FORECAST

FORECAST
WILMINGTON AND VICINITY: Fair to partly cloudy and not quite so warm today.
Temperatures yesterday:
High 90—Low 71.

Wilmington Morning Star

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR AND BATAAN

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Once Again Yanks Go Over The Top In France

Reminiscent of a battle scene in the last war, American soldiers are shown going over the top somewhere in Normandy. In the trench in the foreground, a second wave of men await their turn to climb the hill before them and go into action against the enemy. Official U. S. Signal Corps Radiophoto. (International Soundphoto.)

DAILY & SUNE
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AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCE ON CHERBOURG PENINSULA' DESPITE NAZI RESISTANCE

7,000 WARPLANES HAMMER FRANCE

1,000 U. S. Heavy Bombers Spearhead Attack On Normandy

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 11.—(AP)—Spearheaded by 1,000 U. S. heavy bombers, nearly 7,000 Allied warplanes supporting Allied armies enlarging their beachheads in Normandy today dealt the Germans the heaviest series of daylight blows since the invasion began.

U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators smashed at nine enemy airfields, eight bridges, a German army headquarters and other objectives in an area stretching from the beachhead to Paris and as far north as Vau de Calais. At the same time fighters kept up a day-long pounding of communication lines and enemy convoys.

Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings dive-bombed and blasted enemy targets, shooting up more than 300 railroad cars, 85 trucks, a number of tanks and armored cars, 25 locomotives and a dozen oil tanks.

Headquarters of the Strategic Air Force announced that five German planes were destroyed and that three heavy bombers and eight fighters were missing from all the day's operations.

Since D-Day, until 6 p. m. Sunday, headquarters of the Strategic Air Force announced, planes of the Ninth Air Force alone flew more than 13,000 sorties, averaging about 100 flights per hour over enemy territory despite bad weather which grounded all except reconnaisance planes for 24 hours June 9.

Since H-Hour, the announcement said, mediums, light and fighter-bombers of the Ninth have dropped more than 5,800 tons of bombs in and around the battle zone. Fighter-bombers alone have hit more than 800 different objectives.

C-47 troop carriers and gliders have flown more than 1,000 operations. Altogether, the announcement said, the Ninth has lost 112 planes since the invasion began, excluding gliders abandoned after unloading. Forty German planes out of the small forces willing to challenge the Allies were shot down by the Ninth Air Force.

While Allied planes based in Britain and on newly-won air strips in France were battering at the Nazis, Hitler's Balkan defenses were pounded by American heavy bombers which flew from their new bases in Russia to smash at two Romanian airfields north of Bucharest and complete their shuttle trip back to Italy.

—V—

Wilmington Flier Lands In France

A U. S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, June 11.—(AP)—A 210-pound former Tennessee state football player landed a damaged Thunderbolt on a landing strip in France while American engineers cleared the last 100 feet for him.

The pilot was Lt. Andrew Calhoun of Memphis, Tenn. He was followed to the ground by his squadron leader, Maj. J. A. Carey, 27 Jackson Drive, Lake Forest, Wilmington, N. C., who weights 150 pounds, and both returned to England squeezed into a Thunderbolt cockpit not built for two.

"I had to dodge Bulldozers and Scrapers when I came down, Calhoun said. "The engineers certainly were glad to see me, because they had been out of communication with the fighting forces since D-Day. They rushed me for news of how the war was going and were amazed to see how far our lines had advanced on a map I pulled out."

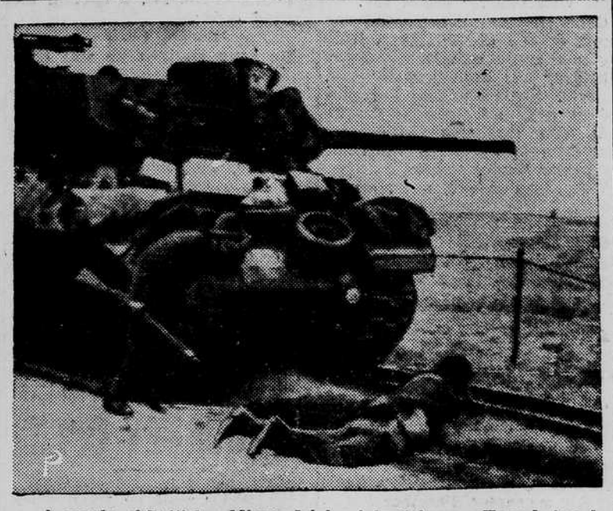
—V—

Yugoslav Partisans Capture German Base

LONDON, June 11—(AP)—Yugoslav partisans of Marshal Tito, working closely with Allied troops hacking away at Hitler's backdoor in the Balkans, announced tonight the capture of the German base at Pousnik in Slovenia, and the Croatian town of Korenica, seven miles south of Zagreb.

As the Yugoslav partisans carried the fighting to the Nazi forces in the Balkans, Allied forces aided the guerrilla fighters with land, sea and air attacks.

On The Lookout For Nazi Snipers



A couple of British soldiers, driving inland from a French beachhead, take shelter behind an American M-10 tank destroyer as German snipers try to hold up their advance. The Nazis were forced to retreat as Allied reinforcements arrived. Signal Corps photo. (Int.)

Allies Begin Draft Of Surrender Terms

WASHINGTON, June 11.—(AP)—With the invasion of Europe well under way Allied diplomats are drafting surrender and occupation terms which are understood to call for complete industrial demobilization of Germany.

The terms were worked out by the European advisory council in London, composed of American, British and Russian diplomats, subject to final revision and approval of the Moscow, London and Washington governments.

They are being rushed into a final working agreement because Allied leaders feel they must be prepared for possibility, no matter how remote, of a German collapse. From the White House down there is no evidence in official quarters here that a collapse is expected.

The plan for what to do when victory comes considers two main contingencies; (1) that the German surrender will be given by a government or a military command capable of halting resistance on all fronts effectively or (2) that the Germans will break down piecemeal, losing their armies and their territory in prolonged retreat.

—V—

Shuttle Bombers Return To Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, June 11. — (AP) — U. S. heavy bombers taking off from new bases in Russia and personally commanded by Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, chief of the Allied Mediterranean air force, landed in Italy today after bombing Axis Balkan air fields during their return trip to the Italian bases they left nine days ago.

Headquarters here named only the Focsani airdromes near Galati, Romani, as the targets.

(A communique from the eastern command, U. S. Strategic Air nounced that more than 1,000 American planes based in Russia and Italy and supported by Russian pilots, teamed up to blast targets at Constanta and Giurgiu in Romania and Smederevo in Yugoslavia.

—V—

WAR WORKERS SCORED

WASHINGTON, June 11. —(AP)—The American Automobile Association today said war workers as a group are reckless drivers, completely disregard wartime speed regulations and are notoriously indifferent to any and all measures of car conservation.

PROGRESS LAUDED BY HEADQUARTERS

Furious Battle Rages As Germans Launch Counterattack

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Monday, June 12.—(AP)—American troops, making news which headquarters declared ed today was "excellent—it could not be better," plunged to the outskirts of Montebourg, 14 miles southeast of the prize port of Cherbourg, slashed half-way across the Cherbourg peninsula, and drove deeply southeast towards St. Ilo Sunday in furious battle with the Germans.

Quickly following the midnight communique No. 12 which announced these gains and heavy fighting on the British wing of the Normandy invasion front below liberated Tilly-sur-Seulles, headquarters said the American progress on the right wing towards Cherbourg was "extremely good news."

The American also won high official praise for an advance on their own left wing, in the center of the 50-mile Allied front. Headquarters disclosed that they had liberated the town of Lison, 10 miles south of the coast below Isigny and, in a continuing push on a broad front, had moved several miles farther south and east to the forest of Cerisy.

The situation around Carentan, big town in the neck of the Cherbourg peninsula, was described as "obscure." The Germans still held the town but Americans were advancing deep along each side of it.

West of St. Mere Eglise, on the road to Cherbourg, Americans who have crossed the main peninsular railway in several places still are fighting stiffly, beating off repeated German counter-attacks. The Germas said there were massive new landings of troops and equipment Sunday on the east coast of the peninsula, and the Allies announced that rail yards, junctions, bridges and the airfield at the city of Cherbourg itself were bombed and strafed during the day.

The Germans conceded that it was obvious that the Allies intended to seize Cherbourg and the top of the peninsula and "make it a platform for the second phase of the invasion."

The Allied communique announced that in the vicinity of Tilly-sur-Seulles the Germans had thrown in heavy armored forces and were stubbornly resisting the British advance along the Seulles river. Tilly-sur-Seulles is a dozen miles inland, southeast of Bayeux. Its capture by the British with the aid of heavy naval artillery, plus the American surge past Lison, put most of the beaches out of range of German guns.

There was strong indication that the German defense command of Field Marshals Rommel and Von Rundstedt was committing its armor and reserve troops piecemeal along the entire deepening beachhead in a desperate effort to contain the Allied drive generally rather than stopping it in detail by overwhelming concentration of forces.

The rolling American offensive

(Continued on Page Eight; Col. 5)

Big Parade To Feature Bond Drive

The opening of the Fifth War Loan drive today, designated as "Civilian D-Day," will be observed in Wilmington with a full program. Climax of the day will be a mammoth parade composed of enlisted men, WAVES, WACS, SPARS and Marines.

Wilmington aims to secure $5,707,000 of the country's $16,000,000,000 quota. North Carolina's goal is $148,000,000.

Beginning at 9 a. m. retail store employes will gather at the Bailey theater for a bond sale rally. Each employe has undertaken to sell $300 in bonds. Addresses will be given by three Bluethenthal fighter pilots: Lt. Col. Andrew J. Reynolds, deputy base commander, Capt. Robert J. Weaver, and First Lt. MacArthur Powers.

At 9:30 retail stores will be opened and the sale of bonds and stamps will be made by employes. Stores will feature window displays designed for the campaign.

A parade led by the band from the Marine Corps Women's Reserve at Camp Lejeune will launch the Fifth War Loan campaign at the North Carolina Shipbuilding company, which has a quota of $250,000 (the largest quota the company has had). Major J. C. Bell, Marine public relations officer, will address the shipbuilders.

At 6:45 p. m. the parade will start, led by a color guard which will include a WAC, a WAVE, a SPAR and a Marine each carrying an American flag, and composed of troops from the Antiaircaft Artillery Training center; a detachment of the 679th AA Ordnance company, one of the Army's crack Negro organizations; two companies of WACs, one from the Fourth Service Command's troops at Camp Davis and one from the Antiaircraft Artillery school; bands from Camp Davis, including the 142nd and 143rd Army Ground Forces bands; and a big Marine band from Camp Lejeune.

The parade will proceed west on Market from Fourth to Front; north on Front to Red Cross street; east on Red Cross to Third

(Continued on Page Eight; Col. 3)

Pescara Falls To Eighth Army; Fifth Gains On Eastern Coast

LIBERATORS BAG 22 JAP PLANES

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Monday, June 12.—(AP)— Apparently catching the Japanese off guard, Liberators of the Fifth Army Air Force raided Palau Friday, destroying 22 planes on the ground in the first daylight raid by land-based planes on the enemy island fortress only 536 miles from the Philippines.

Headquarters announced today that the Liberators were not intercepted, indicating the Japanese were taken by surprise. Palau first was raided March 29, 30 and 31, when carrier-based planes sank 28 Japanese ships and destroyed more than 160 airplanes. The first attack by land-based planes was Thursday night and in the darkness results were not observed.

In addition to destruction of 22 grounded planes Friday, many buildings in the vicinity of Palau's airdrome were blown up, a headquarters spokesman said. He added that "this remarkable extension of Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney's bomber line is the result of our capture of Dutch New Guinea air bases within the last two months."

Truk, in the central Carolines 1,000 miles east of Palau, underwent a heavier attack on the same day.

—V—

Ft. Bragg Infantrymen Will Get Decorations

FORT BRAGG, June 11 —(AP)— Seven 100th division soldiers will receive decorations for heroism from Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burress, division commander, in ceremonies here Thursday marking the division's observance of Infantry Day.

Combat infantry badges will be awarded to three men who served in major American battles abroad and Soldier's medals will go to four who helped rescue five unconscious men from a burning plane here May 11.

Germans Lose 70,000 In Italian Fight

ROME, June 11—(AP)—The Fifth and Eighth armies, pressing close behind the mauled Germans who have lost 70,000 men in a month, sped northward today in a general ten-mile advance that over-ran the important industrial city of Pescara on the Adriatic coast.

Midway on the Italian peninsula east of Rome the former German bastion of Avezzano also fell to the Eighth army which was fighting over difficult rolling wooded land heavily mined and studded with stubborn rear guards. Avezzano lies on the important lateral road from Rome to Pescara and the Eighth was methodically clearing it of the enemy.

The Fourteenth German army, which turned to make a brief and costly stand six miles north of Viterbo, was in full retreat again and the Fifth army pushed ten miles north of that city.

There were indications the German flight was even faster than before since mine sweepers steamed into Santo Stefano to find that port, 80 miles northwest of Rome and 25 miles beyond Allied patrols advancing up the coast, abandoned.

The Tenth German army, which had been falling back more slowly, accelerated its retreat as the Fourteenth's swift withdrawal uncovered its right flank and Indians of the British Eighth army seized not only Pescara but Chieti, another provincial capital farther inland; the coastal resort of Francaville five miles south of Pescara, and Sulmona.

The Fifth army continued to meet only slight opposition as it roared north, capturing Montalto di Castro, 60 air line miles north of Rome, ten miles beyond Tuscania and 24 miles west of Viterbo, and the small town of Cannino, about ten miles northeast of Montalto di Castro, the farthest announced point of advance so far.

Other towns to fall were Tessan-

(Continued on Page Eight; Col. 6)

SOVIETS ATTACK ON NORTH FRONT

LONDON, Monday, June 12. — (AP) — The Red army, opening a major offensive on the Karelian isthmus above Leningrad, has smashed 15 miles through the strong Finnish Mannherheim line and captured 82 towns and villages, Premier-Marshal Stalin disclosed last night in an order of the day.

The Russian assault, on a 25-mile-wide front between Lake Ladoga and Gulf of Finland was aimed at knocking out Finland, Germany's co-belligerent in the war against Russia, and was launched after Finland had rejected Russian armistice terms which included a demand for the expulsion of seven Nazi divisions operating in Finland.

Other Red army offensives were expected to unfold soon on the long front from the Baltic to the Black sea as part of the Allied master plan aimed at defeating Germany this year.

Reports from uneasy Finland said the massive Russian assault began Friday—three days after the Allied invasion of western France.

—V—

Japanese Attacking Gates Of Changsha

CHUNGKING, June 11. — (AP) — Japanese driving from the north are hammering at the very gates of Changsha, their major objective in the all-out Hunan province offensive, the Chinese high command announced tonight, but there was no confirmation of an enemy claim that the invaders already had entered the beleaguered Canton - Hankow railway city.

—V—

POPE GIVES THANKS

ROME, June 11. — (AP) — Pope Pius XII emerged from the Vatican late today to give thanks to the Madonna of Divine Love that Rome had been spared.

FRENCH PATRIOTS KILL QUISLINGS

IRUN, Spain, June 11. — (AP) — French partisans have occupied strategic centers in the cities of Toulouse, Limoges and Tarbes in southern France and have shot the prefects of police, mayors and other collaborationist authorities in all three cities, direct dispatches reaching here said today.

The dispatches did not make clear whether the actions constituted a general uprising, saying only that important points in the three cities, as well as in the regions surrounding them were occupied by the partisans.

(A major uprising by French patriots, extending from Metz to Avignon—almost the entire length of eastern France—and including a "major coup" at Bellegarde near the Swiss border, was described today in Swiss and Swedish newspaper accounts, the Office of War Information reported. About 100 French patriots were said to have seized the Bellegarde railway station, location of a Nazi headquarters, and to have "proceeded systematically to sabotage all the installations. About a mile away, the reports said, 481 Germans were killed and 150 prisoners taken in a "violent clash" between Germans and patriots last Thursday.)

—V—

Republican Chairman Target Of Attacks

WASHINGTON, June 12. —(AP)— A fight to supplant Chairman Harrison E. Spangler will be carried before the Republican national committee when it reorganizes for the presidential campaign after the party's Chicago nominating convention, it was learned today.

A member of the committee, who declined to be quoted by name, told a reporter that he and others would oppose Spangler's reelection at a meeting which is expected to be dominated by the wishes of the party's presidential nominee.

Pyle Tells Of Death Assault On Normandy

By ERNIE PYLE

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, June 11.—Due to a last minute altered arrangement I didn't arrive on the beachhead until the morning after D-Day after the first wave of assault troops had hit shore.

By the time we got here the beaches had been taken and fighting had moved a couple miles inland.

All that remained on the beach was some sniper and artillery fire and the occasional startling blast of a mine geysering brown sand into the air. That plus the gigantic and pitiful litter wreckage along miles of shore line. Submerged tanks and upturned boats and burned trucks and shellshattered jeeps and sad little personal belongings are strewn all over on these bitter sands.

That plus bodies of soldiers lying in rows of covered blankets, the toes of their shoes sticking up in line as though on drill. And other uncollected bodies still sprawling grotesquely in sand or half-hidden by high grass behind the beach.

That plus an intense grim determination of work - weary men to get the chaotic beach organized and get all the vital supplies and reinforcements moving more rapidly over it from stacked-up ships standing in droves out to sea.

Now that it is over it seems to me a pure miracle we ever took the beach at all. For some of it was easy but in this special sector where I now am our troops faced such odds that our getting the shore was like me whipping Joe Louis down to pulp. In this column I want to tell you what opening the second front in this one sector entailed so you can know and appreciate and forever be humbly grateful to those both dead and alive who did it for you.

Ashore facing us were more enemy troops than we had in our assault waves. The advantages were all theirs; the disadvantages all ours. The Germans were dug into positions they had been working on for months. Still they weren't yet all complete.

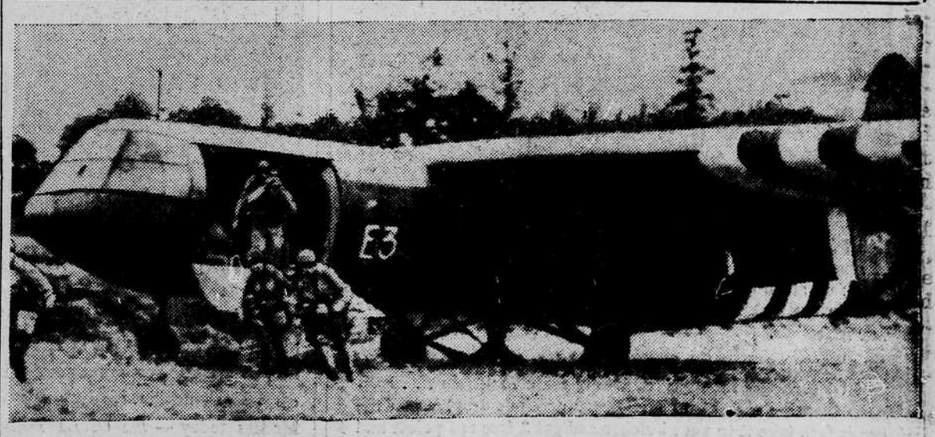
A 100-foot bluff a couple of hundred yards back from the beach had great concrete gun emplacements built right into the hilltops. They opened to the sides instead of front, thus making it very hard for naval fire from the sea to reach them. They could shoot parallel with the beach and cover every foot of it for miles with artillery fire.

Then they had hidden machine gun nests on the forward slopes with cross fire taking in every inch of the beach. These nests connected with networks of trenches so the German gunners could move about without exposing themselves.

Throughout the length of beach running zigzag a couple hundred yards back from the shoreline was an immense V-shaped ditch 15 feet deep. Nothing could cross it, not even a man afoot until fills had been made. And in other places at the far ends of the beach where the ground was flatter

(Continued on Page Eight; Col. 2)

Last Stop — This Is France — All Out



American airborne infantrymen leap from their glider on to French soil a few moments after the craft rolled to a stop at a point not far from a front position where the fighting was in progress. These men followed close on the heels of the paratroopers that had dropped from the skies a short time before and blasted enemy installations and disrupted communications. (U. S. Signal Corps Radiophoto)