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Weather Forecast
VIRGINIA — Fair, warmer this afternoon; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by thundershowers in the mountains.
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Richmond Times-Dispatch

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Allies Capture French Town of Bayeux, Advance Against Stiff Counterattacks

AP Wirephoto from U. S. Army Signal Corps Radiophoto.

Canadians Guard First German Prisoners in France (left). Treat Wounded on Beach (right); Note Enemy Gun Emplacement Standing in Background

Highway to Caen Cut by Invaders; Beachhead Cleared

Drive Going 'Better Than Expected'; Eisenhower, Aides Confer Offshore

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (Thursday), (AP)—The Allies announced today capture of their first French city, the Nazi-fortified town of Bayeux, five miles inshore in the center of the Normandy invasion coast, and said they had had cut the highway from Bayeux to Caen as they moved inland in generally heavy fighting against counterattacking German reserves.

[The Cherbourg-Caen-Paris railway and a main highway run through Bayeux, so that capture of the town cuts both, contributing to isolation of the Cherbourg Peninsula.]

Caen, 18 miles southeast of Bayeux and nine miles from the sea, was the scene of a German armored counterattack which has been buried back, headquarters disclosed, and the Allied forces were said to be doing generally "better than expected."

Aside from these two towns, supreme headquarters gave no place names, ignoring a continuing stream of German broadcasts which reported new Allied attacks all the way from the Pas de Calais area on Dover Strait to Nantes at the base of the big Brittany peninsula jutting out into the Atlantic.

A headquarters communique said the Allied landing beaches had been cleared of the enemy and had been linked up by flank extensions in some cases during the second day of the invasion while steady reinforcements poured in by sea and air.

The supreme commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, toured the beach areas in a British vessel for four and one-half hours Wednesday, conferring with General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and other operational chieftains less than five miles from German-held territory.

[Allied parachute troops in hitherto unknown strength have landed 30 miles south of Caen in the region between Argentan and Falaise, the German radio said last night in a broadcast recorded by CBS in New York.

[A BBC report heard by the Blue Network quoted a Berlin broadcast as saying the point was "well behind the front lines" and adding that a "vast force" of airborne infantry was fighting its way toward the main beachhead at the north of the Orne River.]

The German accounts, many apparently designed purely to provoke replies, claimed the British Sixth Parachute Division had been "annihilated"; that a beachhead on the right bank of the Orne River had been wiped out; that a new amphibious attack had been made on the Calais area nearest Britain and heaviest bombed spot prior to the invasion; that new Allied air-borne operations were directed against Le Havre, Rouen and St. Brieuc—all on the Brittany peninsula, and on Fabiase and Argentan, 30 miles south of Caen and 40 miles inland.

Reinforcements Flown In

The Germans spoke at length of the "surprising" strength of air-borne reinforcements. Allied headquarters confirmed that these were continued Wednesday on a large scale, without mentioning localities.

The Germans said Caen was aflame, and Allied accounts inferentially confirmed this by describing heavy air attacks in that area and shelling of it by the 16-inch guns of the British battleship Nelson.

Heaviest fighting apparently centered around Caen, although the latter a cathedral town, once of 9,000 population.

Reports from the front mentioned many casualties, although there was no solid evidence of the actual number or proportion. Both the United States and British navies reported their casualties in personnel and ships were so far very small.

Air, Sea Resistance Light

Resistance of the German navy and air force continued relatively light, with Allied losses off in two attacks and 51 German planes downed yesterday by the overwhelming Allied air cover, which lost 23 of its own planes. Lighting fighter-bombers demolished a German headquarters yesterday afternoon.

One returning flyer said the Germans had flooded three large lowland areas near the beaches in efforts to hold up the Allied advance.

The German land forces put up increasing resistance that was expected to become still stronger as the Nazi command struggled to discern and meet the Allied strategy.

[Report to the London press through Switzerland said that a German air fleet was cruising off Genoa and that "an Allied landing on the Ligurian coast (Italy), or even on Southern France, was expected hourly."]

Air-Borne Operations Increased

Allied air-borne operations, a feature of the initial landings, were continued yesterday on a "very large scale," the Allied communique stated, while supplies and men moved constantly to the beaches despite strong northwest winds, which moderated somewhat last night.

Clearing the beaches of the enemy, the Allied supply and reinforcement convoys and men from small arms attack, while naval forces silenced remaining German coastal guns which had escaped ports, 62 cannon, 240 machine guns and 400 trucks destroyed, 450 planes shot down.

The losses were inflicted on the enemy between May 30 and June 6, in fighting that had seen the Germans drive two "slight" wedges into the Soviet lines above the Rumanian stronghold on the route leading southward to the Ploesti oil fields. During that period the Moscow summary said 10,000 Germans were killed.

Yesterday the Russians threw back attacks by "small forces" of tanks and infantry indicating the beginning of a thrust forward by the Germans to slow down Soviet assaults. The supplementary midnight bulletin added that enemy activity "slackened considerably" that only on separate sectors did

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Omar N. Bradley
'Doughboys' General'

U. S. Forces Commanded By Bradley

Africa, Sicily Leader Respected by Foe

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, (AP)—Lieutenant General Omar N. Bradley—the "Doughboys' General" who has killed more Germans than any other American officer—is commanding all United States ground forces participating in the attack in France, it was announced yesterday.

The Germans know this simple, kindly lieutenant-general as a master tactician who outmastered them in the climactic battle of North Africa and who unnerved them unceremoniously out of the mountains in the epic 38-day conquest of Sicily.

In the initial stages of the landings in France, General Bradley was tied by the need for communications to the deck of the flagship USS Augusta—headquarter of the Atlantic fleet—off the French coast, but before the Western Europe front opened he indicated he would move right in with the troops at the earliest possible moment.

It is a tribute to Bradley's proud record as a teacher as well as fighting leader that he picked to direct this momentous engagement many men he personally trained as officers as head of the infantry officers' school at Fort Benning, Ga.

Taught Many Officers

He also has trained more "shave tails" than any other United States general officer. For Fort Benning graduated second lieutenants at the rate of 40,000 a year under the methods which he supervised.

This 51-year-old Missouri-born commander, the greatest military contribution of the "show me" State since "Black Jack" Pershing, contrasts sharply with his impetuous, colorful opponent, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, a Nazi veteran of slam-bang advances and long retreats.

General Bradley is known as the "Doughboys' General" because he

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Enemy Admits 'Major Break' North of Rome

Fifth Army Hits At Civitavecchia Port

ROME, (AP)—The Fifth Army smashed ahead north and west of Rome toward Lake Bracciano and the key Tyrrhenian port of Civitavecchia last night in a drive so rapid and powerful that the Germans themselves described it officially as a "major break" through their lines.

Fanning out above the city the Allies advanced so far along the vital coastal highway No 1 that one official communique said they had "continued a rapid advance in the direction of Civitavecchia," the closest port to Rome, 40 miles to the northwest by road.

Yesterday's communique placed the Allied armies more than 10 miles above Rome on a wide front, and yesterday's advances apparently were well beyond these lines. General Sir Harold Alexander, commander-in-chief in Italy, proclaimed that "the strength of the German armies has been broken."

Germans Admit "Major Break"

The German high command said that the Allies had "succeeded in achieving a major break" north of Rome and had "succeeded in breaking into our positions" west of the capital.

The Allied command described German resistance as "only light." It had dwindled to disorganized activity by delaying infantry units and self-propelled guns.

The advance was along all main highways west and northwest of the city, including the routes Nos. 1 and 2 and the Tiber River road. Allied advanced troops covering the guidance of 10 miles from Rome as they crashed northward to within fives miles of Lake Bracciano. The march reached the important peaks of Mount Gennaro, Mount Aguile and Mount Forna, commanding the Bracciano route for two miles.

To the west advance patrols reached points three to five miles from the sea and nearly a dozen miles north of the mouth of the Tiber.

As the battered Tenth and Fourteenth German armies fell back, General Alexander broadcast to Italian patriots urging them to rise up and do all they can to disrupt the retreat. "In less than a month the strength of the German armies has been broken," he said, adding that "the

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Congress Sends Bill Cutting Night Club Tax to President

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Congress sent to the White House yesterday a bill cutting the night club tax from 30 to 20 per cent and providing, in a reversal of a senate decision, that men and women in the armed services will have to pay it just the same as civilians.

The cut is called for by a rider to a bill boosting the nation's debt limit from $210,000,000,000 to $260,000,000,000. The administration asked that the higher debt ceiling be approved before the $18,000,000,000 Fifth War Bond drive, beginning June 12.

House approval, 172 to 34, sent the bill to the White House.

The cabaret tax would be reduced to 20 per cent on July 1. The Senate attached the rider to the bill along with a provision that members of the armed services should be exempt from the tax.

However, the exemption was knocked out by a Senate-House Committee after congressional tax experts said it would make administration impossible.

The rider produced verbal darts in the House with chairman Doughton (D-N. C.) of the Ways and Means Committee declaring "this amendment is a rider on the bill." Representative Carlson (R-Kans.) called it "ridiculous," and Representative Crawford (R-Mich.) asserting the cabaret industry "has disgraced itself."

Backers of the lower tax contended the April 1 increase in the cabaret tax from 5 to 30 per cent had thrown entertainers out of work, and had cost the government revenue because of a lowered volume of night club business.

Sixth Army Troops Capture Mokmer Airdrome on Biak

NEW GUINEA, (Thursday), (UP)—American invasion forces captured Mokmer Airdrome on Biak Island ... Wednesday, 11 days after landing on the Japanese stronghold in Dutch New Guinea, to give General Douglas MacArthur an airfield within easy bombing distance of the Southern Philippines, less than 900 miles away, it was announced today.

MacArthur's daily communique announced that the capture was effected by troops who drove inland through the mountains and from the rear, wiped out enemy positions which for more than a week had held up American forces advancing on the airfield from along a coastal road from the east.

A headquarters spokesman said the American forces now nearing Borokoe Airdrome, beyond Mokmer field.

In the final rout of Japanese defending forces around Mokmer the communique said, our losses were light. Air and naval forces closely supported the closing drive.

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Tito Launches Major Attacks On All Sectors

26,000 Slavs Killed During May, Say Nazis

LONDON, (UP)—Yugoslav Partisans were reported yesterday to have launched violent counterattacks on all sectors, capturing a number of enemy positions. At the same time the German-controlled Belgrade broadcast reminiscence claimed that Marshal Tito's forces suffered 26,000 losses in killed and captured during May.

After successfully resisting an intensified Nazi offensive in Western Bosnia, the Partisan Third Corps, captured Grahovo along with several other localities, and routed German columns in Hercegovina and in the Sandzak, a Partisan communique announced.

A later Yugoslav communique acknowledged that the Germans had succeeded in capturing Bihac in Western Bosnia, and charged that they had "begun carrying out beastly acts of terror against the peaceful populations of the villages they have captured."

Continuing to back up Tito's land operations, Allied fighter-bombers yesterday attacked shipping and other objectives in the Adriatic and in Yugoslavia, a Mediterranean communique reported.

Hitler Visited Beach, Nazi Prisoners Assert

LONDON, (Thursday), (UP)—An undated dispatch from Roger Greene, representing the continental Allied press, said today that according to German prisoners Adolf Hitler visited the beach two days ago. The dispatch was delayed from the "Western Front."

House Group Recommends War Fund Bill

$49,109,002,795 Is Provided

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Backing up the War Department with virtually every dollar it requested, the House appropriations committee recommended yesterday a $49,109,002,795 fund to finance the nation's far-flung fighting at home during the fiscal year starting July 1.

The unanimity of the committee is expected to be duplicated by the House when the near-record bill reaches the floor late this week.

The committee pointed out that some of the funds might not be used, should Germany collapse within the next six months, but stated that "there is no warrant, however, for such an assumption."

The committee also asked the action of Congress this morning, given behind closed doors by Lieutenant-General Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff:

"There is every reason to believe that the approaching period will be one of heavy fighting, involving great numbers of American troops. The scale of the coming battles is expected to be beyond anything heretofore experienced by us in this war, and replacement requirements in men and materials must, of necessity, be large."

Distribution Outlined

The $49,109,002,795 recommended is about $8,500,000,000 more than the army actually obligated during the current fiscal year, and about $16,000,000,000 below the record fund of $74,211,249,961 voted the War Department last year. However, $33,672,971,000 of the current appropriation has not been obligated, and the committee added it to $15,436,031,795 in new funds for the new year.

The Army Air Forces, which have dumped 174,179 tons of bombs against Germany, and 43,085 against Japan during the first four months of this year—more than for the whole of 1943—received the largest single allotment, $12,835,200,000.

The committee cut only $241,000,000 from budget estimates.

Two from budget basis, approximately $350,000,000,000 the total voted by Congress for the war effort since July 1, 1940.

Fighter Pilot First In France Crash Lands

SHAEF, (AP)—The Ninth United States Air Force announced last night the first Allied fighter pilot to land on Allied territory in France was Lieutenant Norman J. Johnson, of Vernal, Utah, a Thunderbolt pilot, who made a crash landing near the coast while escorting troop carriers and gliders.

Allies Fly 31,000 Sorties In Seven Days

Supply, Escape Routes Bombed by Heavies

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, (AP)—Allied warplanes, which have flown a total of 31,000 sorties against Europe since June 1, yesterday threw down blazing curtains of bombs and bullets intended to cut off both help and escape for German troops on the perimeters of the expanding beachheads in France.

South of Caen 250 to 300 Flying Fortresses and Liberators heavily attacked road junctions to block off German reinforcements. In this unusual front-line use of heavy bombers, neither anti-aircraft fire nor German fighter opposition was encountered.

Clouds prevented assessment of the damage done.

104 Germans Downed

Allied fighters blasted 51 German planes from the sky in widespread close-escorting encounters, bringing the two-day bag to 104. The Eighth Air Force got 27, the Ninth one and the RAF Second Tactical Air Force 25. Fighter pilots of the Eighth also destroyed at least 20 planes on the ground.

[United States government monitors heard a German radio broadcast that Allied "nuisance raiders" were approaching Southern Germany, possibly presaging a return of the Allied air fleets to the Reich which has been spared recently while bombers concentrated on tactical targets.]

Allied fighter-planes were holding an aerial cordon around the beachheads that spelled a virtual death warrant for enemy aircraft trying to attack, while swarms of other planes of nearly every sort scourged the German reinforcement routes.

Weather Is Bad

Flying weather continued bad and enemy resistance slowly increased, but the Allied airmen flew lower than customary to pour explosives and airborne reinforcements down on the Germans.

Fighters in a 30-mile arc strafed and bombed in advance of the Allied ground forces and shot up oil tank cars, trucks, airfields and flak towers.

During the forenoon, medium bombers struck Rennes, Le Mans and Laval, rail junctions on a main east-west line to the Brest Peninsula, where the Germans said new landings had been made.

The Germans said flying weather was improving somewhat, but this broadcast statement may have been by way of excuse for their belated air reaction to the invasion. They apparently either were caught flat-footed by being concentrated in the wrong places, or lacked usable airfields in Northern France.

The effects of the tremendous Allied pre-invasion attacks on Nazi communications was reflected in the German report on D-Day of one railroad bridge and five highway bridges were destroyed over the Seine between Paris and the sea.

Every railroad bridge and all except two highway bridges between Paris and Rouen had been destroyed. Some bridges still intact were captured by Allied airborne forces before the Germans could damage them.

The German air force, absent from the skies, through most of D-Day, began to rise slowly to Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's order to fight or perish and its

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

New Yorker First On Soil of France

A UNITED STATES PARACHUTE CARRIER BASE, (AP)—The first Allied soldier to set foot on the soil of France in the assault from the west was a parachute troop officer, Captain Frank Lillyman, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Lillyman, 29, was the first man to jump from the lead plane of the parachute troop carriers which went in by the light of the moon before the assault from the sea.

His wife and 2-year-old daughter live at Skaneateles, N. Y., near Syracuse. His mother is Mrs. Clara Lillyman, Syracuse.

General Miller Is Demoted, Sent Home

Invasion Date Talk Responsible

WASHINGTON, (UP)—Henry J. F. Miller has been demoted from temporary major-general to his permanent rank of lieutenant-colonel and sent back to this country because of remarks about the invasion date that he made at a London cocktail party, it was revealed yesterday.

The incident first was revealed in London, where it was disclosed that an unnamed general had been disciplined for telling a group of cocktail party guests that "the invasion will take place before June 13."

The story had been held up by censorship until after the invasion. When it was released yesterday, the War Department here identified Miller as the officer concerned. He had been commander of the Ninth Air Force Service Command in Britain since October, 1943.

More than two months ago, when there were reports that the invasion could be expected any day, Miller was reported to have told the social gathering:

"On my honor, the invasion will take place before June 13."

A woman present reported him to security police and General Dwight D. Eisenhower immediately ordered the disciplinary measures.

Miller's rank as a major-general was temporary, as are virtually all war-time ranks. He has been demoted to his regular permanent rank as lieutenant-colonel.

He was head of the air service

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Nazis Admit Dire Threat To Cherbourg

Landing Off Le Havre Repulsed, Says Berlin

LONDON, (AP)—The Germans reported last night that a full Allied air-borne division ferried by 500 planes had dropped to earth on the west side of the Cherbourg Peninsula and conceded the Allies had made gains which threatened to isolate the prize port of Cherbourg.

Nazi broadcasters declared coastal guns had repulsed an Allied landing attempt off Le Havre, that long-range batteries fired upon scuttling-screened ships during "a second daylight invasion attempt" at Pas de Calais, but results were not observed.

The Germans said new air-borne landings were made at Coutances and Lessay, across the Cherbourg Peninsula from the main Allied assault positions, but only 25 miles from the nearest of these holdings.

Although between two and five Allied airborne divisions have been needed for the operation, the German and "very strong paratroop forces" and glider formations continue to drop, Berlin reports said.

Allied Juncture Conceded

The German radio conceded that Allied air-borne troops which were astride the main highway leading from Cherbourg down the Peninsula toward Paris had linked up with forces from the coast.

The radio reported Allied tanks had plunged through the Atlantic Wall in a drive southeast upon Bayeux from Arromanches on the coast. Caen was "burning like a blazing torch," these accounts said.

DNB asserted the German air force had swung into action and that "a concentrated attack on machine gun fire at British and American landing units lying offshore between Cherbourg and Le Havre.

In a potential preliminary to a full-scale counterattack, Field Marshal General Karl Rudolph Gerd von Rundstedt reportedly was pitting his own air-borne troops against those of the Allies.

A heavy stream of comment from the German radio, however, reflected Nazi speculation over the possibility of landings elsewhere. The Allies were said to be waging "very mobile and aggressive" warfare.

Marshal Erwin Rommel, German field commander, was reportedly rushing up reserves of the Seventh and Fifteenth Armies and battles were declared rapidly increasing to a grand scale.

Captain Ludwig Sertorius, Ger-

German Attacks in Iasi Area Cost 10,000 Dead, Says Moscow

LONDON, (Thursday), (UP)—Red army forces have killed 10,000 Germans in eight days of fighting north and northwest of the ancient Rumanian city of Iasi and yesterday, ninth day of the engagement, the Russians drove the enemy from two height positions, Moscow announced today.

There was no indication, either in Moscow's broadcast war bulletin or in Rumanian reports, that the Red army would open its powerful Summer offensive to be timed with Allied operations in the west.

The Moscow operational bulletin announced that the abortive attacks which the Nazis launched on May 30, cost the enemy huge amounts of equipment, including 315 tanks and self-propelled guns damaged, disabled or burned out, 29 armored cars and troops trans-