

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

POSTSCRIPT

Sunny and moderately warmer.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 74; Min., 63
Sunrise, 5:25 A. M.; Sunset, 8:25 P. M.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1944.

THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

ALLIES CAPTURE BAYEUX, CLEAR BEACHES, AS NAZI RESISTANCE STIFFENS STEADILY; BOTH SIDES RUSHING IN AIRBORNE TROOPS

FOE FLEES IN ITALY

Allies' 40-Mile Advance
Above Rome Takes
Civitavecchia

RESISTANCE IS WEAK

Alexander Urges Italian
Patriots to Hamper
German Retreat

By The Associated Press.
ROME, Thursday, June 8—Fifth Army troops have captured the port of Civitavecchia, forty miles northwest of Rome on the Italian west coast, after a rapid advance from the Eternal City, Allied headquarters announced today.

Advance elements of the Fifth Army also reached Bracciano, about fifteen miles north of Rome, a communiqué said.

At the same time the Eighth Army seized Subiaco, about eight miles south of the main highway running across the Italian Peninsula from Rome to the Adriatic.

Allied airmen, meanwhile, ranged far ahead of the advancing armies, blasting Nazi communications and supply centers.

The Fifth Army smashed ahead north and west of Rome last night in a drive so rapid and powerful that the Germans themselves described it officially as a "major break" through their lines.

Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, the Commander in Chief in Italy, proclaimed that "the strength of the German armies has been broken."

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

Important Peaks Reached
The advance was made along all main highways west and northwest of the city. The Allies reached yesterday within five miles of Lake Bracciano. The march also reached the important peaks of Mount Grossara, Mount Aguliro and Mount Forno, commanding the Bracciano route for two miles.

The disorganized resistance that the Allies were encountering came from small battle groups made up of elements of various beaten units. Already more than 18,000 prisoners had been taken by the Fifth Army alone, and the total was growing.

More thousands were captured by the British Eighth Army, which was still meeting strong enemy defenses northeast of Rome as the Germans threw heavy demolitions and mine fields into the path of the advance. The Germans played for time to retreat from the mouth of a net closing in the hills above Rome.

"The hardest fighting is now centered northeast of Rome," yesterday's communiqué said. The Germans were described as "offering strong resistance" in this area.

On the front fifty miles east of Rome New Zealanders slashed forward from Sora and captured Bal-sorano, seven miles to the north.

Alexander Appeals to Patriots
As the battered German Tenth and Fourteenth Armies fell back, General Alexander broadcast to Italian patriots urging them to do all that they could to disrupt the retreat.

"Do all in your power to impede the enemy movement," General Alexander urged, according to The United Press. "Add to the enemy's confusion in his rear and give shelter to those German nationals who will lag behind to free themselves, as you do, from the German yoke."

[The Allies are furnishing arms, explosives, food, clothing and money to Italian resistance leaders in the north to implement their help, George Hall, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, declared in London, The United Press said.]
It was apparent last night that
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Churchill Planned To Join the Invasion

By The Associated Press.
LONDON, June 7—It took a lot of persuading to keep Prime Minister Churchill from accompanying the invasion forces when they stormed the beaches of France, it was disclosed today.

Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, Allied naval commander, told a correspondent that he had convinced the Prime Minister "only with much difficulty" not to go along.

Admiral Ramsay said he pointed out to Mr. Churchill that the extra work involved in safeguarding him would be very great, and the Prime Minister finally relented.

HOUSE OVERRIDES RULES COMMITTEE

In First Repudiation in Years
It Refuses to Admit Labor
Curbs to Price Measure

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7—The House revolted today against its Rules Committee which, it was asserted, had become enabled through a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats to override the prerogatives of legislative committees and dictate what legislation could or could not go to the floor for consideration and vote.

At issue was labor control legislation, sponsored by Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia, which the Rules body had decreed to be admissible as amendments to the measure to extend wartime controls over prices, wages and rents. After an hour of almost incessant oral chastisement of the committee the House repudiated with votes its latest decision and administered to it the most decisive defeat the committee has suffered in many years.

By one standing vote of 153 to 64 the House opened this decision up to alteration by defeating a motion to close debate, and by another, 170 to 44, subjected to points of order all of the proposed Smith
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ALLIES REINFORCED

Sky Train 50 Miles Long
Lands Men and Gear
at Vital Points

LOSSES STILL SMALL

Second Airborne Phase
Carried Out Despite
Strong Defenses

By FREDERICK GRAHAM
By Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 7—The second phase of the Allies' gigantic airborne invasion of Europe was successfully carried out late last night and early today when a fifty-mile-long train of transport planes and gliders crossed the Channel to reinforce and resupply the troops put down in the Cherbourg peninsula area early in the morning of D-day.

The thousands of United States and British paratroopers and glider-borne infantrymen who were landed in the Cherbourg area by more than 900 tow planes and gliders of the Ninth Air Force Troop Carrier Command before and after the Allied assault troops hit the beaches not only have been reinforced by new troops but have received new supplies and equipment as a result of the latest air-borne operations.

Flying in at least four separate waves—all of considerable size—the Ninth Air Force Troop Carrier Command and the Transport Command of the Allied Expeditionary Air Forces carried out the operation with small losses. Twelve tow planes and a like number of gliders were lost by the Americans and, although the exact British losses were not given, it was understood that they were low.

Varied Supplies Delivered
The first of three American waves, made up entirely of gliders towed by C-47 Douglas transports, went deep into the Cherbourg peninsula late last night to drop airplane engineers and their equipment.

The second wave, consisting of
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AMERICANS ESTABLISHING BEACHHEAD ON THE COAST OF FRANCE



Assault troops moving in from landing craft as other units push over near-by hills
The New York Times (U. S. Signal Corps Radiotelephoto)

BOMBINGS CURTAIN OUR GROUND FRONT

Air Forces Batter Germans on
50-Mile Arc Beyond Troops
—Luftwaffe Loses 75

By HAROLD DENNY
By Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, June 8—Allied air forces laid down a steady curtain of fire yesterday in a great arc extending an average of fifty miles inland from the zones where our troops are battling in France, in an all-out aerial offensive to block German attempts to counter-attack in strength.

With the beachheads established and reinforcements flowing to them unhampered at sea, the United States Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force were able to concentrate almost their entire effort on a new phase of battle.

That was by assaults on the Nazis' communication lines and troop and supply columns and trains to screen the areas we are occupying against the efforts of the Germans to throw in their operational reserves.

[The Allied air forces maintained a constant cloud of 2,000 fighters over our invasion troops Wednesday and early Thursday, a United Press dispatch said.]
Last night RAF bombers were over France in strength, striking in support of our invasion forces. [Nazi broadcasts said Breton ports and the Paris area were bombed Wednesday night.]

Full Air Cover Extended
From the first light today Allied bombers and fighters in wave after wave were seen flying out toward Pas-de-Calais, and the weather in the Strait of Dover was improving. Soon afterward bombers began to return, and outgoing and incoming formations passed in the sky.

Allied reconnaissance pilots yesterday brought back reports of increased enemy road movements ahead of our foremost lines and photographs of Nazi tanks and trucks hurrying up to battle.

Bombers and fighters of all types went in with the answer to the foe's attempted counter-blows, bombing and machine-gunning sometimes from roof-top height.

For the second day of the invasion they accomplished their missions and at the same time maintained an air cover of 600 square miles over our ground operations from Cherbourg to Havre with little interference. Our air forces had a superiority of 200 to 1.

The Luftwaffe showed more signs of life, however, and tangled with our planes in dogfights.
Incomplete reports gave a tally
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Brooklyn Eagle—
Brooklyn's own home newspaper.—Adv.

Americans Win Biak Airfield Within Range of Philippines

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Thursday, June 8—American invasion forces captured the Mokmer airdrome on Biak Island yesterday, eleven days after their landing on the Japanese stronghold in Netherland New Guinea, to give the Allies an airfield within easy bombing distance of the southern Philippine Islands, less than 900 miles away, it was announced today.

The Allies' communiqué announced that the capture had been effected by troops who drove inland through the mountains and, attacking from the rear, wiped out enemy positions that for more than a week had held up American forces advancing on the airfield along a coastal road from the east.

A headquarters spokesman said that the American forces were now near the Boroku airdrome, a little beyond the Mokmer field. In the final rout of the Japanese around Mokmer, the communiqué said, our losses were light. Air and naval forces closely supported the closing drive, shelling and bombing enemy positions.

The Americans cleared the entire area of Japanese. As the coastal forces applied frontal pressure to the enemy, other American columns working inland through precipitous hills and palisades forced the Japanese to withdraw to Boroku.

The American forces landed on the island on May 27, capturing the village of Bosnek and advancing rapidly west toward the Mokmer field, the most important of three Japanese airstrips on Biak. But enemy snipers and machine
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[The Japanese are in a general retreat east of Kohima in India, the Southeast Asia Command announced, according to The Associated Press.]
There is very little Japanese response to Chinese artillery fire in the Lameng sector overlooking the Burma Road crossing of the Salween River. The Japanese are unable or unwilling to continue the artillery duel, but fighting is serious in the fortified hills around Lameng.

Lameng, which controls the Burma Road crossing of the Salween River, fell to the Chinese after artillery fire and bombing by the United States Fourteenth Air Force. For two years the Japanese had heavily fortified the strategic crossing.

As a consequence of aggressive action by Gen. Sung Hsi-lien's troops, the Japanese no longer are able to move vital reinforcements and supplies between Lungling and the Salween. Although it is not certain the Chinese have permanently cut the road between Lungling and Tengyueh, the Japanese are unable to transport troops and supplies in either direction between two of their most important bases.

Meanwhile, another Chinese unit
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EISENHOWER HAILS FRENCH AGREEMENT

He and Committee in Full Accord on Military Problems—
Visited by de Gaulle

By RAYMOND DANIELL
By Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 7—On Monday evening, just before the signal for the start of the invasion was given, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told correspondents at advanced headquarters that there was complete agreement between him and the French Committee of National Liberation on the military level. He made this statement after a conference on Sunday with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts and others.

This information, which was released for the first time tonight, was taken as an indication that General Eisenhower and General de Gaulle had been able to separate the military from the political problems connected with the liberation of France. That in turn is taken to mean that, while the political status of the Committee is left to statesmen in Washington and London, General de Gaulle has offered to give what help he can to the Allies and the offer has been accepted.

It is believed that, beyond that broad basis of agreement, some details are still open for further discussion. At any rate, General de Gaulle has had several conferences with General Eisenhower since
Continued on Page 5

Eisenhower Holds War Council On Battleship Near Beachhead

By STANLEY BURCH
Reuter Correspondent
For the Combined Allied Press

ON BOARD A BRITISH WARSHIP, Off the French Invasion Beaches, June 7—For four and a half hours this afternoon Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, with Admiral Sir Bertram Home Ramsay, Allied naval commander, cruised to and fro off the invasion beaches and held a series of conferences with his operational commanders.

Since we arrived off the Cherbourg Peninsula, just before midday, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the invasion ground forces; Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk, United States naval commander, field commanders whose names are still secret, and the commanders of the "task forces" who launched the invasion, have climbed aboard this warship and gone into immediate conference
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VITAL ROAD IS CUT

Cherbourg's Link to
East Severed—Our
Position Now Firm

FOE'S TANKS BEATEN

First Big Counter-Blow
by Enemy Launched
in Night at Caen

Late Communique

By The Associated Press.
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Thursday, June 8—Supreme Headquarters announced today that "progress continues" after the capture of the French town of Bayeux and a crossing of the Bayeux-Caen road at several points.

"Contact has been established between our sea-borne and airborne troops," the communiqué added.

"A steady build-up of our force has continued. During the night forces of E-boats made unsuccessful attempts to interfere with the continual arrival of supplies."

By DREW MIDDLETON
By Cable to The New York Times.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Forces, Thursday, June 8—The town of Bayeux, on the main highway and railroad from the Cherbourg Peninsula to Paris, has been stormed and captured by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's infantry and tanks, and the highway through it, the enemy's principal lateral road in Normandy, has been crossed and severed at several points, according to a special announcement made by Allied Headquarters early today.

The Allied beachhead was steadily expanding under the impact of heavy attacks in the face of bitter German resistance. The deepest penetrations had been made at Bayeux and Caen, about five and ten miles, respectively, from the coast. If the forces at those towns have joined up, as seems likely from earlier reports of "linked" beachheads, it is probable that the Allies now hold a twenty-mile front along the Bayeux-Caen road.

Armored Blow Repulsed
Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel hurled armored units of the Seventh and Fifteenth German Armies into a violent counter-blow on the night of Tuesday-Wednesday, the first important enemy counter-attack of the campaign. It faltered and broke under Allied fire, and all day Wednesday reinforcements streamed into the beachheads by sea and air under cover of another thunderous bombardment by the Allied Expeditionary Air Force and long-range fire from Allied warships, which silenced what few enemy coastal defense guns were still holding up the progress of the Americans, British and Canadians.

The capture of Bayeux may be an important step toward isolation of the Cherbourg Peninsula. Cherbourg's best links with the Seine
Continued on Page 2

Allied Fleet Said To Be Near Genoa

By The United Press.

ZURICH, Switzerland, June 7—Unconfirmed reports from German-occupied Milan said today that a large Allied fleet has been sighted off Genoa and that a landing on the Ligurian coast of northwestern Italy was expected hourly.

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—A report to the London press through Switzerland said today that an Allied landing was expected near Genoa or on southern France.

When You Think of Writing Think of Writing.—Adv.