

# Weather Forecast

Fair today; tomorrow fair and warmer. Temperatures yesterday—Highest, 82, at 1:30 p.m.; lowest, 62, at 2:30 a.m. From the United States Weather Bureau report. Full details on Page A-2.

# The Sunday Star

WITH DAILY EVENING EDITION

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TEN CENTS

# NAZI AIR FURY LOOSED ON SOUTH FRANCE

## 46 Killed in Rhone Valley Towns; Planes, Artillery Smash at Dunkerque

## Havoc Is Wrought in Marseille And Industrial Region of Lyon

### Germans Claim Three Warships, 8 Transports

BULLETIN.

NEW YORK, June 2 (Sunday).—The British Royal Air Force last night raided the German-occupied harbors of Wilhelmshaven and Maassluis and the island of Terschelling, all in the Netherlands, according to a British Broadcasting Corp. broadcast picked up here early today by N. B. C. The broadcast said "many direct hits" were registered. Targets around Nieuport and Ostend, Belgian seaports, also were reported bombed during the night and fires started.

By the Associated Press.

MARSEILLE, France, June 1.—The fury of Germany's air might fell heavily on Southern France today in one of the biggest aerial forays of the war, leaving a path of death and destruction in a half dozen towns and cities down through the rich industrial Rhone Valley.

At least 46 persons were killed, 30 of them here and in the harbor of this second largest city in France. The wounded numbered around 100.

Latest Paris reports said 56 German planes were destroyed or damaged by the French air force during the day, with 16 French craft missing. French authorities said only that a "certain number" of the Nazi raiders were brought down in the Rhone Valley.

The attackers in their first raid on the south of France, dropped two heavy bombs in this Mediterranean port. A cotton-laden English ship in the harbor was sunk.

Armada of 21 to 36 Planes. The heaviest attack was centered in the Lyon industrial region, 180 miles north of here, where 16 persons were killed and between 80 and 90 wounded in attacks on five towns.

Reports reaching Bern, Switzerland, said that the armada flew in squadrons of 21 to 36 planes.

Foreign observers in Switzerland speculated at once on whether the raids might have been a Hitler gesture to assure Italy, on the verge of taking sides with Germany, that Nazi air power was great enough to give aid to the Italians despite German pre-occupation with the military campaign in Northern France.

Lyon itself was not attacked but an industrial town 15 miles southwest 15 persons were reported killed, 60 wounded.

The famous peace-time health resort of Aix-les-Bains near the Swiss frontier was showered with 11 bombs that destroyed a hotel, killed one person and wounded about 30.

In the Lyon area, one of two French planes which went up to fight the attackers was shot down. Throughout the afternoon raid warning sirens shrieked several times in the Rhone region, as well as in places opposite Geneva on the French side of the Swiss frontier.

Factory Area Bombed. Reports via Bern said heavy damage had resulted in the industrial section near Lyon, with bombing particularly heavy in suburbs where factories were known to be turning out plane parts and motors.

Basel residents saw bombing squadrons leave their German bases shortly after noon and return several hours later across the Rhine.

One of two planes which came over Swiss territory was brought down by a Swiss fighter after failing to heed warning shots.

Marseille is built at the foot of a hill, around which lofty heights rise in a semi-circle. It faces directly on the sea. Its foreign commerce is greater than that of every other port in France.

Forty Allied Aircraft Felled, Germans Say.

BERLIN, June 1 (AP).—Relays of German planes, pouring bombs upon the retreating French and British near Dunkerque, were declared officially tonight to have sunk three Allied warships and eight transports and to have brought down 40 Allied aircraft.

A high command communique (See MARSEILLE, Page A-5).

Dutch Prisoners Freed.

BERLIN, June 1.—Adolf Hitler today decreed freedom for Dutch prisoners of war taken in the German Army's five-day sweep across the Netherlands.

The order did not say how many were held prisoner of the Dutch Army which was estimated at 400,000 men. Netherlands Foreign Minister Eelco N. Van Kieffens said at the time of surrender 100,000 Dutch soldiers had been killed.



HITLER STRIKES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE—Hitler sent planes across France (black arrow) to the Mediterranean Sea yesterday to bomb Marseille, Nimes and the industrial areas around Lyon. While Berlin heard hints of a forthcoming attack on Paris from Italy in the south, French troops blocked a new Nazi "on to Paris" drive (white arrow) against the Somme line near Amiens. Black area shows section of France now held by Germans west of the main Maginot Line (dotted strip). An Allied island in this German-held area is Dunkerque, where the Allies were reported now to be strengthening their forces, instead of withdrawing them in the face of heavy bombardment.

—A. P. Wirephoto.

### Exultant Welcome Given Returning B. E. F. by British

England, Awaiting Next Nazi Blow, Prepares To Move Children

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 1.—Britain's veterans of the north—the men who helped hold the fields of Flanders until the last and then withdrew from the most spectacular retreat of modern history—still were coming home tonight to an exultant welcome from a rarely emotional people.

The success of the withdrawal—one made across the English Channel in a gale of fire from every weapon at the Nazis' command—was illustrated by estimates from various sources that of the original British Expeditionary Force of 175,000 men, from 100,000 to 140,000 had been brought safely back.

Too, it was stated unofficially that every division, or its remnant, save one, had been disembarked. This British division and two French divisions remained to hold off the attacking Germans.

Beneath the cheering, tear-drenched reception ran the somber undercurrent of preparations to evacuate school children and spread England's population outside packed cities. For Britain awaits the next blow—long-threatened invasion, and hell from the heavens by Nazi dive bombers.

Today Britain's own air force reported (See LONDON, Page A-3).

### Greece Is Believed In Pact to Let Italy Occupy Vital Points

Crete and Other Islands Involved in Plan to Avoid 'Blitzkrieg'

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, Greece, June 1.—A secret agreement between Greece and Italy designed to keep Greece from becoming a battlefield if Italy enters the European war was believed in Allied and Yugoslav circles tonight to have been reached by Premier Gen. John Metaxas and the Italian government.

To avoid a possible lightning Italian attack, observers said, the Greek government is ready to let the Italians occupy strategic points of Crete and other islands with only a formal protest as a token of resistance provided Italy spares the remainder of Greece.

It is widely believed that Gen. Metaxas, Greece's dictator, has so informed Italy.

In recent weeks, the Allies—France and Britain and, in the event, Italy—attacks the Allies in the Mediterranean, Turkey—have, with Yugoslavia, strongly urged Gen. Metaxas to take a firmer stand against Italy and to increase his war preparations.

Because of the possibility that these powers might reply to Greek vacillation by occupying Greek territory, the government consented to call additional reserves, strengthen the frontier forces along the Italian-

### Salvation Army Loses 17 Centers in France

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Seventeen Salvation Army centers in France have been destroyed by bombs and shells, officials at American headquarters were advised today in a cable from London.

Twenty centers in the south of France remained safe, the cable continued, adding: "Our losses in equipment to date are estimated at \$200,000." No casualties were reported.

### Barricaded Allies Still Defending Escape Port

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, June 1.—A full German force, backed by heavy artillery and dive bombers, smashed against the last of the Allies barricaded in the wreckage of Dunkerque tonight as other Nazi armies to the south strengthened their drive along the Somme.

Clearing skies put the German dive bombers back into the assault at the Allied escape port on the English Channel and waves of them blasted at French and British defense positions.

Allied fighter planes swarmed upon them to prevent disruption of the continuing withdrawal of troops. Even so, bombs thundered onto the port and splashed about the little boats loaded with exhausted soldiers.

On the Somme River front the brunt of German attack was shifted from the Abbeville-Amiens sector to points along the upper Somme east of Amiens.

"Sustained" action generally along the front was reported by the French high command. A communique said: "Two strong German surprise attacks were repulsed."

The German drive was supported by armored divisions apparently pulled from the ebbing battle in Flanders.

Break Through to Dunkerque. Meanwhile, scattered units of the battle-split French rearguard under Gen. Rene Jacques Adolphe Prioux (whose capture was claimed by the Germans) continued to break through the German lines.

Fate of the rest of the French rearguard, including mechanized units reported trying to fight their way through German lines, was not known in Paris. Military circles made no secret that each hour increased the desperation of their plight.

These last divisions were cut off by strong Nazi units which the French said had moved up heavy artillery and found the range of the defense positions and the docks from which the Allies are embarking.

The position of Gen. Prioux and his men is roughly about 15 miles from the sea in a hilly area at the edge of the Flanders plain.

Reports from Dunkerque said the city had been in great measure destroyed. Approximately 250 acres of docks have been bombed so steadily they are largely useless. The Allies consequently have been using lighters to take off troops. It is the (See PARIS, Page A-5).

### Four Die in Mystery Crash of Plane Built For Anacostia Station

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, June 1.—Crash of a great, new Douglas DC-5 transport while on a test flight for the Navy killed four employees of the aircraft firm today and sent investigators scurrying for evidence of possible sabotage.

Douglas officials said, however, they found no such indications in their first checks.

The dead: Harry E. (Bud) Bogen, 29, West Los Angeles, pilot; William Benson, Santa Monica, flight engineer; Walter M. Mulvaney, 38, Burbank, crew chief, and James Jewart, Inglewood, inspector.

Benson's father is Philip A. Benson, a Brooklyn (N. Y.) bank president.

Boy Dies Watching Crash.

An indirect casualty was John Robert McClary, 12, who died of a heart attack as he watched the great ship dive to the ground. His parents said he long had suffered from a weak heart.

Inquiries started quickly from three directions—the Navy, Civil Aeronautics Authority and Douglas. Wreckage of the great DC-5 was still flaming when police threw a guard about it pending a probe into possible sabotage. Douglas officials declared in a statement:

"Until the C. A. A., the Navy and our own engineers and experts have completed their investigations we cannot state the cause of this regrettable accident. Preliminary investigation fails to produce any evidence or indication that would explain the reason for the crash."

An experienced pilot who watched the tragedy told naval authorities that from the craft's maneuvering it appeared the controls had jammed.

Had Just Taken Off.

The plane, a twin-engine, high-wing type, with capacity for 16 passengers, fell out of control shortly after taking off from the Los Angeles airport.

Witnesses said the ship was traveling at high speed as the pilot apparently attempted to "gun" it out of a sideslip. It smashed through a 5-foot picket fence into a flower bed, bounced, skidded and ploughed its way nearly a quarter of a mile, strewn wreckage all the way.

Bodies of two victims were tossed from the wreckage. All four still had parachutes strapped to their backs. Watchers reported the craft at no time appeared to have (See PLANE, Page A-2).



When Will He Drop It?

### Four Die in Mystery Crash of Plane Built For Anacostia Station

Boy, 12, Fatally Stricken While Watching Dive; Three Inquiries Start

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### Norwegian Ship Carrying 100 Planes to France

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The 4,140-ton freighter Gran, flying the Norwegian flag, sailed tonight with 100 bombing and pursuit planes consigned to the French government. This was said on the water front to be the largest plane shipment to the Allies since the war began.

More than 150 additional planes were ready for shipment tonight, and other ships were expected to be available tomorrow or Monday.

About 75 of the planes shipped were bombers, it was said.

### More War Pictures!

A full page of additional war pictures will be found on Page A-7.

### Soldier Escapes Flanders Only To Be Killed by Auto

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 1.—Sapper A. Rutherford was one of the British soldiers who got safely out of Flanders through the rain of bombs and machine gun bullets.

But last night he was struck by an automobile while crossing a blacked-out street. He died today.

### Drive for Defense Puts F. W. A. Engineers On Emergency Basis

Office Crowding Here In Case of Emergency Is One Major Problem

By NELSON M. SHEPARD.

The resources of the huge Federal Works Agency, employing thousands of engineers and technicians in the construction field, were disclosed yesterday as being put on an emergency basis for co-operation with President Roosevelt's national defense program in whatever manner its services might be utilized.

Administrator John M. Carmody has directed that specially trained personnel in the various agencies under his control hold themselves in readiness for any call issued by the national defense co-ordinators. Officials said he also has directed that the project records of seven years of New Deal emergency construction, as well as the enormous lists of trained specialists formerly employed on these projects, be made available to the Army, Navy and industrialists.

The major independent agencies merged a year ago into the Federal Works Agency include the Public Works Administration, the Work Projects Administration, the United States Housing Authority, the former Procurement Division of the Treasury, the Public Buildings Administration, the Office of Government Space Control and the Public Roads Administration. These are agencies which have directed in the past the major emergency and regular construction work in the government in co-operation with States and municipalities.

Space at Premium Now. In event another great army of government employees crowds Washington for special national defense duties, it was pointed out, the Office of Government Space Control would be in a position to render invaluable service. Trained in the school of experience during seven years of (See FEDERAL WORK, Page A-4).

### Leche Is Convicted; Faces Maximum of 15 Years in Prison

Former Louisiana Governor Found Guilty Of Using Mails to Defraud

By the Associated Press.

ALEXANDRIA, La., June 1.—Richard W. Leche, 42, Louisiana's Governor from 1936 until he resigned under fire last June 26, was convicted today of using the mails to defraud the State of \$31,000 and faced a maximum sentence of 15 years in prison.

The Government charged he pocketed the money through a deal involving the purchase of highway trucks.

Sentence was deferred until June 11 to permit arguments on motion for a new trial. The maximum penalty is five years in prison and \$1,000 fine on each of the three counts on which he was convicted.

Simultaneously with the conviction, O. John Rogge, Assistant (See LECHE, Page A-5).

Britain's Belgian Envoy Reported Missing

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Sir Laurence Oliphant, veteran British diplomat who was Ambassador to Belgium, is missing, the British radio reported in a broadcast picked up here tonight by Columbia Broadcasting System.

The announcement said Sir Laurence and a British military attaché left Brussels for Dunkerque by automobile a few days before King Leopold's surrender and have not been heard from.

Sir Laurence, 59, was named Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg in 1939.

On November 6, 1939, he married Christine Viscountess Churchill in London. She was the widow of first Viscount Churchill, who died in 1934. Her subsequent marriage to Ralph Heyward Isham, New York financier, was dissolved at Reno in 1938.

Called Unwarranted. Calling the request "apparently unwarranted," Senator George told reporters:

"If the President seriously insists on this request, I think Congress will say 'Mr. President, if there is an emergency for this nature in the offing, of which the country now knows nothing, we will stay here to meet it.'"

Senator Austin, the assistant Republican leader, declared: "I think we will be here all summer before we grant that power. There was no emergency for this nature in the offing, of which the country now knows nothing, we will stay here to meet it."

(See DEFENSE, Page A-12).

### Pepper Visions U. S. Allied Aid Checking Italy

Floridian Defends National Guard Plan While Others Assail It

By J. A. O'LEARY.

Action by this Government to make available to the Allies planes or other military equipment that could be spared would turn the tide of battle and might discourage Italy from entering the war, Senator Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, asserted last night, as Congress faced another week of intense activity on national defense plans.

Although the Senate Foreign Relations Committee turned down his original proposal to give the President discretionary authority to sell the Allies some of the aircraft of the Army and Navy, the Florida Senator expressed hope the committee would consider the question again Wednesday, on his new resolution, which includes other military equipment.

Another development yesterday was the statement of Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, describing as "essential" the President's request for congressional authority to call out the National Guard if the need should arise.

Gen. Marshall's statement brought conflicting responses from Capitol Hill, where there already had been indications on Friday that this phase of the defense program would encounter opposition.

Wheeler Hits Statement. Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana sharply criticized the statement, while Senator Pepper defended it.

Gen. Marshall said the War Department is opposed to ordering the National Guard out for active duty. He pointed out, however, that under existing laws it would be impossible "to send any units of the National Guard to assist a regular division in any one of the possible situations which might arise in this hemisphere."

The chief of staff voiced hope that the proposed enlargement of the Regular Army, which would make it unnecessary to mobilize the National Guard, but at the same time emphasized that "time is the essential factor" in making preparation for possible emergencies.

Occupation of Possessions. Before Gen. Marshall issued his statement, Senator Milton of Indiana, Democratic whip, suggested the President may have had in mind the possible necessity of occupying British, French and Dutch possessions in this hemisphere, if the Allies were defeated. Senator Milton pointed out that if this became necessary Regular troops probably would be used and the National Guard called out to replace them in the continental United States.

Senator Pepper called on President Roosevelt yesterday, but declined to say what subjects were discussed. Later in the day the Senator issued a statement, however, predicting that Congress will act favorably on his resolution to aid the Allies "as soon as it really understands what the sentiment of the country is."

Sensors George, Democrat, of Georgia and Austin, Republican, of Vermont, both supporters of the President's foreign policy, joined Senators forecasting that Congress might remain in session continuously as a result of the request for authority to summon the National Guard to active duty.

Calling the request "apparently unwarranted," Senator George told reporters: "If the President seriously insists on this request, I think Congress will say 'Mr. President, if there is an emergency for this nature in the offing, of which the country now knows nothing, we will stay here to meet it.'"

Senator Austin, the assistant Republican leader, declared: "I think we will be here all summer before we grant that power. There was no emergency for this nature in the offing, of which the country now knows nothing, we will stay here to meet it."

(See DEFENSE, Page A-12).

### President on Cruise; Given Extra Guard

By the Associated Press.

President Roosevelt embarked on the yacht Potomac at the Navy Yard late yesterday for an overnight cruise and rest from the extra labors occasioned by the war in Europe.

Unusual precautions were taken to guard him on the short route from the White House to the Navy reservation. Departing from custom, motorcycle police not only rode ahead, but on both sides of his car, which was closed despite the bright summer day. Two Secret Service cars were immediately behind.

Guests of the Chief Executive on the cruise were Senator Byrnes, Democrat, South Carolina, and Mrs. Byrnes, Secretary of Commerce Hopkins and Miss Marguerite Le Hand, the President's personal secretary.

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### North France a Flaming Torch Seen From Air, Reporter Finds on Trip With Bomber Squadron

By H. TAYLOR HENRY.

Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE FRENCH BOMBER COMMAND ON THE NORTHERN FRONT, June 1.—Seen from the air from a French plane at night, the entire northern front of France looks like a flaming torch.

I have just made a long night reconnaissance flight over the northern battlefields. The red glow from the flaming cities and towns gave the low-hanging night clouds the appearance of a late summer sunset.

Far below along the battlelines on the Somme and Aisne Rivers, flashes of artillery fire looked like matches flaring.

To the north and east there was an almost continuous line of burning towns—Cambrai, St. Quentin, Arras, Peronne, Valenciennes—linked by smoldering fires in the little villages between.

Most of these were fired by incendiary bombs and torch-bearing parachutists days ago, but still the flames rise.

Given Order at Nightfall. It was just at nightfall that the night bombing squadron, of which I was a guest, received its orders:

"Attack in force against Cambrai airport and the crossroads south of Abbeville where important German troops concentrations have been observed."

When I read the orders I caught my breath. Only two weeks ago, as I had left Cambrai, squadrons of



H. TAYLOR HENRY.

German planes were bombing that same airport on the outskirts of this town, which was then being evacuated by the French.

The night was dark and moonless, and only an occasional star peeped in and out of the late spring rain clouds, hanging low over the zone.

The commander of the squadron, who, only two days before had bombed his native village in the Ardennes, now German-occupied,

lent me flying gear; three suits of heavy coveralls, one heated by electricity; fur-lined boots, a crash helmet and thick gloves.

When we reached the almost completely darkened airport the plane already was ready. After a quick handshake around the five of us took our places.

A thin line of red lights flickered on the field to mark our runway. The first pilot—I was listed as a supernumerary second pilot—gave the huge plane the gun, and we lifted gracefully into the air, closely circled the field and then headed toward the battle zone.