interned.

"Do you know the place (Heart Mountain) is surrounded by barbed wire?" asked Menin. "I know it is surrounded by wire, I don't know whether or not it is barbed wire," was the answer, which drew a hearty laugh from the 63 defendants in the court room.

"You know there are military police walking around there don't you?" asked Menin. McMillen finally admitted he had seen some in "little houses."

"Did one ever stop you when you went to enter the camp?" was Menin's next question. "No, I stopped myself as a matter of courtesy," was the reply.

"Do you know what would have happened to you if you had passed him without stopping?" Answer, "No." "You didn't want to find out either did you?" asked Menin. At this point U. S. Attorney Carl Sackett objected to the procedure of the questioning, stating it was improper.

Judge Kennedy sustained the objection declaring "that's ridiculous, of course he doesn't know what would have happened to him."

"Your honor, I just wanted to point out he didn't stop as a matter of courtesy, but as a matter of safety," Menin replied.

Many of the statements given by the defendants to the FBI men declared they were worried about being deprived of their rights and what would happen to their families if they were taken into the army.

Each Japanese-American stated he felt the government had no right to place him in the armed services until his civil rights were clarified. All objected to the presi-

dential proclamation removing them from their homes along the coast and their subsequent "confinement" at Heart Mountain.

One statement said, "I have limited rights as the result of the proclamation, without due process of law I have lost all my property. I'm not saying I don't want to go to the army and I will go when my status is clarified."

Another wondered "how my wife, children and parents will be taken care of" and didn't think he had "the same rights of other American citizens as I was held behind a fence with military guards surrounding it."

Attorneys for both sides sought to speed up the hearing yesterday but none could indicate how soon the trial would end.

The government had introduced 158 exhibits at the close of the day's proceedings.

Nazis Battle Back Into French Cities

(Continued from Page One) reinforcements on the death strewn roads outside town.

The German rally started under cover of a vicious barrage by artillery and mortars and then the enemy tanks came in. It was sudden. I was half a mile away, making for Montebourg, when it started.

Our own artillery, as I watched, put down a white smoke screen to shield our positions as the German tanks, followed by the infantry, ramed into the streets.

Then house to house fighting developed and the staccato of the German machine pistols and carbines and our own infantry weapons told of the intensity of the battle.

The Germans are paying dearly for their stubborn fight and, it should be noted that their counter-attacks have been made so far in limited strength.

We occupied Montebourg yesterday afternoon, a few hours after I saw the fall of Carentan.

Our own casualties to date have been less than half those expected. About 2,000 German dead lie strewn over this area along with 1,200 wounded.

Our infantrymen have reached the east coast of the Cherbourg peninsula near Fontenay-Sur-Mer, about five miles to our east. Our men captured Pont L'Abbe, four miles southwest of Ste. Mere Eglise. The Germans had to pull out during the night from three villages northeast of Montebourg.

There is not a living thing on the last half mile of the macadam road leading into Montebourg. The road is heavily mined. The orchards are littered with the corpses of German soldiers and cavalry horses and the cows and sheep of the peasants.

Our setback due to the German counter-attack is an episode in a big fight. We are taking new territory and our capture of the Fontenay-Sur-Mer area gives us control of the highest ground between Montebourg and the sea. From there we will be able to move on northward, toward Cherbourg, across low country.

But to thousands of French

people this setback is a tragedy. Twenty-four hours ago I was in Carentan. For days the people had cowered in their cellars while the battle raged round them.

They came out, men, women and children, shrieking in their joy. They greeted the doughboys with cheers and tears and laughter and brought out champagne they had hidden for four years.

But the World War I victory monument in the town square, nicked by bullets and shrapnel, was draped with the American and French flags, the women cried "Vive Les Americains" and "What would have happened to us had it not been for you."

Yanks Give Ground; Put Pincers on Caen

(Continued from Page One)

fluid fighting across a wide front. The exact gain was not revealed but a dispatch from Richard D. McMillan of the United Press said that British tanks were driving behind both Tilly and Caen.

The advance penetrated close to Caumont, six miles southeast of Balleroy, and Villers Bocage, seven miles south of Tilly, as the Germans were caught off guard and the light forces encountered beat a hasty retreat.

Continuing on due south, American troops which already had driven through the Cerisy forest reached points 20 miles airline inside France—the deepest penetration yet reported.

Simultaneously, British troops north of Caen launched an attack from their bridgehead on the east bank of the Orne canal and drove five miles, capturing Troarn and applying the other arm of a pincers on Caen. Troarn is six miles east of Caen and 112 miles from Paris.

Already, only two roads to southeast and south-southeast from Caen are still open to the German defenders, who have been using elements of three tank divisions in counter-attacks to hold the city.

Communique No. 16 from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters announced the capture of Troarn, and of Le Ham, on the Cherbourg peninsula two miles southwest of Montebourg.

While delayed at Montebourg, the Americans had driven five miles westward from St. Mere Eglise and captured Pont L'Abbe, extending their bridgehead across the Merderet river and reaching positions halfway across the 23-mile wide Cotentin peninsula. They also occupied Fontenay, on the coast five miles east of Montebourg, and three villages northeast of Montebourg which the Germans had evacuated.

Allied circles said between 600 and 700 square miles of French territory had been liberated—almost exactly the amount which it was envisaged should be captured in the first seven days under the master invasion plan drafted a year ago.

At that time, the tables for landing and unloading were submitted and the chiefs of staff had their assault plan in rough form. The plan included certain areas not covered by the present beach-

head and the beachhead covers some areas not in the original plan, but in area to be conquered by a given day, plan and execution dove-tailed almost perfectly.

The Germans are "fighting like hell," in the words of an official spokesman, but our casualties have been far lower than expected. Exact figures will not be available for some time, but it can be said that the German claim that our losses are four and a half times theirs is ridiculous.

The weather late Tuesday turned favorable for air operations after a murky morning and great fleets of planes went out to pound the Germans before dark. American Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked five airfields and reconnaissance revealed that the enemy has abandoned 27 landing strips near the battle area which were exposed to U. S. precision attacks.

The U. S. battleship Nevada, reclaimed from the mud at Pearl Harbor, led a squadron of warships Tuesday in intensive shelling of German positions on the American right flank in the Cherbourg direction.

An official announcement said counter-attacks were under way in Carentan and Montebourg areas and while it was not clear whether Montebourg still was in American hands, headquarters had "no knowledge of reports Carentan has been recaptured by the Germans."

Henry T. Gorrell of the United Press revealed the capture of Montebourg in a front dispatch and just as Allied headquarters confirmed his news late Tuesday, Gorrell got through a second report saying the Germans, with heavy tank and mortar support, had fought their way back into the town.

Other Openings Are Planned—Eisenhower

(Continued from Page One)

tory is achieved."

Mr. Roosevelt read the report at a news conference at which he also noted that Soviet Premier Josef Stalin has said of the Allied landings in France that "the history of war has never witnessed such a grandiose operation—an operation Napoleon himself had never even attempted."

Stalin's comment was made to W. Averell Harriman, U. S. ambassador in Moscow.

Eisenhower's statement that "other" openings will be made in Europe, coupled with his promise that the enemy will be forced to fight "throughout the perimeter" of the continent, suggested that landings might be made along Norway, the low countries or in the Balkans—points on the German defensive perimeter where the enemy is not presently being engaged by the Allies.

He said that the invasion of France, vast and important as it is, is only part of "the far larger pattern of a combined assault against the fortress of Germany by the great Russian armies from the east and our forces from the Mediterranean."

Bible names still predominate in modern times over those from other sources.

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