

IT SEEMS TO ME
By Charles H. Strong

In one of the many dispatches from the second front is a brief item to the effect that the allies are using all their "secret weapons" in their attack, but no information is given as to what they are except that one is an oversize glider. We do get plenty of information though as to the use of familiar weapons, many of them old: battleships, machine guns, grenades, rifles. Nor do we hear anything of the "secret weapons" with which the German high command encouraged their countrymen. The rocket and the radio-controlled bomb were developments which the Germans hoped would turn the trick, but they have been pretty well mastered by British and American forces already.

But "secret weapons" in the form of devices and surprise tactics have played a part in making history. The Macedonian phalanx proved a superior type of military formation and enabled Phillip to conquer ancient Greece; and the Roman legion with its carefully drawn organization of fighting men improved on the phalanx. Braddock's defeat taught the British the folly of using European methods of warfare, fighting solid ranks — when the Indians were hiding behind trees and rocks. In this war the methods have followed quite closely the old Indian style of attack: crouching and running in small groups, seeking cover, and then resuming the advance.

In the sieges of Constantinople the defenders ward off the Saracens by setting loose Greek fire among the enemy shipping that swarmed up the Bosphorus. This was an incendiary composed probably of sulphur and naphtha and quicklime which ignited on the water. The fire and the confusion growing out of the surprise foiled the attackers.

Our own history has a good example of the success of "secret weapons" in the Civil war the Confederates sheathed (continued on editorial page)

Nazis Launch Counterattacks

The Oregon Statesman

FOUNDED 1851

NINETY-FOURTH YEAR 12 PAGES 35 CENTS PER COPY 35-12-14
Salem, Oregon, Thursday Morning, June 15, 1944 Price 6c No. 74

Germans Hurl Four Armored Units in Fight

Allies Stand Firm at Most Areas But Americans Lose Their Hold on Montebourg

By JAMES M. LONG
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Thursday, June 15—(AP)—Feroocious battles roared at both ends of the allied lines in Normandy today, with the Germans pressing constant heavy counter-attacks against which the British-Canadian forces stood firm in the Tilly-Caen area but which cost the Americans their hold on Montebourg on the Cherbourg peninsula.

In the center of the zig-zag 100-mile beachhead, the Americans repulsed a German attack on Carentan, and the allies generally advanced southward, it was announced.

The Germans have thrown at least two fresh armored divisions — making a total of four — into five successive counter-attacks in the 20-mile stretch from Troarn on the east through Caen and Tilly-Sur-Seuilles in what headquarters described in its midnight communique as "a furious attempt to stem our advance."

"The allies there, however, are holding firm and vigorously searching out weak points in the enemy attacks, headquarters stated.

Tilly-Sur-Seuilles was believed to be in German hands, but fighting there was fluctuating, and the British apparently retained command of high ground around the town.

Troarn had changed hands several times and was reported largely held by the Germans. An allied spokesman said street fighting was continuing there.

Farther west, the Germans attacked viciously at Carentan, key rail, highway and canal floodgate hub at the base of the Cherbourg peninsula, but were met head-on and fought to a standstill by the Americans.

The Americans brought up tanks to fire point-blank on German paratroopers at Carentan and then pushed forward themselves in hand-to-hand fighting and gained control of high ground south of the town, Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported in a dispatch sent from the Carentan front late Wednesday night.

He said the Germans attacked along the Vire river in an attempt to split the American bridgehead and isolate the Cherbourg peninsula from the allied (Turn to Page 2—Story D)

Yankee Troops Take Orbetello

Fifth Army Gains Huge Nazi Food Dumps Near Captured City; Germans Fight Back

By LYNN HEINZLERLING
ROME, June 14—(AP)—American forces driving up the Tyrrhenian coast of Italy have captured Orbetello, center of German resistance to the fifth army's offensive, and gained control of the enemy's immense food supply dumps on the nearby Orbetello peninsula (Mt. Argentario), field dispatches disclosed tonight.

Sid Feder, Associated Press correspondent with the fifth army, said in a story filed from Orbetello that the whole mountainous peninsula with tremendous hidden stores of food had come under allied control. His dispatch followed an announcement by allied headquarters that the junction of highways one and 74, a short distance north of Orbetello, along the coast of the mainland, had also been captured.

The Americans were pressing forward and engaging a strong force of nazis in the hills north of the road junction, Feder said.

The food discovered in bunkers on various parts of the mountainous peninsula, which is joined to the mainland by three causeways, contained nearly 300 tons of flour, hundreds of cases of ham, rations and biscuits, said Maj. John Paul Powhida 46, of 57 Locust St., Philadelphia, representing the allied military government.

"It obviously is one of the enemy's main food stores," the major said.

Along with the huge supplies of food, the allies seized a garrison of 26 enemy soldiers.

In the mountains near the road junction north of Orbetello several battalions of enemy troops were putting up fierce resistance, using machine-gun and mortar fire and self-propelled artillery, Feder said. But late today the doughboys reported taking some high ground and making other tactical gains.

Many prisoners, most from the enemy's 162nd Turkoman division, were taken in the last 24 hours.

Minifields around Orbetello were so dense American forward troops required several hours to inch their way to the nazi food dumps.

Bagno Regio, six miles south of Orbetello, was captured by the Fifth Army and Narni, an important road junction southwest of Terni, was taken by the Eighth army, headquarters announced tonight.

Considerable German rear guard resistance was developing at Terni, but British forces were making a determined effort to break into the strategic communications center on highway three. Allied forces now are well within artillery range of Terni and its fall was believed imminent.

Orbetello, another important road junction northeast of Lake Bolsena, also were believed near capture despite some continuing enemy resistance from the west.

(German forces who for several days had held up the Fifth Army's drive before Orbetello presumably were trapped by the flanking maneuver, their escape route to the north severed.)

SS Trailblazer Goes to Sea



Only ship of the United States' World War II fleet named for an army division, the 16,500 ton tanker carried the name and insignia of the 70th Infantry division as she plunged into the Willamette river at launching ceremonies at Swan Island shipyard last Saturday. A record crowd of civilians in addition to the military attended the launching which marked the beginning of the 70th's birthday observance. Trailblazers have elected to observe Infantry Day, which is today, as their anniversary and will march in review before thousands at a public celebration at Camp Adair this morning.

Finland Resists Fiercely

Struggle Rages 25 Miles South Of Viipuri City

LONDON, Thursday, June 15—(AP)—Fresh Finnish troops have been thrown into the defense of the Karelian isthmus and are now locked in a mighty struggle about 25 miles south of Viipuri, Finland's second largest city, Moscow indicated early today.

Evidence of the ferocity of the battle on Russia's northern front was contained in the midnight supplement to the Soviet communique which said that one unit of the red army "wiped out in three days 3000 of the enemy, destroying 30 guns and 80 machine-guns and captured 70 other guns."

"Particularly fierce engagements took place in the area of Kuterelka and Jarvi" yesterday, the supplement said, and added that many prisoners were taken.

"Our air force destroyed six artillery batteries, blew up three ammunition dumps and smashed a motorized column," the supplement continued.

(Turn to Page 2—Story B)

House Defeats Textile Part Of Control Bill

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP)—The house passed the price control extension bill today after striking out the controversial Bankhead-Brown cotton amendment and writing in a provision aimed at guaranteeing parity prices for all farm products by penalizing processors who fail to pay them.

The Bankhead-brown proposal, which is in the version of the bill passed last week by the senate, would require adjustment of textile ceilings to reflect parity to farmers and also to guarantee manufacturing costs plus a "reasonable profit" to millers.

Virtually all the house republicans joined with administration forces against the textile pricing change, which was beaten 87 to 191. The administration gave its approval to the parity-or-penalty amendment.

After that vote, the house reversed a previous stand and in a 204 to 178 rollcall threw out the administration - opposed amendment of Rep. Disney (D-Okla.) to increase the price of crude oil 35 cents a barrel.

The administration's cotton and oil victories were somewhat offset by failure, in a 206 to 181 roll call, to throw out an amendment by Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill) to open (Turn to Page 2—Story G)

Roosevelt OK's Investigation

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP)—Legislation directing an immediate investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster was signed today by President Roosevelt but he said the inquiry would be limited to what could be done without interfering with the war effort.

Mr. Roosevelt said he was confident congress did not intend and would not want any proceedings which would hamper prosecution of the war. Therefore, he said in a statement, he was signing the bill although the secretaries of war and the navy had suggested he disapprove it.

The legislation directs that the secretaries of war and navy make investigations and commence proceedings "as the facts may justify." They expressed concern to Mr. Roosevelt that this might require them to recall officers from important war posts and bring out publicly information which should be withheld from the enemy.

"If there were any doubt in my mind that the resolution might require such action by the secretaries of war and navy as would interfere with the successful conduct of the war, I would have withheld my approval from the resolution," the president said.

Newton Takes Over Halsey's Job in Pacific

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, June 15—(AP)—Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., relinquished his position as allied commander in chief of the south Pacific today to Vice Admiral John Henry Newton, 62, his deputy commander.

Halsey is being assigned to a new and as yet undisclosed role in the Pacific. The formal change of command of the south Pacific and of the south Pacific force of the United States fleet, was accomplished in a simple ceremony in the headquarters building here.

Halsey became commander of the south Pacific area as a vice admiral October 18, 1943. Forces under his command defeated the Japanese in the battle of Santa Cruz October 26, 1942, and in the battle of Guadalcanal the following November 13 to 15. He was promoted to full admiral November 18, 1942.

Halsey sent a ringing "well done" message to his south Pacific forces, in a statement which said in part:

"I send this parting well done to my victorious all-services south Pacific fighting team. You have met, measured and mowed down the best the enemy had on land and sea and air.

"You have sent hundreds of Tojo's ships, thousands of his (Turn to Page 2—Story C)

Mightiest Single Air Armada in History Slugs Nazi Europe

By AUSTIN BEALMEAR
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Thursday, June 15—(AP)—More than 1500 US heavy bombers—the mightiest single air armada ever launched— spearheaded a tremendous aerial assault on Hitler's Europe by more than 12,000 sorties yesterday and this record daylight attack was followed up at night by fleets of RAF night raiders.

A very strong force of British heavy bombers roared across the southeast coast at dusk and for a considerable period after midnight every radio station in Germany was off the air — indicating that the RAF was attacking targets in the reich itself.

Hundreds of medium bombers swept across the channel earlier in the evening to deliver an attack in the invasion battle area, returning within three-quarters of an hour. Altogether the daylight raids mounted into the greatest all-day operations since D-day.

The wide-spread operations from Britain encountered a minimum of aerial opposition although anti-aircraft fire was heavy at some points.

Reports up to midnight listed 15 US heavy bombers, three mediums and 18 fighters and fighter-bombers as missing. Five enemy fighters were destroyed.

It also was disclosed at headquarters that a number of German airfields in France had been captured, but are not being used at present because of extensive damage caused by allied bombing.

Greatest weight of planes and (Turn to Page 2—Story E)

Sgt. L. E. Case Dies in Action

PERRYDALE—Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Case received word this week that their son, Sgt. Loren Earl Case, of the army force died of wounds received at Wadke island May 20. He was 27 years old last January.

Loren received his schooling in Staples, Minn., and came to Oregon with the family. He enlisted in September, 1941, and took his training at Camp Roberts and Camp Lewis. He went overseas in March of 1942. His parents had a letter from him written May 12, saying that he was well.

Mr. and Mrs. Case have three other sons in the service. Dwayne, who is in the air corps, and Kenneth and Claud, who are in the navy. All three are still in the states receiving their training.

French in Liberated Towns Give De Gaulle Great Ovation

By DON WHITEHEAD
ISIGNY, France, June 14—(AP)—Gen. Charles De Gaulle visited his homeland today for the first time in four years and, countrymen lined the streets of beachhead villages shouting his name.

The ovation was dramatic.

The tall, lean leader of the French committee of national liberation appeared unexpectedly, but news of his trip across the channel swept through allied-held territory in a few hours. Wherever he went, crowds gathered to catch a glimpse of him and call greetings.

Cries of "De Gaulle, De Gaulle" swept the streets. Old men and women came stumbling out of the wreckage of their homes and business houses. Children ran yelling out of the rubble and clambered across the debris to see this man whose name obviously was magic to them.

The people were begrimed and ill-dressed and the wreckage accentuated the dramatic background of the French fight for liberation. There was no mistaking the genuineness of the welcome.

People here were people here.

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Nazis Predict Important New Events Soon

LONDON, June 14—(AP)—German propagandists tonight forecast "important new events" on the Atlantic coast within 48 hours, reported limited US gains on the Carentan front and said huge nazi reserves were being rushed up for an imminent major battle at Caumont and Villers-Bocage, south of Bayeux.

Their radios said allied fleet movements in the channel and activity in English ports indicated new blows were coming, and a Berlin DNB "broadcast" reported Le Havre was bombed by "super heavy" allied naval guns.

Other German broadcasts predicted an allied drive to take this great port on the Seine estuary.

Berlin said "It is admitted that the town of Tilly-Sur-Seuilles is not in German hands." The town, southeast of Bayeux, has changed hands several times.

American gains west of Carentan were described by the Berlin radio as "a surprise blow by the First United States Army which forded a river and gained ground in a drive west." The Americans were said to have "punched two wedges" into the German lines here after fighting of "unprecedented violence." Berlin said the Americans were receiving reinforcements for a new leap forward.

The Germans declared Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd Von Rundstedt had switched strong reserves to engage Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commanding allied ground forces, at Carentan and Villers.

Scattered showers and light storms Thursday and Friday, slightly cooler Thursday.

Sgt. Dingman Dies at Biak

Wilfred John Dingman, son of Mrs. John Dingman of Myrtle, was killed in action at Biak island in the Philippines. His parents were notified by the War Department that he died on June 10, 1944.

My Address: _____
I WILL BUY A _____
I WILL SELL A BOND _____

Name _____
A brother _____
is at Memphis _____
from wounds received _____
at Munda.

Three other brothers, Lyle, Don and Ardel Dingman, all at home in Independence, and two sisters, Mrs. Jessie Sobel, Jr., of Independence and Mrs. Byron Painter, Dallas, also survive.

US Navy Task Force Shells Jap Islands

US PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, June 14—(AP)—Big guns of American naval task forces simultaneously shelled the southern Marianas islands and the Central Kuriles Monday in the deepest penetration of Japanese defenses ever made by United States warships, Pacific fleet headquarters announced today.

Both raids were coordinated with air blows.

The northern force continued its shelling of Matsua, within 500 miles of the Japanese homeland, into Tuesday.

The carrier task force raid on the Southern Marianas was extended into its fourth day and reached out to hit a fifth island.

Battleships, cruisers and destroyers shelled both Saipan and Tinian in the Marianas. If the shoreguns replied their fire was ineffective, for Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said none of the attacking ships was damaged.

The warships bombardment started large fires in Tanapag harbor, anchorage on the western side of Saipan's volcanic hills. Large fires also blazed in Garapa, a town of 10,000 population just south of Tanapag harbor, and in Charanoko, a sugar mill center on the southwest side of Saipan.

It was the first surface bombardment of these key Japanese bases protecting the sea flanks of Japan and the Philippines. As the naval guns opened up, carrier planes which began raiding the Marianas last Saturday, bombed Pangan Island, a satellite Marianas base about 175 miles north of Saipan.

Point-Free Meats May Go Back on Rationing

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP)—Many point-free cuts of meat are likely to go back under rationing next month, it was indicated tonight.

An OPA spokesman said a decision would not be made for another week and that it would not be announced until late this month.

Fifth War Loan Sales Total Near \$275,000 for County

The Fifth War Loan sales record in Marion county hovered around \$275,000. One of the county's larger industrial firms prepared to celebrate at an over-the-top bond rally this afternoon, and a pair of small but outstandingly active river-edge communities made plans for a similar celebration Friday night. The chairman of the state war finance committee told civic club members that this is no time to "take it easy," and bond-purchasing fans opened the season at Geo. E. Waters field.

This passed Wednesday on the bond front.

While the beaches of France are stained with the blood of fighting men is no time for the civilian population to plan to take it easy, E. C. Sammons, Portland, war finance committee chairman, told the joint luncheon of Salem civic clubs.

Out at the Keith Brown Building (Turn to Page 2—Story F)

De Gaulle Sets Feet on French Normandy Soil

LONDON, June 14—(AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle landed on the Normandy beachhead behind the lines of the allied armies of liberation today and a De Gaulle insisted that the French were not to blame for a shortage of liaison officers in the invasion.

It was understood in London that De Gaulle crossed the channel on a French destroyer La Combattante while Prime Minister Churchill was side-stepping in the house of commons a debate on the issue of recognizing his committee of national liberation as the provisional government of France.

Supreme headquarters allied expeditionary force announced simply: "It can now be said that Gen. De Gaulle has landed in Normandy."

De Gaulle was accompanied by French army and navy staff officers, it was learned, and they were welcomed by British officers of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters.

From the beachhead he toured liberated towns and villages.

A Washington report that the French leader had suddenly cancelled orders for several hundred French officers to land with the first wave in the invasion was described by his press attache as "most incredible" because, he said, no agreement had been reached.

"We negotiated several months with the allies prior to the invasion," he said, "but as the whole world knows we reached no agreement with the American government or with the allied commanders either of the government of the liberated territories or on sending liaison officers with the invasion forces."

"As to reports that cooperation between the French population and the allied armies had been impaired — that is quite possible, but it is not our fault."

Public Invited To Trailblazer Party Today

CAMP ADAIR, June 14—(Special)—The public is invited to attend every phase of the 70th Infantry division's joint celebration, Thursday, of national Infantry day and the division's first birthday.

A dawn-to-dusk program of mass parades, weapons displays, army athletic events, a GI carnival and dancing in the evening is scheduled.

Invited guests of officers and enlisted men will be served luncheon, army style, at all fresco tables inside the cantonment area.

For visitors who come by bus, there will be jeep transportation from the bus depot to the locations of various events.

At 10 a. m., Major General John E. Dahlquist, commanding officer of the Trailblazer division, will open the day officially with a brief program of speeches, followed by awards to enlisted men.

At 11 a. m. a full division parade will take place over a mile-long line of march.

Athletic and social events will keep the observance in progress until late in the evening.

Stanley Dies In War Area

Winston G. Stanley, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stanley, route five, box 268, Salem, died in the Southwest Pacific area as the result of wounds received in action, his parents have been notified. The Purple Heart was awarded to him posthumously in recognition of those wounds and has been bestowed upon his mother.

A brother, Pfc. Arley Stanley, is serving in the Aleutians. Another brother, Harry Stanley, Jr., is with the army engineers, whereabouts unknown. One sister, Lela Stanley Clifton is in the WAVES and is stationed in Seattle. Four other sisters reside in Salem. Mrs. Hugh Smith, Mrs. Fred Burns, Darlene and Shirley Stanley. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stanley, Nampa, Ida., and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Croley, route three, Salem.

Blonde Troops with Mickey Rooney

AVE

Scattered showers and light storms Thursday and Friday, slightly cooler Thursday.

315 Court