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DESPERATE NAZIS FIGHT ON AS YANKS TAKE CITY

GOV. DEWEY IS ASSURED NOMINATION

By PAUL F. ELLIS
Chicago Stadium, June 26—(U.P.)—Gov. Earl Warren of California tonight sent a Dewey-booming but sweltering Republican national convention into

Chicago, June 26—(U.P.)—Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, whose vote-pulling power has twice repulsed the new deal in that midwestern state, today was selected to make the Republican presidential nominating speech for Thomas E. Dewey in an admitted move to buttress the New York governor's position in the middle west.

high gear with a keynote address which pledged that the GOP can lead the nation to speedy victory, provide postwar (Continued on Page Eight) (Column Four)

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WILLKIE ASSAILS PROPOSED FOREIGN PLANK AS AMBIGUOUS

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Perspiration Flows, Beer Runs Warm at Convention

By FREDERICK C. OTHMAN
Chicago Stadium, June 26—(U.P.)—A forty-piece brass band tonight ushered sweat-drenched Republican national convention delegates into Chicago stadium to hear the speech of Gov. Earl Warren of California and watch the perspiration dribble from his chin onto his manuscript.

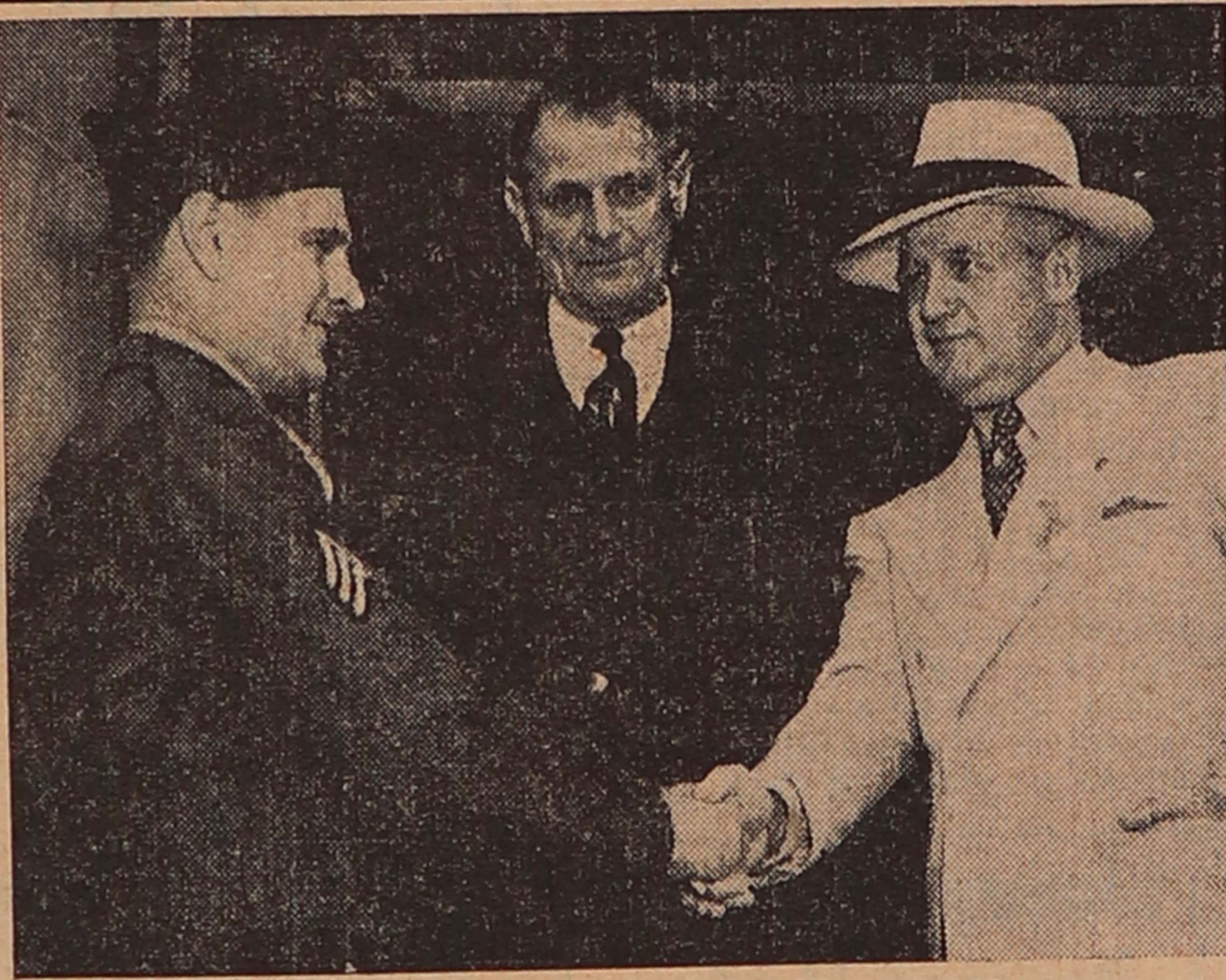
63 Japs Are Given 3-Year Terms in Pen

U. S. District Judge T. Blake Kennedy yesterday sentenced 63 Heart Mountain Japanese-Americans to three years each in a federal penal institution, to be designated by the attorney general, after finding each guilty of failure to report for pre-induction physical examinations.
Judge Kennedy read his 10-page opinion to the defendants from the bench thus disposing of the biggest mass trial ever held in the state of Wyoming. Kennedy said (Continued on Page Eight) (Column One)

Weather

Wyoming—Partly cloudy with scattered showers and thunderstorms Tuesday. Fair Wednesday.

Millionth Serviceman to visit the USO center here was Sgt. Paul Habiger of Boston, Kan., (left) who was entertained Saturday by Gov. L. C. Hunt (right). Val Christensen, chairman of the USO council is shown in center. USO visitors average 40,000 per month. Photo by Francis Brammar.



Allied Supreme Headquarters, London, Tuesday, June 27.—(U.P.)—Cherbourg has been captured, it was announced officially today.

By JOSEPH W. GRIGG

Allied Supreme Headquarters, London, Tuesday, June 27—(U.P.)—American troops and tanks smashed through the center of Cherbourg to its docks Monday and fanned out along the coast, but isolated German groups fought on to the death from sealed tunnels and the blazing naval arsenal.

Unconfirmed London press reports said Lt. Gen. Dietrich von Schlieben, German commandant at Cherbourg, had been captured.

A dispatch filed from Cherbourg at 6 p. m., by Richard D. McMillan of the United Press said American tank and field guns, turning the arsenal into a pillar of fire, were beginning to batter down its 10-foot thick walls and the German stand was weakening.

Fighting also was under way in the inner port area, where small enemy groups were holed up under the piers and in cellars of houses.

(BBC Reporter Robert Dunitz said the Yanks had captured all the suburbs and streets of Cherbourg as well as the maritime rail station and the warehouses on the waterfront. Bands of German soldiers were prowling about determined not to surrender, he added.)

United Press Correspondent Henry T. Gorrell reported that hours after the fall of Fort Du Roule on the southern edge of the city, the Germans still were firing big knocked-down coast guns from tunnels deep in the earth below the fort. The gun ports were to well camouflaged they could not be detected, and in searching for the tunnel entrances the Yanks ran into freshly cemented walls where the Germans had sealed up the passages, choosing to die rather than surrender.

The Germans began shelling Cherbourg from Cap De La Hague on the northwestern tip of the peninsula early this morning.

With the fall of the prize port an accomplished fact awaiting (Continued on Page Eight) (Column Three)

6 Austrian Oil Plants Are Bombed

Allied Supreme Headquarters, June 26—(U.P.)—A powerful force of 500 to 750 U. S. heavy bombers roared over the Alps today and dropped more than 1,000 tons of bombs on six oil refineries, a railway and an airplane factory in the Vienna area, while clouds of warplanes flying from Britain ripped German railways and highways feeding the Normandy battlefield.

(Midnight broadcasts by the German radio said Allied "nuisance raiders" were approaching western Germany, while the Bucharest station warned that planes were over the western part of Romania, the FCC reported to the United Press.) (Continued on Page Eight) (Column Five)

Must Be No Phoney Phrases, He Says

New York, June 26.—(U.P.)—Wendell L. Willkie, deposed leader of the Republican party, tonight assailed the proposed GOP foreign relations plank as "ambiguous" and warned 1944 Republican platform makers that "there must be no playing with phoney phrases."

His attack coincided with the opening of the Republican national convention at Chicago.

Summoning reporters to his law offices, the 1940 GOP presidential nominee said that "as I am not a delegate to the convention, I take this method of presenting my views on the proposed foreign relations plank which I understand will be presented to the convention tomorrow."

He said he had been informed that his party's foreign relations plank, as now drafted, (1) favored participation by the Unit- (Continued on Page Eight) (Column One)

REDS CAPTURE VITEBSK AND PUSH 22 MILES TOWARD MINSK

London, Tuesday, June 27.—(U.P.)—The Red army, tearing out the northern and southern anchors of the German defense line in White Russia, captured the fortress cities of Vitebsk and Zhlobin yesterday and seized more than 1,700 towns and settlements while the vanguard of their victorious forces advanced more than 22 miles toward Minsk for a great pincer assault on that city. Some 1,000 Germans were taken

prisoner after Russian troops broke into the city yesterday from the east and west and threw the Germans out of houses, cellars and shelters. The fate of the remainder of the entrapped Nazi Garrison was not revealed by Moscow.

Striking with unprecedented power and speed, four Soviet armies striking along a 285-mile (Continued on Page Thirteen) (Column Five)

U.S. TROOPS SMASH INTO CAPITAL OF SAIPAN; TASK FORCE SLUGS GUAM, ROTA

—United States assault forces on Saipan smashed into the southern outskirts of the capital city of Garapan and stormed to the top of 1,554-foot Mt. Tapotchau in heavy fighting while a carrier task force attacked Guam and Rota, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Marines have established positions near the summit of Tapotchau, overlooking Tanapag harbor, and now have a sweeping view of both ends of the 15-mile long island.

At the northern end of Saipan approximately 20,000 Japanese defenders are being pushed into a death trap by advancing American doughboys and leather-necks.

Tapotchau was a prime objective of the Saipan campaign and its possession, along with Aslito airdrome, gives the Americans virtual control of the island.

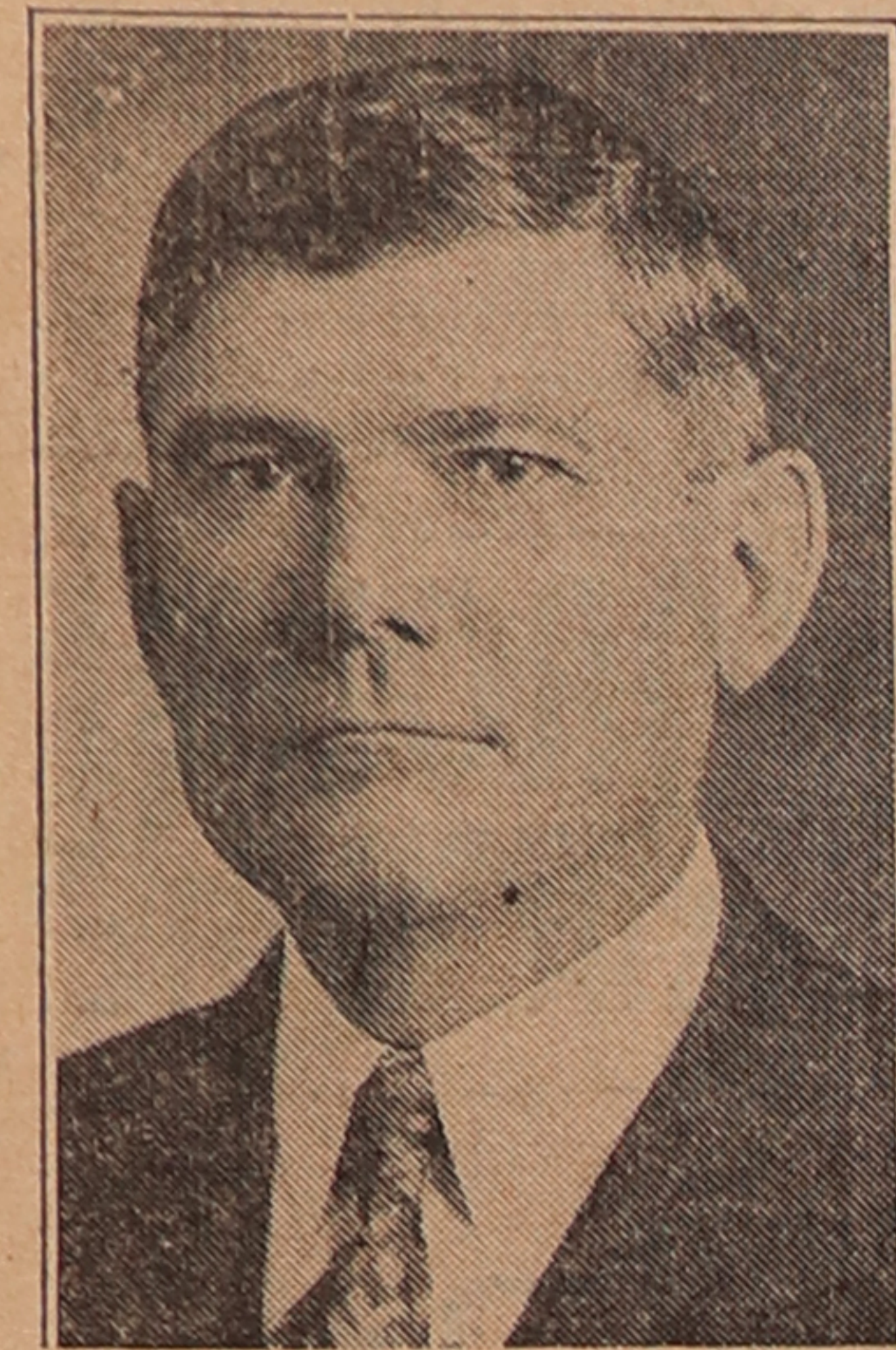
The battle, now in the 11th day, continued to swing steadily in favor of the invaders who gained further ground along both the (Continued on Page Eight) (Column One)

Bond Rally On Street Friday

A bond rally, at which war bonds will be auctioned, will be staged on a downtown street here Friday at 4 p. m. under the sponsorship of the Junior chamber of commerce.

Frankie Masters, nationally-known dance band leader, and his band will play for the rally. Bonds will be auctioned between tunes by a list of auctioneers headed by William De Vere. Approximately 400 prizes—scarce items donated by Cheyenne merchants—will be sold.

63 Japs Are Given 3-Year Terms in Pen



CARL SACKETT

U. S. district attorney, who served as prosecutor in the trial of 63 Japanese-Americans in federal district court here.

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the only other opinion he had ever read from the bench in his 23 years as federal judge was in the Teapot Dome oil case.

Asked if he had a statement to make before passing of sentence, Defense Counsel Samuel Menin of Denver, said:

"I have only to say this your honor — in imposing sentence I trust that the court will take into consideration that while the court has found that the reasons for the action of the defendants are insufficient in law to justify their conduct, I think there is no question as to their sincerity and honesty. I think also that the court should consider the fact that the defendants have been willing to consolidate their cases and enter into stipulations which I think saved the government considerable time, effort and expense. I trust the court will, in imposing sentence consider these facts."

Defense counsel Menin and Clyde M. Watts had contended throughout the six day hearing that the defendants should not have been ordered to report for military service until their citizenship rights were clarified as the result of what they deemed discrimination against them through their removal from their homes along the west coast to a relocation center.

In his opinion Judge Kennedy stressed the weakness of this logic in the following words:

"As to the assertion that they did not desire to report until their citizenship had been clarified, this is without merit as to legal basis.

"The courts have repeatedly asserted that the orders of the boards of selective service have the substance of congressional acts and must be obeyed.

"It is evident that what they asserted in the matter of the clarification in their citizenship was in fact accomplished by the effect of the order which they disobeyed.

"When they were placed in 1-A and ordered to report for preinduction physical examination, their pure American citizenship was established beyond question.

"After they had been segregated an investigation was undoubtedly made by the intelligence branch of the military service and in substantial numbers they were cleared of any suspicion of disloyalty and thereafter classified for military service the same as had been all other eligible classes of American citizens. No fuller exemplification of a clarification of their citizenship could be evinced than that they were recognized through the certificates of acceptability as being such a class of citizens as under regular conditions should be placed in the service of their country. Certainly it cannot be effectively contended that if they had been found disloyal to this country and still bore allegiance to the country of their ancestors they would be thought to be desirable soldiers in the branches of the service fighting for our national existence. When, therefore, they were placed in 1-A and ordered to report for preinduction physical examination, their pure American citizenship was established beyond question."

"Personally," Judge Kennedy said, "this court feels that the defendants have made a serious mistake in arriving at their conclusions which brought about these criminal prosecutions. If they are truly loyal American citizens they should, at least when they have become recognized as such, embrace the opportunity to discharge the duties of citizens by offering themselves in the cause of our national defense."

Judge Kennedy said exceptions to his verdict were reserved in behalf of the 63.

The opinion also said that the "court concludes that in time of war the nation must use measures to protect its national defense and that the government may hit at a particular danger where it is seen.

"While this case does not pass upon the legality of the removal and relocation of persons under the class here before the court, the opinion calls attention to the establishment by executive order of the war relocation authority and the right thereby afforded to effectuate a program for removal, relocation, maintenance and supervision of the persons under consideration. Our attention has not been called to any case in which the courts have construed the constitutionality of the removal and relocation of citizens of Japanese extraction, yet it would seem that the same logic which led to the conclusion that the cur-



JUDGE KENNEDY

Who, in sentencing 63 Japanese-Americans to terms in federal penitentiary for violation of the selective service act, declared that "in time of war the nation must use measures to protect its national defenses and . . . government may hit at a particular danger where it is seen."

few law did not violate their constitutional rights would justify a like conclusion in regard to removal and relocation."

Asked for comment following disposition of the case, U. S. District Attorney Carl Sackett said:

"I think the judgment of the court does justice in each of these cases. The opinion of the court, when compared with reasons given by each defendant for failure to appear for physical examination at Powell, clearly shows that each was certainly very much in error.

"As any other American citizen each defendant was presumed to know the law—each intentionally violated the law. The reason which moves one to violate a law is immaterial so long as he intentionally violates it. With all the free schooling which the defendants had in the U. S. they themselves should have understood the law and consequences of violation.

"It is my personal opinion that most of these defendants deliberately chose a course which would result in their incarceration in the penitentiary rather than to serve their country.

"The action of these defendants is no reflection upon those loyal Japanese many of whom, including about 800 from Heart Mountain, have obeyed such orders. Many American citizens of Japanese descent have displayed unquestioned heroism in this war and have been awarded Purple Hearts, Silver Stars, Bronze Stars and Distinguished Service Crosses."

Defense Counsel Menin said he had no statement to make following disposal of the case yesterday except to say that "so far as I am presently advised there will probably be an appeal taken to the 10th circuit court of appeals."

Desperate Germans Fight Losing Battle

(Continued from Page One)

only a formal announcement, the French invasion front blazed into action on the eastern sector where British troops attacked behind a tremendous three-hour barrage and advanced four miles southeast of Tilly-Sur-Seulles, capturing Tessel-Bretteville and Bretteville.

More than 20,000 prisoners had been taken in the Cherbourg peninsula, nearly 7,000 of them in the last three days, and the remnants of the Cherbourg garrison—possibly 10,000 to 30,000 men—were straggling out to the northeast and northwest capes to await their inevitable death or capture.

Many of them may already have been cut off by Allied columns which pushed to the sea at points five miles east and west of Cherbourg. The eastern column captured Bretteville and drove on down to the city along the coast.

The German commandant, Lieut. Gen. Dietrich Von Schlieben, who had ignored two unconditional surrender ultimatums, apparently had transferred his headquarters to the tip of the Hague peninsula or was holding out in one of the remaining resistance points in the city area.

GOP Leaders Locked in Struggle Over Platform

Convention Headquarters, Chicago, June 26—(U.P.)—Republican leaders tonight still were locked in a behind-the-scenes battle to draft a 1944 platform which would be acceptable to the old guard faction urging a generalized and conservative policy and a group of young, liberal governors who are demanding the GOP take an unequivocal stand on such controversial issues as foreign policy, labor and agriculture.

The task is made more difficult by the knowledge of Republican leaders that Democrats are awaiting their decision and are prepared to take the GOP platform to the country, if it isn't a forceful one.

It appeared tonight after meetings of various subcommittees of the resolutions committee that the GOP will:

1. Favor international collaboration to establish and maintain post-war peace, but insist that American sovereignty be safeguarded at all times.

2. Adopt a general stand on labor, taking no position on the controversial question of maintenance of membership and others which have arisen from New Deal labor policies.

3. Oppose reciprocal trade treaties on the ground that they are inimical to the protection of the nation's agricultural market.

4. Favor "adequate protective tariff."

5. Oppose the use of farm subsidies except as a last resort.

6. Recommend full agricultural production and oppose the "economy of scarcity" theme which dominated early New Deal policies.

7. Urge a minimum of federal control over the operations of state governments.

8. Propose elimination of "unnecessary" wartime restrictions by the office of price administration, the war production board and other wartime agencies.

9. Insist upon the equality of opportunity for all Americans regardless of race, color or creed.

10. Demand immediate plans for the transition of industry from war to peacetime pursuits in order to avoid mass unemployment.

11. Reaffirm the party's traditional stand on freedom of the press.

12. Oppose federalization of unemployment compensation.

13. Favor a more comprehensive social security plan with coverage for all workers.

Keynoter Outlines 3-Point GOP Plan

(Continued from Page One)

jobs and build a lasting peace.

Despite the heat—the temperature in the convention hall soared past the 100-degree mark—delegates frequently interrupted Warren with cheers as he hammered home the principal points of party policy that will serve as campaign guide posts for the 1944 Republican presidential nominee.

And, at this moment, that nominee seems certain to be Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York who already has an assured 792 votes for the first ballot on choice of a standard bearer Wednesday. Only 529 votes are required to win nomination. Warren himself was a sure-shot favorite to be named to the No. 2 spot on the GOP ticket.

Warren told the delegates that they were "here to make the road on which America can march toward victory, toward opportunity, toward peace."

The Californian's keynote was the highlight of the opening day and night of the convention, which got under way with kleig lights, banners and all the trimmings but with the usual carnival atmosphere tempered by the war and the fact that Dewey was the almost universal choice even before the start.

Warren outlined a broad program for the Republican party, summarizing it as:

- 1: "Bring the boys home."
- 2: Jobs and Opportunity.
- 3: Permanent peace.

Warren said the Republican party was ready to accept the responsibility of the nation in wartime. He did not mention President Roosevelt by name, but he assailed any suggestion that Mr. Roosevelt is an "indispensable man," or that the Democratic party has a monopoly on winning the war and peace.

As Warren spoke, Dewey supporters were continuing efforts to effect unanimous nomination for the New York governor. Not since 1932, when Herbert Hoover was nominated for a second term, have

the Republicans exhibited such a show of party unity. That same unity extends to Warren, who though not seeking the vice presidential nomination, will accept the convention's will as a duty to his party.

Delegates—many of them short of sleep after late night caucuses—battled their way on over-tasked transportation facilities to the stadium on Chicago's westside this morning.

It didn't matter that the convention had a late start. The sun beat down at a 90-degree-in-the-shade clip and no one felt like hurrying.

At 10:15 a. m., the hour set for the opening, there were more delegates on the outside than there were inside. At 11:15 a. m., National Chairman Harrison E. Spangler, a modest man with a mallet, called the convention to order.

At exactly 12:20 p. m.—one hour and four minutes later—the convention had finished its first session. Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois had welcomed the delegates and the convention quickly named California's governor as temporary chairman. He makes the keynote address tonight.

The speed of the opening session was indicative of the general feeling that the convention is all over but the balloting.

The only real cloud in the Republican sky seemed to be a fight going on in committee over the foreign policy plank in the party's platform. One faction, the old guarders, want a generalized and conservative policy. The other, composed mostly of young, liberal governors, are demanding that the party take an unequivocal stand on controversial issues, such as foreign policy, labor and agriculture.

The differences, however, are expected to be ironed out in committee before the proposed platform goes before the convention, probably tomorrow. Briefly, it is expected to set forth:

1. International collaboration to maintain peace, but safeguard American sovereignty.

2. A general stand on labor; no position on the question of maintenance of union membership.

3. Opposition to reciprocal trade treaties on the ground that they are inimical to the protection of the nation.

4. Opposition to use of farm subsidies.

5. Minimum of federal control over state governments.

6. Elimination of "unnecessary" wartime restrictions.

Dewey's first ballot nomination would be the 14th in Republican convention history.

6 Oil Plants in Austria Blasted

(Continued from Page One)

Strong forces of Britain-based American Liberator bombers meanwhile pounded more than a dozen electric power stations feeding the Nazi robot-launchers in the Pas de Calais area of France. It was estimated 3,000 Allied planes were in action today in the two-way aerial squeeze on Hitler's Europe.

The Vienna raiders, attacking the area for the first time since June 16, met intense anti-aircraft fire and strong fighter opposition. The Berlin radio claimed more than 40 American, including 35 four-engined craft, were shot down over Vienna.

The heaviest weight of bombs was hurled upon the six oil refineries in another crippling blow against the Nazis' heavily-bombed fuel production industry. Two of the refineries were attacked for the first time—Morneuberg, seven miles north of Vienna, and Mossbierbaum, 22 miles northeast of Vienna.

The four other refineries, bombed in the June 1 attack, were Schwecht, 10 miles southeast of Vienna; Wintershafen, five miles southeast of Vienna; Lobau, seven miles southeast and Floridsdorfer, northeast of Vienna.

Willkie Criticizes GOP Foreign Plank

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ed States in a post-war organization among "sovereign" nations, with "peace forces to prevent or repel military aggression; (2) declared against joining a "world state," and (3) stipulated that any treaty made by this country within the framework of the international organization be approved by a two-thirds majority of the senate.

Willkie criticized the language of the proposed plank, asserting that "there must be no phoney phrases such as 'world state,' or use of gentle language such as 'peace forces' or repeated emphasis on 'sovereign nations' with nationalistic implications.

"There must be no self-defeating requirements about submitting each and every individual step in international cooperation to the advice and consent of two-thirds of the United States senators."

Plainly displaying his bitterness at having been left out of the convention's deliberations, Willkie said that "as a Republican I am desperately anxious for my party to pursue a course which will entitle it to win the November election."

He stressed that he had a "profound respect" for Sen. Warren W. Austin (Vt.), chairman of the subcommittee which wrote the foreign relations plank, and said that he was making his statement in the hope that it may "sustain Austin in his efforts to get a better resolution."

He reiterated his advocacy of "the use of American sovereignty in cooperation with other powers to create a continuing international organization for the good of all with the power to uphold its decisions by force if necessary."

"Our sovereignty is something to be used, not hoarded," he said. "Each nation should maintain land, sea, and air forces to be used collaboratively, in agreed situations and within limits, to prevent aggression."

Willkie recalled that 31 leading Republicans in 1920 interpreted their party's platform to mean that a G. O. P. victory would assure U. S. participation in the League of Nations, and that Warren G. Harding after his election announced that the League was dead, while "claiming that he in no way repudiated the party's platform."

U. S. Forces Smash Into Saipan Capital

(Continued from Page One)

western and eastern shores. The strategic Kagman peninsula on the eastern side of the island "is now entirely in our hands," Adm. Nimitz revealed.

(A front dispatch earlier today reported the capture of Mt. Tapotchau, which the Japanese had converted into a fortress. On Saturday United Press correspondent Richard Johnston on an expeditionary flagship reported American patrols entered the southern suburbs of Garapan, capital of the Japanese Marianas, against slight opposition. Garapan has a peacetime civilian population of 20,000 Japanese.)