

Weather Forecast
Fair, moderate temperature tonight.
Slightly cooler tomorrow.
Temperatures today—Highest, 78, at noon; lowest, 63, at 4:55 a.m. Yesterday—Highest, 72, at 5:55 p.m.; lowest, 58, at 4:40 a.m.

New York Markets, Page A-13.

92d YEAR. No. 36,560.

The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. *

Guide for Readers

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An Associated Press Newspaper

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ALLIES ESTABLISH BEACHHEADS IN FRANCE; TANKS, TROOPS PUSH SEVERAL MILES INLAND

Churchill Discloses Record Fleet of 4,000 Ships Aiding Invasion

**Tells Commons Liberation Is
Going 'According to Plan—
And What a Plan!'**

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 6.—Prime Minister Churchill told a cheering House of Commons today that the Allied liberating assault on Hitler's European stronghold was "proceeding according to plan—and what a plan!"

In tones of confidence, he reported that the Allied forces had been transported across the Channel to the shores of France by "an immense armada" of 4,000 ships with several thousand smaller craft—"probably the greatest fleet ever assembled."

Mass air-borne landings also have been successfully effected behind the enemy's lines, he said.

"There are already hopes that actual tactical surprise has been attained," he continued, "and we hope to furnish the enemy with a succession of surprises during the course of the fighting."

Landings on Beaches Are Proceeding

"The battle which is now beginning will grow constantly in scale and in intensity for many weeks to come and I shall not attempt to speculate upon its course."

"The landings on the beaches are proceeding at various points at the present time," Mr. Churchill said.

"The fire of shore batteries has been largely quelled."

He said that "obstacles which were constructed in the sea have not proved so difficult as was apprehended."

The Prime Minister said the American-British Allies are sustained by about 11,000 first-line aircraft, which can be drawn on as needed.

"So far," he said, "the commanders who are engaged report that everything is proceeding according to plan."

"And what a plan!" he declared.

Most Complicated Operation Ever Attempted.

Mr. Churchill said the vast operation was "undoubtedly the most complicated and difficult which has ever occurred."

To cheer by Parliament members, Mr. Churchill took "formal cognizance of the liberation of Rome," he added:

"American and other forces of the 5th Army broke through the enemy's last line and entered Rome, where Allied troops have been received with joy by the population."

"This entry and liberation of Rome means that we shall have power to defend it from hostile air attacks and deliver it from the famine with which it was threatened."

Britain's war leader paid high tribute to both Gen. Harold Alexander and Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark in Italy and said: "Complete unity prevails throughout the Allied armies."

"The supreme commander, Gen. Eisenhower, and his lieutenants and also in the commander of the expeditionary force, Gen. Montgomery."

Hopes for Further Captures in Italy

In discussing the Italian campaign, where he said the Allied forces "with the Americans in the van are driving ahead northward in relentless pursuit of the enemy," Mr. Churchill said it was hoped that the 20,000 prisoners already taken would be followed by further captures in the near future.

Of the new European operations, Mr. Churchill said "this great new front will be pursued with the utmost resolution, both by the commanders and the United States and British governments whom they serve."

In response to a question he told Commons that certainly in the early part of the battle he would endeavor to keep the House fully informed.

"It may be that I shall ask your indulgence to press myself upon them before we rise tonight," he added.

Allies Lost 20,000 at Anzio

There was grim news as well as good in Mr. Churchill's address.

In discussing the battle of the Anzio beachhead in Italy, which was established last January and held against heavy German counterattacks, he said the Allies lost about 20,000 men, and the Germans 25,000.

But the Anzio landing had in the end borne good fruit by forcing Hitler to send south of Rome eight or nine divisions "which he might well have needed elsewhere," he added.

BULLETIN

Invasion Was Delayed 24 Hours

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS (AP).—The Allied landings in France were postponed 24 hours due to bad weather, it was learned today. They were originally scheduled for yesterday morning.

Invasion Path Cleared By Minesweeper Fleet

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 6.—In the face of enemy shore batteries and aircraft, a gallant minesweeping force of 10,000 British and Americans guided D-day's seaborne assault with greatest mine-sweeping operation in history.

The great armada of little ships—converted fishing trawlers, coal burners which served in the last war, ships still on the secret list and recently launched in British and American yards—performed their task on a huge scale. The length of sweep wires used to tear loose moored mines stretched nearly 70 miles in all.

With the sweepers steamed other ships which dropped markers to guide the invasion fleet through the cleared seas.

The job had to be completed on a time table, despite gunfire, attacking aircraft and tricky tides. Doggedly the little craft kept perfect formation to make sure the sweep lanes went straight to the designated landing points.

Brazil, Peru, Paraguay Recognize Ecuador

By the Associated Press.

QUITO, Ecuador, June 6.—Brazil, Peru and Paraguay recognized the new Ecuadorian government yesterday and Cesar Coloma Silva, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, said communications received from other nations assured similar action by "all republics of the hemisphere."

Petain Urges Frenchmen To Ignore 'Outside Voices'

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 6.—The Paris radio today broadcast an appeal by Marshal Petain to Frenchmen to refrain from actions "which would call down upon you tragic reprisals."

"France has become a battlefield," said the aged Vichy chief. "The circumstances of battle may compel the German Army to take special measures in the battle area. Accept this necessity."

He called on officials, railwaymen and workers to remain at their posts—where they would serve the German military machine—"in order to keep the life of the nation and in order to carry out your tasks."

Blood Donor Center Flooded With Offers, Red Cross Reports

Today's invasion news caused hundreds of Washingtonians to telephone the American Red Cross Blood Donor Center in the Acacia Life Insurance Building (District 3300) and offer their blood.

Capacity for the day, 500, was quickly reached.

Mrs. Loretta J. Bickford, director of the center, said that where one telephone had been ringing at intervals yesterday, calls on four telephones today as fast as they could be accepted.

Mrs. Bickford counseled citizens to be patient if their appointments had to be scheduled two or three days ahead.

President Composes Prayer for Nation As News Comes In

**Washington Is Tense
But Confident as
Invasion Begins**

Working in the silence of his bedroom during the early morning hours while thousands of American boys sailed against the sun-studded shores of France, President Roosevelt today wrote a prayer for their victory—a prayer in which he wants the Nation to join him tonight.

Before he retired to sober meditation in his blackout-curtained room, the President had received minute reports from the War Department on the progress of the invasion.

They began coming to him at 11:30 p.m. yesterday, or some four hours before the public learned the momentous news in a broadcast from London at 3:32 a.m.

Aleat and eager, but with a calm confidence in victory, the Capital received the long-awaited news that the hour of liberation had come.

Comment made to The Star today by high officials as well as the "man in the street" indicated pent-up relief that the great hour had arrived. Many went to churches to seek Divine aid for our troops.

The Red Cross blood donor center reported a flood of calls. Bond buyers increased their flow of money into the coffers of war.

President Got News Early.

Details of how the President received news of the great military assault, which has weighed on his mind through many long months, were given the press early today by his secretary, Stephen T. Early.

Mr. Roosevelt, he said, went to his bedroom last evening after delivering a Nation-wide broadcast on the fall of Rome. Working behind curtains which obscured the light in his room to passersby on the street, the President started writing his prayer—a task that was continued on into the early morning.

Meanwhile, reports on the invasion began reaching the White House by telephone from the Army's nerve center in the nearby Pentagon Building.

"He knew when the first barges started across the Channel and he knew when they landed," Mr. Early said. "He knew of other operations in just as great detail. The President has known for some time what the world now knows about the invasion."

Got Several Hours' Sleep.

Mr. Early said that the President, although intent on invasion reports, managed to get several hours of sleep but was up early this morning.

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's prayer will be released for publication later in the day, Mr. Early added, so that the public can be familiar with it and join the President when he delivers it over the radio at 10 o'clock tonight.

Most Washingtonians heard that the first major blow for the liberation of Europe had been struck from (See CAPITAL, Page A-6.)

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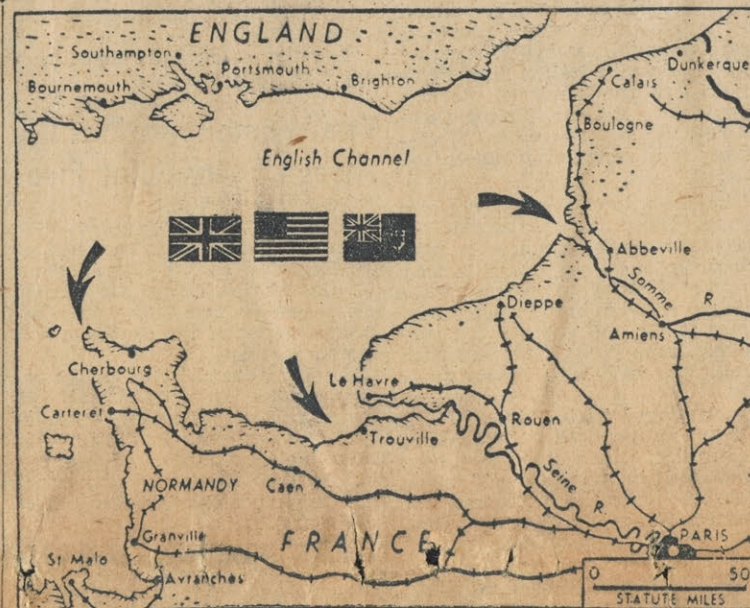
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While Allied headquarters did not specify exact locations of landings, the German radio indicated major movements were in the area of the Cherbourg Peninsula, the Le Havre area at the mouth of the Seine, and in the region of Abbeville, at the mouth of the Somme. Flag indicate American, British and Canadian forces which Gen. Eisenhower's command said were participating.

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Russians Understood To Be Preparing Blow At Reich From East

**News of Long-Awaited
'Second Front' Invasion
Greeted With Glee**

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, June 6.—Russian armies were understood today to be massing and preparing to perform their part of the joint Allied task of crushing Germany with a blow from the east, combined with Gen. Eisenhower's invasion from the west, and Gen. Alexander's thrust up the Italian Peninsula.

The invasion of Northwest France was the "second front" for which the Russians had called for three anxious years. But the "second front" already had ceased to be a political issue here before Gen. Eisenhower struck.

The controversy amounted virtually to a crisis in 1942 when Premier Stalin called for a front in Western Europe of "first-rate importance" and urged the United States and Great Britain to fulfill their obligations "fully and on time."

The "second front" talk died down after the Teheran agreement on "the scope and timing" of blows from the east and west.

Russians who learned of the invasion today literally danced with glee.

Peter Smollett, head of the Russian department of the British Ministry of Information, walked into the press department of the Foreign Commissariat at 12:30 p.m., holding up his thumb, and announced: "They're off." Then he went to notify Soviet officials.

Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, chief of the United States Military Mission, and Lt. Gen. Brocas Burrows, British Military Mission head, prepared a joint statement for the Soviet press.

Nazi Economic Chief Taken Back to Reich by Jap Sub

NEW YORK, June 6.—Dr. Helmut Wohltat, chairman of a Nazi economic mission to Tokyo, has returned to Germany aboard a Japanese submarine with reports of events that "unfavorably influenced relations between Japan and Germany," the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet said in an article reported to the Office of War Information last night.

The article, quoting a Zurich correspondent, said that while Wohltat was in Japan the Japanese had closed offices of the German chemical concern, I. G. Farbenindustrie, and that "550 German businessmen lost their trading licenses."

The Nazis were displeased also over Japan's continued supply of wolfram to Russia despite German protests and held that the Japanese "did nothing" to stop the "nearly 2,000,000 tons of shipping reaching Vladivostok during recent months," the newspaper said.

On the well deck and on the lower deck, the GIs, most of them untried in battle, show no sign of combat nerves. They know they are going into the toughest job any army has tackled, that they'll be a part of the greatest military show in history, and that some of them won't come back. But with the fatalism of the soldier, they don't think in terms of individual death. No soldier believes a bullet carries his number. Perhaps if he did there wouldn't be wars.

The officers sit in the wardroom fraternizing with the Navy men.

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Defense Apparently Less Effective Than Leaders Anticipated

**Penetrations Between Caen
And Isigny Acknowledged
In German Broadcasts**

BULLETIN.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (AP).—German opposition in all quarters was less than expected it was learned at headquarters tonight, and an optimistic tone was evident.

It was disclosed that Allied naval losses had been "very, very small."

American warships, particularly one battleship, moved close in to the French shore and, with the help of the air forces, virtually silenced coastal guns at the landing beaches.

By the Associated Press.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6.—Allied troops landed on the Normandy coast of France in tremendous strength today and stormed several miles inland with tanks and infantry in the grand assault which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower called a crusade in which "we will accept nothing less than full victory."

German broadcasts said the Allies penetrated several kilometers between Caen and Isigny, which are 35 miles apart and respectively 9 and 2 miles from the sea.

German opposition apparently was less effective than expected, although fierce in many respects, and the Germans said they were bringing reinforcements continuously up to the coast, where "a battle for life or death is in progress."

The sea-borne troops, led by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, surged across the Channel from England by 4,000 regular ships and additional thousands of smaller craft.

They were preceded by massed flights of parachute and glider forces who landed inland in the dark.

Additional Landings Reported

Eleven thousand planes supported the attack.

The German radio said the landings were made from Cherbourg to Le Havre—a strip of coast roughly 100 miles long—and later said additional landings were being made "west of Cherbourg," indicating the Allies intended to seize the Normandy Peninsula with its ports and airbases as the first base of their campaign to destroy the power of Nazi Germany.

The initial landings were made from 6 to 8:25 a.m. British time (midnight to 2:25 a.m. E. W. T.). The Germans said subsequent landings were made on the English Channel Isles of Jersey and Guernsey and that invasion at new points on the continent was expected hourly.

Aside from confirming that Normandy was the general area of the assault, supreme headquarters of the Allied expeditionary force was silent concerning the locations for tactical reasons.

All reports from the beachhead, meager though they were in specific detail, agreed that the Allies had made good the great gamble of amphibious landing against possibly the strongest fortified coast of coast in the world.

Troops Are Slashing Inland

Reconnaissance pilots said the Allied troops had secured the beaches and were slashing inland, some of them actually running in a swift advance. The unofficial word at headquarters confirmed this, while the Vichy radio admitted the Allied drive inland was going right ahead.

More than 640 naval guns, ranging from 4 to 16 inch, hurled many tons of shells accurately into the coastal fortifications which the Germans had spent four years preparing against this day.

Allied planes preceded the landings with a steady 96-hour bombardment which reached its pinnacle in the hour before the troops hit the beaches.

The air attack was thrust home through cloud banks 5,000 feet high. The absence of German aerial opposition was remarked by nearly all returning flyers and correspondents. The Germans are known to have about 1,750 fighters and 500 bombers available for the western front, but it was supposed that they had chosen not to risk them in an all-out first-day battle.

German naval opposition was confined to destroyers and motor torpedo boats which headquarters said succinctly were being "dealt with." The Germans, as expected, blared on their radios all sorts of claims of vast destruction due to Allied fleets and forces, but with no confirmation. They claimed a furious sea battle had developed off Le Havre between Nazi motor torpedo boats and the invasion fleet.

Claim Sinking of Cruiser

Another claim was that one Allied cruiser and a large landing vessel carrying troops had been sunk 15 miles southeast of Cherbourg.

In one defiant gesture, some of the German cross-Channel guns opened a sporadic fire on Dover during the afternoon.

Unconfirmed reports said Adolf Hitler was rushing to France to try his intuition against the Allied operation. Presumably Field Marshals Karl Gerd von Rundstedt and Erwin Rommel were directing the defenses from their headquarters in France.

German accounts through Sweden admitted that steady streams of Allied troops were continuing to land, particularly in the vicinity of Arromanches, about midway between Le Havre and Barfleur, and that tanks were ashore at several places. They said there was especially bitter fighting at the mouths of the Orne and Vire Rivers.

The airborne troops' principal scenes of operations were placed by the Germans at Caen and Barfleur. The Germans said the American 82d and 101st Parachute Divisions had landed on the Normandy Peninsula, along with the American 28th and 100th Airborne Divisions. They said the British 1st and 6th Airborne Divisions were operating in the Seine Bay area. The Germans complained that at some points dummy parachutists were dropped, exploding on touch.

Counterattack by Nazis Reported

A DNB report from Berlin said German forces launching a counter-attack knocked out a number of heavy Allied tanks at Asnelles in the Seine Bay area alone by noon.

"Innumerable barriers on the beaches are rendering enemy landings extremely difficult," the German account declared.

"In the area east of Cherbourg massed German counterthrusts are making good headway."

"Particularly strong landings were made at the small coastal place of St. Vaast la Hougue."

"Heavy artillery duels developed between German coastal batteries and Allied naval forces. Thereby one cruiser and a major landing craft laden with troops and heavy arms were sunk by direct fire."

The broadcast added that flat landing boats penetrated the Orne and V

Invasion Paratroops Say Nazis Are Tough, But 'We're Tougher'

(What paratroopers thought about the eve of the invasion is told by a correspondent who was privileged to interview these fighters in England.)

By B. J. McQUAID,
War Correspondent of The Star and Chicago Daily News.

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, May 31 (Delayed)—I was permitted today to "talk politics" with the tough youngsters who will be raining down inside Hitler's continental perimeter. These paratroopers group was hand-picked for my benefit to represent all geographical sections of America and practically all racial and national origins.

It would not be quite fair to say its members were completely uninterested in the political, social and economic questions currently agitating the home front. They were, however, as American troops everywhere in the world seem to be, on the subject of strikes in war production plants. They declared unanimously for some kind of long-term police occupation of Germany to prevent the nation from ever again building an army, navy, or air force.

They had a simple solution for the Japanese problem: Obliterate all Japanese. Though they thought Gov. Dewey a "smart politician" and admired his vote-getting capabilities, they were without sympathy against changing horses in mid-stream and thought Mr. Roosevelt ought to be re-elected in appreciation of the fine job he has done in this war.

Believe Germans 'Average.'
Most of the group believed the German soldier is just an "average guy" who is only doing what his leaders tell him to do.

None of the paratroopers had ever heard of the recent so-called "full employment" British White Paper. None of them had heard Prime Minister Churchill's latest speech or read excerpts from it. Only one or two had heard about the monetary conference, and they took little interest in it. All read about the Montgomery Ward strike, but they did not adopt toward it the bitter attitude which did toward other strikes and strikers. There was general agreement the Government should not have bothered with the mail order business and was guilty of "undemocratic" measures in tossing out Sewell L. Avery, chairman of the board.

The paratroopers told me that at no time during their training—probably the most rigorous in the world from a physical standpoint—had they received anything which might by any stretch of the imagination be termed political indoctrination.

What were they fighting for? One of them said, while the rest looked solemn, he was "fighting for the United States, because it is the greatest country in the world and the most worth fighting for."

What was it they talked about, mostly, among themselves? This reminded some one of a story about a ski-trooper who is alleged to have said, "And the second thing I am going to do is going to take off these blanky-blank skis."

Cite Their Grips.
What was the second favorite topic of paratrooper conversation? This got them going, in contrast with the half-heartedness which characterized most of their political expressions.

"What kind of jobs will there be for us after the war? Why should officers get \$100 a month extra pay for being paratroopers when enlisted men get only \$50? Ordinary ground troops get extra pay while we are in active combat; well then, why shouldn't paratroopers get extra pay when they go into combat?"

(There was a lone dissenter from this otherwise universal gripe, who said that all American soldiers were overpaid, anyhow, and they ought to be glad to fight for their country for nothing.) How did they feel about this second front?

"The sooner the better," and "let's get going and get it over with." On the question of morale they talked exactly as the marines talk in the Pacific: "Sure, the German is tough, but we're a lot tougher. We're the best fighting outfit in the world. Man for man, we can handle anything there is."

Andrew L. Gearhart, 78, Retired Rail Worker, Dies
Andrew L. Gearhart, 78, former Baltimore & Ohio Railroad employee, died of a heart attack yesterday at his home, 3311 Military road N.W.

Mr. Gearhart came to Washington in 1932 on his retirement from the B. & O. Railroad dispatching branch. During his 42 years' service with the company he maintained his residence at Weyerton, Md. He was an active member of the Chevy Chase Citizens' Association and attended the Wesley Methodist Church.

Funeral services will be held from his home at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow. The Rev. Clarence E. Wise, pastor of Wesley Methodist church, will officiate. Burial will be in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

A native of Greencastle, Iowa, he is survived by his widow, Lulu B. Gearhart; a daughter, Mrs. E. L. Jackson; and granddaughter, Lucille G. Jackson, Washington; a brother, Oliver C. Gearhart, Long Branch, N. J., and a sister, Mrs. Jennie Ford, Funkstown, Md.

Brewster Aide Heads Maine Society Here

Roy C. Haines, executive assistant to Senator Brewster, Republican, of Maine was elected president of the Maine State Society last night at a meeting at the Eastern Star Building, 2600 Sixteenth street N.W.

Miss Blanche Bernier, Skowhegan, was elected first vice president; Robert S. Clark, Freeport, second vice president; Mrs. L. A. D'Arcy, Lewiston, third vice president; Miss Amy B. Adams, Patten, recording secretary; Miss Juanita Ward, Limestone, corresponding secretary, and Miss Ruth Young, Falmouth, treasurer.

Gen. Frederick Grazed by Nazi Shell Fragment As He Leads Unstaged Victory March Into Rome

By NEWBOLD NOYES, Jr.,
Star War Correspondent.

ROME, June 4.—Brig. Gen. Robert T. Frederick of 5801 Thirty-third street N.W., Washington, got his orders at 1:30 a.m. at the village of Pinocchio. "Secure bridges over the Tiber above 68 grid in the city."

The city was Rome, 12 miles away. Securing the bridges was the tactical end. But to the layman, the message meant that the general, whose outfit spearheaded our forces on Italy's important Highway Six, had been given the job of taking the Eternal City. It succeeded, it would be the first time in history that Rome had been taken from the south. The general made his plans. He could not afford to remain at once his entire force. He would make the try with 50 tanks from the First Armored Division, eight scout cars and 150 infantry of his special Canadian-American formation. In addition to fighting troops, five jeep loads of company messengers were included in the general's task force.

Expedition Forms.
Gen. Frederick was in good spirits as the expedition formed in the fields outside Pinocchio. He was nattily attired in an olive combat uniform, a white silk scarf and a shiny black mackintosh. A few minutes before, a blooded moon had set behind Rome, which might have been for the day. He neither looked nor acted like a man whose command post had been repeatedly bombed and strafed during the night. He remarked that he had not slept and that he felt fine.

"I'm not tired at all," he said. "This is like Christmas eve, when you don't want to go to bed at all." Chattering with correspondents, he took his leave at 9 a.m. June 13, and came, 9, now living with his mother in Washington. He said he had formulated no specific plan for the day's undertaking, because he had no idea what sort of opposition he would encounter.

Sees 'Long Gamble.'
He said, "This is a long gamble. We will just go out there and see what happens. Probably I will have to hold a conference with Kesselring at the city limits to decide what will be done."

Asked by the correspondents whether on receiving the order he had said anything to his troops like "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead" or "Don't give up the ship," he said, "Hell, no, I didn't. At that time, and anyway you don't have to say stuff like that to these boys."

As the general was talking, the tanks, doubly grim in the half light of dawn, were warming up their motors and beginning to move about in the field. The boys of the infantry had already started up. "A cup of hot coffee sure would go good now," said one heavily stubbled corporal, who was limping. Every man in the line looked as though he agreed with the corporal. But each wore a long blue ribbon stuck jauntily in the camouflage net on his helmet, and somehow that seemed to make things better.

And then the tanks began to move out onto the road, and the parade was under way. Straight down Highway Six they went, knowing well that they were already well out in front of the rest of our troops, and that the enemy was around them. Some of the infantry rode on the tanks, crowded behind the turret. Several times sniper fire cracked at them from the fields and the men stood up and fired back with rifles and tommy guns from the moving tanks. Once, when the first wave of tanks was particularly heavy, the tanks waited until the rest of the infantry caught up. The ground soldiers fanned out through the fields on either side, clearing up the opposition. And the column pushed ahead more than one mile. Enemy vehicles ran into the task force as they emerged from side roads, surrendering in amazement. They were sent to the rear in their own transport under very light

assault. At all cost the column must advance to the completion of its mission, but Gen. Frederick did not wish the cost in blood to be higher to his men than need be. He discarded a plan calling for a frontal assault on the superior force before them. Instead he did what Kesselring could not be—he called up reinforcements.

The task force, heavily augmented with additional men and tanks, smashed the barrier an hour later, and the way to Rome was open. From that moment, as I saw it, Gen. Frederick's work was done. The actual occupation of the city did not appear to be a planned military operation—it looked more like a bunch of people going where they wanted to go. At the same time other units than those in the task force appeared in the city. There was even a unit which claimed to have had a patrol in

the morning. It may well be. Cities are not occupied according to rigid schedules and plans.

A few of the tanks and some infantry were filtering into the city by 2:30 p.m. The many tanks, more than a ripple as yet rolled slowly into the suburbs. A haze of blue smoke bit a steadily widening arc into the city as they began to fan out through the streets, for the Germans were still fighting.

Snipers Occupy Houses.
In the suburb of Torpignattara, the advance was held up for a while. German snipers occupied two houses on either side of the main street, their machine pistols spurring every time one of our men showed himself. On a side street further back, tanks were still drawing fire from enemy anti-tank and self-propelled guns.

As soon as our boys came into the city, the populace ran wild, welcoming us and acting as though they themselves were magically immune to bullets. Many of them were hurt—a few were killed. But the people of Rome today were on the giving as well as the receiving end. Wearing red arm bands, many of which were marked with the hammer and sickle, they formed partisan gangs and hunted the Germans on their own, armed with rifles and hand grenades. Leaders of these groups said that the Partisans had seized control of the city's public utilities, obedient to Gen. Alexander's leaflet instructions that citizens of Rome take steps to safeguard the city's lighting, gas and water systems.

Troops Move Into City.
The troops came into the city and the wave swept forward. It was after they had pushed their way behind the tanks, through the Roman wall at the Porta Magiore, that the shells came in. The proper that the real drama of their triumphal march began.

The Germans had broken a section of the water main under the street, and the street was ankle deep in water. Down the street, toward the tanks, they came in two columns, one of infantry, dragging with weariness and with faces full of embarrassment. For beyond them, banked to the buildings on both sides and continuing toward the middle of the street were the people of Rome—laughing, weeping, cheering, clapping, waving Italian flags, fighting to grip the hands of the boys from across the sea, kissing them, hugging them, screaming uncontrollably and deliriously uncontrollably.

The boys took it well, blushing deeply. They swung through the Piazza Victor Emmanuel II with the deep red carpet of the trees ahead of them. On their way, while children hung from the windows the better to see and applaud the conquerors, and young girls left their families to walk with them arm in arm.

Unstaged Victory March.
There was an unstaged victory march, the thrill of which could have been duplicated in no "canned" show. Everybody knew that there were still fighting in the city who might show fight at any moment—but nobody gave a damn.

The men and women of Rome, like kids at an amusement park, were riding on our tanks when the head of the column passed the Bank of Italy, just above the Piazza Venezia. It was then that a German reconnaissance car dashed around the corner and fired up the street, damaging the lead tank. The people scattered like leaves in the wind. There were four crashing concussion as the tanks fired back. Then there were a shattered German reconnaissance car and three dead Germans. The wave rolled on.

Down in the Piazza Venezia, half an hour later, the moon was coming up. It was here that Mussolini used to address screaming crowds. Tonight he was deserted. The parade had not yet reached that point. The Victor Emmanuel monument was ghostly white in the moonlight, and one of our combat patrols stalked in its shadow.



BRIG. GEN. ROBERT T. FREDERICK.
—A. P. Photo.

guard, for the general could not waste men in the escorting of prisoners. His mission was elsewhere.

German Guns Open Up.
The leading tank used a road sign which said in Italian that this was the city limit of Rome. A moment later it crossed the crest of a hill. There was the flat crack of an anti-tank gun, followed in close succession by a blinding flash and a blinding burst of flame. A moment later the lead tank was ablaze, its paint blistering while its ammunition exploded inside it. Marshal Kesselring had begun his conference with Gen. Frederick.

Wheeling clumsily in the road, the tanks took to the fields where they spread out and waited. They had not long to wait. In a constant stream, one neatly spaced after the other, the shells came in. The infantry cursed and took cover in the ditch and behind houses along the road. Gen. Frederick's thigh was grazed by a shell fragment which tore a hole in his natty combat trousers. He took them off to inspect the damage, revealing a spot where the skin had been scraped but not broken.

"That's Not Very Close."
"Hell," he said, "that's not very close." Then he put his pants back on and began doing a little conferring himself.

Reconnaissance revealed that the task force was now opposed by a force consisting of two or three anti-tank guns, three or four tanks and about 300 infantrymen well dug in and armed with machine guns. Here was a delaying action with no Horatius at the Bridge heroics. Obviously, the Germans meant business.

Throughout the morning, the task force was pinned down. The men began to realize their importance when Gen. Clark himself appeared and conferred by the roadside with Gen. Frederick. Not all of them, however, were overjoyed by the sight of the Army Commander. One grunted and shook his head as Gen. Clark walked back to his jeep. "That's the way to fight a war," he said—"with creases in your shirt."

Column Must Advance.
At all cost the column must advance to the completion of its mission, but Gen. Frederick did not wish the cost in blood to be higher to his men than need be. He discarded a plan calling for a frontal assault on the superior force before them. Instead he did what Kesselring could not be—he called up reinforcements.

The task force, heavily augmented with additional men and tanks, smashed the barrier an hour later, and the way to Rome was open. From that moment, as I saw it, Gen. Frederick's work was done. The actual occupation of the city did not appear to be a planned military operation—it looked more like a bunch of people going where they wanted to go. At the same time other units than those in the task force appeared in the city. There was even a unit which claimed to have had a patrol in

the morning. It may well be. Cities are not occupied according to rigid schedules and plans.

A few of the tanks and some infantry were filtering into the city by 2:30 p.m. The many tanks, more than a ripple as yet rolled slowly into the suburbs. A haze of blue smoke bit a steadily widening arc into the city as they began to fan out through the streets, for the Germans were still fighting.

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House Republicans Demand 'Full Story' of Pearl Harbor Attack

By the Associated Press.
Shouting denunciations of high figures from the President down, House Republicans yesterday demanded "the full story" of the Pearl Harbor attack, charged that the Roberts Commission which investigated had two reports—"one secret"—and that the conclusions of the one made public did not fit the testimony.

On top of that, Representative Maas, Republican, of Minnesota, ranking minority member of the Naval Affairs Committee, asserted that his group had been denied access to the original testimony obtained by the Investigating Commission headed by Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts.

Claim Responsibility Hidden.
All this, the Republicans said, added up to an effort to "cloak the true responsibility."

A dozen members of the minority side joined in the series of acrimonious comments during debate on a resolution to extend for one year the statute of limitations so that any one derelict in his duty at Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, eventually could be court-martialed.

Earlier the Senate adopted a similar resolution over the protest of Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, who insisted on an immediate trial for Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short. House Republicans and Democrats joined in a two-fronted argument about the political possibilities. Representative Clark, Democrat, of North Carolina touched it off when he said there were some more interested in getting President Roosevelt out of the White House than they are getting Hitler out of Berlin.

Remarks Called Untrue.
Representative Fish, Republican, of New York replied that such remarks create disunity besides being "unfair and untrue" and that the soldiers and sailors fighting the war were Republicans and Democrats. Spectators applauded when Representative Short, Republican, of Missouri, sponsor of the extension, declared that "some people may forget Pearl Harbor, but the mothers and fathers and uncles and aunts of the boys who died there aren't going to forget it."

Majority Leader McCormack asserted the Congress should avoid "emotions" that could interfere with the war effort.

"Let the chips fall where they may," Mr. Short retorted.

Two Woman Marines Die After Cherry Point Fire

By the Associated Press.
NORFOLK, Va., June 6.—The death toll in a training building fire Saturday at the Cherry Point (N. C.) Marine Corps Air Station was raised to five today with the announcement of the deaths of two woman marines.

The 5th Naval District public relations office here listed the two women as Second Lt. Mary R. Polivitch, Johnstown, Pa., and Pvt. Germaine C. Laville, Plaquemine, La. It had previously announced that three persons lost their lives in the fire.

One of the Navy's latest developments in amphibious operations is playing a big part in troop landings on the French coast today.

It is the new Seabee-manned pontoon being used for construction of "bridges" leading from invasion craft over the last few hundred yards to the beaches.

Radically changed from the conventional pontoons of the past, the new type consists of prefabricated hollow boxes of light, welded steel. They are adapted to fitting together like toy construction sets and may be used for bridges, docks, causeways, even for self-propelled barges.

Yank Chutists Fill Skies Over France

By the Associated Press.
A UNITED STATES FIGHTER BASE IN BRITAIN, June 6.—In the dawn dozens of American transport planes and gliders carrying paratroops and air-borne troops flew from British bases toward the French Coast. It was about 5 a.m. (11 p.m. Monday, Eastern War Time.)

"They're going over as thick as flies," said an American fighter pilot just before he, too, flew off on a different assignment—patrolling the French Coast to protect Allied land, sea and air operations.

"The sky was black with them as they headed for France above scattered clouds," Lt. Ralph Santalero, Bellefonte, N. Y., a Thunderbolt pilot reported.

"Big red flares and flashes" were spotted in the distance by Lt. Duane Bunce, Minneapolis, Minn., who figured they came from shellings on the French coast.

Squadrons of fighter pilots patrolled the French Coast in endless relays to "run interference" for the big bombers—RAF Halifaxes and Whitneys and United States Liberators—which were searching for Nazi submarines off shore to keep the Channel open for Allied naval craft.

"We were acting as a buffer," Lt. Thomas Hamilton, Miami, Fla., a fighter pilot, said. "But we didn't see a thing except bad weather. I don't think the Huns could get off the ground. If they had there would have been a general rat-race through the clouds for there was a thick overcast up to 7,000 feet."

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D. C. Man Listed as Killed In Action, Three Others Missing

One District man has been listed as killed in action and three others are missing in action, their families disclosed today.

First Lt. Stan Kennon, 28, who was shot down in a Flying Fortress near Regensburg, Germany, a year ago and was reported missing, has been declared officially dead, the War Department has informed his mother, Mrs. Jennie M. Walker, of 236 Walnut street N.W.

Lt. Kennon, a feature writer for the Richmond (Va.) News-Leader, whose work twice won State Press Association awards before he entered the service, was a graduate of the University of Maryland and well known on the campus. He was a staff member of the school newspaper, the Diamondback, specializing in sports, while a student.

The young officer enlisted in the Army Air Force November 7, 1941, and was sent overseas in February, 1943.

Marked Anniversary.
Last month parents and relatives of the crew of the Flying Fortress, "Annie Oakley," on which Lt. Kennon was bombardier, met here to commemorate the first anniversary of the plane's loss.

Staff Sgt. William Calvert Hazel, Jr., 21, aerial gunner on a B-24 Liberator bomber, has been reported missing in action since May 19, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Seret W. C. Hazel, Jr., William C. Hazel, 4550 MacArthur boulevard N.W.

A native Washingtonian, Sgt. Hazel is a graduate of Western High School.

Flight Here Sets New Record From Hawaii

By the Associated Press.
A Navy transport plane bringing Vice Admiral John H. Towers, deputy commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, to Washington has set a new record for transport flights between Pearl Harbor and the Capital.

The Navy said yesterday the plane, described as a transport version of a 4-engine plane used for long-range, over-water search, made the 4,959-mile flight in 26½ hours, of which 25 were in the air. Only one stop was made, at Albuquerque, N. Mex., after winging 3,295 miles from Hawaii.

The Navy said Admiral Powers came to Washington for a visit.

Gillette Wins Easily In Iowa Primaries; Gilchrist Defeated

By the Associated Press.
DES MOINES, June 6.—Senator Gillette, who had to overcome administration opposition six years ago, won the Democratic nomination in easy fashion in Iowa's primary election yesterday, but Representative Gilchrist, one of eight Republican members of Congress seeking re-election, was defeated in his bid for an eighth term.

Gov. B. B. Hickenlooper had no opposition for the Republican senatorial nomination and the other seven GOP members of Congress were renominated, although four of them were unopposed.

Henry W. Burma of Allison conceded the Republican nomination for Governor to Lt. Gov. Robert D. Blue of East Grove.

The primary vote was one of the smallest in the State's history. Senator Gillette, who refused to run until a few days before the filing deadline, defeated Ernest J. Seemann, Waterloo factory worker making his fifth attempt to get to Washington. After deciding to run, Senator Gillette received a "Dear Guy" letter from Mr. Roosevelt congratulating him.

Returns from 2153 of 2,463 precincts in the State gave Senator Gillette 32,616 and Mr. Seemann 7,319.

Returns from 281 of 350 6th District precincts gave James I. Deliver, Fort Dodge attorney and former State American Legion commander, 8,334 votes to 8,090 for Mr. Gilchrist, who has been Representative for 14 consecutive years.

Lt. Gov. Blue, a Democratic opponent in the November election will be Richard F. Mitchell of Fort Dodge, former State Supreme Court justice and former Democratic national committeeman, who was unopposed in the primary.

Henry O. Talle of Decorah, Republican House member seeking renomination from the 2d District, was behind twice in the early returns, but finally defeated Municipal Court Judge W. A. McCullough of Clinton.

Thomas E. Martin of Iowa City, incumbent, defeated Harry B. Thompson of Muscatine in the 1st District Republican Congress race and Representative LeCompte of Corydon won renomination over Ross R. Mowry of Newton.

McCormick Asks Court To Vacate Adoptions

By the Associated Press.
MIDDLEBURY, Conn., June 6.—Probate Judge Leonard O. Ryan said yesterday he had received two petitions from counsel for Fowler McCormick of Chicago asking that the adoption of two foster children of Muriel McCormick Hubbard, by a friend be vacated by the court.

The petitions were filed by Hugh M. Alcorn, Sr., of Hartford, the Chicago industrialist's lawyer.

On May 12 wealthy Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. McCormick's sister, relinquished custody of Elisha Dyer Hubbard, 7, and Edith R. Hubbard, 11, her two foster children, to Dr. Frances M. Clarke of Durham, a friend, three days before a scheduled Probate Court hearing on a petition brought by the president of the International Harvester Co.

Note to Stamp Collectors

ROME, Ga., June 6 (AP).—President Roosevelt and other stamp collectors take note: Postmaster W. E. Wimblerley of Rome, Ga., mailed 18 covers yesterday to philatelists who wanted the date of the fall of Rome, Italy, on their letters.

Flight Here Sets New Record From Hawaii

By the Associated Press.
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Casualties Are 'Light' In Atlantic Sinking Of Escort Carrier

By the Associated Press.
Sinking of the escort carrier Block Island in the Atlantic by enemy action was announced late yesterday by the Navy Department. It was the second vessel of its type and the 15th ship of any class to be lost in the war.

The Navy Department reported that casualties in the Block Island sinking were "light" and that the next of kin of those lost had been notified. The sinking occurred during May. The Navy did not specify in what manner—whether by submarine, air attack or mines.

Commander of the Block Island, presumably on duty protecting a convoy at the time of its loss, was Capt. Francis M. Hughes, Selma, Ala., a native of Charlottesville, Va. The Block Island was launched June 6, 1942. Escort carriers of this type usually are converted merchant vessels, made by superimposing a flight deck on a conventional hull. A similar type of ship, the Liscome Bay, was lost during action in the Gilbert Islands in the Pacific last November.

Since the outbreak of the war the United States Navy has lost one battleship, the Arizona; six heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, 41 destroyers, 23 submarines and 77 miscellaneous craft.

'Communique 1' Gives First News On Invasion

Eisenhower Aide Reads Message to Press and Radio

By the Associated Press.
A dramatic 10-second interval preceded the official announcement today that the invasion had begun. Over a trans-Atlantic radio-telephone hookup direct from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, to all major press services and broadcasting networks in the United States came the voice of Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, Gen. Eisenhower's public relations officer.

"This is Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force," Col. Dupuy said. "The text of communique No. 1 will be released to the press and radio of the United Nations in 10 seconds." Then the seconds were counted off—one, two, three... and finally 10. "Under the command of Gen. Eisenhower," slowly read Col. Dupuy, "Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

Thus, officially, the world was told the news which it had been waiting for months.

Col. Dupuy began reading in Britain at exactly 7:32 a.m. Greenwich meridian time (3:32 a.m. Eastern war time). He read the 26-word communique twice.

The American news services and broadcasting chains had been advised some 15 minutes before that an important announcement was forthcoming. Earlier German broadcasts of Allied landings indicated what the announcement would be.

LOST.

BAG, black, petit point, containing dark glasses, compact, cigarette lighter, small amount of money, lost Saturday night, June 3, at Army and Navy Club, liberal reward. Return to Lost and Found Dept., Mayflower Hotel.
BAR, PIN, solid, with spray of pearls; at Kapp's, June 2; reward, \$1,000. Apt. 323.
BRACELET, gold plated; name, Marianne Rehner, and inscription engraved; sentimental value. Phone OR. 5537.
BUNCH OF KEYS, between 2400 16th St. and 14th and K or in vicinity. Finder will please return to 1021 Tower Building and receive reward.
CAMEL, 55 mm. Argus, black case, initials S. E. G. Reward, call SL. 2771.
CHILD'S COAT (sweater), found in Judiciary Square, 6th and E sts. n.w., late Sunday afternoon. Owner may have by identifying. Phone RE. 2811.
COAT, man's, brown, between 32nd and M sts. n.w. and 18th and Florida ave.; reward, \$1,000. Return Bernstein Drug Store, 18th and Pa. ave.
DOG, Boston bull, no tag, white ring around neck, answers to Chius; return to C. A. S.; reward.
GLASSES, gold rimmed, octagon; bel. Y. M. C. A. and 1100 blk. Conn. ave.; reward, \$1,000.
HANDS, black zipper, initialed "S. L."; containing boy's clothing; on H-4 bus, 13th and D sts. n.w., 5-7-44.
HUB CAP, Studebaker 1939 "President"; lost, n.w. section; reward.
LAPEL WATCH, small, yellow gold, vicinity of Eads Hotel, Sunday afternoon. Reward, call Lincoln 4461.
MINK SCARF, 5 white, black and blue; bearing Capitol Fur Shop label; at Little Home, Apt. 2, 2010 14th St. n.w., 5-7-44. Reward, \$1,000.
PINK, rose gold, 14K, with white stone; lost in downtown area.
POCKETBOOK, multicolored, cord, lost this morning, bet. 13th and 14th on Kennedy, containing ration books, billfold, pen, keys, etc. Reward, GE. 4314. SL. 0336.
PULSE, lady's, black, midlength, evening gown, lost night. Keep money, please return purse. Call DE. 0720.
PULSE, black patent and leather, containing ration books, glasses, pen and money; reward, North 5218.
REWARD for 2 paper-bound collections of typed manuscripts and pencil sketches; lost Club Main, apt. 2, 2010 14th St. n.w., 5-7-44. Reward, \$1,000.
SUITCASE, black, Union Station, containing woman's and baby's wearing apparel, valuables and ration books. Reward, Decatur 0574. Mrs. F. M. Zuch.
TYPEWRITER, Underwood portable, N. Y. ave. and Kirby st. n.w., June 2, 1944. Reward, call DE. 9783.
WATCH, containing cash, personal and identification effects; lost in vicinity of 18th and Penna. n.w. Reward, call DE. 9783.
WATCH, brown leather, containing "B" gasoline ration book No. 2678980-98. If found please notify J. Bracken, Jr., 1908 Linden, Bldg. Silver Spring, Md.
WATCH, lady's, tiny Bulova; lost Sunday, between 13th and Pennsylvania and 2nd St. Box 325-K Star.
WATCH, lady's, gold, green; lost vicinity 17th and Eye n.w.; reward, NO. 1177.
WATCH, lady's, gold, initialed, 14K, C. L. vic. Willard Hotel, O'Donnell's, Scott's Hotel or taxi. Reward, \$1,000. Ext. 2993, or HO. 9100.
WRIST WATCH, lady's, gold, initialed, W. P. Reward, call DE. 9783.
WRIST WATCH, lady's, Hamilton, initialed on back "G. L. W."; lost May 29. Please call Mr. W. P. Reward, call DE. 9783.
WRIST WATCH, lady's, diamond, initialed "H. L. W."; white gold trap; reward, RE. 2400. Ext. 2913 weekdays & to 4:30 p.m. probably vicinity of Utah and Nebraska aves.; reward, OR. 1592.
WRIST WATCH, lady's, Bulova, yellow gold, initialed on band; reward, RA. 5423.
WRIST WATCH, lady's, gold, Longine; lost near Mt. Pleasant; reward, call NO. 9203.
WRIST WATCH, Elgin, small, white gold with leather band; lost at mailbox at 3419 and Pa. ave. s.e., Sunday. Reward, Hillside 0276.

LOST RATION COUPONS.

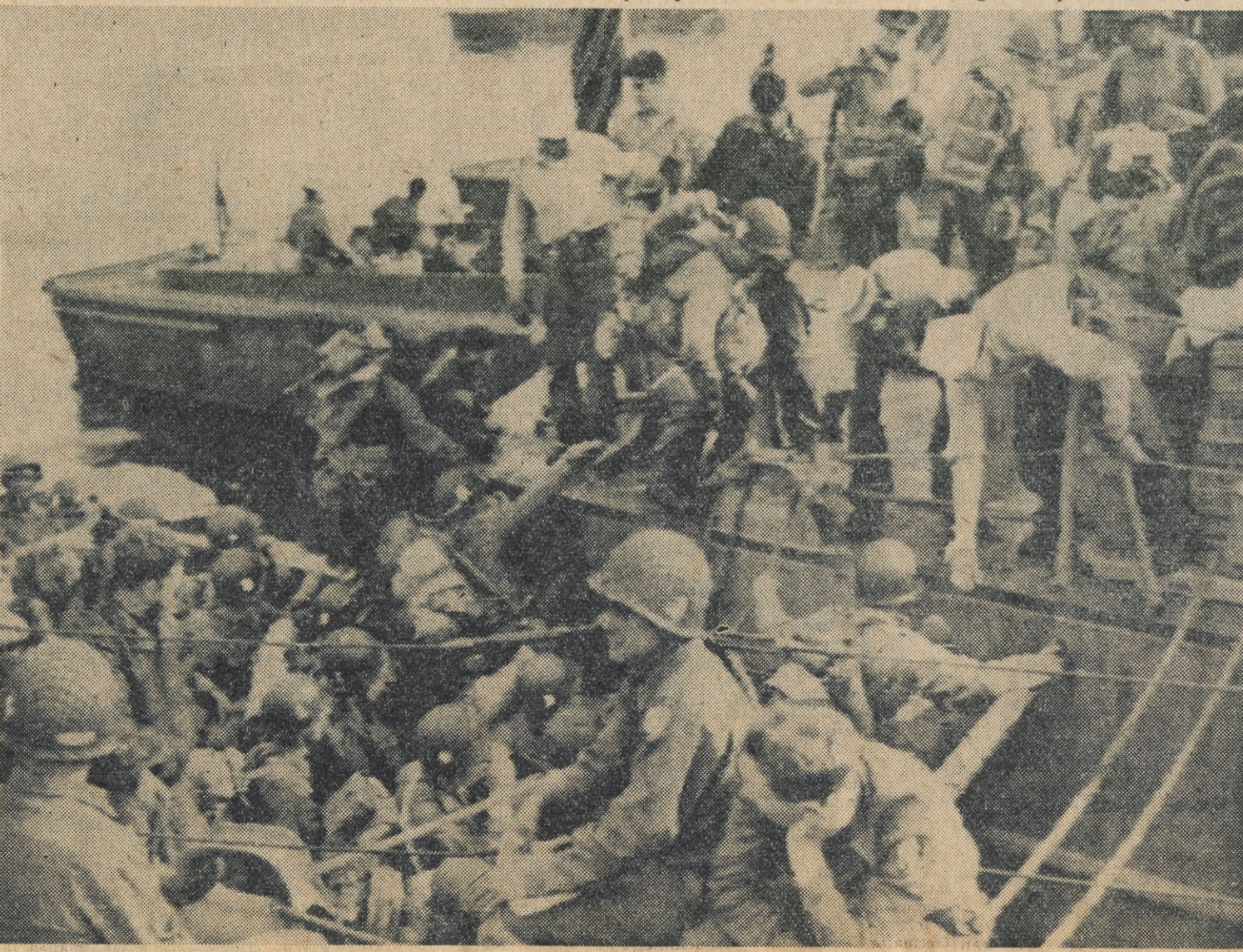
A AND B GAS RATION BOOK, issued to Moses A. Parker, 2813 So. 20th st., Arlington, Va. Reward, call DE. 9783.
GAS COUPONS, issued to Mary L. Duval, 114 Madison ave., Columbia Heights, and 2nd St. Box 325-K Star.
POCKETBOOK, containing A gas ration book, license No. 100732, Va., other receipts, Palmer A. Morrow, Route No. 2, Fairfax, Va.
RATION BOOK No. 3, issued to Jean Marshall, 601 Darnmouth ave., Silver Spring, Md. 4491.
RATION BOOK No. 4, issued to Yvonne Caldwell, 3521 Colorado ave. n.w., Washington, D.C.
RATION BOOK No. 4, issued to Neville S. Torbert, Berwyn, Md. R. F. D. 1, Phone Berwyn 725-W-1.
WAR RATION BOOKS, "A" and "B," issued to Stance J. and Rosa L. Trotter, of 6200 Potomac, 4th, Fairmont Heights, Md. Bulverde 0146.
WAR RATION BOOKS, 2, No. 3, issued to Wanda L. and Woodrow W. Watson, 2110 E. 25th st., Arlington, Va. OL. 3614.

FOUND.

DOG, male, pointer, white with Maltese spots; vicinity Bradley Heights, identify fully. AT. 7353.
PRESS, 4-1/2 inch, lying from Barclay Monday afternoon left press in my car. Call RA. 1345.
KEYCASE, brown, top-entrin, Buick, containing 2 keys. Call District 4400. Ext. 272.



FIRST TO GO ARE BLESSED—With their landing craft in the background, these members of the first troops thrown against Hitler's forces on the continent receive benediction from an Army chaplain.



Troops and supplies are ferried out to the invasion boats in an English port.



Battle-dressed Yanks file down an embankment at an embarkation port on the coast of England to board landing craft for the assault on the French coast.—Signal Corps Radio Telephoto.

Invasion Day Schedule

By the Associated Press.

12:37 a.m. (Eastern War Time)—German news agency Transocean broadcasts that Allied invasion has begun.

1 a.m.—German DNB agency broadcasts Le Havre being bombed violently and German naval craft fighting Allied landing craft off coast.

1:56 a.m.—Calais radio says "This is D-day."

2:31 a.m.—Spokesman from Gen. Eisenhower in broadcast from London warns people of European invasion coast that "A new phase of the Allied air offensive has begun" and orders them to move 22 miles inland.

3:29 a.m.—Berlin radio says "First center of gravity is Caen," big city at base of Normandy peninsula.

3:32 a.m.—Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, announces that Allied armies began landing on northern coast of France.

3:40 a.m.—SHAEP announces Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is in command of assault army comprising Americans, British, Canadians.

3:42 a.m.—Berlin says heavy Allied warships are shelling Le Havre and parachute troops are floating down on Normandy.

4 a.m.—Supreme headquarters says a number of feints preceded invasion.

4:07 a.m.—Germans say Allies were reinforced at dawn at the mouth of the Seine near Le Havre.

4:47 a.m.—French patriots warned to evacuate areas 22 miles bordering

coasts to escape aerial bombardment.

5:35 a.m.—Berlin reports strong air attacks on Dieppe; says cruiser and landing boats have been sunk off Cherbourg.

5:49 a.m.—Enemy says four British divisions landed between Le Havre and Cherbourg.

5:50 a.m.—United States battle-ships and marines participating.

6:24 a.m.—Prime Minister Churchill says 4,000 ships and several thousand lesser craft formed probably world's greatest invasion armada.

7:03 a.m.—German destroyers and E-boats rushing into operational area and "no doubt are being dealt with" headquarters says. H-hour announced as between 6 and 8 a.m. British time (midnight and 2 a.m. EWT).

7:08 a.m.—Allied landing forces establish beachheads and are advancing inland, aerial pictures show.

7:24 a.m.—Swedish reporters in Berlin report dozen landings, with main attack toward Caen.

7:32 a.m.—Supreme headquarters announces beachhead secured and dug in.

8:01 a.m.—Germans announce Allied landings on Channel Islands of Guernsey and Jersey; say Allied tanks land at Arromanches midway between Cherbourg and Le Havre; Allies incessantly employing assault boats off Oystrehem.

8:10 a.m.—Paris radio says battle in Normandy "seems to be gaining depth."

8:34 a.m.—Berlin reports "fierce fighting going on everywhere," with Nazi counterthrusts in progress.

9:10 a.m.—Big Channel guns on French coast fire on Dover.

9:15 a.m.—11,000 Allied planes bomb and strafe miles of Normandy coast.

9:20 a.m.—Marshal Petain broadcasts to Frenchmen to avoid reprisals.

Want to send a note to Hitler? Save waste kitchen fats to make explosives.

—A. P. Photo via Signal Corps Radio.

Order of Day Eisenhower Declares Tide Has Turned

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 6.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower issued the following order of the day to his invasion troops today:

Soldiers, sailors and airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force:

You are about to embark on a great crusade. The eyes of the world are upon you and the hopes and prayers of all liberty-loving peoples go with you.

In company with our brave Allies and brothers in arms on other fronts you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world.

Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well trained, well equipped and battle hardened. He will fight savagely. But in this year of 1944 much has happened since the Nazi triumphs of 1940 and 1941.

The United Nations have inflicted upon the Germans great defeats in open battle, man to man. Our air offensive has seriously reduced their strength in the air and their capacity to wage war on the ground, our home fronts have given us overwhelmingly superior in weapons and munitions of war and have placed at our disposal great reserves of trained fighting men. The tide has turned and free men of the world are marching together to victory.

I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty and skill

in battle. We will accept nothing less than full victory. Good luck, and let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking.

—Signal Corps Radio Telephoto.

Underground to Aid Allies

De Gaulle's Delegate Says

French underground forces were reported today by Henri Hoppenot, delegate of the French Committee of National Liberation, to be preparing to fight along with Allied invasion forces and to "conquer by their side."

"Sabotage activities will multiply," he predicted. "The guerrillas and the Maquis will spread and, little by little, will cover the whole country."

The statement issued at headquarters of the committee here opened by saying "the hour for which France has been waiting for nearly four years has struck."

"Every Frenchman and French woman, obeying the orders of Gen. de Gaulle, chief of the French Republic government, will give the commander of the Allied forces all possible help," it declared. "Side by side with American and British divisions, French divisions, armed with the magnificent material given to them by the United States, will soon participate in the battle."

Gen. de Gaulle is now in London.

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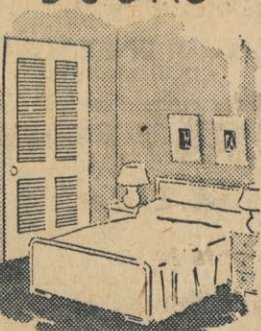
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Liberators Ranging Toward Philippines Sink Jap Destroyer

By the Associated Press.
ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, June 6.—The sinking of a Japanese destroyer by Liberators ranging toward the Philippines from advanced bases was reported by Allied headquarters today along with the probable sinking of another destroyer off Dutch New Guinea and a 19-to-1 margin victory over the enemy's air force.

The reports also told of a successful flanking of Japanese air defenses in the bitter battle for Biak in the Schouten Islands and coordinated attacks on Truk by Southwest and Central Pacific planes during which a supply convoy was heavily hit.

19 Jap Planes Bagged.
The bag of 19 enemy planes was added to more than 30 listed in yesterday's communique of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The destroyers were the first reported caught under the bombsights of Southwest Pacific planes since March 21.

One destroyer was sunk and two small enemy vessels were damaged Sunday night off Halmahera Islands at a point 300 miles from the Philippines, and a Japanese bomber was downed.

To the southeast, Catalinas that same night left an enemy destroyer sinking 50 miles off Manokwari, Dutch New Guinea, and attack planes sank a small freighter. In the same Geelvink Bay area, Mitchells blew up two barges loaded with Japanese soldiers.

The Japanese kept pouring more planes over the Biak invasion scene. Headquarters said today that Thunderbolts shot down four and probably a fifth out of 42 enemy fighters encountered Sunday. Another enemy fighter was bagged over Noemfoor.

Convoy Blasted West of Truk.
Southwest Pacific Liberators from the Admiralties shot down seven of 20 interceptors as they blasted Truk Saturday for the second straight day, expending 79 tons of explosives.

At Pearl Harbor, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said search planes in two days definitely sank one, probably sank another and heavily strafed other units of a small supply convoy west of Truk. He also announced new air raids on the Kuriles.

On Biak, where American invasion forces since May 27 have been struggling to capture three airfields, a column moving across treacherous terrain has flanked Mokmer airfield from the north.

Eisenhower Text Follow Instructions, Patriots Told

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, June 6.—The OWI reported today this statement by Gen. Eisenhower was broadcast by Allied radios in London:
"People of Western Europe! A landing was made this morning on the coast of France by troops of the Allied expeditionary force. This landing is part of the concerted United Nations plan for the liberation of Europe, made in conjunction with your great Russian Allies.

"Although the initial assault may not have been made in your own country, the hour of your liberation is approaching.

"All patriots, men and women, young and old, have a part to play in the achievement of final victory. To members of resistance movements, whether led by national or outside leaders, I say follow the instruction you have received. To patriots who are not members of organized resistance groups I say, continue your passive resistance, but do not needlessly endanger your lives until I give you the signal to rise and strike the enemy. The day will come when I shall need your united strength. Until that day, I call on you for the hard task of discipline and restraint.

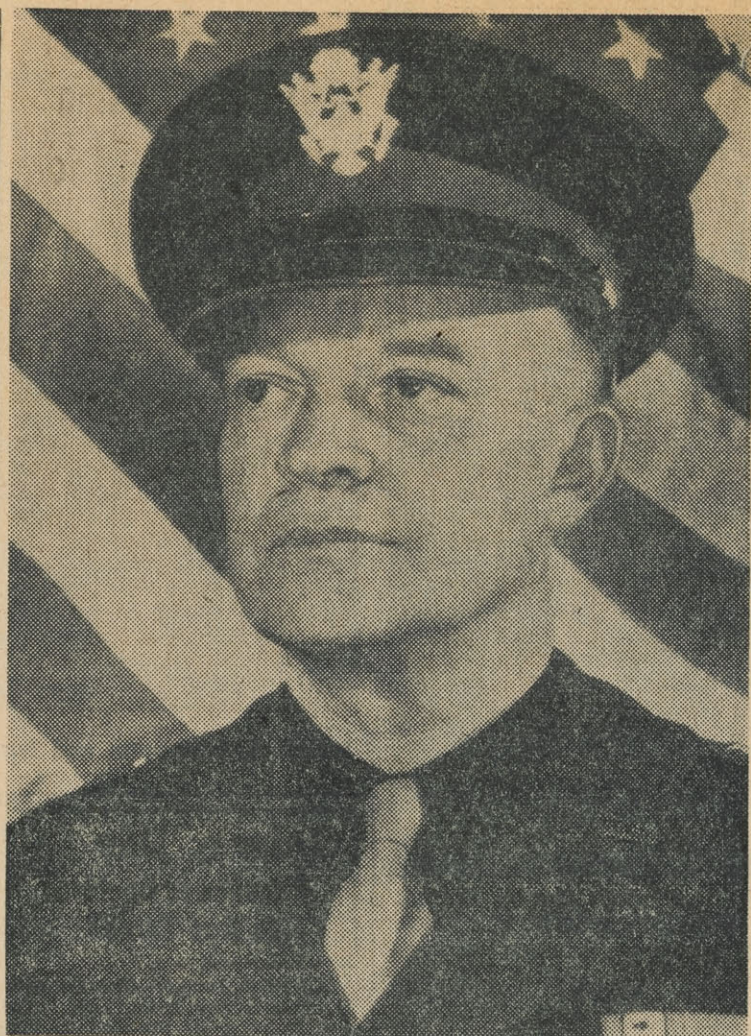
Calls for Patience.
"Citizens of France! I am proud to have again under my command the gallant forces of France. Fighting beside their Allies, they will play a worthy part in the liberation of their homeland. Because the initial landing has been made on the soil of your country, I repeat to you with even greater emphasis my message to the peoples of other occupied countries in Western Europe. Follow the instructions of your leaders. A premature uprising of all Frenchmen may prevent you from being of maximum help to your country in the critical hour. Be patient. Prepare.

"As supreme commander of the Allied expeditionary force, there is imposed on me the duty and responsibility of taking all measures necessary to the prosecution of the war. Prompt and willing obedience to the orders that I shall issue is essential. Effective civil administration of France must be provided by Frenchmen. All persons must continue in their present duties unless otherwise instructed. Those who have common cause with the enemy and so betrayed their country will be removed. As France is liberated from her oppressors, you yourselves will choose your representatives, and the government under which you wish to live.

Opening Phase of Campaign.
"In the course of this campaign for the final defeat of the enemy you may sustain further loss and damage. Tragically though they may be, they are part of the price of victory. I assure you that I shall do all in my power to mitigate your hardships. I know that I can count on your steadfastness now, no less than in the past. The heroic deeds of Frenchmen who have continued their struggle against the Nazis and their Vichy satellites, in France and throughout the French empire, have been an example and an inspiration to all of us.

"This landing is but the opening phase of the campaign in Western Europe. Great battles lie ahead. I call upon all who love freedom to stand with us. Keep your faith staunch—our arms are resolute—together we shall achieve victory."

War Picture Exhibit
Battle scenes covering the period from the Revolutionary War to the World War will be on exhibition at the National Gallery of Art from July 4 to September 4. The exhibition of paintings and drawings has been assembled from private and public collections in the United States and Canada.



GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, In supreme command. —A. P. Wirephoto.

Eisenhower Warns Underground Against Premature Uprisings

By the Associated Press.
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the supreme Allied commander, went on the air this morning, telling the peoples of Europe the grand assault on the continent had begun and "all patriots, young and old, will have a part to play in the liberation."

He pleaded against premature uprisings, saying, "Be patient, prepare. Wait until I give you the signal." He was followed by King Haakon of Norway, who broadcast special orders to both organized and unorganized resistance groups in Norway but warned his people not to rise up against the Germans prematurely.

De Gaulle in London.
It was announced that Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who had just arrived in London, would broadcast a message to the people of France later in the day.

Gen. de Gaulle already has conferred with Prime Minister Churchill.

Earlier in the day the BBC had broadcast communique No. 1 from invasion headquarters, first in English and then in French, and immediately thereafter sounded an "alert" to the peoples of Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark.

French people were told additionally to stand by in 14 minutes for a special announcement.

Alerts Repeated Continuously.
Announcements also were carried by Absie (American broadcasting station in England), and it was announced that all wave lengths of the BBC, Absie and the World broadcasting station in the United States and the United Nations radio in Algiers were surrounding Europe with the same announcements.

Alerts were repeated continuously for a 10-minute period in French, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian and Flemish.

Admitted to Practice
Three Ohio Republican members of the House, Representatives Ramey, Vorys and Weichel, were admitted to practice before the Supreme Court yesterday. They were presented by Representative Jenkins, dean of Ohio House Republicans.

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British Ship Sunk In Atlantic in May; 6 Lost; 47 Survive

By the Associated Press.
MIAMI, Fla., June 6.—A lone British freighter, manned by a French crew, was torpedoed and sunk early in May in the first reported outbreak of submarine warfare in the Atlantic Ocean in many months.

Six men are missing, but 47 others sailed 500 miles to the coast of South America in two lifeboats.

Robert A. Nutton, 19, Navy signalman of South Portland, Me., described the attack on his arrival at Miami by airplane.

Mr. Nutton said two torpedoes struck the vessel shortly before sundown.

"We abandoned ship, and found places in two lifeboats and two life rafts," he related.

"Soon after the ship sank, the submarine came alongside one lifeboat. An officer, speaking English, asked 'Where is the skipper?' We replied that he had gone down with the ship. Later, though, we found him floating around in a life preserver.

"The sub officer then asked the name of the ship. We told him, and the U-boat moved away. I didn't see any identifying marks but I think the submarine was German."

"The next morning 39 of us got into a big lifeboat and eight into a smaller one. I was in the big boat. We sailed to shore in seven days. The small boat made it a day or so later."

The torpedoing took place in waters where submarines sank many ships before United Nations Navies got the upper hand last year.

Capt. Wilkinson Called Before Court-Martial

By the Associated Press.
SANTA ANA, Calif., June 6.—Capt. Morrison Wilkinson, 28-year-old veteran of the China air war, was summoned before a general court-martial today to face nine charges, including criminal assault, lewd and lascivious conduct and bigamy.

Conviction on the criminal assault charge can carry the death penalty. The charges followed Wilkinson's arrest on an assault complaint by Capt. Capron, 17, Earl Carroll dancer.

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Army Sergeant Wounded In Hotel Room Scuffle

Sergt. Thomas Hook, 38, stationed at Walter Reed Hospital, a former District policeman, was shot in the left thigh this morning during an argument with a civilian in a downtown hotel room, police reported.

Following the shooting, police arrested James R. Kanode, 45, of Coatesville, Pa., and charged him with assault with a dangerous weapon.

Police said Kanode told them the argument started over possession of a \$100 bill. An unidentified woman in the room was questioned and released by police.

Hook was taken to Emergency Hospital and later removed to Walter Reed.

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Pershing Hails French Invasion By Sons of Men He Led in '18

Confident People Of Occupied Lands Will Aid Allies

By the Associated Press.
Gen. John J. Pershing, who commanded American armies in France in the World War, issued the following statement following the announcement that a new expeditionary force had landed in France:

"American troops have landed in Western Europe.

"As the overwhelming military might of the Allies advances it will be joined by men of the occupied countries, whose land has been overrun by the enemy, but whose spirit remains unconquered.

"Twenty-six years ago American soldiers, in co-operation with their Allies, were locked in mortal combat with the German enemy. Their march of victory was never halted until the enemy laid down his arms in defeat. The American soldier of 1917-1918, fighting in a war of liberation, wrote by his deeds, one of the most glorious pages of military history.

"Today, the sons of American soldiers of 1917-1918 are engaged in a like war of liberation. It is their task to bring freedom to peoples who have been enslaved. I have every confidence that they, together with their gallant brothers-in-arms, will win through to victory."

Policeman to Get Ph. D. in Chemistry at Columbia

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, June 6.—For the last four years Police Patrolman William Fox has pounded his beat on the midnight to 8 a.m. shift and spent the daytime hours at the Columbia University chemistry laboratories.

Result of his double duty—the Ph. D. degree in chemistry will be awarded to Patrolman Fox at commencement exercises today. His thesis being entitled "Equilibrium Relationships Between Fluid Interfaces: The System of Methylene Iodine-Water-Air."


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Allied Landings Made On Channel Islands, German Agency Says

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, June 6.—Allied troops have landed on the Channel Islands of Gurnsey and Jersey, the German agency Transocean said.

Allied tanks have landed in the Arromanches area, midway between Cherbourg and Le Havre, the agency added, but it said the greatest concentrations of landing craft were observed off Cherbourg and Le Havre.

(One German broadcast said four British parachute divisions had landed between Le Havre and Cherbourg. This was four times the size of the Nazi parachute force dropped on Crete, in the Mediterranean.)

Mainly Parachutists Used.
"The enemy, who had thrown in mainly parachute troops in the small hours of the morning, is now



FIELD MARSHAL GEN. KARL RUDOLF GERD VON RUNDSTEDT.

incessantly employing assault boats off Oystreham," Transocean continued.

"Several advanced islands off the coast aroused the particular interest of the invaders and they were the first points where they established a foothold."

"Meantime, numerous landings were made all along the coast between the mouth of the Seine and the northern shores of Normandy, both from the air and from the sea."

"More concentrations of landing craft have been observed further to the north as far as the Channel and were fought before going into action."

Nazi Counterthrusts Reported.
"German counterthrusts by all kinds of units are in progress," the Transocean report declared. "Fierce fighting is going on everywhere."

"On many points of the Channel numerous balloons are floating at great altitudes continuously circled around by enemy fighters. Probably they constitute artillery observation posts."

Earlier, the German news agency DNB commentator, Capt. Ludwig



MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL, German commander.

—A. P. Photos.
Sertorius, declared in a broadcast that the "great contest between the Reich and the Anglo-Americans has begun."

"The Allied landings in the west today has put the German armed forces in the mood which they ex-

Roosevelt Calls Anew For Total Nazi Defeat In Address to Nation

President Roosevelt has called anew for total defeat of Germany—defeat that will eliminate the Nazis as a threat to future peace.

In a Nation-wide broadcast last night which was almost coincident with the Allied landings in France, the Chief Executive discussed the Italian campaign; warned against attaching to much importance to the fall of Rome, and added significantly:

"Germany has not yet been driven to surrender. Germany has not yet been driven to the point where she will be unable to recommence world conquest a generation hence. Therefore, victory still lies some distance ahead. That distance will be covered in due time, have no fear of that. But it will be tough and it will be costly."

"One Up—Two to Go."
This particular statement attracted more than ordinary attention in view of the conviction expressed last week by Pope Pius that the fighting would be prolonged if the war were to be pressed for full victory or complete destruction."

The President's broadcast was prompted by the fall of Rome. "One up and two to go" was the way he checked off the first of the Axis capitals to be occupied by the Allies—with Berlin and Tokyo still ahead.

"Our victory comes at an excellent time," he said, "while our Allied forces are poised for another strike at Western Europe—and while armies of other Nazi soldiers nervously await our assault. And our gallant Russian allies continue to make their power felt more and more."

Message for Italy.
To the people of Italy the President held forth the suggestion that their country should seek a peaceful place in the family of nations as a "great mother nation" sending its sons to people many other lands, rather than seek expansion by aggression.

"We want and expect the help of the future Italy toward lasting peace," he said. "All the other nations opposed to Fascism and Nazism help give Italy a chance."

The fall of Rome, the President declared, was a prospect of such great importance to the Germans that Hitler and his generals put up a desperate fight "at great cost of men and materials and with great sacrifice to their crumbling eastern line and to their western front."

"No thanks are due to them if Rome was spared the devastation which the Germans wreaked on Naples and other Italian cities," he continued. "The Allied generals maneuvered so skillfully that the Nazis could only have stayed long enough to damage Rome at the risk of losing their armies."

Happy That Pope Is Free.
"It will be source of deep satisfaction," he also declared, "that the freedom of the Pope and of Vatican City is assured by the armies of the United Nations."

The Chief Executive said that Italy the Allied troops had found "starvation, malnutrition, disease, a deteriorating education and lowered public health—all by-products of Fascist misrule," but "we have already begun to save the lives of the men, women and children of Rome."

Veterans to Meet

Third Division Society members, including veterans of World War I and this war, will meet at 8:30 p.m. tomorrow at the Woodmen of the World Hall, 935 G place N.W., it was announced today. The War Department film "Why We Fight" will be shown and plans for the 25th annual reunion of the society will be formulated.

press with a laconic "They are coming."

"At the present moment when the Allied invasion of Western Europe still is in its very first beginning nothing can be said yet about the tactical and operational developments."

"We can only stress the single-mindedness with which the German Wehrmacht is facing the enemy's onslaught, for in war ethical values are at least as important as the number of soldiers and the quantity of their equipment."

Text of Roosevelt's Broadcast on Fall of Rome

First of Axis Capitals Now in Our Hands, President Declares; Believes Victory Over Germany Still Some Distance Ahead

Following is the text of the President's radio broadcast last night:

Yesterday, June 4, 1944, Rome fell to American and Allied troops. The first of the Axis capitals is now in our hands. One up and two to go!

It is perhaps significant that the first of these capitals to fall should have the longest history of all of them. The story of Rome goes back to the time of the foundations of our civilization. We still see there monuments of the time when Rome and the Romans controlled the whole of the then known world. That, too, is significant, for the United Nations are determined that in the future no one city and no one race will be able to control the whole of the world.

In addition to the monuments of the older times, we also see in Rome the great symbol of Christianity, which has reached into almost every part of the world. There are other shrines and other churches in many places, but the churches and shrines of Rome are visible symbols of the faith and determination of the early saints and martyrs of Christianity should live and become universal. And now it will be a source of deep satisfaction that the freedom of the Pope and of Vatican City is assured by the armies of the United Nations.

Liberated by Many Nations.
It is also significant that Rome has been liberated by the armed forces of many nations. The American and British armies—who bore the chief burdens of battle—found at their sides our own North American neighbors, the gallant Canadians. The fighting New Zealanders from the far South Pacific, the courageous French and the French Moroccans, the South Africans, the Poles and the East Indians—all of them fought with us on the bloody approaches to Rome.

The Italians, too, forswearing a partnership in the Axis which they never desired, have sent their troops to join us in our battles against the German trespassers on their soil.

The prospect of the liberation of Rome meant enough to Hitler and his generals to induce them to fight desperately at great cost of men and materials and with great sacrifice to their crumbling eastern line and to their western front. No thanks are due to them if Rome was spared the devastation which the Germans wreaked on Naples and other Italian cities. The Allied generals maneuvered so skillfully that the Nazis could only have stayed long enough to damage Rome at the risk of losing their armies. But Rome is of course more than a military objective.

Symbol of Authority.
Ever since before the days of the Caesars, Rome has stood as a symbol of authority. Rome was the republic. Rome was the empire. Rome was, in a sense, the Catholic Church, and Rome was the capital of a united Italy. Later, unfortunately, Rome became the seat of Fascism—one of the three capitals of the Axis.

For a quarter century the Italian people were enslaved and degraded by the rule of Mussolini from Rome. They will mark its liberation with deep emotion. In the north of Italy the people are still dominated and threatened by the Nazi overlords and their Fascist puppets.

Somewhat in the back of my head is still remembered a name—Mussolini.
Our victory comes at an excellent time, while our Allied forces are poised for another strike at Western Europe—and while armies of other Nazi soldiers nervously await our assault. And our gallant Russian allies continue to make their power felt more and more.

From a strictly military standpoint, we had long ago accomplished certain of the main objectives of our Italian campaign—the control of the sea lanes of the Mediterranean to shorten our combat and supply lines, and the capture of

the airports of Foggia from which we have struck telling blows on the continent.

Fiercer Fighting Ahead.
It would be unwise to inflate in our own minds the military importance of the capture of Rome. We shall have to push through a long period of greater effort and fiercer fighting before we get into Germany itself. The Germans have retreated thousands of miles, all the way from the gates of Cairo, through Libya and Tunisia and Sicily and Southern Italy. They have suffered heavy losses, but not great enough yet to cause collapse.

Germany has not yet been driven to surrender. Germany has not yet been driven to the point where she will be unable to recommence world conquest a generation hence. Therefore, the victory still lies some distance ahead. That distance will be covered in due time—have no fear of that. But it will be tough and it will be costly.

In Italy the people had lived so long under the corrupt rule of Mussolini that, in spite of the tinsel at the top, their economic condition had grown steadily worse. Our troops have found starvation, malnutrition, disease, a deteriorating education and lowered public health—all by-products of the Fascist misrule.

The task of the Allies in occupation has been stupendous. We have had to start at the very bottom, assisting local governments to reform on democratic lines. We have had to give them bread to replace the chief burdens of battle—found at their sides our own North American neighbors, the gallant Canadians. The fighting New Zealanders from the far South Pacific, the courageous French and the French Moroccans, the South Africans, the Poles and the East Indians—all of them fought with us on the bloody approaches to Rome.

Salvage of Human Beings.
The American people as a whole approve the salvage of these human beings, who are only now learning to walk in a new atmosphere of freedom.

Some of us may let our thoughts run to the financial cost of it. Essentially it is what we can call a form of relief. At the same time we hope that this relief will be an investment for the future—an investment that will pay dividends by eliminating Fascism and ending any Italian desires to start another war of aggression in the future. They are dividends which justify such an investment, because they are additional supports for world peace.

The Italian people are capable of self-government. We do not lose sight of their virtues as a peace-loving nation.
We remember the many centuries in which the Italians were leaders in the arts and sciences, enriching the lives of all mankind.

We remember the great sons of the Italian people—Galileo and Marconi, Michelangelo and Dante—and that fearless discoverer who typifies the courage of Italy—Christopher Columbus.

Italy cannot grow in stature by seeking to build up a great militaristic empire. Italians have been overcrowded within their own territories, but they do not need to try to conquer the lands of other peoples in order to find the breath of life. Other peoples may not want to be conquered.

Welcome to Americans.
In the past, Italians have come by the millions to the United States. They have been welcomed, they have prospered, they have become good citizens, community and governmental leaders. They are not Italian-Americans. They are Americans—Americans of Italian descent.

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Italians have gone in great numbers to the other Americas—Brazil and the Argentine, for example—and to many other nations in every continent of the world, giving of their industry and their talents and achieving success and the comfort of good living.

Italy should go on as a great mother nation, contributing to the culture and progress and good will of all mankind—and developing her special talents in the arts, crafts and sciences, and preserving her historic and cultural heritage for the benefit of all peoples.

We want and expect the help of the future Italy toward lasting peace. All the other nations opposed to Fascism and Nazism should help give Italy a chance.
The Germans, after years of domination in Rome, left the people in the Eternal City on the verge of starvation. We and the British will do everything we can to bring them relief. Anticipating the fall of Rome, we made preparations to ship food supplies to the city, but it should be borne in mind that the needs are so great and the transportation requirements of our armies so heavy that improvement must be gradual. We have already begun, to save the lives of the men, women and children of Rome.

"Batting Average" Is High.
This is an example of the efficiency of your machinery of war. The magnificent ability and energy of the American people in growing the crops, building the merchant ships, making the planes, collecting the cargoes, getting the supplies over thousands of miles of water, and thinking ahead to meet emergencies—all this spells, I think, a batting average of very high.

No great effort like this can be 100 per cent perfect, but the batting average is very, very high.

I extend the congratulations and thanks of the American people to Gen. Alexander, who has been in command of the whole Italian operation; to Gen. Clark and Gen. Leece of the 5th and the 8th Armies; to Gen. Wilson, the Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean theater, and Gen. Devers, his American deputy; to Gen. Eaker; to Admirals Cunningham and Hewitt, and to all their brave officers and men.

May God bless them and watch over them and over all of our gallant, fighting men.

Want to send a note to Hitler? Save waste kitchen fats to make explosives.

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DENTIST
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MAINE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Times Square Reacts Quietly to Invasion; Churches Open Today

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 6.—News of the Allied invasion of Europe was received with calm in the Times Square area today where relatively few people, mostly servicemen, were on the streets at the early hour.

Here and there groups of servicemen and civilians collected around taxicabs and listened to radio reports of the landings on the coast of France. There were no demonstrations.

About 25 persons gathered in front of a newsreel theater at 4 a.m. when a radio loud-speaker blared forth the latest bulletins.
In other parts of the city house-holders were up and at their radios. Scattered lights could be seen in apartment houses along upper Broadway.

Workers Cheer.
At the Bendix Aviation Corp. marine division plant in Brooklyn 500 swing-shift workers gave a spontaneous cheer when the news was received, but, the management announced, the workers remained at their jobs and "not a second was lost."

A scene probably typical of that in many public places was enacted at an East Side restaurant where about 20 diners rose and listened with bowed heads as the first reports came in via radio.

Mayor La Guardia, informed of the invasion by police, called upon the people of the city to carry on at their jobs to give the men in the invasion forces their utmost support.

Prayer Meeting Planned.

He announced plans for a mass prayer meeting at 5:30 p.m. today in Madison Square, where the

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Nation's Liberty Bell Rings Out Invasion

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The Liberty Bell, which heralded this Nation's independence, rang out today as the liberation of Europe began.

Striking the great bell six times on an NBC broadcast, heard throughout the United States and Britain, Mayor Bernard Samuel quoted its inscription—"Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof"—and commented:

"Let it, indeed, proclaim liberty throughout the land and the return of liberty throughout the world."

A number of war plants in the area also will hold special prayer services, according to announcements.

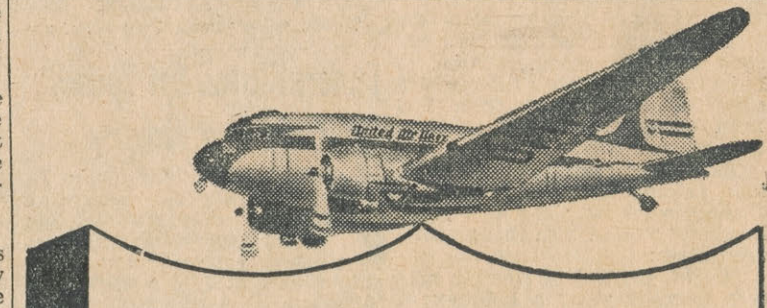
D. C. Woman to Be Sponsor

Miss Mary Lee Council, 1914 Connecticut avenue N.W., daughter of Dr. W. W. Council, commissioner of health for Alaska, has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy as sponsor of the Sitka, an auxiliary transport attack craft to be launched Friday at Pascagoula, Miss.

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A Switch in Time saved Mine...

I remember from school.

I once had to do a composition about the world's greatest invention being wheels. Just think of gear-wheels, water-wheels, and especially all the wheels for transportation! But right now the greatest thing of all, I'd say, is to keep wheels going; keeping your car in service, for instance. There's this and that to help you. There's one motor oil and another. Now from what I know, the explosions in any engine must produce acids, which brings up the bright idea of safely OIL-PLATING your engine's insides with Conoco Nth motor oil. You want to prevent damage from acids... internal corrosion! Some things are specially good at fighting corrosion, and OIL-PLATING comes in that class. Even chromium plating, just for comparison, couldn't stay closer to working parts than this protective OIL-PLATING. It battles corrosion, so as to help you preserve your transportation as soon as you switch to Conoco Nth oil.

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BONIFANT SERVICE STATION
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'Canned' Army Stories Released To 'Describe' Drama of Invasion

By NELSON M. SHEPARD.

"Canned" drama of the Allied invasion, prepared at headquarters of the European theater of operations well in advance of D-day to give the American public a realistic idea of take-off operations and fighting along the beachheads in France and Belgium, was issued by the War Department today.

Within 6 minutes after announcement of the official communiqué, a stack of press releases, some describing scenes of fighting, were distributed by the Bureau of Public Relations. They came from London, where it was explained, obviously some time ago.

Typical was one headed: "Front line towns, on the coast of England, May 30 (delayed by censorship of the jump off of Allied troops for the invasion over Europe began in a small way today. It was not very dramatic, but it was the beginning."

"Action" Described. As the piece progressed, intense drama crept into the lines. The men "learned that the battle of the second front had actually begun."

While enemy planes were overhead, hundreds of guns were in action and for an hour or so the din was terrific, and the night was terrible with the combined noise of Bofors guns, 50-caliber AA machine guns, 90-mm., 20-mm. cannon fired from diving planes, and the dull roar of the bombs.

One soldier said: "This is worse than Salerno."

Another release slugged "Fighter Bombers" started with this realistic description: "A staff car full of German officers speeding along a highway in Belgium, a plane crashed into it, and barges moving up the river to it, locomotives idling along track sidings at Bethune, munition trains drawing into the busy yards at Namur, German army truck convoys bound for the West Wall and the beaches."

"No target is too small or too fast moving for the fighter bombers and warplanes which descend to within a few feet of their aiming points before releasing bombs."

Movements "Revealed." The movement of mass equipment was described in detail from headquarters. The release went on: "London before the invasion was a scene of peaceful quiet. The day of invasion stole upon Londoners as quietly as the spring blossoms in Hyde Park, the headquarters release said. "There were both alarms and rumors that the invasion had begun, but unmistakable as the rippling grass were the signs that appeared, one by one, in the capital of empire."

In some 800 words of descriptive writing, scenes inacted in Hyde Park, night clubs, pubs and other meeting places were detailed. "Sorry, sir, no spirits," sorry, sir, not enough Scotch to serve doubles," was a typical barman's response.

Other releases gave detailed explanations of assaults. The period of waiting for D-day and scenes along the coast with signs reading "civilians are forbidden to loiter or talk to troops."

"Waiting for H-hour was the toughest part of the invasion," one release stated.

Still another release, which started: "Follow me," the platoon sergeant yelled in the traditional battle cry of infantry," detailed the work involved in issuing 120,000 maps that went with the invasion attack.

Capital (Continued From First Page.)

their morning newspapers or from radio accounts digested along with breakfast.

City-bound buses and streetcars echoed to the sound of the rumbling of thousands of Government and business workers, many of whom had sons, brothers or husbands with the invasion forces.

"Jim wrote me last week that he was expecting action any time now," said a woman.

"Charley said his outfit was all keyed up," said another. "Of course, he couldn't say any more."

At the Capitol, legislators who usually stroll into their offices around 10 or 11 a.m. appeared in the corridors as early as 8 o'clock, eager for news.

Down town many people, hurrying to work, stopped before a large display window of the Washington Gas Light Co. Eleventh and H streets, where, emblazoned against a background painting of planes and tanks, a large sign announced: "This is It." Another read: "Now, if ever is the time to buy War Bonds."

First inkings of the invasion, expected day by day for many weeks, began to filter over the radio from German sources around midnight.

Dupuy Broadcasts News. The full-fledged official news announcement came from London at 3:30 a.m. when Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, formerly stationed in the War Department here and whose voice is well known to radio listeners, came on the air and after a delay of 10 seconds read Gen. Eisenhower's dramatic communiqué.

In the giant Pentagon Building across the Potomac slits of light in an otherwise dark building marked the offices of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, the public relations office, headed by Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, the Signal Corps message section, and the Division of Military Intelligence—all islands of intense activity.

At 3:20 a.m. Col. Stanley J. Grogan, aide to Gen. Surles, told tense reporters that an announcement from London was expected at 3:32. After what seemed like endless hours, the electrifying bulletin came.

Copies of Gen. Eisenhower's first communiqué were issued, along with an encouraging statement of America's military elder statesman, Gen. John J. Pershing.

The invasion had come.

OWI Radio Active. Over at the Office of War Information, Director Elmer Davis, notified earlier that the invasion was imminent, hurried back from a speech he made before the National Press Club and prepared to set the Government's giant propaganda machine in motion. As soon as Gen. Eisenhower's announcement came, OWI transmitters here and in New York began beaming news of the invasion to all parts of the world over its high-powered transmitters.

Secretary of War Stimson, on whose shoulders the plans of invasion have weighed for months, heard the actual news at his home, but appeared at the War Department.

Prophetic Words Of Churchill in 1940 Recalled

Four years and two days ago—on June 4, 1940—Prime Minister Winston Churchill stood in the House of Commons and told the British people that the battle of the air was the battle of the sea.

Today the British and Americans are striking the return blow he predicted even in the shadow of defeat. With more than 1,000 big guns and virtually all of the other war material in the hands of the enemy in Northern France, but with 335,000 men of the British Expeditionary Forces miraculously rescued, Mr. Churchill proclaimed: "We shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France, on the sea and in the air."

"We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be. We shall never surrender. And even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British fleet, will carry on its struggle until in God's good time the New World with all its power and might, and with the liberation and rescue of the Old."

Those were prophetic words. "We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be. We shall never surrender. And even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British fleet, will carry on its struggle until in God's good time the New World with all its power and might, and with the liberation and rescue of the Old."

Funeral Rites Set Today For Offie Lee Moxley

Funeral services for Offie Lee Moxley, 55, lifelong resident of Montgomery County, who died Sunday at the Frederick City Hotel after an accident 12 days ago, will be held at 2:30 p.m. today at Montgomery Methodist Church, Claggettville. The Rev. Lawrence C. Claggett, pastor, will officiate. Burial will be in the church cemetery.

A son of Mrs. Minnie J. Moxley and the late William B. Moxley, Mr. Moxley had spent his entire life in Montgomery County.

Besides his mother, he is survived by his widow, Mrs. Virgie Moxley; a daughter, Mrs. Curtis King, and two sons, Willie Lee Moxley and Kenneth Wayne Moxley, all of Claggettville.

Italy (Continued From First Page.)

where came from isolated rear guards.

In the mountains east of Rome German rearguards threw strong opposition against the British 8th Army in an effort to cover the northward withdrawal of the main enemy troops in that sector.

French troops have captured Civitavecchia, on the Tiber, 30 miles northeast of Rome, the British Broadcasting Co. announced today in a broadcast heard by NBC.

The Allied air forces gave the German Luftwaffe no rest in the area immediately north of Rome yesterday more than 375 of their vehicles were destroyed or damaged by fighter-bombers. Heavy bombers meanwhile pounded the North Italian rail lines, particularly in the Po Valley. Four enemy planes were destroyed and the Allies lost 13.

ment early this morning. Gen. Marshall had remained on duty there all night, but he left before dawn to drive to Fort Meyer for a few hours sleep, but was back on the job again early today.

Halifax Voices Confidence. From the highest officials to the "man in the street" Washington received the invasion news with high confidence of long-awaited victory.

Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, expressed his "complete confidence" in the Allied forces and their leaders.

No doubt there will be tough fighting ahead, but we all have complete confidence in Gen. Eisenhower, his deputy commanders and all the Allied troops."

The Ambassador left early this morning for Goucher College in Baltimore, where he is delivering the commencement address.

Typical Comment. Early today a reporter for The Star asked a number of people on the street what news of the invasion meant to them. Typical comments:

Mrs. U. H. Miller, 1312 Sixteenth street N.W., auditor, Internal Revenue Department (Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street): "Naturally, when the President said in his radio speech that the Axis were two enemy capitals to be taken soon, you would naturally conclude that he meant Berlin and Paris, next. It's awfully fine news and I hope too many of the boys weren't hurt in making the landing."

James D. Ray, 6615 Thirteenth street N.W., General Accounting Office, Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street: "My son, Charlie, is a master sergeant in a Commando outfit now in England. He's been over there 22 months and from what he has written me of the training his outfit was given, I think he's going to give the Axis a tough time. I believe they'll run those Heines a merry chase. It's great news."

"Looks Like Curtains." Donald O. Goins, 5517 Third street N.W., Capital Transit Co. operator (Twelfth and E streets): "It looks like the final curtain for those guys. I figured that gal on the teletype last Saturday wasn't kidding. I hope it's not too tough on the kids who had to make the landing."

Miss Joan Humbert, 3206 South Glebe road, Arlington, Va., clerk, National Housing Agency (Twelfth and F streets): "I figure this brings the end of the war a little nearer. We've been keyed up these last two weeks, waiting for this news. I don't think the war has a great deal longer to go and I hope not too many of the fellows were hurt in the landing."

Many Washingtonians turned to prayer for the success of the invasion and the welfare of the troops.

Schools Hold Services. Robert L. Haycock, superintendent of schools, set 10:30 a.m. as an hour of prayer in all schools of the city. In the high schools, the colors of cadets carried the national colors to the platforms and school bands played military music.

While thousands of words on the invasion poured into newspaper of the press and the radio, the broadcasting companies, the OWI today warned Americans to be wary of Axis reports.

"Anything the Axis radio puts out is in their own interest," Mr. Davis said.

WAR'S BIG MOMENTS, FROM BLITZ OF POLAND TO INVASION OF FRANCE

1939.

Sept. 1—Germany invades Poland, annexes Danzig.

Sept. 2—France mobilizes. Italy proclaims neutrality.

Sept. 3—Britain and France declare war on Germany. Nazis bomb Warsaw.

Sept. 4—New Zealand and Australia declare war on Germany.

Sept. 10—Canada declares war on Germany.

Sept. 17—Russia strikes into Eastern Poland.

Sept. 27—Warsaw surrenders.

Sept. 28—Germans and Russians partition Poland.

Oct. 4—President Roosevelt signs neutrality law, repealing arms embargo.

Nov. 8—Bomb wrecks Munich beer hall just after Hitler leaves.

Nov. 30—Russia invades Finland.

Dec. 17—German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee scuttled outside Montevideo Harbor after battle with three British cruisers.

1940.

Jan. 16—President Roosevelt recommends further financial aid to Finland.

Jan. 20—Winston Churchill, first lord of the British Admiralty, warns Europe's neutrals to join the Allies.

Feb. 2—Finland, still resisting fiercely, asks Russia for an "honorable peace."

April 4—Germany invades Norway and Denmark, Denmark giving in but Norway declaring war.

April 15—British land troops in Norway.

May 2—Prime Minister Chamberlain admits the Allies have given up fight for Southern and Central Norway.

May 10—Hitler, announcing "the hour has come," sends his troops into Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg while Nazi planes bomb Northern France. Winston Churchill succeeds Chamberlain as British Prime Minister.

May 14—Dutch army capitulates. Allied troops battle Germans on Meuse front in Belgium.

May 19—Gen. Maxime Weygand replaces Gamelin as Allied generalissimo.

May 28—King Leopold orders the surrender of his Belgian forces, exposing British flank.

May 29—Under heavy German attack, 400,000 British soldiers begin to escape from Dunkerque. Allies capture Narvik in Norway.

June 3—German planes bomb Paris.

June 4—Allies bomb Munich, Frankfurt and the Ruhr.

June 10—Britain announces evacuation of Norway. Paris government leaves as Germans strike to within 35 miles of city. Italy declares war on Britain and France.

June 14—Germans march into Paris.

June 17—Marshal Henri Petain becomes Premier and announces French surrender. Great Britain says she will fight alone.

June 20—French armistice with Germany signed at Compiegne.

June 24—French armistice with Italy signed.

June 28—Russia occupies Bessarabia in Romania.

July 5—Hitler severs relations with Great Britain after British Navy attacks French warships at Oran.

July 14—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania annexed by Russia.

July 22—Hitler orders Britain "last chance" for peace. Britain says "no."

Aug. 4—German air force begins heavy attack on Britain.

Aug. 6—Italians invade British Somaliland.

Aug. 12—Five hundred German planes raid Britain.

Aug. 19—British withdraw from Somaliland.

March 11—British disclosed agreement to lease naval and air bases in Western Hemisphere to the United States.

Aug. 30—Romania forced by Germany to yield half of Transylvania to Hungary.

Aug. 31—RAF bombers hit center of Berlin for first time.

Sept. 3—President Roosevelt announces trade of 50 over-age destroyer ships to Britain for naval and air base leases in western Atlantic.

Sept. 6—King Carol abdicates Romanian throne in favor of son.

Sept. 7—Heavy night raids on London begin.

Sept. 10—President Roosevelt signs Selective Service Act.

Sept. 27—Japan joins the Axis, signing 10-year tripartite pact in Berlin.

Oct. 3—Neville Chamberlain resigns to Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg while Nazi planes bomb Northern France. Winston Churchill succeeds Chamberlain as British Prime Minister.

Oct. 8—United States orders Axis ships to leave the Orient. German troops enter Romania.

Oct. 18—British disclose repulse of German invasion attempt on September 16.

Nov. 1—Italy invades Greece.

Nov. 9—Chamberlain dies.

Nov. 14—British dig for 1,000 dead

and wounded after raid on Coventry.

Nov. 17—Brecks rout Italians along 100-mile front.

Nov. 20—Hungary joins Axis.

Nov. 24—Slovakia follows Hungary and Romania into Axis alliance.

Dec. 12—Britain reports Italy's invasion armies in headlong retreat from Egypt; 20,000 prisoners taken.

1941.

Jan. 3—Tireland raided by German bombers for Greece.

Jan. 10—Germany and Russia sign new friendship pact.

March 1—Bulgaria signs Axis pact; German troops march in.

March 10—British troops leave Alexandria for Greece.

March 11—President Roosevelt signs lease-lend bill.

March 25—Yugoslavia joins Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance.

March 27—Military coup ousts Yugoslav government which signed Axis pact; 17-year-old Peter enthroned as King.

March 30—United States seizes Axis ships in ports.

April 6—Germany attacks Yugoslavia and Greece.

April 17—Germany announces surrender of Yugoslav Army.

April 18—Premier Korizis of Greece commits suicide.

May 10—Rudolf Hess, Hitler aide, lands by parachute in Scotland.

May 20—Germans attack Crete in first air-borne action.

May 31—British withdraw from Crete.

June 14—President Roosevelt freezes Axis credits in United States.

June 16—United States closes all German consulates.

June 22—Germany, Italy and Romania declare war on Russia.

June 25—Finland enters war against Russia.

July 7—American naval forces land in Iceland.

July 13—Britain and Russia pledge joint action against Germany.

July 24—Japanese troops move into French Indo-China.

July 25—United States and Britain freeze Japanese credits.

July 26—Japan freezes United States-British credits.

July 27—Japan calls Philippine military forces into United States service.

Aug. 14—Rumored Roosevelt-Churchill sea conference confirmed by announcement of eight-point program later known as Atlantic Charter.

Aug. 25—British and Russian troops invade Iran.

Oct. 18—State of siege declared in Moscow.

Dec. 14—Russians begin counter-offensive west of Rostov.

Dec. 7—Japanese attack Pearl Harbor.

Dec. 8—United States declares war on Japan.

Dec. 10—Japanese land in Philippines. British lose battleship Prince

of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse off Malaya.

Dec. 11—United States declares war on Germany and Italy after earlier Axis declarations. Japanese battleship Haruna sunk by United States Army airmen. Japanese landing forces attack Wake.

Dec. 12—Guam occupied. United States Navy take over French ships in United States, including Normandie.

Dec. 16—Germans retreating along entire eastern front.

Dec. 23—Wake falls after 14-day defense.

Dec. 25—Hong Kong falls.

Dec. 27—Manila bombed despite declaration it is open city.

1942.

Jan. 1—United Nations pact signed, pledging no separate peace with Axis.

Jan. 2—Japanese occupy Manila.

Jan. 4—First ship is torpedoed off Atlantic Coast.

Jan. 17—Prime Minister Churchill returns, London after visit to United States.

Jan. 21—Five-hundred-mile British penetration into Libya checked by Rommel.

Jan. 23—Rio de Janeiro conference of 21 American republics recommends Axis break.

Jan. 25—American troops arrive in Northern Ireland.

Feb. 1—United States Navy raids Gilbert and Marshall Islands.

Feb. 9—French liner Normandie ravaged by fire.

Feb. 11—American troops safeguard oil refineries on Dutch islands of Curaçao and Aruba in the Caribbean.

Feb. 12—Singapore surrenders.

Feb. 17—Great naval battle begins off Java; United States loses cruiser Houston and destroyer Pope.

March 3—Japanese overrun Java. Burma, Borneo and capital, falls.

March 16—War Department announces "considerable numbers" of United States troops have arrived in Australia.

March 17—Gen. Douglas MacArthur reaches Australia from the Philippines.

March 31—Japanese begin heavy attacks on Bataan.

April 3—Announcement says American "Flying Tigers" in China destroy more than 200 Japanese planes.

April 9—Fighting ends on Bataan.

April 18—United States Army bombers, under Lt. Col. James H. Doolittle, raid Tokyo.

May 6—Corregidor falls.

May 7—British occupy French island of Madagascar.

May 9—Gen. MacArthur announces five-day Coral Sea battle in which 17 Japanese ships sunk or damaged.

May 12—Russians launch offensive against Kharkov.

May 26—Sixth Libyan campaign

opens with Axis thrust toward Tobruk.

May 30—More than 1,000 RAF planes drop 6,000,000 pounds of bombs on Cologne in greatest air attack in history.

June 3—Japanese bomb Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

June 5—Japanese naval forces attacking Midway Island smashed by American naval and air power in great battle.

June 11—United States and Russia sign mutual aid pact.

June 12—Japanese land in Aleutians.

June 19—Churchill comes to United States again.

June 21—British announce loss of Tobruk.

June 22—Japanese submarine shells Oregon coast.

June 23—Nazi armored forces roll toward Egypt.

July 1—Germans capture Sevastopol.

July 4—United States Army bombers stage first raid on Western Europe.

July 5—Germans claim breakthrough to Don River in 100-mile advance.

July 17—Japs occupy three islands in Aleutians.

July 27—Russians evacuate Rostov.

Aug. 8—American forces land on Guadalcanal.

Aug. 19—Dieppe raid brings heavy losses to Allied forces; American Rangers take part.

Sept. 4—United States and Australian troops drive Japs from new beachhead at Milne Bay, in New Guinea.

Sept. 17—Nazis penetrate Stalingrad.

Sept. 23—Russians launch counter-offensive in Stalingrad area.

Oct. 23—Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery breaks Axis El Alamein line and starts the drive which was to humiliate the Axis from North Africa.

Nov. 8—American and British forces land in French Northwest Africa.

Nov. 11—Germans occupy all France. Americans capture Casablanca and Oran, ending French resistance.

Nov. 12—United States wins three-day naval battle in Solomons.

Nov. 13—Drafting of 18 and 19 year olds ordered in United States. British 8th Army takes Tobruk.

Nov. 19—Russians open winter offensive at Rzhev and Stalingrad.

Nov. 20—Bengali taken.

Nov. 27—Most of French fleet scuttled at Toulon as Germans attempt to seize vessels.

Dec. 12—British reach their old high-water mark at El Agheila.

Dec. 24—Admiral Darian assassinated.

1943.

Jan. 13—Seventeen-month siege of Stalingrad broken.

Jan. 24—Tripoli, capital of Italy's last colony in Africa, falls.

Jan. 25—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill hold "unconditional surrender" conference at Casablanca.

Jan. 27—Heavy bombers make first all-American assault on Germany.

Jan. 28—German troops completely taken. Eighth Army crosses into Tunisia.

Feb. 21—Germans take Kasserine Pass in Tunisia from Americans.

Feb. 25—Kasserine Pass recaptured by American troops.

5th Army Soldiers Hear Pope Thank God For Sparing Rome

By the Associated Press.
ROME, June 6.—Pope Pius XII last night gave thanks to God before an enormous crowd, including soldiers of the victorious Allied 5th Army, in the square before St. Peter's that Rome was spared the ravages of war.

The pontiff also expressed thanks to "both belligerent parties" for saving the city. His words, delivered with his hands outstretched, brought prolonged applause from the multitude.

It was perhaps the greatest crowd gathered there since his coronation. The assembly was estimated at between 250,000 and 500,000 persons. Early in the afternoon word spread through the city that the Pope would mark the Allies' entrance into Rome by appearing on the balcony of St. Peter's at 6 p.m. Half an hour before that time a great crowd was gathered there and long lines of people still were making their way on foot to the Basilica.

Rome was virtually intact after the German retreat. The Vatican was entirely unharmed.

The text of the Pope's remarks as broadcast in Spanish by the Vatican radio and reported by the Federal Communications Commission:

Rome yesterday was fearful for the lives of her sons and daughters and for the fate of her incomparable treasures of religion and culture. She was faced with the dreaded specter of war and of unimaginable destruction. Today she sees salvation with new hope and serene confidence. Therefore, with a deeply thankful spirit, we raise our minds and hearts in praise and adoration to God, one and true, to the Father, Son and Holy Ghost on whose solemn feast, through divine mercy, both belligerent parties were inspired (word missed in monitoring) in honor of our religion and of the Eternal City that has been spared from immeasurable peril.

With untold gratitude we venerate the Holy Mother of God, our Mother Mary, who to the centuries and glories of the Roman people has added a new token of her maternal kindness, which will be perpetuated in the souls of the city. We reverently bow to the Apostles Peter and Paul whose serene hands have protected the land once steeped in the sweat of their apostolic fatigue and in the blood of their glorious martyrdom.

You, sons of saints and heirs of a past unique in history, show yourselves to be worthy of the grace you have received and adapt your lives and customs to the gravity and serenity of the present hour. With the formidable duties that await you in the future, overcome impulse as well as internal and external discord in the spirit of generous brotherly honor, controlling instincts of rancor, revenge and egotism with sentiments of noble and prudent reverence and solitude and ever more generous help to the needy and to the faithful. Sursum corda.

Lift up your hearts, we say to you loudly, and we are sure that you will lift them up to heaven. It is with this hope that we give all of you who are present, to your families and to your loved ones who are far away our apostolic benediction.

Msgr. George Johnson To Be Buried Friday

The pontifical requiem mass for the Right Rev. Msgr. George Johnson, 55, associate professor of education at Catholic University, who dropped dead yesterday in the middle of his commencement address in Notre Dame Auditorium at Trinity College, will be sung by the Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore and Washington, at 10 a.m. Friday in the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception on the university campus. He will be buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

The body will lie in state in Caldwell Hall on the university campus from late this afternoon until 7:30 p.m. Thursday. The body then will be taken to the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, where the Office of the Dead will be recited by members of the clergy at 8 p.m.

D. C. Typographical Union Is Readmitted to CLU

After being out of the Central Labor Union for about three years, during which it was not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the Columbia Typographical Union last night was welcomed back at the Central Labor Union meeting at Building Laborers Hall.

John Locher, president of the CLU, called on 3 of the 11 Columbia delegates to speak—Jesse Manbeck, president of the Typographical Union; Frank Morrison, former secretary of the District of Columbia; and William Green, president of the International Typographical Union.

The re-affiliation followed vote of the International Typographical Union to return to the AFL. President William Green of the local delegates return to CLU.

Brookland Opposes Election of D. C. Heads

Election of District government officials by granting suffrage to Washington citizen was opposed, but no objection was voiced to the election by local ballot of representatives of the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia College, in a resolution adopted Sunday by the Executive Committee of the Brookland Citizens' Association.

The committee endorsed the present form of city government as "the best in the United States" and stated that it favored the continued appointment by the President of District officials. The resolutions were adopted at a meeting at the home of Marvin M. McLean, president of the association, at 1551 Newton street N.E.

Senator Bilbo, Democrat, of Mississippi was congratulated on his appointment as chairman of the Senate District Committee in another resolution adopted by the citizens' group. Another placed the Brookland association on record as favoring the reappointment of Guy Mason as District Commissioner.

Finally, the committee announced that it opposed the construction of low-cost housing for colored residents in areas where whites predominate.



ROMANS CHEER LIBERATORS—A throng of Rome citizens gather in Mussolini Square to cheer the Allied units who swarmed into the Italian capital. The crowd is gathered around a sound truck which flies an American flag, while another group hems in an Allied tank (right rear). —A. P. Photo via Signal Corps Radio.



Italian women on the edge of Rome prepare a meal for American infantrymen resting before the final push into the Eternal City.



Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the 5th Army, and Maj. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, chief of staff, are greeted by a priest at the entrance to the Vatican. —Signal Corps Radio Telephotos from Italy.

Cherbourg Peninsula Is Called Natural Pathway for Invasion

The Cherbourg Peninsula, the point on the Normandy coast chosen by Allied commanders for the initial invasion thrust, forms a natural pathway into France, the Associated Press said today in an analysis of the geography of the invasion coast.

The neck of land, from 25 to 60 miles wide, extends out 70 miles toward the English coast and the great port of Cherbourg on the tip of the peninsula, is only 75 miles from Bournemouth, England.

At the point where the first landings were made the coastline curves in a great crescent from Cherbourg to Le Havre. There is much shallow water, a number of rocky beaches and, at frequent intervals, treacherous tidal conditions, the Associated Press dispatch asserted.

However, once a foothold is established, the Allies can attack along either side of the peninsula, protected on the flank by the sea. Penetrations inland would clear all of Normandy and open a clear path down the valley of the Seine River to Paris, Le Havre, at the eastern end of the beachhead established today, is but 100 air line miles from the former French capital.

Silver Wings Presented To 170 at West Point

By the Associated Press.
WEST POINT, N. Y., June 6.—Silver wings identifying them as pilots in the Army Air Forces were presented yesterday to 170 air cadets of the graduating class of the Military Academy. Maj. Gen. Robert W. Harper, assistant chief of Army air staff training, made the presentation in ceremonies at Trophy Point.

The academy's commencement exercises will be held today.

Gen. Harper was instrumental in devising the program which enables cadets to win their wings before leaving West Point.

In another ceremony yesterday, "ole grads" of the academy, led by Col. George Morgan, retired, of the class of 1880, placed a wreath at the monument to Col. Sylvanus Thayer, "father of the academy."

Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commander of the Army Service Forces, will deliver the commencement address today.

Fall of Rome Hailed By Archbishop Strich

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, June 6.—Archbishop Samuel A. Strich of Chicago, commenting on the liberation of Rome, declared yesterday "We hope that the way is now open for the declaring of Rome an open city to remove the danger to it as long as it is a military area."

Asked for a statement on the liberation he said:

"It is a great satisfaction that the entry to Rome was achieved without making it a battlefield, and that the mother-city of the Christian world, with its priceless cultural monuments and venerated religious shrines, is preserved.

"Good men everywhere rejoice over the saving of Rome from further damage or destruction.

"We have the greatest confidence that in our hands the city will be safe and our holy father, the Pope, will be given full freedom in the discharge of the duties of the supreme pastor of the church."

Kleberg Denies Giving Orders to Fire Boy

Representative Kleberg, Democrat, of Texas, denied last night that he had discharged 13-year-old Robert Jackson, Capitol page boy, who complained about having to kick back part of his pay to the Klugeberg office.

"Deductions were made in his salary to defray office expenditures for duties which he could not perform," Mr. Kleberg said in a prepared statement.

The statement said the boy "was not fired by me and my office has given no instructions to any one to remove him from the pay roll."

Mr. Kleberg added that Ralph R. Roberts, doorman of the House, had discharged the boy for failure to report for duty.

"The duties he could not perform," it was explained at Mr. Kleberg's office, were the duties of a Capitol page boy, such as carrying messages and other duties.

Mr. Kleberg said he was unable to devote any of his time to this, it was explained, an arrangement was made under which he returned \$39 of his \$129.50 a month pay toward the hire of an extra clerk.

Coroner to Probe Death Of Man in Auto Crash

The District coroner's office will conduct an inquest today into the fatal accident in March, in which Albert V. Hodge, 35, of 2920 Eighth street N.E. was instantly killed when his automobile was struck and demolished by a streetcar at Fourth and G streets N.W. The streetcar was operated by Wilmer C. Moore, 42, of 646 M street S.W., according to police.

Also scheduled for inquiry today is the death of Allen Burgess, 3-month-old colored infant, 2227 Twelfth place N.W. The baby was killed when an automobile in which he was a passenger hit a tree in the 1800 block Eleventh street N.W. March 19. Police said the car was driven by Joe Chisholm, 61, colored, 453 N street N.W.

House Votes to Extend Sugar Control 2 Years

By the Associated Press.
Over the protests of Florida members the House passed and sent to the Senate yesterday legislation continuing the Sugar Control Act another two years.

The law regulates both domestic crops and imports and provides grower quotas which, however, have been in suspension since the war broke out.

Victor Turns Over Powers to Umberto, Keeping His Pledge

By the Associated Press.
NAPLES, June 6.—Italy's 74-year-old King Victor Emmanuel III has made good his promise, contingent on the liberation of Rome, and stepped out of public life, turning over his "royal prerogatives" to his 39-year-old son, Crown Prince Umberto.

The King took his action yesterday in a decree countersigned by Premier Badoglio, which named Umberto "lieutenant general" of the realm.

Prince Umberto "will exercise all royal prerogatives without exception," said the decree, which was signed by the King at Ravenna, just outside Naples, and delivered to the Council of Ministers.

Through his action the monarch remains a King without power and continues to head the House of Savoy. In effect, Umberto becomes the King's regent.

Italian political parties had been insisting since the Allied capture of Naples that the King step down, and last April 12 Victor Emmanuel declared his "irrevocable" decision to retire from public life "on the day on which Allied troops enter Rome."

In the first years of his reign, which began July 29, 1900, Victor Emmanuel became known as a King interested in his people and sympathetic with their problems. Under the Mussolini dictatorship he became little more than a figurehead. Umberto, tall, lean and erect, has become more and more prominent politically since 1943. He became a general in the Italian Army at 29 and a marshal in September, 1942. His wife is Marie-Jose of Belgium, whom he married in 1930. They have four children.

Streetcar Crashes Into Pole; Four Hurt

Three passengers and a pedestrian were injured early last night when a streetcar jumped the track at Georgia avenue and Randolph street N.W., crashed into a curb and struck a light pole.

The pedestrian was Michael Moore, 59, of 2011 Georgia avenue N.W. He was taken to Emergency Hospital for treatment for lacerations.

Others injured: Joseph Miller, 44, of 1019 Webster street N.W., suffered a bruised back. He also was removed to Emergency Hospital.

Mrs. Fannie Sandler, 65, of 7430 Georgia avenue N.W., was treated at Walter Reed Hospital for cuts on her right arm. Mr. Kate, 35, of 303 D street N.W., was treated on the scene by an ambulance physician.

The operator of the streetcar was William R. Painter, 31, of 7313 Flower avenue, Takoma Park, Md.

In another accident last night Alexander C. Palmer, 30, of 3807 Thirty-fourth street, Mount Rainier, was injured when an automobile he was driving crashed into a parked car in the 2300 block of Rhode Island avenue N.E., police reported. He was taken to Casualty Hospital, where his condition was said to be serious.

Governor's Impeachment Sought in Kentucky

By the Associated Press.
FRANKFORT, Ky., June 6.—A resolution proposing an investigation of Republican Gov. Simeon Willis' administration with a view toward impeachment proceedings against the Governor was read in the Kentucky House last night, but it was not taken up.

Mr. Miller, declaring from the floor that Gov. Willis should be investigated for "his broken promises and his refusal to adopt a State budget," said he would insist upon later adoption of the resolution if the Governor "persists in his dictatorial ways."

The resolution and remarks were attacked immediately by Representative Claude L. Hammons, Republican, and Gov. Willis' stalwart in the lower chamber, as "the most cowardly, cheaply drawn piece of politics ever presented to a Kentucky Legislature in 150 years of statehood."

"I deny the gentleman from Spangher what he says our Governor is not honest," Mr. Hammons declared. "I deny him when he says our Governor is not able."

Speaker Harry Lee Waterfield referred the resolution to the House Ways and Means Committee.

New Personnel Unit Set Up by Air Forces

By the Associated Press.
The Army Air Forces announced last night the establishment of a new personnel distribution command to supervise the movement of all Air Force personnel going overseas or returning to this country from combat areas.

Col. Henry M. Bailey, Harlem, Ga., was named commanding officer of the new command, which will have temporary headquarters in Atlanta City, N. J. Col. Bailey formerly headed the AAF redistribution center in Atlantic City.

Evangelical and Reformed Churches

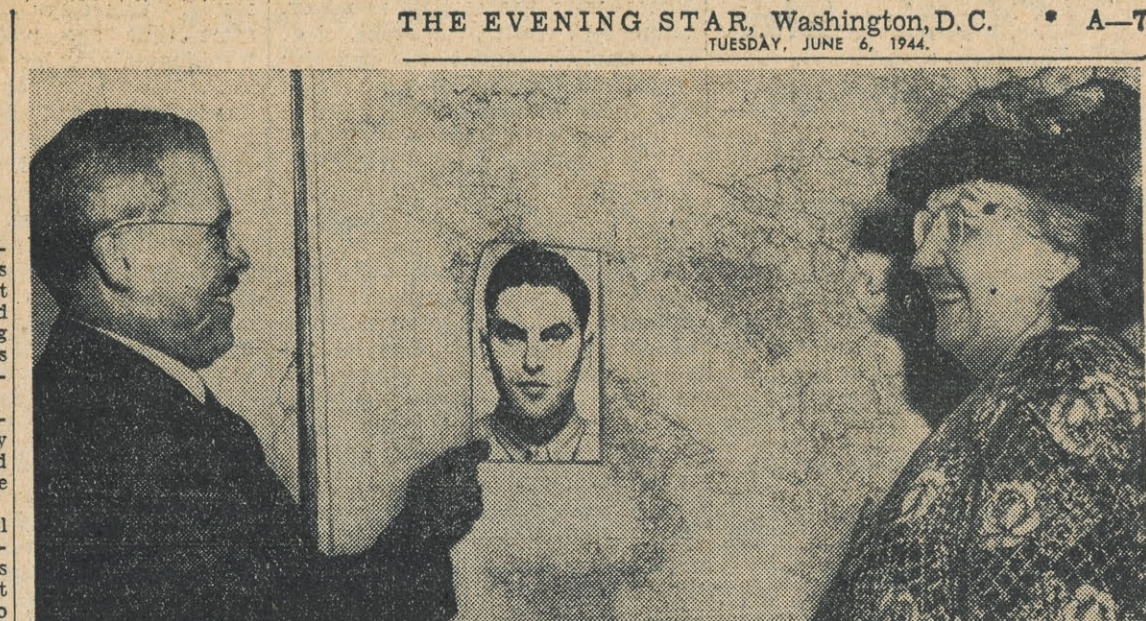
Grace Reformed Church
15th and O Sts. N.W.
Rev. Calvin H. Winger, D.D., Pastor
Church open for Bible Study, Prayer, 7:00 to 8:00 p.m.

Congregational Churches

First Church
10th and G Sts. N.W.
Minister
Howard Stone Anderson
D-DAY SERVICES
9:00-10:00-11:00 P.M.

Hebrew Churches

Washington Hebrew Congregation
8th and H Sts. N.W.
D-Day Service, 6:45.



PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—BALCONY ORATOR'S PARENTS—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vita indicate approval when notified yesterday that their son John, whose picture is on the wall, had made a speech from the same balcony in Rome Mussolini used to threaten the Allies. John, a Signal Corps cameraman, promised his mother that he would make the speech when he got to Rome. "I can do anything Musso can. I'm an American," he told her. —A. P. Wirephoto.

Invasion (Continued From First Page.)

extensive reports of the gigantic naval and air bombardments that covered the assault.

Allied headquarters, however, kept silent until 9:32 a.m. British time (3:32 a.m. E. W. T.), when the following communique was issued:

"Under the command of Gen. Eisenhower, Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

One high officer explained that Gen. Eisenhower had kept resolutely silent until he was absolutely certain the landings had "taken hold."

It was disclosed that a number of unannounced feints had taken place in the preinvasion period, so that the Germans would not know when the real blow was coming.

Warships of both the British and United States Navies, including British and American battleships, hurled shells into the coastal defenses which the Germans have been building for four years. The Germans acknowledged that this fire was tremendous and that it had set the whole bay of the Seine area afire.

Farewell From Eisenhower

The parachutists and glidermen went in after a personal farewell from Gen. Eisenhower.

Great flotillas of mine sweepers led the way to the beaches for the Allied ground troops, and the sweeping operation alone was described by SHAEF as "the largest in history."

The Channel was rough and there was a shower of rain at dawn. At supreme headquarters it was stated that the condition of the sea had caused some anxiety, but that the troops had gone ashore, even though many were seasick.

There was no confirmation from Allied sources of a rumor that the Caen airfields already had been captured.

Low-hanging clouds and artificial fog, with which the Allied forces covered the landings, made it difficult to obtain a clear picture of the great assault.

The Channel weather was somewhat unsettled, but sun broke through occasionally, and the wind had moderated.

Hundreds of Parachutes and Gliders

An Associated Press correspondent, who flew over the scene in a B-26 bomber, reported he saw hundreds of parachutes and gliders on the ground.

The Germans said their emergency reserves already had gone into action.

A high officer at Allied headquarters described the landings as actually the third phase of the battle to crush Hitler, the first having been the gigantic air assault and the second the offensive in Italy.

French Patriots had been warned by Allied radios to withdraw at least to a depth of 35 kilometers (22 miles).

While the French thus were warned away from the immediate attack area, an Allied officer at headquarters declared, "We have high hopes of the underground in France, which we have aided so long."

Petrillo Says Green Failed to Repudiate War Plant Strikes

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, June 6.—President James C. Petrillo of the AFL American Federation of Musicians yesterday accused William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, of failing to repudiate "big strikes in war plants."

In a speech to the AFM 48th convention, Mr. Petrillo referred to recent strikes by musicians at radio stations WJZ, Chicago, and KSTP, St. Paul, Minn., and said:

"Did Bill Green repudiate any strikes of musicians on the West Coast when they tied up munitions and supplies necessary for our soldiers? Now we have a labor leader raising the flag and waving it in our faces and declaring that we will lose the war because of a strike against two little radio stations, but not doing anything about the big strikes in war plants."

Mr. Petrillo also told the 720 delegates: "Let's start right now and clean up the racketeering as it should be done. If you do away with the crooked employers, then they will not be able to deal with the crooked labor leaders."

"I demand, Mr. Green, that you use all the power and money of the American Federation of Labor to see that the employers also are convicted when they connive with the labor leaders of the AFL."

The radio station strikes, terminated by the War Labor Board, followed Mr. Petrillo's demand that union musicians be employed to change records on "canned music" programs.

Station KSTP Musicians Vote Not to Strike

MINNEAPOLIS, June 6 (P).—Staff musicians at Radio Station KSTP voted, 8 to 6, yesterday not to strike in an election conducted by the

Presbyterian Churches

CHEVY CHASE
Chevy Chase Circle
Ministers
J. HILLMAN HOLLISTER,
DONALD L. LEONARD.
8:00 P.M. Service of Prayer

THE COVENANT-WRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Conn. Ave. at N St. N.W.
MINISTER
ALBERT JOSEPH MCCARTNEY, D.D.
Prayer for Our Men in Service
Every Hour on the Hour Until 8 P.M.

Episcopal Churches

WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL
D-DAY SERVICES
Every Hour on the Hour.
4:00 and 8:00 p.m. Bishop Dun.

ST. JOHN'S

Lafayette Square
D-Day Services
All day on the hour and half hour.
Special services 12:15 and 8:00 P.M.

Japs See Nazis As Jubilant Over Invasion

By the Associated Press.

The Tokyo radio in its first reaction to the western invasion today quoted Nobuhiko Ushiba, former secretary of the Japanese embassy at Berlin, as saying he "could well imagine the jubilation in the German high command upon receipt of the news."

Ushiba cautiously added that whether this invasion will develop into a full-scale European second front remains to be seen.

Boasting of prepared Nazi defenses and declaring the most formidable of them were between Cherbourg and Dunkerque, embracing the area of the Allied landings, Ushiba said the strongly fortified defense lines would give the Germans absolute advantage in "inner line" operations.

He estimated that at least 60 crack German divisions are concentrated in these defense zones and said the Luftwaffe could be reinforced at a moment's notice.

Arlington Tire Demand Still Exceeding Quota

Demand still exceeds the quota of new passenger tires available for rationing in June, R. C. L. Moncreux, chairman of the Arlington Rationing Board, announced today.

The current month's quota is 600, with applications already approved for 837. Mr. Moncreux said. Although more new passenger tires were available in June than in May, he said, there will be fewer heavy-duty truck tires this month than last.

Keep Tuned to WWDC

24 Hours Daily for Latest INVASION NEWS



SPOT NEWS PROGRAMS TODAY ON WOL

NEWS ROUNDUP	6:30 A.M.
NEWS ROUNDUP	7:30 A.M.
NEWS ROUNDUP	8:00 A.M.
NEWS ROUNDUP	8:30 A.M.
BILLY REPAID	10:00 A.M.
ARTHUR GAETH	11:00 A.M.
BOAKE CARTER	12:00 NOON
RAY DADY	1:00 P.M.
WALTER COMPTON	2:30 P.M.
WALTER COMPTON	4:00 P.M.
WALTER COMPTON	6:15 P.M.
WORLD'S FRONT PAGE	6:30 P.M.
FULTON LEWIS, JR.	7:00 P.M.
ARTHUR HALE	7:30 P.M.
FRANK SINGER	8:00 P.M.
GABRIEL HEATTER	9:00 P.M.
BILLY REPAID	11:00 P.M.
FULTON LEWIS, JR.	11:15 P.M.
NEWS ROUNDUP	12:00 MIDNIGHT
NEWS BULLETINS	THROUGHOUT NIGHT

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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A-8 *K TUESDAY, June 6, 1944

'May God Bless Them'

The time for speculation is over now. The waiting, the anxious suspense, the taut expectancy of the armed young men who for so long have been poised to strike—all that is at an end. For though they constitute but the opening phase, the landings of our British, Canadian and American forces in France herald with thunder and flame the invasion of Western Europe, the great, the terrible, the awe-inspiring event which for the past four years—ever since the surrender of Pétain—has been anticipated by the free world as the indispensable precondition of liberation from one of the blackest tyrannies in history.

The days ahead—to be marked perhaps by other landings elsewhere—will be critical ones. The task given our Allied forces—men fighting at sea, men wading through the air, men parachuting through the skies, men storming ashore and reducing fixed fortifications—calls for far more than the courage it takes to establish beachheads. It calls for the resolution, the fortitude, the sacrifice and the skilled leadership required to beat back the violent counterattacks of our desperate enemy. And as we know from Salerno and Anzio, these may not come for the next two or three weeks, and not until they do come, and are surmounted, will it be safe to say that success has been achieved.

Here on the home front, moreover, we must steel ourselves to the possibility that the casualties will be heavier than those of any battle heretofore fought by Americans. For as President Roosevelt declared last night, "victory still lies some distance ahead," and the winning of it "will be tough and it will be costly." But as he also made clear, it will be surely won. We can be confident of that. Four years of painstaking planning, begun almost at the time of Dunkirk, are in back of this project. Thousands of ships, scores of thousands of planes, millions of superbly trained men are in back of it. We outnumber and excel the enemy in virtually every human and material category, and our invading forces enter the battle fresh, whereas Hitler's legions are half numb with the battering they have received in the East and the South and half mesmerized with the prospect of what the Red Army is now likely to do in synchronization with our tremendous assault in the West.

Over and above all this, there are the oppressed millions of Europe. This is their day as much as it is ours; and in some respects even more so, for upon the success of our Allied troops depends the end of the night that has been upon them for four long years. Now they can look forward to being freed and of having their chance, as President Roosevelt has just said of Italy, to work with us toward a new happiness and a new era in which "no one city and no one race will be able to control the whole of the world."

There is not much that any of us here can say or do now to change the course of events that have been set in motion in France under the supreme command of our own General Eisenhower and his brilliant British deputy, General Montgomery. The die has been cast. With confidence in the outcome, it remains for us at home merely to do our jobs better than ever before, to maintain a sense of calm and perspective, and to say with President Roosevelt of those engaged in this fateful struggle, "May God bless them and watch over them and over all our gallant fighting men."

'Y' Centennial

The centenary of the founding of the Young Men's Christian Association occurs in the midst of events so dynamic as to dwarf everything else. Yet a moment may be spared to express appreciation of the genius of Sir George Williams, the youthful London dry-goods clerk who organized his friends for study of the Bible and mutual assistance in the practice of its principles. The need for such a movement was proved by the speed with which it spread. No less than ten thousand branches of the work now are functioning in sixty-six different countries.

It was not quite eight years after the original group assembled that the Washington YMCA was launched. The Reverend Clarence M. Butler, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, was its sponsor. Three Government employees—William Chauncey Langston, Thomas Duncan and William J.

Rhees—were the earliest members. Thomas U. Walter, the architect of the Capitol, taught the premier Scriptures class. The progress of the whole inclusive endeavor is told in the gradual expansion of its facilities. It was paralleled by the Young Women's Christian Association, starting in England in 1855 and in the District of Columbia in 1895.

To estimate the cultural and social benefits of any folk movement is difficult. But there can be no doubt about the continuing demand for every institution, every activity, contributing to the welfare of ordinary people. The world ahead will want the "Y" as much as the world that is gone ever did.

Italian Politics After Rome

One of the most important consequences of the Allied capture of Rome will be its effect upon the internal political situation. At present there are two native governments in Italy, both provisional in character. One of these is that headed by Marshal Badoglio and functioning under the sanction of the Allies. The other is the reconstituted Fascist "republican" regime nominally headed by Mussolini but actually a mere "front" for the Germans. So long as Rome, the capital and metropolis of Italy, was in German hands, the Badoglio government, obscurely housed in the south, lacked prestige and authority in Italian eyes. The moment it moves to Rome, its status automatically should improve.

Furthermore, its entry into Rome will coincide with its internal transformation. The first phase of this transformative process was the formal retirement of King Victor Emmanuel in favor of Count Prince Umberto. Last April, the King promised to turn over his executive functions to his eldest son as soon as Rome was liberated from the Germans, though this transfer did not involve the King's abdication. The assumption is that Marshal Badoglio and the members of his cabinet may go through the formality of resigning, but that Umberto will reappoint the marshal as head of the government.

This does not mean necessarily that the government will remain unchanged. The chances are that new elements will be added to the present coalition of political parties and also that the present ratio between existing groups will be altered. The current setup was the result of complex negotiations wherein the moving spirit appears to have been the Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti. It was he who evolved the formula whereby basic constitutional questions were to be adjourned until the Germans were expelled from the entire peninsula and the whole Italian people were free to decide their political future. It should be remembered that Northern Italy, the most progressive and politically self-conscious part of the country, still is under German domination.

Russia and Poland

The Polish Premier's arrival in Washington to talk with President Roosevelt at this particular time suggests the heartening possibility that the gulf between Moscow and the government-in-exile in London may yet be bridged, or at least that some temporary understanding may be reached to hold differences in abeyance until the common enemy is driven from Poland.

It seems improbable, at any rate, that the President would have invited Premier Mikolajczyk to come here, or that the latter would have taken the trip, unless both had some reason to believe that by an exchange of views they could improve the present unfortunate situation. In his last address to the House of Commons, Prime Minister Churchill said it was his "impression that things are not so bad as they may appear on the surface between Russia and Poland," and Mr. Mikolajczyk's visit—a diplomatic development of first importance—certainly tends to add weight to this cautious optimism.

The Russo-Polish dispute is not something that lends itself to any easy, off-the-cuff judgments. It involves, in the first place, the question of where Poland's eastern boundary should be—a territorial problem full of many complex historical and ethnographical factors. And in the second place, it involves the making-up of the present government-in-exile. Moscow has repeatedly charged that that government contains certain elements so hostile to the Soviet Union that friendly diplomatic relations are not possible. Many prominent Poles, on the other hand, in addition to objecting to Russia's territorial claims, have voiced the fear that Premier Stalin is seeking to establish a subservient Polish regime.

Up to now the Russians and Poles have obviously been wanting in mutual trust and confidence, but serious and deep as their differences may be, it would be sheer political defeatism to assume that an honest and just settlement between them—with or without the government-in-exile, as now constituted—is impossible. We must assume otherwise. We must assume that by a fair give-and-take on each side, both parties should be able to arrive at a working agreement. If we cannot assume this, then the outlook for a sound European peace is not very encouraging. For Poland it is a test case, and upon the way in which it is handled depends not only such immediate military matters as the Polish underground's co-operation with the Red Army but also the all-important, long-term task of equitably relating small powers to big in a genuine system of collective security.

The British government has spent months trying, without success, to

mediate this dispute, and Moscow some time ago politely rejected Washington's tender of good offices in it. Nevertheless, as Mr. Churchill has intimated and as the projected talks between President Roosevelt and the Polish Premier seem to indicate, the door still is not completely shut to a settlement. At least we must hope so, for no political event could better strengthen the cause of the United Nations than a mutually satisfactory understanding between Poland and its great and powerful neighbor.

Monsignor Johnson

No one who was acquainted with him will fail to mourn the sudden death of the Right Reverend Monsignor George Johnson, associate professor of education at Catholic University. He was a man of such grace and charm as to win and keep the affection of great numbers of people. Even those whose lives lay far beyond the natural orbit of his work found their hearts warmed at thought of him. He made learning humane in the regard of men and women and little children who by circumstances had been denied the opportunities of academic training. Thus he was a philanthropist as well as a teacher, a philosopher as well as a priest.

Something more, however, must be said for Monsignor Johnson even though it be lost against the din of the world's climatic battle. His life was not spent merely to the purpose of the increase of Christian culture and Christian manners. He represented the religious—but not altogether new—religiosity movement in behalf of a civilization which shall be equitable in practice as well as in theory. The richness of the tradition which brought him forth was demonstrated by the vitality of his approach to current problems. He trusted the example of the Saviour for the solution of issues of every variety. To him nothing was beyond the reach of divine intervention.

Monsignor Johnson has died too soon largely because he labored with intensity and zeal, forgetting himself in the passion of his vocation. What he might have done had he been granted length of days to crown his gifts will be a question without an obvious answer. His passing is part of the riddle of the cosmos. But he went in confidence of an everlasting tomorrow.

Ways to help the war effort: Contribute to the Red Cross, buy War Bonds and cut down on the length as well as the number of telephone calls.

The Dionne quint, being ten years old, suddenly made a lot of hitherto not overly antiquated fellows feel the senior of Methuselah.

This and That

By Charles E. Tracwell.

Recently this column carried a letter from a nature lover telling about a band of boys armed with rifles which he saw in Rock Creek Park. The letter, by the way, was from one of the finest sportsmen who ever wore a boxing glove. The acting director of the National Park Service says, in effect, that it just isn't so.

He produces statements from members of the United States Park Police saying "that's so." "No report has been made to me or to any responsible official of the National Capital Parks or to the United States Park Police," he asserted, "of any such instances. I had known that the park police occasionally came upon a small group of boys playing 'Commando' or other war games, usually with harmless toy guns, and that six air rifles and an equal number of more dangerous weapons had been taken by the police from boys' various parties in the park system during the past year. "Only one air rifle was taken in Rock Creek Park. So far as our records are concerned, we have received no reports of dangerous weapons actually having been discharged, or wildlife or human beings endangered by juveniles."

This statement continues: "I have obtained statements from several members of the supervisory staff of the United States Park Police covering their experiences in this." "These statements fail to indicate any instances of gangs of armed youths in the parks. The confiscation of the above-mentioned weapons, however, would indicate that the park police have been vigilant in this regard." "It is always possible that an unlawful act may be perpetrated without apprehension, especially when a park system consisting of more than 700 reservations and extending over a distance of nearly 200 miles must be policed by a force whose strength has been reduced by war exigencies to barely 80 men, but I am unaware of any lack of vigilance by the United States Park Police in the turning in of a commendable performance in view of existing circumstances."

Nature lovers will welcome this reassurance that the park police are on the job.

Washingtonians love and value their parks, both large and small, and find in them recreation, good health and a splendid opportunity to study flowers, shrubs, trees, small animals and birds. These precincts are under the patrol of a remarkable group of men, who have had many years of experience in handling the problems which come up.

No one should hesitate at any time in getting in touch with them when something is afoot which does not strike the beholder as being right.

If a report of a misdemeanor is made at once to a member of the force, steps can be taken immediately to apprehend the person or persons involved, whereas if this is not done at once the misdemeanor may go unapprehended, since our larger parks cover many acres.

Small boys playing Indian or "Commando," as at present, often carry "guns" carved of wood which look surprisingly realistic at a few feet. These guns are accompanied by sounds from small human throats supposed to represent a machine gun. Our award is to the noise supposed to represent a two-barrel break-action gun. Birds, animals and people will benefit from the vigilance of the park police. Owing to our widespread tree systems, both in the parks and throughout the city and suburban sections, the National Capital and environs are the last of about 300 species of birds, those last ditch defenders against inimical insects, whose ceaseless vigilance, like that of the police, make possible our enjoyment of life.

Letters to The Star

Three Readers Discuss Proposals to Change Cadet Training

To the Editor of The Star:

As a former cadet company commander, I wish to enter strong protest against the proposals of Dr. Chester V. Holmes for modifying the High School Cadet Corps. He would substitute an emphasis on physical training for the military drill, with its competitions and awards, that has characterized the corps since its founding in 1882. Essentially, he would change the corps from a military organization into a number of glorified gym classes. So altered, the corps could not continue to render the unique educational service which has benefited thousands of District boys for 62 years.

Although intensive physical education is called for by the war, the cadet corps is not the proper organization to provide it. With its time for drilling limited, it cannot do without sacrificing military proficiency. Physical training better may be left in the hands of regular instructors.

Dr. Holmes contends that the military drill of the corps is "antiquated" and lacking "real teeth to cope with the war situation." Probably, he bases his criticism upon the current stress on physical conditioning in the armed forces. Several facts are pertinent in answer to this argument. First, an elementary military organization function—only three hours weekly hardly can be expected to "cope with the war situation" in any very pretentious degree. Second, close-order drill still plays a fundamental role in the basic training of the armed forces, and the cadet corps needs all available time to attain proficiency in drill. The success and value of its effort over the past years will be attested by many members of the armed forces.

Most important, inherent in the military character of the corps are values which no other type of activity can provide and which would be lost if the proposed alteration were effected. Chief among these values are the qualities of discipline, self-reliance, leadership and initiative inspired by membership in the corps. Cadets attain a high level of both competitive teamwork and individual accomplishment, gaining experience which remains with them throughout their lives.

The morale of the corps would suffer disastrously were the annual inter-high school competitive abolished, as Dr. Holmes has proposed. By itself the annual company competitive is the strongest single driving force in the working of the corps, the peak of a ladder of competition starting with the individual and embracing every unit, from squad to regiment. This competition, the very core of the training, exists within the framework of a city-wide organization which immediately would lose its unity with abolition of the annual competitiveness. Elimination of the awards which are part of this competition is equally undesirable. Either action drastically would curtail the enthusiasm of cadets and discourage recruiting.

"For value received," Dr. Holmes himself stated in 1940, "nothing in the District schools surpasses the cadet corps." How Dr. Holmes now can disparage the corps with the term "social organization" I am at a loss to understand. He surely should be advised to consult the experience of present and past cadets before pressing consideration of his plan by the Board of Education.

JAMES G. DEANE.

To the Editor of The Star:

Dr. Holmes' proposed plan to revise the High School Cadet Corps is one which should not be put into effect. For more than 60 years the corps has functioned on a purely voluntary basis—and successfully. Boys have become cadets of their own volition. They are of the finest type of young men—both in character and scholastically. In order to remain in the corps they must maintain this high standard.

The training these lads have received and now are receiving is incidental to their schooling and yet gives them sufficient military work to make them fine citizens. Whenever boys are needed to do special "jobs" requiring the characteristics of gentlemen, the cadets have always been singled out.

Men who were former cadets look back with pride and satisfaction to the time they spent in the corps, and this is evidenced particularly at the time of the company competitive drill held annually.

In order to maintain esprit de corps and a healthy, wholesome group of boys (and girls) in high schools, the present setup should be continued and, if possible, under the leadership of Lt. Col. William Berkman, who as a former cadet himself and assistant professor of military science and tactics, can follow in the footsteps of Col. Wallace M. Craigie.

G. E. S.

To the Editor of The Star:

The plan to revise cadet training recalls the days of Billy Mitchell's futile attempts to give us a real "air arm," and numerous other far sighted American warnings and pleadings for early training and preparation for the present conflict were quashed by our ever present "horse and buggy" majority public opinion. It is a wonder that Mr. Jorje, Edison and Bell were not assassinated. Our educational system produces this majority short sightedness.

Our former methods of military training were good when they were initiated many years ago; later improvements and knowledge gained in practical psychology and actual battle have brought to light many things of real value. I think Dr. Holmes very wise to see the need for change.

But little men with big ideas are greatly handicapped unless big men lend a hand.

LAWTON B. MELLICHAMPE.

Wants All Dead Listed

To the Editor of The Star:

Reading in The Star of May 30 the names of the honored dead from this area, I am moved to ask the purpose of limiting such a list only to those who have given their lives on foreign battlefields to the exclusion of those who have died in the line of duty in countless other ways and places. Those of us whose sons have died in plane crashes, accidents in training, from injury or disease incurred in the line of duty, whether in this country or at far-flung bases, cannot but feel that they have given their lives on the same bases as those who fell in battle. To limit the list of honored dead list to one classification would seem to be setting up a class distinction. Certainly there is no such distinction among veterans of World War I nor have I found it to be so among returned veterans of the present war.

The Political Mill

By Gould Lincoln

Notwithstanding the rejection by the Indiana State Convention of a resolution pledging Indiana's delegation to the Republican National Convention to Gov. Dewey of New York—there seems no slightest doubt that the New Yorker will be the presidential nominee of the GOP. It may well happen on the first ballot.

When the convention meets less than three weeks hence the California delegation, for example, 50 strong, will be ready to plunk for Gov. Dewey on the first ballot. Gov. Earl Warren, for whom the delegation was pledged when chosen, has told the delegation that he does not wish it to vote for him, either for the presidential nomination or the vice presidential. Gov. Warren is friendly to the Dewey nomination—and so are the members of the delegation.

California is the fourth State on the call of the roll. Arizona and Arkansas are the only States which precede it. Dewey will get some votes from those States. If California drops in fifty at one clip, it is easy to understand the psychological effect.

Further, Pennsylvania, which has the largest delegation in the convention—70—except New York, is expected to vote for Mr. Dewey. Not all of the members of the delegation are enamored of Mr. Dewey. Some don't like him. But they all respect his ability and his vote-getting power, and they will vote for him on the show down—unless something unexpected happens.

Another important State—New Jersey—will, it is reported, line up pretty solidly for Gov. Dewey on the first ballot. Some of the Jerseyites were strong for Wendell L. Wilkie—but Mr. Wilkie is definitely out of the picture. New Jersey is a neighbor of New York. The people there know a lot about Mr. Dewey. Further, Gov. Walter Edge of New Jersey is one of those who will vote for Mr. Dewey on the first ballot.

—and Mr. Edge heads the delegation. Here are three important States whose delegations apparently are ready to go down the line for Gov. Dewey when the time comes. There are other States, many others, already in the Dewey camp. It is not necessary to speak of New York, which has 83 votes in the convention. With scarcely an exception the Empire State is expected to vote for its Governor.

For the next three weeks, Gov. Dewey will, it is expected, be entirely silent unless an emergency arises. He has no arduous task. Last week he attended the Governors' Conference at Hershey, Pa. He submitted himself to rigorous question-

Policy of Expediency

Seen Working Well

Problems With Rome Capture Must Be Met Elsewhere

By David Lawrence

Military success in capturing Rome is tempered somewhat by the fact that the problems of shipping and supply for the liberated regions tend to grow and so do the complexities of the political questions that arise.

On the Nazi side, there is but one consideration—military occupation. The wishes of the populace whose country is entered mean nothing to the Fascists. But the Allied governments must begin to re-establish liberties taken away from the people, and this involves a complicated policing job.

For many months now Britain, Russia and the United States have been trying to liberate the Italian people by setting up a government that would be satisfactory to the Italians. But the struggle has not been confined to Italy. In London, Washington and Moscow pressures have been exerted in behalf of factions. The so-called left wing has been insisting that the Badoglio government and the King be eliminated. The so-called right wing has favored a maintenance of the existing situation till the capture of Rome could be consummated.

Expediency Seen as Policy. Ideological differences as well as the interests of political factions inside Italy have served to make the situation perplexing. But it is not alone in Italy that this kind of controversy has arisen. It is the same thing with respect to the recognition of the De Gaulle government in France or the continued sympathy of the Churchill government for the Franco government in Spain.

Expediency is the real policy. Outwardly one gets the impression from the dispatches and the public statements that Winston Churchill, who favors continuance of friendly relations with Franco, is a rightist so far as Spain is concerned, but when it comes to friendship with De Gaulle, he is apparently a leftist. In the case of Italy, the Russians have recognized the Badoglio government, although leftists in the United States have been bitterly opposed to the continuance of Badoglio in power.

The real answer must be that Messrs. Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt have some kind of an understanding that each may take whatever position he wishes as to Badoglio, De Gaulle and Franco, but that as a group the Allied governments must not allow anything to happen that interferes with the progress of the military forces.

One might even suspect that Mr. Churchill's neutral position as between the British public opinion and the favor of De Gaulle and his own deference to President Roosevelt's wishes which are more or less anti-De Gaulle, is just a convenient way of postponing decision on the whole business of recognition till after the invasion starts.

Certainly Gen. Eisenhower doesn't want to have his military operations messed up by having to defer to Gen. De Gaulle for advice on some civilian problems that are really military but in which De Gaulle might wish to participate.

Worked Well in Italy. The policy of expediency worked well in Italy. Slowly all factions were prevailed on to let matters alone till after the capture of Rome when, according to the assurances given, a change in government would be effected and the King would retire.

Something of the same kind may be in the works with respect to both France and Spain. Mr. Churchill said in words plain enough for any one to understand that Franco was playing ball with the Allies. This may be unpleasant news to those who would like to see Franco deposed right away, but it is not in the Allied interest to have a civil war start just now. It might conceivably suit Germany's purposes, but not the Allies'.

Ultimately, of course, when the Allies have achieved the unconditional surrender of the Nazis and all occupied countries are completely in Allied possession from a military standpoint, the time for reorganizing governments will be at hand. The Allied governments may find themselves defending a rightist government in one place and a leftist in another to prevent massacres and bloodshed and to assure the re-establishment of democracy by orderly processes rather than by violence.

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Hepcats at War

From the Stars Capital.

American youngsters have never been regimented. In fact, the majority of parents have probably let their children have full rein to their own desires, in war and in peace, for the saving life represents human compassion in its highest form. A donor to the Red Cross blood bank shares that compassion none the less for not knowing whose life he may save or whose recovery he may hasten.

Donors Needed

From the St. Louis Star-Times.

A high percentage of decorations for bravery go to men who, at peril to themselves, save the lives of others. In war and in peace, the saving life represents human compassion in its highest form. A donor to the Red Cross blood bank shares that compassion none the less for not knowing whose life he may save or whose recovery he may hasten.

War Mother

My sons, who numbered three, were called to war.

And each one went with strong and sturdy gait—

With eager eyes, those gallant sons I bore.

Oh, when they went, and left me desolate

Now one has spanned the seas and one the sky,

And all have felt the searing breath of hell,

Along strange shores they watch their comrades die;

If they know fear and dread, they bear it well.

My sons were called to war; I, who remain

Am filled with anguish for their broken years;

I grieve for them that joy and love are vain;

For them, hold a sorrow beyond tears, They face a thousand deaths without dismay

While I, in safety, die for them each day.

LOUISE LEIGHTON.

Roads North of Rome

By Maj. George Fielding Eliot

As this is written, about all we know of the military situation in Italy is that the German armies are retreating "northwest of Rome," that Allied forces are pursuing them, and that these forces have at undisclosed places, crossed the Tiber River.

There are three main roads which lead in a generally northerly direction out of Rome west of the Tiber:

(1) The coastal road to Livorno and Pisa.

(2) The main highway to Siena and Florence; and

(3) The road through Terni and Foligno, which finally reaches the Adriatic coast at Fano, far to the northeast.

This road crosses the Tiber near Civita Castellana, about 36 miles north of Rome.

It seems probable that the road to Siena and Florence is now the main axis of the German withdrawal. Sunday it was reported crowded with German transport as far north as Lake Bolsena, which is some 55 miles north of Rome. Since a single infantry division with its trains may be expected to cover about 15 miles of road space, the hardly seems extravagant, even though the strength of the retreating German divisions has been greatly reduced, and they have lost much of their transport.

The great question of the moment is: Can Kesselring save his two armies from destruction?

They have already suffered heavily. More than 20,000 prisoners are in Allied hands. The casualties in killed and wounded may be double that number. Not only transport, but vast quantities of weapons and war material have been completely destroyed out of a total of 23 divisions or parts of divisions which Kesselring has used since May 11 when the Allied offensive began. The Allies have complete superiority in the air, and also command of the sea.

If the pursuit both by sea and land can be relentlessly kept up, it is quite possible that Kesselring may be brought to bay and compelled to turn and fight under conditions which will lead to what the Germans would call a "battle of annihilation."

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Our D-Day Strength

By J. G. Hayden.

Some indication as to what to expect in this summer's warfare against Germany may be derived from comparing the present outlook with that of June, 1918, when the grand offensive was launched which forced German surrender on the following November 11.

Reporting in his reminiscences an Inter-Allied military conference on June 23, 1918, Gen. John J. Pershing declares that on that day "Germany was believed to have 3,534,000 men on the western front, while the combined force of the Allies in France, exclusive of Americans, was estimated at 2,908,000."

Since the total American Army personnel in France was reported on the following July 1 as 873,691—250,000 freshly arrived during the summer—Americans ready for combat on the day of the above Pershing estimate certainly were not enough to lift the Allied Army to equality with the Germans. And as proof of Allied numerical inferiority, the Germans in their spring offensive had driven the British and French across the Marne River to a point almost in sight of Paris.

According to Pershing, nobody at that time believed Germany could be beaten in 1918, and Clemenceau and Lloyd George were insistently asserting that not less than 100 American divisions (3,500,000 men) would be required to end the war in 1919.

Germany threw up the sponge less than five months after this estimate was made, with something under 1,000,000 Americans having actually engaged in the fighting.

Today, it seems safe to assert, at least 10,000,000 Allied troops (not counting naval forces, are ringed around Fortress Europe.

Calculated on the statement of Secretary Henry L. Stimson last week that the United States Army had 3,657,000 soldiers overseas, competent military experts place the portion of this force

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