

Truman States Date Set for Big 3 Meet, Polish Deadlock Broken

Capital Journal

Yanks Surround Okinawa Japs In Final Battle

Flame Throwers Burn Fiery Path Through Defenses, Smash Charges

Guam, June 13 (U.P.)—Mountain-climbing American troops, armed with special flame-throwers, burned a fiery path through Japanese fortifications atop Yaeju-Dake plateau on Okinawa today and smashed desperate "banzai" charges by doomed enemy survivors.

One of the greatest artillery barrages of the Pacific war shattered several enemy troop concentrations on the summit of the sheer cliffs, where trapped Japanese were making a suicide stand.

Used Rope Ladders

Marines and infantrymen scaled to the top of the plateau on rope ladders, then used the same ropes to haul up other troops and their supplies.

The defenders virtually were surrounded. The first marine division on the west, the 96th army division on the north and the seventh army division on the east cracked through primary defenses and stormed across the plateau from three sides. It may be the final battle of Okinawa.

United Press War Correspondent E. G. Valens reported from 10th army headquarters that cornered Japanese troops hurled themselves at advancing Americans in familiar last-ditch suicide assaults.

Dynamite Satchels Used

In one of the largest counterattacks, approximately 300 Japanese carrying dynamite "satchel charges" charged first marine division positions on the western front. The leathernecks killed 64, including one woman.

On the strategic southeastern coast near Hanagusuku, American tanks cleaned out 105 Japanese caves along the escarpment. Foot soldiers swept caves and breastworks with blasts of flame sprayed from 200-foot long firehoses. Others rooted out Japanese with grenades and rifles.

The final American assault was underway, and it was a battle to the death with no quarter asked or given. Gains of up to 1,000 yards were reported in the past 24 hours.

Western End Cracked

Marines of the first division cracked the western end of the Yaeju-Dake position in a pre-dawn attack yesterday morning. They clambered up 150-foot Kunishi ridge at 3:30 a.m., under cover of darkness with comparative ease.

Heavy fighting broke out after dawn, but the marines held their positions and reinforced under fire. At last reports, the marines were fighting their way south and west.

The seventh infantry division at the opposite end of the cross-land line simultaneously battled 500 yards onto the eastern corner of the Yaeju-Dake escarpment at a point northwest of Hanagusuku.

New Phase in War on Japan

Washington, June 13 (U.P.)—Aerial warfare against Japan is entering a new phase.

Increasing numbers of lighter planes—carrier-based navy aircraft, P-51 army Mustang and now B-24 bombers—are joining B-29 Superfortresses in the attack on Japan's war-making potential.

Heretofore the B-29s have made their major effort with incendiaries against whole industrial areas. With more than 100 square miles of the most concentrated industrial areas already destroyed by these attacks, there are growing indications that henceforth there will be a greater effort against hand-picked, pinpoint targets.

The Japanese have reported reconnaissance flights all over Nippon, apparently by planes searching for particular targets in the smaller industrial cities.

Illustrative of the concentration on particular targets, a report just received in Washington described an attack by P-51 Mustangs of the 7th fighter command on three airfields northeast of Tokyo May 28.

The pursuit planes, based on Iwo Jima, flew a mission of 1589 miles, the deepest penetration of the enemy homeland up to that time by land-based American fighters.

Retreating Japs Fire Oil Tanks on Borneo Fields

By James Hutcheson
Brunei Bay, Borneo, June 13 (U.P.)—The Japanese fired West Borneo's rich Seria oil field storage tanks last night—even as allied forces did before the Nipponese captured this island with its vast stores of oil early in the war.

Hundreds of thousands of gallons must have been destroyed last night alone. I counted 18 tank infernos from a P-T boat which went within a mile of the shore in the Seria vicinity.

Seria is 60 miles south of the point where Australian troops landed three days ago on the Borneo mainland at Brunei Bay.

Drive on Seria

The Aussies sped their southward push in the general direction of Seria by making a small scale amphibious landing on the Brunei river. The landing, 15 miles from the original invasion point, cut behind the Japanese who were opposing the push toward Brunei Town.

The main force was nine miles from Brunei when the amphibious operation was made to close the pincer.

On Labuan island in Brunei Bay, where the largest Australian force is involved a drive pushed two miles beyond the captured airstrip.

Some Jap Resistance

Japanese in several strong pockets are resisting mostly with rifles and machineguns although one artillery piece was captured after it was knocked out.

There is no road connection between the two areas, but the Japanese apparently are taking no chances on having the rich oil reservoirs captured by any surprise maneuver.

It is taken for granted that they also will destroy the oil wells if that is not already done.

Allied forces followed the same oil destruction policy before the Japanese captured Borneo but the enemy succeeded in restoring the field to large-scale production.

Like Mammoth Torches

Some tanks blazed steadily like mammoth torches. Others seemed to glow in the darkness and flare up intermittently as though an invisible hand had pumped a new supply of fuel. The China Sea, off shore, was illuminated as if by moonlight.

Previously, seventh fleet P-T patrols had reported some fires. Meanwhile the Australian ninth division infantry pushed ahead steadily against only light to moderate opposition on two main fronts as Lt. Gen. R. L. Morshead predicted at a press conference that "the real fighting is yet to come."

Two More Japanese Generals Killed

San Francisco, June 13 (U.P.)—The Japanese Domei agency reported the deaths of two more Japanese generals in action today.

Maj. Gen. Katsu Yokowo died of wounds April 16, and Maj. Gen. Tasuku Yoshikawa died in action May 7, Domei said. Both were promoted posthumously to the rank of lieutenant general.

The marines flew 150 sorties. Fighting still was intense in hills near Davao city. Typical was the experience of a 34th infantry regiment patrol which was reconnoitering a pocket into which the Japanese were squeezed. They ran into an almost perfect trap. As the patrol, led by Sgt. Joseph W. Helwig, Ashland, Pa., reached a steep cliff along a river bank, a superior force of the enemy attacked from both flanks and the rear.

Helwig set up a machine gun on the edge of the precipice

Okinawa's Fall Likely to Force Suzuki to Quit

Washington, June 13 (U.P.)—Tokyo's Suzuki government has grabbed more power than any other cabinet in Japanese history, but Washington observers would not be surprised to see it resign when Okinawa falls.

That is the Japanese pattern. Tojo quit when Saipan fell, and Koiso stepped down after the loss of Iwo Jima.

But officials here charged with watching Japanese developments cautioned today that regardless of whether the cabinet of Premier Admiral Kantaro Suzuki resigns to satisfy Japanese custom or not, it now has unprecedented power to rule by decree.

Deny Peace Rumors

This power has been voted by the Japanese parliament, or diet, and the only string attached is that the diet shall be kept informed of cabinet actions under its sweeping authority.

These officials, asking anonymity, threw down harder than ever rumors that the Suzuki cabinet—or its successor—might make a definite peace bid within the predictable future.

Most popular rumor of this kind is the Paris report of a Domei broadcast saying that Prince Fumimaro Konoye was going to Moscow to nail down soviet neutrality and possibly seek Russian mediation in a peace offer to America and Britain.

May Be Jap Plan

Officials regard the Paris report as a rumor at best, if not actually a Japanese plan, because nothing of the kind has been heard in this country by government radio monitors.

It is noted, too, that Konoye would be far from an ideal choice for such a mission. He was prime minister in 1941 when Japan signed the tripartite alliance directed against Russia, and Moscow is unlikely to have forgotten this.

Despite the Paris and other such rumors, officials reiterated today that there has been nothing even faintly resembling an official peace offer from Japan.

Wherry Bill Defeat Asked

Washington, June 13 (U.P.)—President Truman said today he hoped the Wherry farm profits amendment would be stricken from the price control extension act. Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Neb.), author of the amendment, announced simultaneously that he would fight for it "to the last ditch."

The amendment, tacked on to the extension act before it passed the senate Monday, would ban any price ceiling on a farm commodity that does not permit a farmer to recover his cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Administration leaders in congress farm organization leaders and Price Administrator Chester Bowles have termed it ridiculous and unworkable.

Mr. Truman told his news conference he thought it was a bad amendment. He hoped the house would take it out.



Eisenhower Salutes Cheering Londoners (U.P.)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, allied commander-in-chief, salutes a crowd of cheering Londoners from the balcony of the Mansion House. Eisenhower received the honorary freedom of the city.

War Bond Sales Total \$2,391,000, 55.3 Percent

Salem branches of both the United States National bank and First National bank will give interest payments in full to July 1 on all withdrawals of savings accounts made between now and June 30 for the purpose of purchasing war bonds, according to announcements made Wednesday by D. W. Eyre and Guy N. Hickok, managers of the respective institutions. This step was taken, they stated, as an incentive toward speeding up of war bonds from savings accounts. They stated every depositor withdrawing funds from savings for war bond purchases should take their war bond application to a savings teller's window and credit will be given for the full six months' interest on the amount. This plan has been put in effect in all of the branches of both banks.

Total bond sales stepped up to the 55.3 percent mark Wednesday, or \$2,391,000. Individual sales were 63.9 percent of the quota with total sales of \$2,128,457.50 while E bond sales were at the 52.1 percent mark with total sales of \$1,182,857.50. (Concluded on Page 9, Column 6)

British Praise Eisenhower

London, June 13 (U.P.)—The British press united today in heaping new praise upon Gen. Eisenhower, who won the hearts of London's multitudes yesterday by the modest and unassuming manner in which he received the greatest honors this capital could bestow.

Commenting upon the speech with which the allied supreme commander accepted the freedom of the city, conferred upon him by the lord mayor of London in a colorful ceremony, the Daily Sketch declared Eisenhower was a man of words as well as action.

"The fundamental similarities of spirit and outlook that are the firm foundation of Anglo-American friendship and cooperation seldom—if ever—have found a better or more moving expression than in his speeches," Sketch said.

The Daily Telegraph said: "There is not the slightest doubt that it is he who has conferred honor on the city by accepting its freedom."

The Daily Mirror, in an editorial headed "This Great American," said that Eisenhower, as leader of an army of many nations, had shown the United Nations how to live "in a happy federation of thought and effort."

The Times summed up a long editorial tribute by declaring: "If history now begins to take the course toward a happier order, in which the curse of war shall at last be erased from human relations, no man of our time will have made a nobler contribution to that issue than this great American."

Salem Boys Present Machine to Hospital

Portland, June 13 (U.P.)—Ten Salem high school boys presented the University of Oregon medical school today with a machine to punch braces for crippled children at the Doernbecher hospital.

The boys, members of the machine shop Future Craftsmen club at Salem, made the machine from shipyard steel. It took 70 hours' work.

Pioneers Meet Thursday

Portland, Ore., June 13 (U.P.)—The Oregon Pioneer association will hold its 73rd annual reunion Thursday in Portland. Dr. Jasper L. Hewitt, president, announced today.

3,604 Soldiers Died in Sinking Of Troopships

Washington, June 13 (U.P.)—The army disclosed today that 3,604 American soldiers died in the sinking or damage of troopships in 41 months of war against Germany and Italy.

This was a loss of four men for every 10,000 embarked, which the army said was a record nearly twice as good as that for World War I when the rate was 7.2.

There were 4,453,061 troops embarked from the United States, with 1,094 lost on the outbound trips. However, almost every soldier made at least two trips to sea due to inter-theater and intra-theater moves.

Greatest Loss Off Algeria

Major General C. P. Gross, chief of transportation, attributed the comparatively small loss of life to the "superlative work of the allied navies," the allied air forces, the constant vigilance of convoy escorts and to gun crews aboard transports.

The greatest loss of American army personnel occurred when the British troopship Rohna was attacked by air on November 26, 1943, off Djidjelli, Algeria, and went down within 30 minutes. Bomb damage, heavy seas and darkness hampered rescue work and 1,051 men, more than half the 1,981 Americans aboard died.

The next greatest toll was in the sinking of the British-controlled Belgian troopship Leopoldville torpedoed off Cherbourg last December 24. Of 2,237 American troops, 764 were lost.

Three Ships Lost Off Bari

The biggest loss of life on an American ship came on April 20, 1944, when the Liberty ship Paul Hamilton was hit by an aerial torpedo off Algiers, with 504 men and officers lost.

The war department announcement showed that at least three American ships went down during the big Nazi air attack on shipping in the Italian harbor of Bari on the evening of December 2, 1943. A total of 25 Americans were killed in the sinking of the three ships.

All the incidents did not involve enemy attack or mines. In at least one case collision was the cause.

President Asks OWI Funds be Restored

Washington, June 13 (U.P.)—President Truman asked congress today to restore the funds which were cut from the 1946 budget of the office of war information by the house representatives.

The house last week slashed \$17,000,000 from the OWI's \$36,000,000 budget for the coming fiscal year and directed that the cut be applied to activities in the United States and Europe. A house committee earlier had reduced the figure from a budget estimate of \$42,000,000. The bill is now before the senate appropriations committee.

Similar statements were slated to be offered by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the National Farmers Union.

Lewis G. Hines, AFL legislative representative, told the committee that his organization stands on a motion it adopted last February which said: "We are opposed to compulsory military training and in no event should the matter be considered after demobilization of the armed forces. In the meantime the Federation advocates a comprehensive program of improved education and health service for the youth of the nation."

The Chinese were reported to have evacuated Ishan the night of June 11.

The Chinese said severe fighting was raging outside the city, formerly the main Japanese bulwark guarding the western approaches to the former American air base city of Luichow.

Chinese withdrawal from the city was first reported by headquarters of Maj. Gen. Robert

President Says Time and Place of Parley With Stalin and Churchill Kent Until His Arrival

Washington, June 13 (U.P.)—Announcement that a meeting of the Big Three had been set and discussion of a brightening Polish situation highlighted President Truman's weekly news conference today.

Domestic problems also were discussed, but chief interest centered in Mr. Truman's remarks on international affairs.

The Big Three meeting has been set, Mr. Truman told reporters, but he said he could not announce the time or place until his arrival there. He said he planned to take Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes, Harry L. Hopkins and Joseph E. Davies with him but that Hopkins' and Davies' health might prevent their going.

Hopkins and Davies have just completed missions to Moscow and London respectively and Mr. Truman said the results they obtained "have been completely satisfactory and gratifying."

On the Polish situation, Mr. Truman said he expected the meeting at Moscow this Friday to produce results. As announced last night, representatives of the big three will meet with Polish representatives to work out a unified Polish government on a broad base.

The chief executive cautioned that all should keep their heads on the Polish situation, reminding reporters that Russia had done some very pleasant yielding on this and other questions and asserted that the Russians are just as anxious to get along with us as we are with them. He said he had no announcement at this time about the arrests of 16 Poles in Russia.

Pleads for Unity

"The all important thing which confronts us," the president said in a written statement released later, "is that the unity, mutual confidence and respect which resulted in the military victory should be continued to make secure a just and durable peace."

Turning to the domestic picture, the president expressed hope that congress would restore the entire budget estimate of \$35,000,000 for the office of war information, which the house slashed last week to \$18,000,000. He said in a formal statement that to abolish any major functions of OWI while the war continues would be a mistake.

Other Legislation

Mr. Truman again said he hoped congress would be given an opportunity to vote on legislation making permanent the fair employment practices committee. The legislation now is held up in the house rules committee which refused by a tie vote yesterday to place the proposal on the house calendar for a vote.

The president also criticized an amendment attached to the OPA extension bill by the senate which calls for a cost-plus pricing system for farm products. He said the amendment, sponsored by Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) was bad and he hopes it will be thrown out.

Only one new appointment was announced by the chief executive. He named former Governor William H. Wills of Vermont to succeed Norman S. Case as a member of the federal communications commission. Both are republicans.

Stettinius to Stay
And for the third time in as many weeks, he announced that no change was contemplated in the state department secretaryship, now held by Stettinius.

The president discounted rumors that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower may not return to Europe. (Concluded on Page 9, Column 8)

Chinese Recapture Juian and Hoyun as Japs Regain Ishan

Chingking, June 13 (U.P.)—Chinese troops following up the Japanese withdrawal from the Fochow area today recaptured Juian, only 15 miles south of Wenchow, after winning Pingyang 10 miles farther south, the Chinese high command announced today.

Earlier, the Chinese recapture of Hoyun, 105 miles northeast of Canton, was disclosed officially that the Japanese had regained Ishan, western bastion of the former U. S. air base city of Luichow, in bitter fighting some 400 miles to the northwest.

The Chinese were reported to have evacuated Ishan the night of June 11.

The Chinese said severe fighting was raging outside the city, formerly the main Japanese bulwark guarding the western approaches to the former American air base city of Luichow.

Chinese withdrawal from the city was first reported by headquarters of Maj. Gen. Robert

Senate Action Asked July 15

Washington, June 13 (U.P.)—Senate officials heard today that President Truman plans to submit the San Francisco treaty to the chamber by Monday, June 25 with a request for ratification by July 15.

The president was reported to be acting on the assumption that the United Nations conference will be concluded Wednesday, June 20.

Mr. Truman, it was understood, has ordered full speed ahead in the technical details of delivering the formal documents to the senate. He hopes, senate sources said, that the United States will be the first nation to ratify the pact.

It was stated in connection with these disclosures that the schedule of approval by July 15 meets with the consent of the majority leadership in the senate.

The foreign relations committee will hold hearings on the treaty, with Chairman Connally (D., Tex.) and Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) two of the delegates to the coast conference, as the principal witnesses.

Big 5 Winners At Golden Gate

San Francisco, June 13 (U.P.)—The "Little" United Nations conceded victory to the big five today in their battle over the Yalta voting formula.

Eventual approval of the formula was virtually assured early this morning when a United Nations conference committee, after a hectic night session, defeated an Australian attempt to "soften" big five veto rights in the security council. The vote was 20 to 10 against the amendment, but 15 nations abstained from voting and five others were absent.

The committee scheduled two more meetings today during which tentative incorporation of the Yalta formula into the charter was expected. A two-thirds vote is needed for approval, but it was conceded that the opposition's high-water mark already had come on the Australian amendment.

Australian foreign minister Herbert V. Evatt, who led the fight to modify the formula, served notice that defeat at this conference did not mean the end of his battle. "It will go on until liberalization or improvement takes place," he said.

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Japan to Mobilize Her Total Strength

San Francisco, June 13 (U.P.)—Premier Kantaro Suzuki promised "drastic intensification" of Japan's war effort today.

He told the closing session of the 87th extraordinary session of the Japanese diet that his government would make the best possible use of the emergency dictatorial power granted by the diet in "this crucial stage of the war."

Radio Tokyo said Suzuki later entertained members of the diet and his government at luncheon and told them he would seek to mobilize the "nation's total strength."

Riots in Bogota
Caracas, Venezuela, June 13 (U.P.)—President Alfonso Lopez of Colombia imposed a state of siege in Bogota today and established press and communications censorship following a day of riots in the Colombian capital.