

Nazis Say 1,100,000 Foes Completely Trapped; Britain Is Bombed; Weygand Fires 15 Generals

Private Help On Defense To Be Called

President Plans Joint Supervision

WASHINGTON, (AP)—President Roosevelt's intention to call private experts into the Government to help with the extraordinary \$2,071,113,352 defense program was announced at the White House yesterday.

Stephen Early, press secretary, disclosed that Mr. Roosevelt planned to create a national defense emergency co-ordination group composed of both private individuals and Government officials.

The Chief Executive intended to draw experts from industry, agriculture and labor, transportation, communication, finance and commerce, Early said. They would assist—but not supersede—the Government officials, he declared.

Knox Names Committee

Other developments touching upon the defense program included:

(1) Colonel Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee in 1936, appointed a committee to confer with Government officials on means of co-ordinating civilian support of the President's defense program. The appointees were General Mallin Craig, retired, chairman; General Frank E. McCoy, retired; Colonel William J. Donovan, New York and Washington lawyer who led the "Fight-Back Sixty-Ninth" in the World War; and Lewis Douglas of New York, former budget director who left the Roosevelt Administration after differing with its fiscal policies.

(2) Representative Ditter of Pennsylvania, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, said President Roosevelt's recent defense message to Congress had given thousands of people the impression that an attack upon the United States was imminent. This fear must be dispelled if the nation is to think clearly and plan wisely. Ditter said in an address prepared for broadcasting, adding that it was also "imperative" to levy additional taxes at this time to meet emergency defense outlays.

Would Buy Islands

(3) Senator George (D., Ga.) suggested that the United States might buy, for cash, the island possessions of Great Britain, France and Holland in the Caribbean. The question of Allied war debts should not be considered in connection with negotiations for such a purchase, he added in an interview. George suggested also that CCC camps be instituted in CCC camps.

(4) The executive committee of the National Orange pledged the vigorous support of agriculture for efforts to provide an adequate national defense quickly. It expressed willingness to work with business and labor against profiteering and suggested an hour be set aside "when all America shall unite in prayer for the preservation of Christianity, democracy and freedom of the individual."

In announcing the President's plan to set up the emergency co-ordination group, Secretary Early said it was still in the preliminary stage and that Mr. Roosevelt had not yet decided whom he would appoint.

Aim to Avoid Price Shirts

There was speculation that, because of their previous study of the problem of mobilizing the nation's resources and industries for war production, some members of the War Resources Board might be called upon to serve. Edward R. Stettinius Jr., chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, headed that board, which was set up by the Army and Navy last year, with Mr. Roosevelt's sanction, but

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BEAT THE GUN RENT BEFORE JUNE 1

That's what scores of Richmonders are doing—and many of them are selecting their new homes from the rent columns of The Times-Dispatch.

HIGHLAND PARK—3 rooms, heat, lights, water, \$30.

Rented First Day

NORTH SIDE—Beautiful suburban section, 2 large rooms, bath, garage, electric refrigerator and stove.

Rented Second Day

PHONE YOUR AD
OFFICE OPEN TODAY
6 TO 8 P. M.

DIAL 3-3431 CHARGE IT

Boys of 18-19 to Man English Home Defenses

LONDON, (AP)—Britain, jarred into militancy from its centuries-old groove of ease and empire, called last night upon its peace-born generation, boys of 18 to 19, to fill the gaps in home defense forces against the danger of invasion.

The war office asked for volunteers from the age groups just under the conscription range after German bombs thumped on English soil over a 200-mile stretch of coast and while German guns echoed from just across the Channel.

Recruits gathered by last night's call will have to enlist for the duration of the war in home defense battalions. When they reach the conscription age of 20, however, they will be transferred to training units for service in the field army, wherever it may be. Now it is fighting with the French and Belgians in Flanders.

The volunteers for home defense battalions are distinct from the thousands who are enlisting as "parashooters" to defend Brit-

ain against parachute invaders. The leaders of Britain's new dictatorial system, who have pledged the nation to fight to the last gun, the last sovereign and the last man, also turned intense pressure upon organized labor.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a letter to the Trades Union Executive Council, demanded a "supreme effort" by workers to defend the country and win the war, telling them the gravity of the situation "deepens hour by hour."

The conference endorsed the nation's conscription of labor and property and promised the army the work would be forthcoming to make "the arms and munitions you need."

The labor ministry set up a supply board to mobilize industrial manpower under the totalitarian law, adopted last week, conscripting men and what they own.

The change from a nation of quiet green fields and peaceful

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French Claim Somme Gap Is Reduced

Allies Continue Counterattacks

PARIS, (AP)—General Maxime Weygand last night summarily dismissed 15 generals who figured in the French rout from the Meuse front and injected fresh blood into his Allied high command for the decisive phase of the battle for the English Channel.

A war ministry communique published under the heading of "penalties" said the 15 commanders of full armies, corps, divisions and other army services had been removed from their posts. Their names were not announced.

Their commands already have been taken over by new men chosen by General Weygand in his flying trips to the front to lead the campaign against the German corridor to the sea.

Colonels Promoted

Seven infantry colonels were promoted to be major-generals to fill the places of those ousted. Promoted are Henri Martin, Jean Besse, Andre Durand, Charles Mast, Charles de Gaulle, Gustave Mesny and Louis Buisson.

The Nazis poured masses of heavy tanks and infantry through their breach between the northern Allied forces and the central French army in an effort to tighten their hold on the English Channel coast.

On the northern side of the corridor, the Germans occupied Vimy Ridge and other crests northwest of Arras, making contact with the new British-Belgian positions, and pressed their attack on the Dover Straits port of Calais.

On the southern side of the German salient French operations along the Somme River were reported continuing "with success."

Important Changes Denied

The night high command communique said the situation in the north "has undergone no important change." It added that the French were inflicting heavy losses on the enemy "in all encounters" and that between the Aisne and Meuse Rivers the Allies held domination over the Germans.

The Germans, gambling for all-or-nothing in the battle for the English Channel coast, last night rushed their heaviest tanks and motorized infantry through their narrow corridor to the sea to support lighter advance units.

Allied counterattacks were frequent and intense and French military spokesmen asserted these had squeezed the corridor's neck from Friday's 30 or 35 miles to 20.

The 20-mile-wide bottleneck in the salient was described as bounded by the Bapaume and Peronne sectors. These two towns themselves are only 13 miles apart, but their sectors cover considerable surrounding area, apparently accounting for the seven-mile differential.

Decision Held Near

An early decision was indicated as the struggle developed on two main fronts, with the northern Allied forces in Flanders and the central French army on the Somme continuing their campaign to form a junction and cut off the German salient.

The German high command said its armies had completed a "rhythmic" advance against the Allied northern armies, Belgian and French.

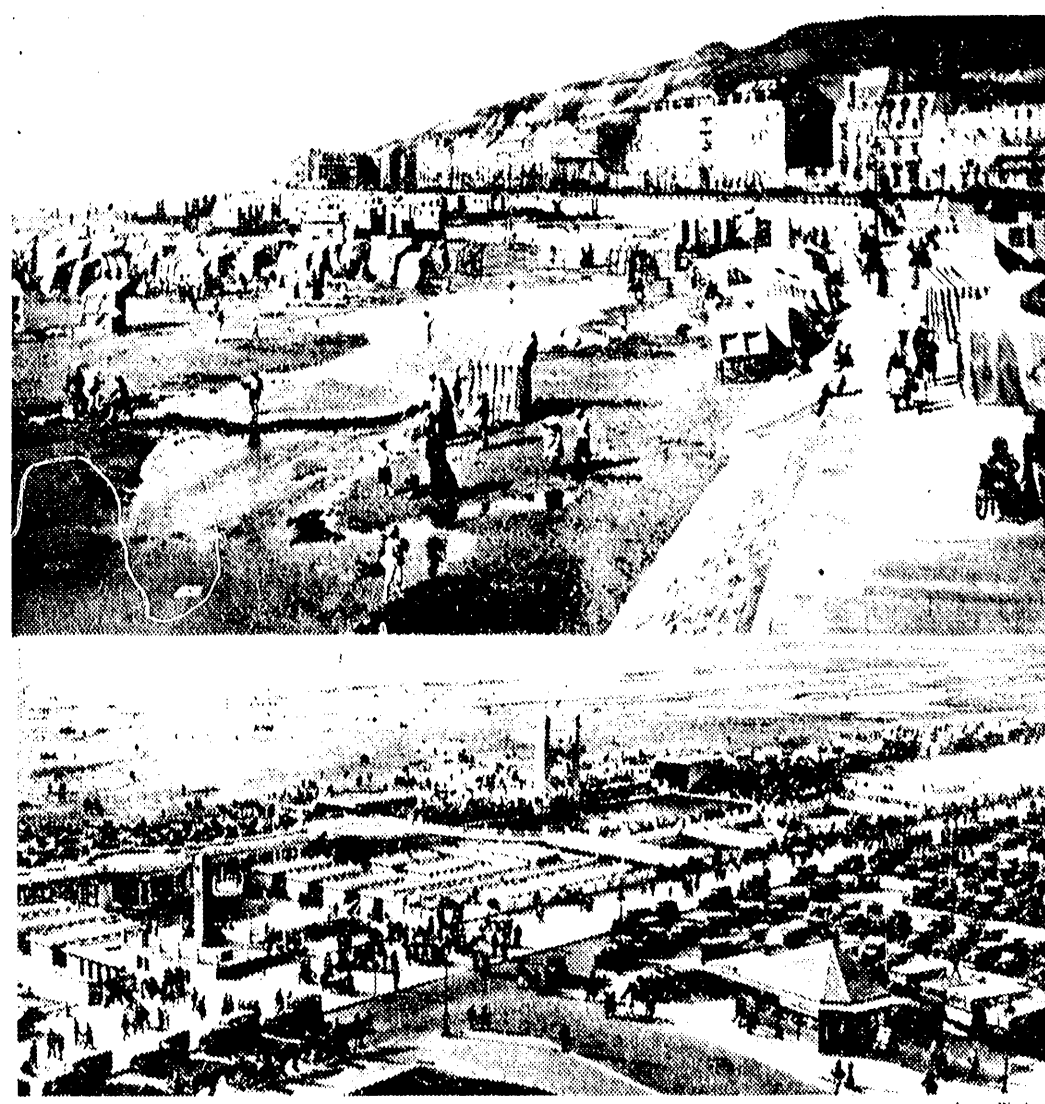
Between the main Allied forces, their advance guards struck again and again into the German spearhead thrust westward to the sea and pointed toward the British Isles.

The Allied advance units harassed the German line of communication.

The outcome of the Flanders battle depends on the Allied effort to close the breach and pocket the Germans on the coast.

The gap between the northern and central Allied armies, originally described as extending from the Somme to Arras, now is

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French Channel Resorts in the Path of the German Advance
Boulogne (top) and Le Touquet Are Reported to Have Been Captured

Corsica Is Put Before Italians As War Bait

ROME, (AP)—In spoken and printed word and picture, the name of Corsica, French Mediterranean island, flashed before Italian eyes last night against a background of exciting rumor.

Italy's preparations for war gained in momentum, but how or when Fascism would act remained a matter of guesswork.

The fact that westbound Italian shipping, including sailing of the great flagship Rex, had halted until at least June 6, made that date a focus of speculation.

Foreign observers professed to see in the Corsica outburst a sign that Italy, if she goes to war at all, would move first in the western Mediterranean.

Napoleon's Birthplace
The French have held Corsica since 1768, and Napoleon came to France from there. By the island, 114 miles long and separated only by the narrow Strait of Bonifacio from the Italian island of Sardinia, is Italian by history, geography and tongue.

A manifesto, issued in Rome by Pietro Giovacchini, leader of the Corsican Irredentists, called upon Corsicans to "realize the moment of redemption is near."

Giovacchini, a half-Italian fugitive from the island, has been agitating for Corsica's return to Italy.

A map of Corsica, printed in bright red ink, was spread across the front page of the newspaper Tevere. Posters bearing "Viva Italian Corsica" were plastered on the walls of Rome.

There were rumors, among others, that Italians in Napoleon's Mediterranean naval base, might send a delegation here to ask Mussolini for "protection" against the "persecution" which the Italian press insists Maltese now endure.

More War Talk
Minister of Agriculture Cussinlot told an irrigation convention in Bologna that Italians are "impetuously awaiting" Mussolini's command to "break the prison which is holding them" in the Mediterranean.

Universities of Naples, Bologna and Catania sent messages to Il Duce telling him their students had their eyes on him for the first sign "to mark the way of glory for the Imperial eagle, which is about to spread its wings."

So many Italian reservists have been called up individually that foreign observers believe the armed forces already are on a war footing, with general mobilization perhaps unnecessary.

The government, to mobilize even civilians, including women and children, for offices and workshops, and only Mussolini's word is needed to start the whole nation on the march.

The United States Embassy, according to usually reliable sources, is prepared to take charge of the French and British diplomatic establishments in case of war.

Briton Says He Saw Refugees Bombed and Machine-Gunned In the Streets of Boulogne

LONDON, (AP)—An Englishman who witnessed last week's fighting at Boulogne told last night of being taken aboard a British destroyer while its guns thundered parting defiance to German troops swarming into the French city.

The witness, Frederick Brinjes, a business man, said the ancient, sunny city across the Channel had become a shell-shocked, bomb-splattered trap for thousands of refugees.

Brinjes, brought home to England aboard the destroyer, declared "no journey ever seemed so good to me."

He told of spending two nights at the maritime station in Boulogne where thousands of hysterical men, women and children waited to get out of the city.

They were without water. There were no sanitary facilities. Machine-gun bullets rattled in the streets.

"There must have been many killed," he said. "I don't know how many. I know there were hundreds wounded and I saw many going mad."

Brinjes reached Boulogne on Wednesday afternoon.

"The street to the station was black with people," he said. "It took me two hours to fight my way through the crowd."

"Every time a bomb went off the women would scream," Brinjes related. "No one tried to stop them."

Many soldiers who had fought in local engagements in the previous several days were in the station, he said, and British and French destroyers were moored nearby.

"The heavy bombing and low-raking fire from planes started at dusk on Wednesday and continued all night," Brinjes said. "Not much damage was done to the station but a number of people were cut by flying glass."

Soldiers Distribute Food
British soldiers distributed food. "I've got a can of bully beef in my pocket here now," Brinjes exclaimed. "I was going to eat it for dinner on Thursday night but there was no water and the women were hysterical by that time."

Among the spectacles was a "dog fight" between the planes above the harbor. Two enemy planes fell into the sea in flames.

By Thursday afternoon, he recalled, the German troops had penetrated the town and captured guns on a hill near the Continental Hotel.

"At seven that night," he continued, "three destroyers alongside the jetty opened fire on German gun emplacements on the hill."

"The noise was terrific. The

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Reich Plans For 'the Kill' Are Outlined

Third of Forces In Action So Far

BERLIN, (AP)—Germany has trapped and is ready to destroy the entire attack army of France, an authorized source declared last night.

The decisive Nazi military operations in The Netherlands, Belgium and Northern France, he continued, have been accomplished by just one-third of Germany's 5,000,000 first line troops.

At present, he went on, the Reich has 65 per cent of her army still unengaged and will be ready in a few days to take Paris, storm the main Maginot Line or invade England.

Backed up against the English Channel coast within the area which the Germans have encircled in the past two weeks, are 500,000 French, 400,000 Belgians and 200,000 English, this spokesman declared.

Figures Are Affirmed

Since it can be considered, he went on, that France's attack army is gone, all she has left is 120 divisions of first line troops to defend Paris, hold the Maginot Line and to protect her southeastern flank against a possible attack by Italy from across The Alps.

The figures on Allied troops caught by Germany's encirclement movement were affirmed here by military experts who calculated that Germany had used approximately 83 of her 250 divisions of first line troops in the speedy operations by which she has absorbed all of Holland, most of Belgium and a slice of France in about two weeks.

An authoritative source estimated that one-fourth of France's first line force is trapped by the Nazi encirclement.

Operations Outlined

These troops, he said, are the cream of the French army, with the best equipment, including mechanized weapons, available in the Allied armies. He went on to outline the nature of the operations and predicted an early cleanup of the trapped Allies.

Already, he recounted, the German drive which penetrated northward to Calais has turned eastward to blast a way through north of the Lille fortifications.

From Arras, in turn, a drive has been launched to sweep east and north of Lille, French industrial town within the curve of her fiercest Belgian.

This form of maneuver will bring encirclement within encirclement, he estimated, would cut off the bulk of British and French troops—perhaps 700,000 men—who will be "sponged up."

Loop Movement Planned

Further to the north a loop will be drawn outward to Ghent to absorb the bulk of Belgium, he declared, and, after that, the remainder of the trapped Allied force would be crowded up against the Channel coast and captured.

Thus Belgium, like Caesar's Gaul, will be divided into three parts, enabling the Germans to carry out the age-old military maneuver—divide and destroy.

This source predicted the mopping up of the trapped Allied forces within the next few days. And then, he continued, Germany will resort to her much-discussed "secret weapon" and in operations on an "exciting scale" will bring about "great things."

The statement on the Nazi secret weapon came from a source whose information heretofore has been well-nigh official.

Secret Weapon Played Up

As to this secret weapon, the spokesman declared, it is more important than tanks, gas, or the famed 42-centimeter Howitzer proved to be in the World War.

"On the authority of the high command of the armed forces, I say this weapon exists," he said. "It still is entirely secret. It is not gas, nor a speedboat, nor a parachute troops, nor a glider, nor a flame thrower, nor troops landed from planes."

"Adolf Hitler knew he could win with this new weapon. In a few days you will see great things because that weapon is in general operation."

He declined to say whether it had been used so far in this war. It was reported widely that some secret device was used in the Nazi capture of Port Eben Emael above Liege early in the German drive into Belgium.

Some doubt was cast on this report when a film of the capture of the fortress disclosed it had been blasted to pieces by air bombs and the heaviest artillery.

This spokesman asserted a Ger-

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