

## NAZIS AT PERONNE IN DRIVE TOWARD CHANNEL; AIM TO CUT OFF BRITISH RETIRING IN BELGIUM; FRENCH SAY THEY HOLD VITAL POINTS IN NORTH

### DEFENSE PROGRAM PUSHED AT CAPITAL ON A BROAD FRONT

Airplane Makers Confer on  
Speed-Up to Meet America's  
Needs and Allies' Orders

### ENGINE RESEARCH PLANNED

Roosevelt Meets Congressmen  
—Arnold Describes Air Aims  
—Some Critics Speak Up

In Washington yesterday the Administration drove ahead with its defense program while criticism was voiced by a few Republicans and several outside groups including the Workers' Alliance and the Economy League. [Page 1.]

Secretary Morgenthau, army and navy officials and representatives of the aviation industry met to chart expansion of production capacity to 50,000 planes a year. At a press conference Secretary Morgenthau said no tax or labor concessions were planned. [Page 14.]

Senator Vandenberg demanded that the President make known to Congress the contents of a report made by the former War Resources Board on preparedness legislation. [Page 12.]

Reports of plans for a coalition Cabinet were viewed skeptically by leading Republicans. Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, denied knowledge of such a purpose. [Page 1.]

### Action in Washington

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special to The New York Times.  
WASHINGTON, May 20.—The first public criticisms in Congressional circles of President Roosevelt's national defense program developed today. They ranged from reflections on the Administration's past performance to opinions that the official plans were wholly insufficient under present world conditions.

Without paying any immediate attention to these attacks the Administration went forward with steps intended to expedite the defense program. President Roosevelt requested an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for operating an airplane engine research laboratory and \$6,400,000 in authorization for contracts for the site and construction costs.

Secretary Wallace asked for authorization to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$900,000,000 to \$1,400,000,000 to enable it more fully to check the impact of war dislocations on domestic agricultural markets.

Senator Bilbo introduced a bill authorizing an additional appropriation of \$100,000,000 to the Surplus Commodity Corporation for the same purpose.

Plane Manufacturers Meet  
At the Treasury Department scores of representatives of airplane manufacturers met with Secretary Morgenthau and officials of the War and Navy Departments. They discussed production problems involved in speeding up the United States program and fitting it in with the procurement needs of the Allies.

According to reports, France especially, since the great German drive was started has been turning more and more to the American market for military supplies of all sorts.

At his usual Monday legislative conference with Congressional leaders Mr. Roosevelt went into the situation regarding the defense program for an hour and a half. As a result Senator Barkley, the majority leader, announced later on the floor of the Senate that he would ask for consideration tomorrow of the \$1,827,491,724 Army Appropriation Bill reported favorably today by the Appropriations Committee, and that Congress would not adjourn until after the national defense and relief appropriations had been disposed of.

During the day the House Military Affairs Committee heard from General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasner, Deputy Chief of Staff; Major Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Air

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ADOLPH HOTEL, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Continued at 12th. Rooms now \$3.50 up.—ADLT.

### The International Situation

#### On the Battle Fronts

The German campaign developed yesterday in two directions, one a renewed drive along the route to Paris, the other a daring manoeuvre to trap 300,000 British troops in a huge "sack" that was being created in the battle line on both sides of the Franco-Belgian border west of the Sambre River. [Page 1.]

The chief accomplishment reported by the Germans in the drive toward Paris was the capture of Laon (denied by the French), which is seventy-five miles northeast of the capital. From Laon the Germans said they were pressing in the direction of Noyon, fifty miles from Paris. In this region the Germans admitted the French had counter-attacked; they claimed to have broken up that effort with their air force. [Included in foregoing.]

To the northwest, German armored divisions were being used vigorously to form a "sack," its bottom at Charleroi, Belgium, and its mouth between Tournai, Belgium, fifty miles to the northwest, and Cambrai, France, fifty-five miles to the southwest. Success in this effort would greatly simplify a dash to the Channel, with the chance of cutting off additional hundreds of thousands of Allied troops in Belgium. [Included in the foregoing.]

Paris, reporting that the thirty-mile-a-day rate of German progress last week had been cut to seven or less, found some cause for optimism. The French said there was stiff fighting along a line running from east of Cambrai to east of Peronne, about twenty-five miles to the southwest of Cambrai on the Somme. Paris was particularly interested in German at-

tempts against the bridgehead at Montmedy, up on the Maginot Line west of the Luxembourg border. The Germans apparently were frightened about the security of the left flank of the salient they have driven into France, French authorities said, not that this flank was open to counter-attack. Paris reported the assaults on Montmedy had been beaten back with heavy losses to the attackers, although one casemate had been lost. [Page 1.]

At the northern end of the line in Belgium, the British air force was putting everything it had into the effort to disrupt the German lines of communication and to destroy the German armored columns. The front there was reported running along the Scheldt Valley to the North Sea. [Page 3.]

London communique told of renewed bombing raids on German oil refineries and oil stores, particularly in Hamburg, Bremen and Hanover. [Page 1.]

A group of American correspondents with the German Army in Belgium was taken on an inspection of the Louvain Library, the interior of which had been destroyed by fire, its 700,000 volumes lost. This is the library, on which the architect wished to put a Latin inscription meaning, "Destroyed by German fury; restored by American generosity." Protests resulted in the omission of the inscription. [Page 1.]

Field Marshal Hermann Goerring, on a brief visit to Berlin, said in a press interview that Adolf Hitler, whom he likened to Frederick the Great, was wholly responsible for the German plan of campaign. He worked out in advance all phases of the offensive, Marshal Goerring said, and even "outlined minor actions." [Page 7.]

#### Repercussions Elsewhere

Italy, whose people seemingly were resigned to intervention in the war in the near future, warmly welcomed to Rome a Japanese friendship delegation. The warmth sprang from the fact that the government considers Japan a possible ally in the war against the "pluto-democracies." Reports that France had weakened her forces on the Italian frontier to bolster her

armies in the north gave rise to the belief that Italy would step in soon. [Page 1.]

At Washington the first public criticisms of President Roosevelt's new defense program were heard. Republican spokesmen asked for full information about the defense problem and raised questions concerning methods of financing the new program. [Page 1.]

### REPUBLICANS SCOUT TALK OF COALITION

Hoover, McNary, Taft, Martin  
and Knutson Oppose Plan—  
Some Democrats Also Hostile

By CHARLES R. MICHAEL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Some Republican leaders described as New Deal propaganda today proposals for a Coalition Cabinet and declared that no real Republican would enter such a Cabinet, even in an emergency.

Expression of their views followed reiteration of reports that the President had offered to Secretary of the Navy which is expected to become vacant on the resignation of Secretary Edison after his nomination as Democratic candidate for Governor in New Jersey.

Former President Hoover was quoted as being opposed to any coalition movement. Alfred M. Landon, Republican nominee in 1936, advised yesterday against any such move by Republicans and Democrats Senator McNary and Representative Martin agreed with the titular leaders.

Senator McNary denounced the proposal as "purely New Deal propaganda" and added:

"No real Republican will fall for it even in an emergency."

He said that he did not believe that Colonel Knox would enter the Roosevelt Cabinet "unless he has changed his mind in the last few days." Colonel Knox discussed the reported offer with Senator McNary last week as he did a similar one to head the War Department some weeks ago. At that time he informed the Senator that he had no idea of becoming a member of the Roosevelt Cabinet.

Democratic leaders did not place

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### SEE CIANO AVOIDING INQUIRING ENVOYS

Romans Comment on Trip  
to Albania—Italy Orders All  
Schools Closed a Month Early

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS

By Telephone to The New York Times.

ROME, May 20.—The grave warning contained in Foreign Minister Count Ciano's speech yesterday, that Italy was to be called to play her active role in the war, was driven home today by all commentators. The country has taken his very strong hint to heart and seems to be resigned to intervention in the near future.

The game of guessing the date of intervention received new impetus this evening with the official announcement that all schools would close May 31 instead of June 30 this year. Only five days ago it was announced the schools would close June 15 with the usual two weeks of examinations. This must be considered an emergency measure and it is going to strike home to every family in the empire, reinforcing strongly the feeling that war is coming.

Those basing their guesses on the fact that Italy is awaiting the results of the battle in France think intervention is fairly close. Many believe the French have had to weaken their forces on the Italian frontier to reinforce the front where the Germans broke through. It is thought that the great mass of French troops have moved into Belgium, leaving no reserves to close the gap made below Sedan.

It is also claimed here there is discussion between the French and British commands.

If the Italians really feel thus, they may decide this is a good time to strike.

Fascist organizations this evening

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### GERMANS SLOWED

French Say Main Battle  
Line Holds Against 5  
Armored Divisions

### MONTMEDY ATTACKED

Fighting Remains Violent  
at St. Quentin—Peronne  
Situation Confused

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Wireless to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 20.—On the main battle front in France the general situation did not vary much today. Not that the German pressure has eased on a line that may be drawn approximately from a point east of Peronne to another east of Cambrai. There fighting remains as stubborn as ever. Yet one fact stands out and it is of the utmost importance: the combined assault of at least five Panzerdivisions (armored divisions) has not pierced the French lines in the manner the Germans evidently hoped.

There is no repetition of the Polish campaign, no incursion of scores of miles, no armored pincers extending their jaws ever further. Admittedly the situation is grave enough, but even a layman can see that after the first tidal wave that last Friday brought the Germans to Avesnes and Vervins, a bound of some thirty miles, the successive strides have fallen to some seven miles or less.

Attention Turns to Montmedy

Attention turned today to another part of the battlefield that may loom large in the picture before the battle ends—the bridgehead at Montmedy, many miles to the east. Since yesterday morning the Germans have been making a great effort there at the point where the Maginot Line begins. After long preparation with artillery of the heaviest caliber strong infantry detachments strove to storm the permanent defenses. They were driven back with heavy loss, according to official French accounts, but they succeeded in taking one casemate which the Berlin radio magnified into "a fort."

Not long ago this correspondent was permitted to inspect the Montmedy bridgehead and was impressed by its strength. In this hilly country the forts represent formidable obstacles, since in most cases they stand on a glacis. Each fort is protected some distance in front by a number of outposts in the form of blockhouses and casemates to accommodate automatic weapons. Sometimes the casemates are connected with the main work by underground passages; sometimes they are isolated.

It is obvious that the capture of one such casemate, with possibly a garrison of twelve men, scarcely jeopardizes the fort itself.

The interest here is not in the taking of a casemate or a blockhouse but in the Germans' purpose. There is a suspicion that their object is to protect their left flank, which certainly seems rather ex-

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### Louvain Library Is Destroyed Again in War; American Restoration Found Swept by Fire

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE GERMAN WESTERN ARMIES, May 20.—American newspaper correspondents, guests of Adolf Hitler, today saw the ruins of the Louvain Library, which was erected on Herbert Hoover Square through the cooperation of many American universities.

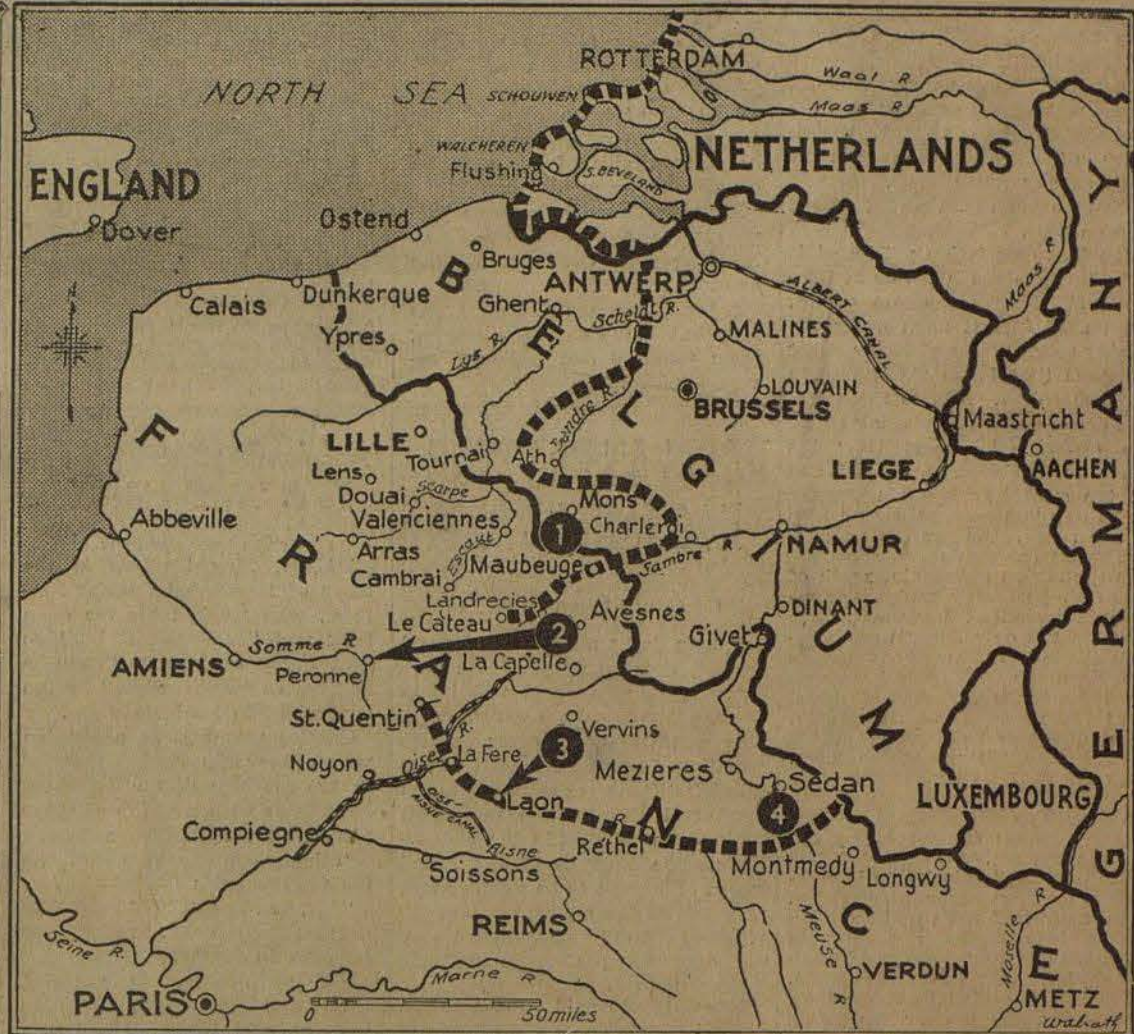
The building had been gutted by fire. Its 700,000 volumes must be considered lost. All floors had been swept by the blaze.

No one seemed to be able to say by whom or how the blaze had been started. From the basement wisps of smoke still rose.

Practically the entire population of Louvain, 41,000, had fled. The German military commander of the city, Lieut. Col. Engelmann, tried to form an emergency City Council with a fire captain and the lone professor remaining as the nucleus. Colonel Engelmann indicated that most of the civil administration would be turned over to the Council.

There was neither light nor water available. The city, studied by

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### NAZIS PUSH SPEARHEADS DEEPER AND TRY TO TRAP BRITISH

German advances above and below the French-Belgian border were described in Berlin as forming a sack (1), designed to envelop 300,000 British troops in Belgium. Below the border the Nazis moved westward and Paris conceded that Peronne (2) was under attack, although the battlefront in this region was indefinite. The German pocket was deepened in the direction of Paris by a movement toward Laon (3). The Nazis said they had captured the town and advanced beyond it; the French said they still held it. In the area between Sedan and Longwy (4) German attacks were fought off, Paris reported. The broken line shows the approximate battlefront.

### R. A. F. CLAWS BACK AT LARGER FORCES

British Continue Bombings as  
Outnumbered Fighters  
Report Victories

By ROBERT F. POST

Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 20.—Further attacks by the Royal Air Force on German lines of communication leading up to the battle bulge in France, as well as northward where German tanks are charging British battle lines, were announced tonight. Further bombing attacks on oil refineries in Northwest Germany are also reported.

These bombing operations were carried out with amazing success, since only two British planes were lost, it was stated officially. The operations included attacks on the railway stations and bridges south of Brussels where a direct hit was obtained on the railway bridge at Roux. The track and rolling stock were damaged.

In the Aisne sector troop and tank concentrations were attacked. Near Sedan a big German truck park was set on fire, the Ministry's report said.

Nor did the R. A. F. neglect fields in Norway, from which, it is expected, German attacks may possibly be launched on Britain. The airfield at Vaernes, north of Trondheim, was bombed.

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### Blitzkrieg From Two Sides: Fury in Air, Turmoil Below

How the highly mechanized and motorized warfare on the Western Front looks from the two sides of the battle line is revealed in the following dispatches. P. J. Philip, Paris correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, wrote his dispatch on Thursday evening at Cambrai just before the town was bombed and the four last remaining correspondents in the area were forced to leave. The disorganization resulting from the battle delayed its transmission and it was filed yesterday from Paris. Louis P. Lochner, chief of the Berlin bureau of The Associated Press, filed his article yesterday through Berlin from the Western Front behind the German lines, where he went at the personal invitation of Chancellor Hitler.

#### With the Attack

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE WESTERN GERMAN ARMIES, May 20.—The air force is Germany's super-ace in this war.

The first line, therefore, usually is where the dive bombers have done their devastating work, but only now, with the German forces at last, am I able to see what the air arm really means in war.

It has been the dream of every newspaper man in Berlin, ever since May 10, when the Reich's gigantic offensive by way of the Netherlands and Belgium began, to see Chancellor Hitler's amazing and awe-inspiring armed forces in action.

Not until yesterday, however, did Herr Hitler's invitation give permission for three Americans to join the active forces.

After crossing over from the last German border town in the dust and morning mist mingled with clouds of smoke from roaring planes, it took us but a short time to realize how war has been revolutionized by the air force.

This is how Germany operates in this decisive area:

First, an air squadron determines just how enemy troops are moving. The fliers learn exactly the strength of the enemy's forces, their equipment, types of weapons used and other details.

#### Bombers Open Assault

With this knowledge, reinforced by photographs, the Germans' terrorizing Stukas (dive bombers), followed by heavy bombers, dash madly down upon the enemy, smashing lightly down upon the enemy, through which they are pushing, demolishing railway tracks, telephone lines and industrial plants and annihilating marching columns.

Meanwhile the Air Information Service informs speedy mechanized units where the bombing has been successful.

Quick as lightning these dart forward in the face of the enemy with death-disdaining courage while the foe is in utter confusion.

After these mobile forces have routed the enemy, the main army is ready to move in.

We had one glimpse of Germany's extreme preparedness when we saw

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### NAZIS CLAIM LAON

Berlin Reports Thrust  
Toward Soissons  
Gains Steadily

### SEES COAST MENACED

Hint That Some Units  
Are Near Channel Is  
Made by Germans

By GEORGE AXELSSON

Wireless to The New York Times.

BERLIN, May 20.—The German advance into France seemed tonight to present a double danger to the Allies. A pocket now bulging in the direction of the Normandy coast apparently aims to cut off Belgium and the northwest corner of France, with the Channel as the same time the German announced that they had captured Laon in the direction of Paris, which they are now only miles distant. Their spearheads in this sector presumably have reached Anizy-le-Chateau on the canal, meeting the Oise and Aisne half way to Soissons.

The military situation in Belgium is described here as a pursuit, the Allies hurrying toward the coast. The Germans claim to have reached the upper River Scheldt, indicating their presence just east of Gand. From there the evidently runs east toward Valenciennes and Cambrai to Peronne, where it turns east to St. Quentin, south to Laon, southeast to Anizy-le-Chateau, east to Reims to join the extension of the Maginot Line at Montmedy.

In between these key points are numerous French villages, which in the World War would have created salient points now provide the battle ground for large-scale tank warfare, where mastery change half a dozen times a day in a supermobile war. Of course, even the main lines are subject to radical revision from one hour to another, but the going is believed to be a fairly exact outline of today's situation, based on the semi-official information available here.

German military sources claimed to have received word that an operation had been completed in Northern France that, if verified, would mean the surrounding, according to their estimate, of more than 1,000,000 Allied troops—350,000 British, 350,000 French and 300,000 Belgians retreating from Belgium. The United Press reported. This was interpreted as an indication that German units had reached the English Channel, possibly around Abbeville south of Boulogne.

#### Report French Repulsed

The French have tried desperately all day to throw the Germans back by means of massive tank attacks involving many divisions, especially around Laon, but the Germans say these attempts were decisively defeated, as seems proved furthermore by the claim that the Nazi war flag flies tonight from the citadel of that city.

Belgian resistance in the encircled forts of Liege and Namur seems not yet entirely crushed, because the Germans today said they had captured all the inner ring of Liege defenses, which leads to a belief that some in the outer ring still are resisting. In Namur they claim to have taken all the forts but one.

Another attempt to break through the German lines by means of tanks took place between Valenciennes and Maubeuge, where French and Belgian forces, according to the General Headquarters communiqué, tried what it termed a "sortie" toward the south. If the Allies had any success here, at least the Germans do not admit it, stressing the Allies' heavy losses, particularly in tanks, but also in men.

The Allies allegedly withdrew after having seen the futility of their attack, which semi-official German military sources, in contrast with the communiqué, label an endeavor to catch the German front in Belgium on the south flank. The repulse of both tank attacks is interpreted here as proving Nazi superiority also over the most modern and best French and British arms.

Units of the Reich Army on the Belgian fronts are said to have reached Mons as well as Tournai. With the Reich Army apparently

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Dispatches from Europe  
and the Far East are  
subject to censorship  
at the source.



## CONFUSION MARKS BATTLE IN FRANCE

Reports of Commanders Fail  
to Go Into Details and Lines  
Cannot Be Drawn

### NAZI PLAN ONE OF TERROR

Light Motorized Forces Rush  
Into Towns, Not to Occupy  
Them, but to Create Panic

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
PARIS, May 20 (AP)—The French High Command's communiqué this morning said:

Our troops are fighting vigorously in the region of St. Quentin to hold the enemy push.

In the region of Rethel enemy elements who had succeeded in crossing the Aisne (River) were repulsed in the course of the night.

In the region of Montmedy German attacks were renewed with the same intensity, but were repulsed.

During the course of the night our bombing squadrons pursued their plan of disorganization of enemy supply lines.

The communiqué issued tonight stated:

The German push is still strong in the region north and west of St. Quentin.

New enemy attacks were repulsed in the region of Montmedy.

Nothing of importance on the rest of the front.

Great activity of our aviation continued during the day.

Numerous reconnaissances prepared for the engagement of the enemy's armored elements.

A heavy tonnage of bombs was launched on columns, delaying their progress and inflicting severe damage.

The best description yet heard is this: Imagine the Place de la Concorde filled with a dense crowd. Then send into it from every adjoining street scores of motor street sweepers that begin zigzagging in every direction. Add to these several dozen airplanes spinning round the obelisk. Then multiply the Place de la Concorde 100-fold and let the street sweepers represent tanks and you may gather an idea of the scene. As for the noise it baffles all description.

In the region of Denain, north of Cambrai, yesterday authorized reports indicate that the milling mass included not only French and German troops but many peasants caught in the whirl. And through this mass tanks darted in all directions while planes dived and rose, dived and rose as they raked the ground with their machine guns.

Near the Crozat Canal in the same region French, British and German tanks were so intermingled that the infantry troops could scarcely tell friend from foe.

The German tactical plan is manifestly to sow terror everywhere. Light motorized units make sudden dashes into towns and villages often without any thought of occupation but only to create panic. After this they fall back on their main body. In the air the policy seems to be the same—a few bombs in many places rather than many bombs in few places. But now that the first surprise is over the resistance is becoming more and more dogged and also more systematic. In the regions of Cambrai and St. Quentin, for instance, where small streams and canals abound, full use is made of them to retard enemy progress and at the same time permit the regrouping of units and the advance of supports.

### SAYS NAZI SCIENTISTS AID IN INVASIONS

Chicago Professor Finds Advance Work in Conquered Lands

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
CHICAGO, May 20.—The allegation that German scientists in all parts of the world are acting as advance agents for the Nazi war machine was made today by Wilton Krogman, Associate Professor of Physical Anthropology at the University of Chicago.

Professor Krogman said that a study of German scientific journals revealed that German anthropologists, geologists and paleontologists did scientific research in most of the small nations invaded by the Nazis a short time before the army struck.

The results of scientific visits to the Sudetenland were published soon before the Sudetenland was engulfed, and these "research" reports have appeared just prior to each conquest since, Professor Krogman said.

These visits provide both "justification" for the invasion and more practical aid, such as detailed maps, information on the terrain, the availability of raw materials and other pertinent data, Professor Krogman remarked.

"The major purpose of the anthropological studies," he said, "was to demonstrate that the physical type of Germans living outside Germany is identical with that of Germans living within Germany. This has resulted in the concept that Germany of the concept that persons of German descent living outside Germany always remain German in physical type and also in spirit. This may be used as an opening wedge for the 'protection' of German minorities in any given country."

Dr. Krogman mentioned also that the most recent German studies have dealt with Iceland, Bolivia, Chile and the United States.

### 3 MORE U. S. MEN MISSING

Ambulance Volunteers Were in  
Battle Zone in France

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
PARIS, May 20.—Three more American ambulance men are reported missing in the battle raging in Northern France, it was announced tonight by the official spokesman at their headquarters at the American Legion here.

They are A. L. Raymond, Louis Worhite and Al Shipley, members of the American Volunteers Ambulance Corps. They are headquarters men who carry on liaison work with the French Armies.

Lawrence Y. Jump, a driver in the John J. Pershing section of this corps, died of wounds a few days ago.

### First Air Unit Ready in India

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
SIMLA, India, May 20.—The first squadron of India's Air Force, now fully equipped, consists mainly of native personnel, except for certain technicians. It will operate as an army cooperation squadron, assisting all branches of the army. It is understood a second squadron will soon be formed.

## Texts of the Day's War Communiques

### French

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Lawrence Y. Jump, a driver in the John J. Pershing section of this corps, died of wounds a few days ago.

### German

BERLIN, May 20 (UP)—The text of the German High Command communiqué today follows:

Pursuit continued in Belgium in fighting against the enemy rear guard. The Dendre River has been crossed and in the pursuit the enemy has been driven back.

English troops are hurrying in forced marches toward the Channel ports, while near Maubeuge south of Valenciennes attacks of a French-Belgian Army seeking to escape attacks on the enemy's rear have been repulsed.

The enemy had the heaviest losses, particularly tanks, and now, badly shattered, is retiring westward after this abortive breakthrough attempt.

South of the enemy tank and motorized units reached the 1916 Somme battlefield on the Cambrai-Peronne Road. Dive bomber and destroyer units smashed a tank column marching northward from Laon, compelling them to turn about.

The entire inner ring of forts at Liège and all but one fort at Namur now are in our hands.

In tank battles of the last few days a first lieutenant in a tank regiment, Baron Nolde, distinguished himself through particular coolness.

On May 19 the German air force intensified attacks on the enemy's communications to the rear and roads along which he was retreating in North France and Belgium. Attacks on enemy airfields continued successfully.

During armed reconnaissance of a sea area off the French-Belgian coast, two enemy destroyers were destroyed, and one destroyer, a French torpedo boat and three

merchantmen with a total tonnage of about 15,000 were damaged badly.

The enemy's total losses yesterday amounted to 143 planes, of which ninety-five were shot down in air battle, fifteen by anti-aircraft guns and the remainder destroyed on the ground. Thirty-one German planes are missing.

On the night of May 19-20 British planes resumed aimless bombings in Western Germany in which a number of civilians were killed or wounded. The only military objective hit was a war prisoners' camp. A number of war prisoners were killed.

BERLIN, May 20 (AP)—A communiqué of the German High Command today stated:

German troops stormed Laon today. The German warflag is flying from the citadel of Laon.

In the advance from Laon toward the southwest the Oise-Aisne Canal was reached.

### British

LONDON, May 20.—The Air Ministry announced today:

The bombing operations of the Royal Air Force were continued last night against enemy lines of communication in the south of Belgium and selected military objectives in Western Germany.

An Admiralty communiqué said: The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that one of our destroyers, H. M. S. Whitely, has been damaged by bombs and was subsequently beached.

There were four casualties and the next of kin have been informed.

### Belgian Boy Bandages Toe To B 'Hurt' Like Sister

By The Associated Press.  
PARIS, May 20.—This is the story of 11-year-old Charles Ferrand, who stubbed his toe on a rock and "bandaged it big" so that every one would think he had been machine-gunned by the Germans like his little sister.

Charles was met at a Belgian village near the French frontier in the foothills of the Ardennes Mountains with a group of other peasants from his little village.

On being questioned about the toe Charles said:

"Aw, you know, I did not really get machine-gunned. Nothing ever happens to me."

Further questioning revealed that "nothing" had happened to Charles, except that he had seen his native village burned, except that his group had been bombed and machine-gunned by German planes three times in a four-day march, except that he had seen twelve peasants from his village killed by an attack in which his 8-year-old sister, Marie, suffered an arm wound.

## GOV. BALDWIN MOVES TO SPEED UP DEFENSE

Connecticut's Role Is Explained  
to Labor and Industry

HARTFORD, Conn., May 20 (UP)—Governor Baldwin conferred today with more than 100 leaders of Connecticut industry and labor regarding plans for immediate participation in President Roosevelt's emergency national defense program.

In this State are centered much of the country's munitions, aviation and machine tool industries. The Governor sought from the industrial leaders an outline of present production and employment conditions in munitions, aircraft, utilities, small tool, textile and allied industries, and discussed with them necessary steps for a broad expansion in these fields.

Cautioning that "America faces a test," the Governor declared, "we must show the world that a democracy in a Republic such as ours can mobilize as quickly and as effectively, and with as great a unity of purpose, as any of the totalitarian States."

"This is not a 'war scare' or a 'spy scare.' Simply, our country and our State now are committed to a program of national defense, and we are going to proceed here in Connecticut with all necessary precautions."

He summoned for a conference Wednesday Mayors of twenty major industrial centers, the adjutant general and the State Police Commissioner to discuss a law enforcement program, aimed primarily to safeguard the uninterrupted operation of vital industries, transportation, supplies and communications, and to prevent possible "fifth column" activities.

The State militia already has been revamped and placed on an "alert" basis with additional anti-aircraft facilities. All twenty-six State armories are under continual armed guard.

### TO RESUME INDIES' RUNS

Netherlands Shipping Committee  
Seeks Larger Java Trade

The Netherlands shipping committee, which was set up last Wednesday, announced yesterday that the disrupted service of Netherlands ships between New York and the East and West Indies would be resumed as soon as possible.

Netherlands shippers will make every effort to increase the movement of freight between New York and Java, making it greater than it was before the German invasion of their country. The lines that will operate ships in the service are the Holland-America, the Rotterdam Lloyd and the Nederland Lines.

The German Army, meanwhile, was making every effort to prevent enemy withdrawal and to hinder Allied reinforcements. Much of this was borne by the air force.

Fighting still was progressing on the southern flank of the narrow Nazi thrust between La Fere and St. Quentin, but the pace in this direction slowed down as the drive evidently veered westward through Cambrai.

On the Cambrai advance, the well-informed Hamburger Fremdenblatt commented, depends much of the future course of the conflict. It called this a war of "breath-taking maneuvers" and said it resulted from the breakdown of France's fortifications along the Belgian frontier which let the Germans plunge almost half way to Paris.

That the Germans sped so deeply into France despite the large Allied armies on both flanks was considered in Berlin as evidence of their reliance on their air force and armored divisions. Their extremely narrow lines easily might have been pinched off with heavy losses except for their seemingly overwhelming superiority.

### IRISH RESERVES CALLED UP

Defense Forces Strengthened—  
I. R. A. Suspects Arrested

DUBLIN, Ireland, May 20 (AP)—It was officially announced today that during the week-end certain classes of reservists were recalled to the colors to strengthen the Irish defense forces.

Meanwhile forty men engaged in military scouting and drilling practice in County Limerick were arrested today by detectives and civic guards. A number of them had firearms. Police said the men were suspected of being members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 20 (AP)—Three men held up and burned a truck today of the Dublin newspaper Irish Press, unofficial organ of Premier Eamon De Valera's party.

## PERSONAL LIBERTY HELD VITAL TO U. S.

Mead Tells Long Island B'nai  
B'rith Freedom and Strength  
Must Be Linked

### BOTH MUST BE BUILT UP

But Senator Warns Against  
Allowing 'Fifth Columns' to  
Make Use of System

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
LAWRENCE, L. I., May 20.—Declaring that the American people are determined that the calamity of war and destruction of national independence that has befallen neutral countries in Europe shall not be visited upon the United States, Senator James M. Mead in an address here tonight called for intensive effort to build an impregnable military defense for this country, coupled with the strengthening of the country's institutions of political and religious liberty. The two must go together, he emphasized, if this Republic is to be rendered truly safe from aggression without and disintegration within.

Senator Mead spoke before the Long Island Lodge of B'nai Brith at Temple Israel.

"As we build strong and invulnerable our military lines of defense let us also be sure that we are not permitting any 'Trojan horses' or 'fifth columns' to develop under the advantages and liberties of our happy system," Senator Mead said.

Denouncing the "cruel, barbaric pagan leadership" of the totalitarian States, "which desecrate the name of self-government and make the soil of neutral nations in Europe red with blood," the Senator declared that "more than anything else in the world we are determined that that calamity shall not afflict us here."

"That is why I say we must build up our defenses strong," he continued. "We must war against intolerance and bigotry and misunderstanding here in America."

"We have the wealth, the resources and the industrial power to produce the material weapons that are needed for our adequate national protection. We are going to make it work in providing these necessary weapons of defense. But I say to you that our most serious enemy will not be the parastatist, nor the airplane bomber, nor any of the other terrifying implements of modern war. If we are made vulnerable to assault, it will be because we have failed to strengthen, to solidify and to adequately provide the defenses of tolerance, of neighborliness, of goodwill among our own people."

"We must not turn our backs to the domestic problems which confront the nation nor must we blind ourselves to what could happen in the future at the hands of those who are unfriendly to our way of life," Senator Mead added. "I am not warning against the inevitable, but rather I am advocating that we be prepared in every manner against the unpredictable."

New British Press Chief Named  
LONDON, May 20 (AP)—W. L. Smith, former manager of The Times, London, was appointed chief press and public relations officer today in the reorganized Ministry of Information.

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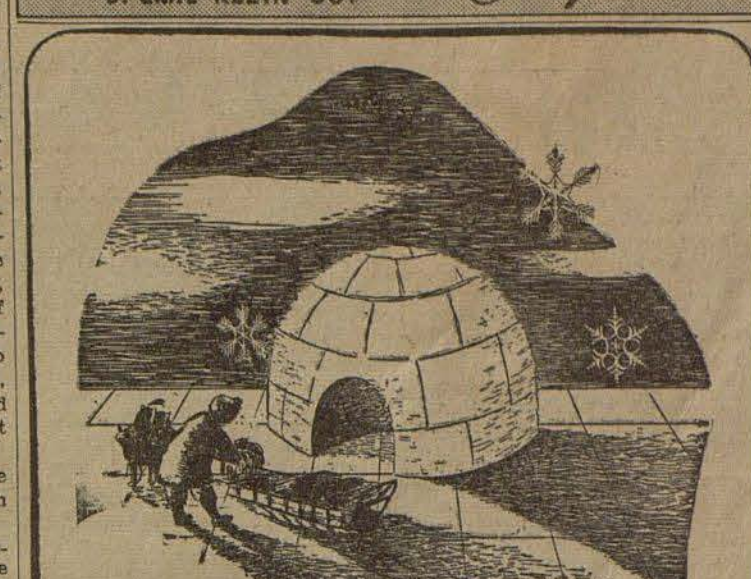
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