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CHIEF ANDERSON TAKES STATE POST

Japanese Forces Pressed Into Death Trap On Luzon

Treaty Poll Taken

Majority Of Senate In Favor Of Charter

By ASSOCIATED PRESS
(Copyright, 1945, by Associated Press)

WASHINGTON—A majority of the Senate is ready to approve the United Nations Charter.

Indications are clear that ratification may command the support of far more than the two-thirds required for approval.

An Associated Press poll reaching 74 of the 96 members today found none declaring outright opposition. Fifty-one said they would vote aye, "barring unforeseen developments." Five said they probably would vote aye. Eighteen were not ready to commit themselves.

Strong support for the treaty which President Truman expects to bring back from San Francisco Wednesday developed on both sides of the Senate aisle with 34 Democrats and 16 Republicans outspokenly for ratification.

THE QUESTION

The question asked them was "Will you vote for U. S. adherence to the United Nations Charter as it now stands, barring unforeseen developments?"

The trend toward United States participation in a world organization to preserve the peace is so strong that some Senators shrugged away the fact they had not studied the Charter in detail. Some stated their positions before the text was published in full.

"We must ratify and approve it without delay," declared Senator Ellender, Democrat, La. "we have delegated some of our best talent to represent us at the conference and it is up to us to back their decision to the limit.

"I make that statement unqualifiedly and without knowing what the charter will finally contain. I am confident in the fact that unless the United States is willing to participate in and be the active member of the organization it would seem to the world will soon again be plunged in a war that will destroy civilization."

JOHNSTON FOR IT

Senator Johnston, Democrat, S. C., said he would vote for it, with the attitude that "we must accept it despite flaws and hope to improve it with future amendments."

"The American Constitution isn't perfect," he commented, "in my opinion the first ten amendments made it."

Senator Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina said: "Twenty-five years ago I was in the House when the League of Nations was defeated. I was in favor of the league then

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Local Slaughter Bars Lifted

Move To Overcome Meat Shortages Made By House

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Moving to overcome meat shortages, the House voted overwhelmingly today to permit unlimited local slaughtering when done under sanitary conditions.

The vote was on an amendment to OPA extension legislation offered by Representative Patman, Democrat, Texas, and supported by Representative Anderson, Democrat, New Mexico, who becomes Secretary of Agriculture July 1. The amendment would prohibit imposition of ceilings on slaughtering plants which the Agriculture Secretary certified as operating cleanly.

Anderson told the House the amendment will be useful to the existing "but it would help relieve local meat shortages by encouraging production and would improve the transportation of meat facts and both across the country.

Earlier the House rejected in a brief moment debated 179 to 164 to let an administration committee of OPA "average price" regulations.

The same measure was defeated in reverse to a call from Administration leaders for help in beating back a series of what they termed "crippling amendments" to the OPA extension bill.

Under the average price regulations which Representative Hartley, Republican, New Jersey, said he abolish prices and ceilings are required to correspond to the average prices and qualities of 1941. For example, a clothing manufacturer who sold $4 and $6 dresses in 1943 could not under the OPA rule discontinue the $4 line and retain only the $6 line and still continue both and handle a $5 article or retain both.

Opponents of the amendment argued its adoption would give consumers low grade goods by permitting manufacturers to produce only high-cost articles.

For Civilian Relief

Army Cuts Down On Meat Buying

By OVID A. MARTIN

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Army will cut down sharply on the purchases of meats during the next 60 days in a Government move to increase civilian supplies.

Disclosing the today informed sources said the armed forces had re-examined their meat supply and found it possible to reduce military buying for a brief period in order to help relieve shortages in the civilian market.

The Government previously has announced that last-base shipments of meat will be suspended during the July-September quarter.

TRUMAN PROGRAM

The plan of reduced military buying is apparently what President Truman had in mind when he told a dairy conference at Olympia, Wash., Tuesday that he intended an improvement in civilian meat supplies as soon as Fred Vinson of Kentucky, Director, N. M. Tilley, top ex Secretary of Agriculture and War Food Administrator on July 1.

Putting the way for diversion of the latest portion of meat production from civilian markets, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones has signed an order requiring the slaughter of cattle to be officially inspected. Slaughters must set aside for military and other Government agencies.

This order becomes effective July 1.

Such slaughterers will be required to set aside 30 percent of the carcass on one end of their output of choice, good and commercial grades of beef, and 65 percent of the carcass of per cent of the canner and cutter grades for the Government.

It is possible that the Army will not take its full allocation, since these reduced set-aside figures during July and August, but will allow a portion of the meat earmarked for it to go to civilians.

This contemplated reduction in military buying would cover a season of the year when marketings of meat animals are at their low level. A sharp increase in cattle and hog marketings is expected in the Fall. Army buying at higher levels would be resumed then.

Points Taken By Chinese

CHUNGKING — (AP) — Chinese troops supported by aircraft have ousted Japanese who threatened to win two important points north of Sichwan, in Southwestern Hunan province, 280 miles northeast of Chungking, the Chinese High Command said today.

About 2,000 Japanese from Shihwan captured the points Friday morning and the Chinese regained them the same afternoon, Shortly more than 200 enemy casualties, it was announced.

Sichwan is one of a group of strongholds the Japanese built in Southwestern Hunan to protect approaches to Hankow, 240 miles to the southeast, and to safeguard the west bank of the Peiping-Hankow railroad corridor which links enemy forces in Central and North China.

The situation at Linchow, former American air base 630 miles to the Southwest, apparently remained unchanged, with the Chinese last reported 12 miles of the South Railroad station and throwing a five-column attack against the burning city.

Red Envoy To Holland

LONDON — (AP) — The Moscow radio announced today that Vassily Valkov has been appointed Soviet Ambassador to the Netherlands.

Nips Caught At Scene Of Old Landing

Aparri Retaken By Americans

By SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA — (AP) — The precise spot where the Japanese first invaded the Philippines has become their death trap.

The Nipponese landed Dec. 10, 1941, at Aparri on the north tip of Luzon. Today Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed that Aparri has been recaptured in a surprise thrust which bottled up the last major enemy force on the island in a stretch of less than 90 miles of the Cagayan Valley.

It marks the beginning of the end of organized Japanese resistance on Luzon, reinvaded by MacArthur last Jan. 9.

An enemy force estimated at possibly 20,000 effectives, faced the hard choice of standing and dying or hopeless groups in the valley or waiting out a slow death in mountain refuges.

Some are caught in a less than 60 mile stretch between U. S. Rangers and U. S. Sixth Army infantrymen advancing south below captured Aparri and other guerrillas who seized the Cagayan Province capital of Tuguegarao.

Others are pressed between the columns of Tuguegarao and U. S. 37th Infantry Division troops advancing northward at the overrun town of San John.

The guerrillas who helped win Aparri had pushed around the northwest tip of Luzon through undefended cliff sections where the road was a mere single lane shelf 1,000 feet above the racing tides of Babuyan Channel. Then they penetrated swamp lands in the Ballaetitas area west of the Cagayan River.

The hapless Japanese were announced at every point. Jumping from W. Harris Associated Press correspondent in the Cagayan Valley reported the enemy had camouflaged tanks in side roads in the hills around Iguig, then cut off the head of retreating Yank columns. Shooting such a move, armor of the 37th went in after them on the dates the Japanese lost 24 tanks.

On western Panay the Australian South Pacific has overrun the 1,000-foot Mati airfield a mile south of occupied Lapuz and pushed inland on toward Mati town without meeting strong opposition that point to more than 60 miles back in the center of the original Japanese beaches at Buenol Bay.

Without elaboration Tokyo radio said an Allied fleet of more than 300 large vessels and landing craft was active in the Visayan and that destroyers approached the area flanking Mati Wednesday.

Outline French Occupation Area

LONDON — The Paris radio said today that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander in the West, has established the Rhine Palatinate as the area to be occupied by the French First Army, which is under the command of Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny.

The Paris announcement indicated that the four powers which will occupy Germany have agreed and had now reached a final agreement on occupational zones.

Chief Anderson

Senate To Okeh

Debate On Pact May Guide Big 3

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
Associated Press Diplomatic News Editor

SAN FRANCISCO—(AP)—Senate committee hearings on the United Nations Charter may play a large part in President Truman's meeting with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill at Berlin next month.

The timetable of the hearings has now been set, although it is subject for revision or even discard.

Final decisions will be made after Senators Connally, Democrat, Texas, and Vandenberg, Republican, Michigan, return to Washington next week. They will report to the Senate on accomplishments of the United Nations Conference, to which they participating as members of the United States delegation.

Connally predicts the Senate eventually will ratify the charter "with a comfortable majority" of the needed two-thirds votes—64 Senators out of 96 when all are present and voting. That may not be before September, allowing a month for debate.

The expectation is that the hearings will begin about mid-July in time to have them opened to Secretary of State Stettinius just before he leaves with Mr. Truman for Germany. That means the hearings will be underway while the Big Three are discussing postwar problems of Europe and the world.

INFLUENCE BIG THREE

President Truman had hoped at one time he might arrive in Berlin by way of Senate ratification of the charter in his pocket. He was represented as considering that as effective reassurance to the other Big Power that this country was determined to retain its full role in world affairs.

Now the question is becoming one of the effect of the hearings on the Big Three. Indications are that the conferees expect a relatively at least unquiet but fruitful visit. They may develop early whether

[illegible] the Senate [illegible] Russia [illegible] Britain [illegible] Mr. Truman if the [illegible] Berlin [illegible] Both Stettinius and Senate leaders [illegible] the Senate [illegible] Hanfax [illegible] Parliament [illegible] to