

Allied Armies Give Up Struggle for Flanders, Fall Back on Channel to Escape Annihilation; President Maps \$750,000,000 Bill for New Guns

Blitzkrieg Lessons Cue Army Order Weapon Evolved For Dive Planes

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Military lessons learned from Germany's blitzkrieg led President Roosevelt yesterday to rush preparation of a request that Congress add another large sum, probably \$750,000,000, to the \$1,182,000,000 extraordinary defense fund.

General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, was reported to have told a House Appropriations subcommittee that \$750,000,000 would be necessary to buy more powerful antitank guns, a new type of light machinegun, additional mechanized equipment and other weapons.

Committee members said that the general testified the relentless march of German troops already had demonstrated the comparative ineffectiveness of the 37-millimeter antitank guns.

"That's why the French were forced to use their 75-millimeter field guns at point blank range," one legislator said. "We may have to develop a 90-millimeter weapon, the same size as our new anti-aircraft guns, to meet the situation."

Need Light Machine Gun
Members said the European war also had demonstrated the need for a light machine gun which soldiers could strap on and fire at any angle in front of them. One member mentioned a gun capable of firing 400 shots a minute. The Soviet German parachute troops and other units used such guns with deadly effect.

A new antiaircraft gun to combat the dive bombers also is being developed by the Army, members said. "This weapon was synthesized as designed for use in synchronized batteries of 16 guns which would move on a half sphere and thus be capable of firing at 16 different angles at once so as to take care of bombers diving at their targets from many directions.

Legislators said the supplemental estimates about would include funds for about 1,800 new airplanes, chiefly training and pursuit types.

Aviation Emphasized
The place of aviation in the defense program was emphasized again during the day when Mr. Roosevelt requested immediate appropriation of \$1,200,000,000 to improve the research laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Langley Field, Va.

In a letter to Speaker Bankhead, meanwhile, Mr. Roosevelt urged upon the nation a "sober resolve; . . . that neither by moral unfitness nor neglect of our physical defense shall we permit the lamp of freedom to be extinguished in this land." The communication was read at ceremonies in the Capitol unveiling a painting of the signing of the Constitution.

"We should all be immeasurably happier," Mr. Roosevelt said, "could this ceremony take place in another kind of world—in a tranquil world where men and nations alike were free to seek out peacefully their individual destinies.

"But, tragically, the condition of the world is vastly different. Beyond the seas, the way of life so brilliantly outlined in the document that we salute today is under attack by force of arms unprecedented in human history."

Meanwhile, Chairman Baughman (D., N. C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee drafted the new defense bill, with the inclusion of introducing it today.

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Rockaway Guns 'Sink' Ship With \$42,000 Aim

NEW YORK, (AP)—Firing for the first time since 1935, two 16-inch coast artillery guns at Fort Tilden on Rockaway Point sank a theoretical battleship yesterday 15 miles at sea at an ammunition cost of \$42,000.

The guns, biggest weapons in the coast artillery, hurled 14 one-ton shells costing \$3,000 each. The physical target was an 18-foot square of wood towed on a 950-foot line by an army tug.

Aerial observers said a direct hit was scored with the ninth shell.

State Defense Council To Aid Federal Agency

On the heels of the President's appointment of a National Defense Commission to "gear the nation to top speed production of planes, engines, guns and other defense implements," Governor Price yesterday created a Virginia Defense Council to co-operate with the new national agency.

"The council," the Governor said, "will survey and estimate the Virginia situation in relation to adequate national military and industrial preparedness and State needs, formulate plans for the prompt and efficient mobilization and use of the industrial facilities, natural resources and manpower of the Commonwealth required for effective national defense, and co-operate, as the State's co-ordinating authority, with the National Defense Commission and other agencies of the United States."

The new council, which the

New Process Makes Possible Use of 'U-235'

Atomic Power Near Utilization, Paper Says

NEW YORK, (THURSDAY)—Discovery by a Swedish scientist of a process speeding up by 11,000 times the extraction of "U-235," the new miracle source of atomic energy, was announced today by The New York Times.

"The speed-up process," the Times said, "promised to make it possible to utilize atomic energy as a new source of enormous power for all purposes, and may place in the hands of the nations at war, Germany as well as the Allies, the most powerful fuel ever to be discovered."

One pound of "U-235," an isotope or chemical twin of ordinary uranium, is said by scientists to have the power output of 5,000,000 pounds of coal or 3,000,000 pounds of gasoline.

Commercially Difficulties
The difficulty in making it commercially available has been that under present laboratory techniques it would take 11,995,074 years for one extracting unit to produce a pound of "U-235."

The Times said, however, that Professor Wilhelm Krasny-Ergen, of the Wenner-Gren Institute in Stockholm, has reported in an article to the British scientific weekly Nature that he has found a way to speed the extraction rate 11,000 times.

"If Professor Krasny-Ergen's claim proves right, and his standing as a scientist is high," the Times said, "this method promises to open the way to the extraction of the U-235 at the rate of one pound every four days, or in even less time."

\$10,000,000 Laboratory Needed
To produce one pound of "U-235" in four days, the Times said, it would be necessary to build a \$10,000,000 laboratory containing 100,000 extracting units.

The paper estimated that the laboratory, producing 91.25 pounds of "U-235" a year, the equivalent of 228,125 tons of coal, could pay for itself in 10 years, then yield a profit of more than \$1,000,000 a year.

The substance releases its energy—convertible in the form of steam—indefinitely when immersed in cool water. When the water is removed its action stops.

May Be Used by Hitler

Discussing the possibility that Adolf Hitler hoped to utilize atomic power as a safeguard against the exhaustion of the Reich's fuel oil supplies, the Times said:

"The discovery of the new U-235 extraction process may have an important bearing on the outcome of the war, as it . . . leaked out recently through exiled scientists that the German government, during the last year . . . ordered several hundred of its leading scientists to drop their other researches and to concentrate all their efforts . . . on finding a method for extracting U-235 on a practical scale."

Duke of Windsor on Riviera

Big Losses Admitted By Germans

Allied Surrender Seen Desirable

BERLIN, (AP)—Admittedly taking great losses themselves in a crushing drive against cornered British and French who were selling themselves dearly, the German army yesterday nevertheless expected the capitulation at any moment of the half-million troops fighting a suicide battle in Flanders.

The Germans were reported smashing furiously with hundreds of dive bombers, tanks and massed artillery in an effort to ring down speedily the curtain on the Flanders carnage.

Cut Apart at Lille

The British and French were cut apart in the general vicinity of Lille, the British to the north and the French to the south of that city, their predicament turned to disaster by the sudden surrender of 300,000 Belgians. Only a miracle, Germans said, could prevent their annihilation or capitulation. "They spoke of the desirability of a quick Allied surrender to end 'this futile waste of blood.'"

Then, if wide speculation is borne out, there will be a tremendous push on Paris—not Eng-

Frenchmen to South
In the main part of the Allied triangle, pushed against the Channel and blinding Dunkerque, are the men of the British expeditionary force which rushed in 19 days ago to resist the invasion of Belgium.

In the broken-off tip of the triangle, south of Lille, stand the Frenchmen who tried to break out of the German trap toward the south, at Valenciennes. Separated from the British, they are reported penned in a segment of 12 square miles. With them are thousands of hapless, homeless refugees.

The German advance sheared off this triangle tip yesterday. Forces fighting from the northeast and southwest met at Lille, taking that city of French industry. The trapped French are below them.

On the sides of the triangle the Germans engulfed the Belgian Channel port of Ostend, passed Bruges and reached Dixmude; occupied Langemark; raised the swastika over Arras, near Lille; broke up a fortified French border position near Cassel through a rearward attack, and stormed Ypres and Kemmel, of tragic World War memory.

Dunkerque Burning
Dunkerque, the Germans say, has been burning for three days. It remains the only port where it is barely possible to embark British forces.

German speedboats infest the Channel waters while the dive-bombing Stukas plummet down to pick off British ships seeking the coast.

Moreover, the Germans are reported in dispatches from the front to be raining shells into the British Isles from the sea. Germany's press has been taking such a bitter turn toward France in recent days, especially as regards the alleged "betrayal" of German prisoners, that it is guessed widely that the end of fighting on the northern front will be followed by a giant drive on Paris.

This would take the place of the long-expected assault on the British Isles, for the time being.

To push on Paris, the Germans must break the new French line on the Somme and Aisne Rivers, less than 100 miles north of the capital.

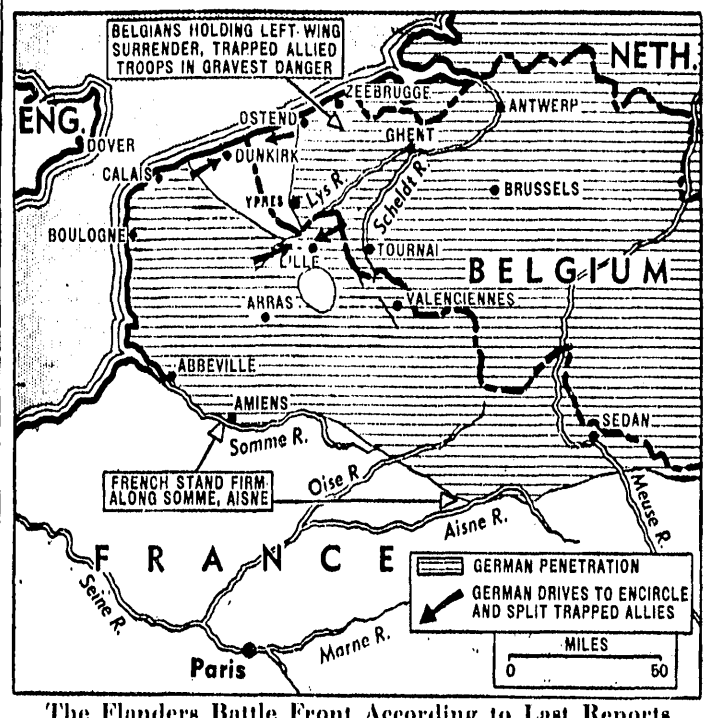
However, German reports say the British air force is continuing to "throw bombs aimlessly" over Western Germany.

Precise lists are being compiled

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The Flanders Battle Front According to Last Reports

Soviet Spurns Trade Envoy From England

Sir Stafford Cripps 'Not Acceptable'

MOSCOW, (AP)—The Soviet government yesterday curtly turned down as "not acceptable" the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps, en route to Moscow as a special British trade envoy.

In a stinging rebuff to the British, the Kremlin informed London it could not accept Sir Stafford, a leading Laborite member of the British Parliament, or any other "special" envoy on such a mission.

Furthermore, it informed Britain that if she really desired to conduct trade negotiations she should do so through Sir William Seeds, the British ambassador to Moscow, or any one who might be appointed in his place.

A usually well-informed source in London said Britain likely would yield to the Soviet stand and name Sir Stafford to succeed Sir William, who has been "on leave" from Moscow since January.

Britain's relations with Russia were cooled considerably at that time because of Russia's unrelenting war against Finland but London observers have reported an improvement since then.

Ambassador Requested

Russia's attitude was set forth last night in the following statement by Tass, the Soviet official news agency.

"In view of a number of incorrect and contradicting reports which have appeared in the British press regarding the Cripps journey to Moscow, Tass has been authorized to state the following:

"In reply to a proposal of the British government regarding the sending of Cripps to Moscow as a special extraordinary delegate of the British government, Peoples Commissar of Foreign Affairs Molotov instructed Malysky (Soviet ambassador to London) that the government of the U. S. S. R. can not receive either Cripps or any one else in the capacity of special or extraordinary delegate.

If the British government really desires to conduct trade negotiations and not merely come itself to talk about some nonexistent turn in relations between Britain and the U. S. S. R., it could do so through its ambassador to Moscow, Seeds, or through another person holding the post of ambassador in Moscow if Seeds is going to be replaced by another person."

Sir Stafford, whose Socialist views were believed in London to weigh in favor of further improving relations of the two powers and ultimately to pave the way for a trade agreement, was a visitor to Moscow earlier this year.

He came by the "back door" on a flight from Chungking, China, and was reported to have seen Joseph Stalin.

Britain has sought to limit Russian trade with Germany in seeking a trade agreement with Moscow, but was rebuffed on this score May 21 when Premier-For-foreign Commissar Molotov told her:

"Russia can not subordinate the trade policy of the U. S. S. R. to the war aims of any foreign state. . . . Being a sovereign state, the Soviet Union will carry on its foreign trade both with belligerents and neutrals on the basis of complete equality of parties and reciprocity of obligations."

"The Soviet government notes

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Flood Gates Opened To Protect Retreat; Scene Is Lit by Fires

PARIS, (AP)—The Allies last night gave up as lost the battle of Flanders and, in a great retreat, opened the flood gates around Dunkerque to guard their last port of escape on the sea.

The bloody conflict in the north was all but over. The Germans thus were left substantially in control of France's northern industrial region and her northwest coast, across from England.

At least, however, the battle had given the Allies time to build a strong southern front along the Somme and Aisne Rivers, for 200 miles across France.

The virtual collapse of the Allied cause in Flanders—after the Belgian army's surrender ordered by King Leopold, left their flanks laid open—came amid scenes of fire and flood.

While the waters rose steadily in the vast system of streams around Dunkerque, French divisions fought across the tortured landscape to hold the rear while British troops defended the main points of passage for the main forces seeking the coast line.

Great Canal Locks Opened

The Allies brought on the inundation by opening the locks southwest and northeast of Dunkerque, on the great canal that flows by the city and follows the coast for many miles.

In Dunkerque, the last Allied resistance was rallied under Vice-Admiral Jean Marie Abrial, 61-year-old commander of the port. The Allied armies, navies and air forces fought together in an effort to save as much as possible from the wreckage of Flanders.

The retreat was harassed by heavy German fire. Some Belgian units, refusing to lay down their arms despite their king's order to capitulate, were reported still fighting beside the British and French.

A single French division which had been stationed with the Belgians as the backbone of their front, tried to hold back the Nazi rush in the Neuport-Dixmude sector, a World War battlefield on the coast northeast of Dunkerque.

Suicide squads also held out on the eastern and southern sides of the Allied path to the sea. Some Allied units had to fight through German columns.

Battlefield a Free-for-All

Dunkerque, manned by French sailors, was the last island of solid Allied positions.

The rest of the battlefield was a maelstrom of free-for-all fighting, lighted up by blazing fires.

Airplanes tangled in the heavy clouds hanging over the battle area. Allied navy dive-bombers, using the low-flying tactics they employ against submarines and warships, plunged on German tanks.

American-made bombers, newly arrived, operated effectively, but too late to turn the tide.

Still other battles must be fought on the Aisne-Somme front before the war itself can be called decided.

The Germans made Lille, the industrial center of northern France, and Calais, on the channel straits of Dover, particular battlegrounds. But their advance was slowed by Allied sharpshooters waging guerrilla warfare in the fields and fighting in the streets of the cities.

Satisfied With the Supply

And last night, toward the vital city of Dunkerque, the bulk of an entrapped army of half a million was backing.

The French admiral in command there reported that he was "satisfied with the supply situation," and at the same time ships were bringing in more and more food and munitions.

Also, while the French port of Calais—the nearest to England on the Strait of Dover—was reported partly occupied by the Germans, the French spokesman said some French troops still were holding out there.

And on the great, 200-mile-long front along the Somme and Aisne Rivers, he said, the "quite heavy" offensive actions begun Tuesday had resulted yesterday afternoon in wiping out the last German held bridgeheads on the south side of the Somme, with many Nazis taken prisoner.

Last night's French communique, strongly gloomy in tone and saying the Allies were fighting with a "heroism worthy of their traditions," offered "fierce attacks" made successfully by the French on the Somme front as one of the few bright spots of the position.

The great retreat of the Allied armies of Flanders was toward Dunkerque and the bloody action at Lille was simply a last-ditch fight, serving to help the bulk of Allied forces to reach the coast.

Yesterday, the Germans had claimed the capture of Lille, and to have cut off in a subsidiary pocket to the south French troops previously isolated in the large triangle held by the Germans from their British comrades-in-arms.

Air Forces Co-operate

The main German attack was reported directed toward Cassel, northwest of Lille and about midway between that city and the English Channel.

In the vital job of keeping communications open at Dunkerque, the Allied base, the French and British air forces co-operated.

And, despite their grave peril—greatly increased by the defection of the Belgians—the Allies declared they still maintained a sea line of communications.

In the English Channel and the North Sea, however, German torpedo speedboats went out to challenge British seapower, while German planes attacked from the sky.

Meanwhile, the Allied artillery commanding the long German corridor to the sea was reported pounding destructively at Nazi armored columns.

Allied flyers were declared to have found a vulnerable spot on the tops of the German tanks, where the armor is thinner than on the sides, and to have pumped shells into many of the machines with a new cannon mounted on fast pursuit planes.

German losses in aviation crews, particularly the young and insufficiently trained flyers manning dive bombers, along with the wear and tear of 20 days of blitzkrieg, also were claimed to be slowing down the Reich army.

French military sources said that the Germans had now lost, since the beginning of the war, at least 2,000 tanks of an estimated total force of 5,000, as well as 2,000 planes—believed to be nearly half of the Nazi first-line strength.

During the day military dispatches summed it up with the philosophic report that the Germans appeared to be "getting out of wind."

Gamelin Shot Self, Italian Paper Says

ROME, (THURSDAY)—Il Popolo d'Italia's correspondent in Bern, Switzerland, reported briefly today that the French generalissimo, Maurice Gustave Gamelin, is "understood to have killed himself following definite instructions of the French high command."

General Corap, who commanded the French Ninth Army which was overrun in the German break-through at Sedan, the correspondent said, had been executed.

Gamelin was removed from command and replaced by General Maxime Weygand after the Sedan disaster to the French forces.