

D-DAY

INITIAL SUCCESS WON IN LANDINGS

Herald and News

Front Opens in France

In The Shasta-Cascade Wonderland
Klamath Falls, Oregon, Tuesday, June 6, 1944—D-DAY

By WES GALLAGHER

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6 (AP)—The allies landed in the Normandy section of northwest France early today and by evening had smashed their way inland on a broad front, making good a gigantic air and sea invasion against unexpectedly slight German opposition.



Prime Minister Churchill said part of the record-shattering number of parachute and glider troops were fighting in Caen, nine miles inland, and had seized a number of important bridges in the invasion area.

Four thousand ships and thousands of smaller landing craft took the thousands of American, British and Canadian seaborne forces from England to France under protection of 11,000 allied bombers and fighters who wrought gigantic havoc with the whole elaborate coastal defense system that the nazis had spent four years building. Naval gunfire completed the job, and the beachheads were secured quickly.

Allied losses in every branch were declared to be far less than had been counted upon in advance.

INVASION—BY THE HOUR AND MINUTE

By The Associated Press
12:37 A. M. (Eastern war time) German news agency Transocean broadcasts that allied invasion has begun.
1:00 A. M. German DNB agency broadcasts Le Havre, being bombed violently and German naval craft fighting allied landing craft off coast.
1:56 A. M. Calais radio said "This is D-Day."
2:31 A. M. Spokesman from Gen. Eisenhower in broadcast from London warns people of European invasion coast that "a new phase of the allied air offensive has begun" and orders them to move 22 miles inland.
3:29 A. M. Berlin radio says "First center of gravity is Caen," big city at base of Normandy peninsula.
3:32 A. M. Supreme headquarters, allied expeditionary force, announces that allied armies began landing on northern coast of France.
3:40 A. M. SHAEF announces Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is in command of assault army comprising Americans, British, Canadians.
3:42 A. M. Berlin says heavy allied warships are shelling Le Havre and parachute troops are floating down on Normandy.
4:00 A. M. Supreme headquarters says a number of feints preceded invasion.
4:07 A. M. Germans say allies were reinforced at dawn at the mouth of the Seine near Le Havre.
4:47 A. M. French patriots warned to evacuate areas 22 miles bordering coast to escape aerial bombardment.
5:35 A. M. Berlin reports strong air attacks on Dieppe; says cruiser and landing boat have been sunk off Cherbourg.
5:49 A. M. Enemy says four British parachute divisions landed between Le Havre and Cherbourg.
5:50 A. M. U. S. battleships and marines participating.
6:24 A. M. Prime Minister Churchill says 4000 ships and several thousand lesser craft formed probably world's greatest invasion armada: "Everything is proceeding according to plan."
7:03 A. M. German destroyers and E-boats rushing into operational area and "no doubt are being dealt with" headquarters says. H-hour announced as between 6 and 8 a. m. British time (midnight and 2 a. m. EWT.)
7:08 A. M. Allied landing forces establish beachheads and are advancing inland, aerial pictures show. RAF bombers attacked Osnabruck, Germany, air ministry announces.
7:24 A. M. Swedish reporters in Berlin report dozen landings with main attack toward Caen.
7:32 A. M. Supreme headquarters announces beachhead secured and dug in.
8:01 A. M. Germans announce allied landings on channel islands of Guernsey and Jersey; say allied tanks land at Arromanches midway between Cherbourg and Le Havre; allies incessantly deploying assault boats off Oyratham.
8:10 A. M. Paris radio says battle in Normandy "seems to be gaining depth."
8:34 A. M. Berlin reports "fierce fighting going on everywhere" with Nazi counter-thrusts in progress.
8:10 A. M. Big channel guns on French coast fire on Dover.
8:15 A. M. 11,000 allied (Continued on Page Nine)

BULLETINS ON PROGRESS OF INVASION

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6 (AP)—Wednesday, June 7 (AP)—Allied forces succeeded in their initial landings and fighting continues, said the SHEAF early today.
In its second communique on the invasion, SHAEF said that the allied assault forces met little opposition in the channel or in the air.
Thousands of highly-trained troops leaped down well behind Nazi lines from carrier sky trains boring through the rainy, stormy night, and a headquarters officer declared this "very large scale" operation was "carried out with great precision. Our losses in aircraft were extremely small. It was a fine job—very fine indeed."
The airborne troops carried the brunt of early battle, creating a large diversion and many demolitions.
The grand assault—scheduled for yesterday but postponed until today because of bad weather—found the highly vaunted German defenses much less formidable in every department than had been feared.
Allied Losses Small
Airborne troops who led the assault before daylight on a history-making scale suffered "extremely small" losses in the air, headquarters disclosed tonight, even though the great plane fleets extended across 200 miles of sky and used navigation lights to keep formation.
Naval losses for the seaborne forces were described at headquarters as "very, very small," although 4000 ships and several thousand smaller craft participated in taking the American, Canadian and British troops to France.
Coastal batteries were virtually silenced by the guns of the British, American and allied fleets, including battleships, and the beachheads were speedily consolidated.
Britain's Prime Minister Churchill, in announcing the successful invasion to the house of commons at noon—six hours after the first seaborne troops landed—said the landings were "the first of a series."
Allied bombers, climaxing 96 hours of steady pounding, lashed German coastal defenses this morning with 10,000 tons of explosives.
Fighters who went out to guard the beaches had little to do, however, as the German air force up till noon had flown only 50 sorties against the invading forces.
Goering Calls Force
The Germans were known to have probably 1750 fighters and 500 bombers to meet the attack. Why they did not use them at the start was not apparent, but allied airmen warned that a violent reaction might be expected soon, noting that Herman Goering in an order of the day had told his air forces, "The invasion must be beaten off even if the Luftwaffe perishes."
German broadcasts said the allies penetrated several kilometers in between Caen and Isigny, which are 35 miles apart and, respectively, nine and two miles from the sea.
German opposition apparently was less effective than expected, although fierce in many respects, and the Germans said they were bringing reinforcements continuously up to the coast, where "a battle of life or death is in progress."
The seaborne troops, led by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, surged across the channel from England by 4000 regular ships and additional thousands of smaller craft.
They were preceded by massed flights of parachute and glider forces who landed inland during the dark.
Indications were that the allies intended to seize the Normandy peninsula with its ports and airbases as the first base of their campaign to destroy the power of Nazi Germany.
Isles Hit
The initial landings were made from 6 to 8:25 a. m. British time (midnight to 2:25 a. m. EWT.) The Germans said subsequent landings were made on the English channel islands of Jersey and Guernsey and that invasion at new points on the continent was expected hourly.
Aside from confirming that Normandy was the general area of the assault, supreme headquarters of the allied expeditionary force was silent concerning the location for tactical reasons.
From Moscow came word that the Russian army was massing in preparation for another great attack from the east as its part in defeating Germany.
All reports from the beachhead, meager though they were in specific detail, agreed that the allies had made good the great gamble of amphibious (Continued on Page Nine)

YANKS DRIVE BEYOND ROME

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NAPLES, June 6 (AP)—Fifth army forces drove steadily beyond liberated Rome today, some units plunging as much as five miles out from the historic Tiber river against what was officially termed "only weak resistance."
The battle to destroy the enemy continues without pause," said a communique.
French troops have captured Tivoli, on the Avezzano highway 30 miles northeast of Rome, the British. Broadcasting company announced today in a broadcast heard by NBC.
Enemy Trapped
Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops have crossed or reached the Tiber all the way from Rome to the sea and enemy divisions still in the flatlands below the city are in desperate straits.
In the coastal area alone, well over 2000 prisoners apparently will be unable to scramble out of the allied net because all (Continued on Page Nine)

Allies Hurl 11,000 Planes Into Grand Invasion; Nazi Resistance Proves Feeble

By W. W. HERCHER
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6 (AP)—Through a rolling ocean of clouds 5000 feet thick, allied air forces threw 11,000 aircraft of almost every type into the grand invasion of Europe today, bombing and strafing miles of Normandy's beaches and flying inland to break the enemy's communications.
Two things stood out in the air operations launched in support of the landings in northern France. The first was the mass of airplanes the allies were able to put into the sky in weather described as "just fair."
The other was the absence of German resistance.
Biggest Yet
In a blasting herald to the invasion, the British bomber command sent more than 1300 of its biggest ships roaring across the channel last night and early today in the heaviest aerial attack ever aimed at German batteries along the French coast.
Ten attacks were executed between 11:30 p. m. and sunrise, each with 100 or more of the heavy bombers.
Other British aircraft attacked the northwestern German railroad city of Osnabruck without loss.
The stunning aerial bombardment fell on the Normandy landing beaches as the first phases (Continued on Page Nine)

REDS COOKING UP HUGE BLOW

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
MOSCOW, June 6 (AP)—Russian armies were understood today to be massing and preparing to perform their part of the joint allied task of crushing Germany with a blow from the east, combined with Gen. Eisenhower's invasion from the west and Gen. Alexander's thrust up the Italian peninsula.
The invasion of northwest (Continued on Page Nine)

Montgomery Well Pleased

ALLIED ARMIES HEADQUARTERS, June 6 (AP)—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the group of armies invading France, said this afternoon he was pleased with the initial phase of the landing operations.
The sharp-featured general appeared quite happy as he told of a five-point recipe for victory he had given his officers shortly before the invasion signal.
He listed the five points as (1) Allied solidarity; (2) Offensive eagerness; (3) Enthusiasm; (4) Confidence and (5) All-out effort.

Berlin Tells Of Romania Battles

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—The Berlin radio reported tonight that big air battles developed over Romania today between Nazi fighters and bombers of the allied Mediterranean air force.

Directs Assault



General Sir Bernard Montgomery, who chased Rommel's forces over African sands, is now leading allied land forces in the invasion of Europe.

Training Center To Leave Bend

PORTLAND, June 6 (AP)—The Oregonian reported today that Camp Abbot's army service forces training center will be transferred to Fort Lewis, Wash., in the "near future."
The newspaper said it was informed by Lt. Col. Eugene D. Mullins, public relations officer for the ninth service command, Fort Douglas, Utah, that the transfer will be permanent and future use of the central Oregon camp will be announced by the war department.
Camp Abbot, situated 18 miles south of Bend, was activated May 17, 1943, as an engineer replacement training center. The area was the site last fall of giant military maneuvers involving some 75,000 troops.

Cabaret Tax Cut By Senate Vote

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The senate today approved compromise legislation raising the public debt limit from \$210,000,000,000 to \$260,000,000,000 and cutting the cabaret tax from 30 to 20 per cent.
The house still must approve the conference committee version before the bill goes to President Roosevelt.

Invasion Features, News On Pages 8-9

WEATHER

June 6, 1944

Max. (June 5) 78.	Min. 49.
Precipitation last 24 hours .15	
Stream year to date 8.43	
Normal 11.21	Last year 17.14

Forecast: Warmer.

Invasion Held Up by Weather

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6 (AP)—The allied landings in France were postponed 24 hours due to bad weather, it was learned today. They were originally scheduled for yesterday morning.
As the time for the original D-Day approached there was a clear sky, but the weather man warned that a storm was coming and Gen. Eisenhower postponed the operations for 24 hours.
Although the weather still looked bad when the invasion finally was ordered, the predictions were for clearing skies and the expedition moved out.