

FRANCE INVAADED

Vast Allied Armadas Land Troops As Air Commandos Drop Behind Nazis' Westwall

Invasion News Catches Most of City Sleeping

Times Notified At 2 A. M. of German Claims — Allied Confirmation at 3:33.

A flash dispatch over the wires of both the Associated Press and the United Press that came simultaneously this morning at 3:33 (Eastern War Time) confirmed earlier German reports of the Allied invasion of Northern France and put into complete action all the departments of the Watertown Times which had been on the alert for more than an hour and a half.

The Associated Press flash said: "London — Eisenhower's headquarters announces Allied land in France." The United Press flash dispatch varied slightly, reading: "London—Officially Allied troops land in France."

Berlin first announced the landings in a series of flashes that began at 12:30 a. m. (Eastern War Time). The news service, not to be caught by apparent German propaganda, waited for about 45 minutes before telephoning the managing editors of their subscribers throughout the country. As the Berlin dispatches became more detailed the news service realized that it was "the real thing."

At 1:45 a. m. The Times was notified by Kirtland I. King, head of the Albany bureau of the United Press of the German reports. Likewise WNNY, the Watertown Daily Times station, was notified by Mr. King and made its first announcement over the air at 2:02 a. m. Then through-out the morning the radio station gave a complete account of the invasion as fast as the reports were received.

In the meantime the news spread throughout the city of the invasion, slowly at first due to the lateness of the hour but gradually more and more persons heard of the historic and long-awaited lands and, half asleep, by their radios. In many cases persons dressed and spent most of the morning at their radios.

In the meantime a skeleton staff of The Times was on duty preparing for the extra edition published shortly after 6 a. m. The news was assembled by the editorial staff. The composing room went into action to set the type for the edition. The press room crew was on hand ready to start printing the edition. And the circulation staff moved to give printers of Watertown and vicinity a detailed account of the last minute news of the invasion.

The Rev. Dr. Harold H. Niles, pastor of the All Souls Unitarian church, and president of the Watertown Ministerial Association, was notified by The Times at 2:45 a. m. after the Allied landings had been confirmed. He then notified all of the other members of the association. They planned for services to be held in their respective churches from noon to 12:30 today to pray for the success of the invasion. Pastors of local Catholic churches also were informed by The Times of the invasion. All of these churches will hold special masses this morning for members of their congregation.

UNDERGROUND WORKERS TOLD TO REPORT TO THEIR LEADERS

New York, June 6. (AP)—The London radio, in a Dutch language broadcast recorded by NBC, warned European underground workers today to report to their leaders with all speed and to "be prepared for anything."

"Keep away from military installations," the broadcast said. "Underground members report to your trusted leaders. Act with speed. Be prepared for anything." BBC quoted the Berlin radio as saying "there is a bombardment in the port of Le Havre."

INVASION COAST ORDERED CLEAR

Europeans Given Directions On How To Move Inland From Coast.

London, June 6. (AP)—A spokesman for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a London broadcast, told the people living on Europe's invasion coast today that "a new phase of the Allied air offensive has started" and warned them to move inland to a depth of 35 kilometers (about 22 miles).

In a special broadcast over the BBC, directed to France and other coastal countries, the spokesman said:

"A new phase of the air offensive has started. It will affect the entire coastal zone situated not less than 35 kilometers inland from the French coast. People will be advised by special announcements dropped from Allied planes.

"The attack will take place less than one hour later. As soon as the warning has been given, the following orders are to be followed:

"First, leave the town at once. Second, choose such a route out of town as to avoid the main road.

"Third, leave on foot only carrying essentials.

"Fourth, go to the country at least two kilometers from town. Do not assemble in groups which might appear to be group concentrations."

The broadcast advised the people to keep as far as possible away from roads and railroad lines and to take nothing with them they cannot carry personally.

The spokesman concluded with the advice that those able to leave the 35 kilometer coastal belt should do so at once, adding that those who cannot leave now must do so when the Allies give warning.

PERSHING SAYS LIBERATION QUE

Washington, June 6. (AP)—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 the men of the occupied countries, whose land has been overrun by the enemy but whose spirit remains unconquered.



Map shows invasion coast of France where Allied troops are landing. Indicated are Le Havre, which German sources early today had said was being bombarded by British and American warships.

JUMP-OFF MADE IN SMALL TOWN

Civilians Unaware That Ships Being Loaded For The Attack.

Washington, June 6. (AP)—A war department report from "a front line town" on the coast of England said today that the jump-off of Allied troops for the invasion of Europe "began in a small way" from that point.

"First, several advance parties of the assault troops marched in to the landing stages of this port, clambered aboard the blunt-nosed assault craft and a little later climbed on the larger craft swinging at anchor farther out in the harbor," the report said.

"Second, gangs of service troops began loading the rations which will sustain the task force while seaborne between England and the European continent.

"An officer said 'that there were enough rations put aboard LCIs to last eight days, plus one day of emergency combat rations.' None of the food loaded by the service troops was intended for use on the beaches after the assault troops land. For the first day of land operations, each soldier has been issued one day's emergency rations. After that time, field kitchens will be in operation, and hot food served, the war department promised.

"These final preparations were carried out 'very quietly and without tension' by the army and navy, 'almost under the noses of the civilian populace of this town without attracting the slightest bit of attention,' the army dispatch said.

The report said that the assembly areas along the British coastline were changed into marching areas beginning on the day and troops were briefed as to their exact missions and reshuffled from battalions into "crat loads" ready to move at a moment's notice.

During this time, the marshalling point was attacked by German aircraft. The results of the enemy action were "comparatively minor," the report said.

For a week before the jump-off, the troops were billeted in the town and closely restricted to quarters. They were ordered not to talk to civilians or to unbriefed soldiers.

NORSE KING WARNS AGAINST ANY PREMATURE UPRISING

New York, June 6. (AP)—King Haakon of Norway in an invasion broadcast today to his homeland warned his people against premature uprisings, said a broadcast from supreme headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, heard by NBC.

Paratroops Deal First Huge Blow

By HOWARD COWAN. With United States Paratroops, June 6. (AP)—American paratroops—studied with battle-hardened veterans of the Sicilian and Italian campaigns—landed behind Hitler's Atlantic wall today to plant the first blow of the long-awaited western front squarely in the enemy's vitals.

C-47s Unload Cargoes. The Allies' toughest, wisest men of war cascaded from faintly moonlit skies in an awesome operation.

Twin-engined C-47s—sisters of America's standard airline ships—bore the human cargo across the skies, simultaneously towing troop-laden CG4A gliders to merge in a single sledgehammer blow paving the way for frontal assault forces.

Armed with weapons from the most primitive to the most modern, the paratroops' mission was to disrupt and demoralize the Germans' communications inside the Nazis' own lines.

There was no immediate indication that their dynamite and flashing steel and well-aimed fire was not succeeding in the execution of plans rehearsed for months in preparation for the liberation of occupied Europe.

The steel-helmeted, ankle-booted warriors wore a red-white and blue American flag insignia on the sleeve and camouflaged green-spotted battle dress.

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Greatest War Operation In World History Is Launched

By WES GALLAGHER.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6. A.P.—Allied forces landed in Northern France early today in history's greatest overseas operation, designed to destroy the power of Hitler's Germany and wrest enslaved Europe from the Nazis.

The German radio said the landings were made from Le Havre to Cherbourg, along the north coast of Normandy and the south side of the Bay of the Seine.

Allied headquarters did not specify the location, but left no doubt whatever that the landings were on a gigantic scale.

"Embark on Great Crusade" Ringing in their ears, the American, British and Canadian forces who made the landings had these words from their Supreme Commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower:

"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 . . .

"We will accept nothing less than full victory."

The German radio filled the air with invasion flashes for three hours before the formal Allied announcement came at 7:32 a. m. Greenwich time (3:32 a. m., Eastern war time).

It acknowledged deep penetrations of the Cherbourg peninsula by Allied parachute and glider troops in great strength.

The assault was supported by gigantic bombardments from Allied warships and planes, which the Germans admitted set the coastal areas ablaze.

Supreme Headquarters' first communique was this single sentence:

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

Allied soldiers leaped onto the shores which the German landings had been in progress several hours before the Allied communique was issued.

Battleship in Action. The landings had been in progress several hours before the Allied communique was issued.

The fleet included several battleships, which the Germans said set the whole Seine bay area ablaze with their fire.

The Germans announced also that American reinforcements began landing at dawn, aided by artificial fog, and in some places dummy paratroops were dropped to confuse the defense.

Strewn With Parachutes. An Associated Press correspondent flying over the coast in a B-26 Marauder reported seeing the fields inland strewn with hundreds of parachutes and dotted with gliders, while great naval forces fired into the coastal fortifications.

Montgomery Leads Assault. It was announced moments later that Britain's Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, hero of the African desert, was in charge of the assault.

The locations of the landings were not announced.

Eisenhower himself wished Goodspeed to the paratroops who were the first to land on the enemy-held soil of France.

For three hours previous to the Allied announcement the German radio had been pouring forth a series of flashes reporting that the Allies were landing between Le Havre and Cherbourg along the south side of the Bay of the Seine and along the north coast of Normandy.

This would be across the channel and almost due south of such British ports as Hastings, Brighton, Portsmouth and Bournemouth.

The Germans also said paratroops had descended in Normandy and were being engaged by Nazi shock troops.

In a special order of the day issued to all soldiers, sailors and airmen under his command, Gen. Eisenhower said:

"We will accept nothing except full victory." Eisenhower told his men they were "embarking on a great crusade toward which we have striven these many months," and warned them that they were facing a tough, well-prepared enemy.

Berlin said the "center of gravity" of the fierce fighting was at Caen, 30 miles southwest of Le Havre and 65 miles southeast of Cherbourg.

The Invasion At a Glance

By United Press.

FORCES PARTICIPATING — Allied assault armies of Americans, British, Canadians; landed from Allied naval forces supported by strong air formations.

COMMANDERS — Invasion under supreme command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower; assault forces under command of British Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, hero of Allied victories in North Africa.

LOCATION — On the Norman coast of France, south across the English Channel from Britain, according to an Allied communique: German broadcast say invasion concentrated in 75-mile stretch along north coast of the Normandy peninsula extending westward from the mouth of the Seine approximately to Cherbourg.

WHEN ANNOUNCED — At 9:33 a. m., June 6, 1944 British Daylight Summer Time (3:33 a. m. E. W. T.) from supreme headquarters. Allied expeditionary forces, somewhere in Britain. By German broadcasts at 6:42 a. m. (BDST) (12:42 a. m. E. W. T.).

THE PROSPECTS — German broadcasts admit loss of German airbases on Norman peninsula; that Allied forces have penetrated to Caen approximately 8 1/2 miles from north side of peninsula coast.

GEN. DE GAULLE IS IN ENGLAND

New York, June 6. (AP)—Gen. Charles De Gaulle has arrived in England, it was announced today in a broadcast from supreme headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. NBC monitored the broadcast.

DIEPPE AREA IS UNDER ASSAULT

New York, June 6. (AP)—The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by NBC, said this morning that strong Allied air attacks have been launched on the Dieppe area.

ALLIES HAVE BEEN FEINTING AT COAST TO TEST INVASION

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6. (AP)—It can now be revealed that the Allies have been conducting a series of feints in advance of the invasion today.

These feints were predicted some time ago by Prime Minister Churchill, and were designed to lull the Germans so they would never know when the blow was coming.

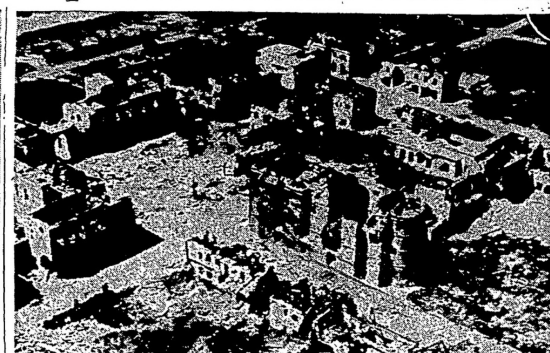
Cochran's Air Commandos Resting Some of Hitler's Supermen Welcome War's End



TIRED AND WOUNDED AIR COMMANDOS RELAX—Members of Col. Philip Cochran's First Air Commandos, some of them nursing battle wounds, relax at the edge of a landing strip deep in Burma.



'SUPERMEN' CALL IT A WAR—The faces of Nazis who had enough and quit to rest as prisoners behind our battle lines in Italy, show bewildered shock at the lesson they're learning—that as Hitler's "supermen" they've met their masters in our Allied fighters. News of the Day Newsreel.



BEACHHEAD FACTORY 'SHUT DOWN' BY U. S. FLIERS — An observation plane made this photo of a bombed out factory close to Aprilia which had supplied the war machine with equipment until American airmen paid a number of calls. Their deadly missiles felled the tank and the "c-company" was put out of business in a short time. Just shells of buildings are all that remain now. This is an official Signal Corps Radio-telephoto.

TODAY AND TOMORROW Formation of New League Considered

By WALTER LIPPMANN

Ever since Mr. Sumner Welles's recent address there has been a growing tendency for men to take sides about the role of the smaller and the larger powers. There is here, of course, a fundamental, probably the fundamental, problem of world organization and we must seek to clarify and resolve the issues, not to dramatize and sharpen them.

Since the United States is one of the great powers, Americans can approach this question most lucidly by defining the commitments which they can and should assume. The commitment upon which the whole problem turns is how far and in what way the United States should pledge itself to use military force in the future. It was on this question that the Wilson settlement broke down and we cannot afford another failure. But in saying this we must not assume, as Mr. Welles does, that Wilson had the right solution and that we must now put it into effect. There are compelling reasons for thinking that Wilson failed because, with the best of intentions, he came home with the wrong solution.

The crucial question at Paris was whether to make a specific treaty of peace with Germany and then to organize a league, or whether to organize the league and charge it with enforcing and administering any revising the treaty with Germany, as well as with the solution of all other international questions. If Wilson had agreed to a specific and separate German treaty first, he would have come back with the definite but limited proposal to have the United States join an existing league, rather than a new one. There can be little doubt that this treaty would have been ratified easily. It was precisely what Wilson's leading Republican opponents, who were by no means isolationists or pacifists, were asking when Wilson first went to Paris.

Such a German treaty would have held the victorious Allies together for the specific and intelligible task of making sure that Germany did not rearm and try again. The fact that the United States had seen this treaty was definitely committed to support against a revival of German military power, would have been less fearful of, and therefore less unenthusiastic of, the weak young German Republic.

But President Wilson would not take this line, and instead of a specific commitment to enforce the German treaty, he insisted upon giving the league a general world-wide commitment to guarantee all frontiers, and in the end to enforce all treaties. It was against this general, this vague and this all-inclusive commitment that the senate rebelled, and Wilson, who was to reconsider his position, preferred to let the whole settlement fail.

If we are wise, we shall not repeat the Wilsonian mistake. As regards pledges to use force in the future, our best course is to make them definite in object and limited in time by embodying them, not in the charter of the new international organization, but in the treaties by which, for the period of their probation, we settle with Germany in Europe and with Japan in Asia.

By making this clear distinction we shall not only dissipate

PARATROOPS TELL POLITICAL VIEWS

Resent Strikes and While Liking Dewey, Believe F. D. R. Merits Re-election.

By B. J. M'QUAID.

(Special Radio Dispatch to The Watertown Daily Times)

Some of the English paratroops, May 31—I was permitted by authorities here today to "talk politics" with the tough youngsters who will be raining down inside Hitler's continental perimeter. This paratroops group was handicapped 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 that its members were completely uninterested in the political, social and economic questions currently agitating the home front. They were vehement, 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: To obliterate it.

Though they thought Dewey a "smart politician" and admired his "smart" political abilities, they were without exception against changing horses in midstream and thought Roosevelt ought to be re-elected. They were not without appreciation of the fine job he has done in this war.

Two in the group of some twenty expressed hatred for the German as an individual and both of these announced matter of factly and with no trace of self-consciousness that they were Jews and that their hatred was inspired by what the Germans had done to them.

Others in the group insisted that the German soldier is just an "average guy," albeit a formidable one. His works are to be undertaken in localities where there are pools of unemployed; social security is to be extended.

This is all well and good. But it is utterly inadequate. It precludes a return of the thirties, and offers approximately the same program for dealing with a new depression. It assumes that there will be much more available labor than conceivable work. It conceives again, of public works, not as a single new note. It is a trade-union bureaucrats' and social worker's scheme.

What this country must do, if it is to survive as the center of the world, is to rekindle the spirit of enterprise—social and individual. What we need is not a collection of palliatives to patch up the old system, but a re-awakening of the pioneering spirit. We need public works not because there are unemployed men, but because it is a crying shame to allow our soil to deteriorate, our forests to be destroyed, and our people to live in slums in unhygienic towns and unsightly villages. We need to improve our education not in order to keep youth idle until they are mature, but in order to make more intelligent, competent, and noble men and women. Thousands of women, now working in war plants need to go home not in order to re-educate them, but in order to allow them to care for their homes and children. And manufacturers do not need to be encouraged to promote the sale of their products, but to be pulled together as part of a great plan to expand their markets for everything, internally and externally.



TITO ELUDES GERMAN PARATROOPERS—Marsch Tito (right), leader of Yugoslav Partisans, and his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Arsa Novakovich, escaped with other members of the staff from a German paratroop and glider-borne infantry attack on May 25, a report received in the United States. Tito and Novakovich are shown near their former headquarters near Drvar. This is a British official photo.

ON THE RECORD Rekindling Spirit of Enterprise Held Need

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

On June 1 Miss Frances Perkins launched before the Convention of the International Labor Garment Workers Union in Boston, an 18-point program for post-war economic rehabilitation. This program is largely concerned with a return to normalcy in industrial life. Working hours are again to be reduced in order to "spread" work; youth is to be educated or trained up to the age of 20; women who do not have to work are to be retired from industry; there is to be a resettlement movement on the land; public works are to be undertaken in localities where there are pools of unemployed; social security is to be extended.

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Hitler-Napoleon Analogy Is Seen

By MAJOR GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT

The Emperor Napoleon, in his days of exile, spoke bitterly of the "Spanish ulcer" which "drained the life from my Empire." He was referring, of course, to the long struggle in Spain and Portugal, a struggle in which the inhabitants of those countries were aided by comparatively small British forces in resisting the efforts of Napoleon to add them to his list of conquests. It was a contest in which the Imperial armies gained little distinction. They held, as a rule, only the ground on which they stood. Their communications had to be protected by chains of forts along the main highways. In many parts of Spain, a courier bearing dispatches could not be sent from one place to another with an escort of less than twenty men. At the farther end of these long and difficult communications, the French could never quite produce sufficient force to overcome the British in the sea; and in the end, as that wise and great general foresaw, they grew so weak in the Peninsula that they were unable to attack them and drive them back across the Pyrenees into France.

But it was not this defeat of the French which Napoleon spoke so bitterly; it was rather the effect upon his total effort, his main design, of the drain of the Peninsula. The Peninsular theater of operations was eccentric to the main theater in eastern and central Europe. It was the drain of the French conqueror was never quite able to subdue the people of Spain and Portugal. He invaded the Peninsula, he permitted the Peninsula to become an avenue by which the sea-borne British armies might threaten his flank and rear.

There is some analogy between the Iberian peninsula of Napoleon's time, and the Balkan peninsula of Hitler's present troubles. The French conqueror was never quite able to subdue the people of Spain and Portugal. He invaded the Peninsula, he permitted the Peninsula to become an avenue by which the sea-borne British armies might threaten his flank and rear.

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NAZI 'BUTTERFLY'—A German "butterfly" anti-personnel bomb is examined by Maj. Martin L. Ehrmann, New York, Commandant of the Bomb Disposal school at the Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground. The bombs are dropped from planes in clusters. He holds in his right hand the cap containing the explosive charge, and in his left the opened "wings." When the bomb is released, the wings act like a parachute and slow down its descent. Army photo.

INVASION WEAPONS—5 Thunderbolt

With a speed of over 400 miles per hour, its armament including eight .50-caliber wing machine-guns and its range radius more than 350 miles, the P-47 Thunderbolt is one of the chief escorts of America's heavy bombers. In combat, this fast fighter "sits in the sun" as it sweeps down upon enemy interceptors from as high as 40,000 feet in the sky, can "turn on a dime" and is a favorite among Allied pilots.

The Thunderbolt is powered by an 18-cylinder, 2,600 horsepower supercharged motor with a four-bladed, multi-position propeller. When occasion arises, it can carry a 6,000-pound bomb load. It can fight hard in the sky and is equally effective for straining troops.

Characteristics of the Thunderbolt are its bulky oval-shaped fuselage and elliptical wings and the front and rear armor protection for its pilot.

(Tomorrow: The CG-13 Glider)

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Deaths Last Saturday

By The Associated Press
Bishop Anthony J. Schuler, 74, who became the first Catholic Bishop of El Paso and Titular Bishop of Atyria. He was born in St. Mary's, Pa.
Mrs. Aline Davis Hays, 73, who was the wife of Arthur Garfield Hays, nationally known attorney, an organizer of the League of Women Shoppers.
John Riddley Carter, 70, senior partner of Morgan and Cie, of Paris, and former diplomat.
Arnold Korff, 70, retired actor in the Broadway play "The Searching Wind" and a veteran of more than 300 roles.

