

THE SOUTHWEST BORN

Last Stand On Okinawa
Jap Guns Roar In Effort
To Stop American Attack

By RICHARD O'MALLEY
GUAM — (AP) — Rapidly dying defenders of Okinawa brought all their remaining artillery into play today, firing at point-blank range in a thus far futile effort to stop a full-powered assault by the U. S. Tenth Army.
Guns of as heavy caliber as 165-mm were being used by the Japanese in their last stand attempt to halt the American attack on heavily fortified Yagu-Dake escarpment. On the east flank the
Even in the tightly encircled Oroku pocket, Japanese field guns shelled the Naha harbor bridge, causing some minor damage to the American-built structure.
The 7th Regiment of the 1st Marine Division today threw heavy Japanese machinegun and mortar fire as it moved through Itoyan town, capture of which has not yet been announced by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet commander.
Headquarters reported the 96th U. S. Infantry Division to under fire from mutually supporting Japanese positions.
The 17th Battalion of the 7th Division is using flame throwing tanks against 60 enemy caves.
The Japanese, who Admiral Nimitz said are being killed off at the rate of 1,000 a day, are heavily dug in along the white hills. The Yagu-Dake escarpment, the looking down the throats of the incoming Yanks who are meeting a deadly fire.
SUCIDE PLANES ATTACK
Tokyo radio claimed its suicide planes attacked Allied shipping off Okinawa yesterday and today, sinking one warship and damaging another.
The Japanese radio also reported that Minami Shima, 225 miles east of Okinawa, was bombed from the sea and air yesterday. Admiral Nimitz announced that on Saturday a battleship force bombarded Okinawa. 300 miles southeast of the Ryukyus.
Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr., commander of the Tenth Army, replied to the Japanese broadcast on Okinawa by stating that every weapon at his command. Flame throwing tanks led ground forces, aircraft rocketed, strafed and bombed enemy ground forces and their well protected gun positions.
Nature of the terrain — Yanks counted 60 caves in one small sector — was all to the advantage of the Japanese, whose positions were difficult to spot even from low-flying observation planes, and even more difficult to knock out with bombs or shells.
The escarpment is a natural coral fortress, stretching across the island at least three miles.
JAPS WELL SET
The Japanese had prepared it well as a security defense which to return when driven from the Shuri Line. They tunneled the escarpment to advance the caves for their burrowing tactics.
They retired to their hidden positions when ships, field artillery and aircraft laid down their barrage, but returned to train their guns on advancing American ground troops as soon as the bombardment ceased.
BANZAI CHARGES EXPECTED
All U. S. ground forces were prepared for the possibility of Banzai charges, the usual Japanese dead-end reply to crushing American fire.
Maj. Gen. John H. Hodge, commander of the 24th Army Corps, told Associated Press Correspondent Al Dapkin the Banzai charges will come "when we compress the Japs until they explode."
The enemy presumably is compressed against that point. He is confined to some 15 square miles of Okinawa's southern tip, and four-fifths of his original garrison of 65,000 men have been wiped out.
Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced 67,000 Japanese had been killed through Friday.
Crops On 178,000 Farms Insured
WASHINGTON — (AP) — Crops on about 178,000 farms have been covered by Federal Insurance this Spring, the War Food Administration announced today.
About 15,000 applications covering the Spring wheat on 25,000 farms, about 80,000 for cotton on 100,000 farms and about 20,000 applications were for flax on 20,000 farms, WFA said.
Winter wheat applications will be received in about a month.
Experimental programs, to determine whether or not cotton, corn, sorghum, are in progress in selected areas. About 12,000 applications have been received from thirteen tobacco counties and about 10,000 from fifteen corn counties.

Army Budget
Submitted
By Truman

Cut Made Due To
Peace In Europe
WASHINGTON (AP) — President Truman asked Congress to provide the Army with \$39,019,790,474 to finance the accelerated attack on Japan.
He transmitted the military budget for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, calling for new appropriations of \$2,563,000,000, transportation of unobligated balances from prior appropriations totaling \$8,818,193,574, and estimated recoveries from contract cutbacks and terminations totaling \$8,230,387,500.
The total program, a White House statement said, represents a reduction from a preliminary estimate of \$45,300,000,000 which was included in the regular budget submitted by former President Roosevelt last January, continuing the reduction of the war on the European front.
The amount recommended for 1946 reflects an overall decrease of 25 per cent in the program for the fiscal year 1945 which was estimated to total \$60,000,000,000, the statement said.
ARMY REDUCED
The estimates contemplate maintenance of an Army reduced in strength from 3,220,000 on June 30, 1945 to a maximum strength of 636,000 on June 30, 1946.
Reductions were based on a revised estimate of needs as a result of the unconditional surrender of Germany.
The White House noted that 2,162,000 men will be discharged from the Army during the coming fiscal year and approximately 1,000,000 will enter it for the first time.
The budget not only outlines plans financing the war against Japan throughout the fiscal year, it was stated, "but it provides funds for munitions and equipment to be delivered through Dec. 31, 1946. Heavier types of aircraft are financed through June 1947. Included is approximately one million dollars for the purchase of requirements (military lend-lease) and for relief of civilians in areas occupied by our forces."
Actual expenditures of the War Department, for which funds were requested, are estimated at \$40,000,000 for the current fiscal year.

Must Rule Skies
Daniels Opposed
To Peace Draft

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Opposing a peace-time draft, Joseph Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, said today "The imperative parsimony of tomorrow is that which will give content of the skies."
The 63-year-old Raleigh, N. C., newspaper publisher who directed the Navy during the last war, offered the House Postwar Military Policy Committee this formula as "the best insurance against the possibility of future attack."
A NAVY THAT FLIES
"I would place the main emphasis on a Navy that flies, with adequate military strength on land and sea. . . I would like to leave to be strong in the air. If our country dominates the sky, no enemy can land on any part of our terrain."
The committee is in its second week of hearings on the subject of universal military training.
"We will never dominate in the air by dependence upon the draft," Daniels asserted. "All we need to do is to provide the craft and the accessories, and young Americans will have to enlist and the number of voluntary aviators will expand."
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MR. DANIELS
He said he had been suggested by the committee to furnish them with a plan.
Since there has been no suggestion, he said, he would like to see DANIELS on Page 5.

Parley Near Goal

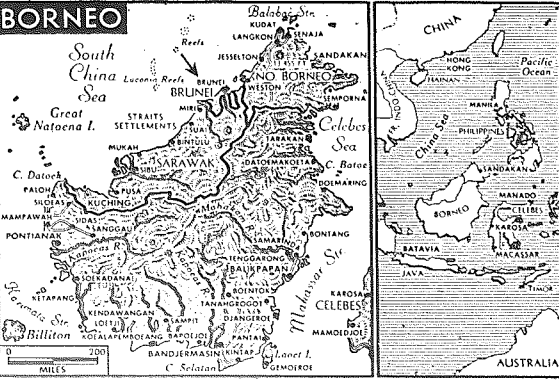
Tiny Nations' Ire
Frets Big Powers

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
Associated Press Diplomatic News Editor
SAN FRANCISCO — (AP) — Fresh signs that the Big Powers can compromise even sharp differences in the interest of peace cooperation came today with brightened hopes for the world future.
There remains the problem of winning Small Nation acceptance of the veto voting formula by which the Big Five would retain control of the proposed eleven-member Security Council machinery designed to keep peace.
This is before a conference committee scheduled to meet at P. M. P. V. today, in which President Franklin D. Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Herbert V. Post of Australia is leading a fight for retaining the veto so that while each of the Big Powers would still have to agree on use of force, peaceful measures to settle disputes could be taken even over the heads of Big Power objections.
Russia, France, Britain and the United States and China, having agreed that discussion of disputes could be taken even over the heads of Big Power objections, stand solidly against veto, and also share his view.
Small Nations which he said had "animosity" toward the Big Five in making out their differences were the veto.
C. K. Webster, a British aide in the United Nations, said that those who argued with East in a heated discussion Saturday night, which blocked a Council proposal for immediate acceptance of the veto formula, were "the small nations." Hodge, Director David Castro of the 30-day-old delegation and Mandanah Bey, Iraq, were among them.
East charged that a lengthy interpretation of the veto vote by the Great Powers was "obscure, uncertain and indecisive." He called it "the same spirit of animosity" between the Great and Small Nations which he said had "animosity" toward the Big Five in making out their differences were the veto.
It was the silliness of Russia to go along with the United States and the other powers, on the state, that the bill is its revised approach, which cleared the atmosphere of the conference and made it possible for the Big Powers would be able to work together. This talk among the dele-

Enemy's Worst Weekend

Japan Reels From Terrific
Attacks By U. S. Warplanes

By LEIF ERICKSON
GUAM — (AP) — The Japanese homeland smoldered today from its worst weekend of the war—four consecutive days of devastating attacks by American warplanes ranging from gigantic B-29 Superfortresses to speedy Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday the Americans struck again and again, hurling high-explosive bombs and bullets into Japan's aircraft factories, rail yards, air bases and other military targets in five separate raids on widespread areas.
Radio Tokyo said 30 Mustangs led by two B-29s fired installations at Tachikawa and Atsugi airfields in the Tokyo-Yokohama area Monday. It reported the fighters strafed the fields for an hour.
Sunday's strike was made by 250 to 300 B-29s on five factory and air bases in the already ravaged Tokyo and Yokohama districts. Reconnaissance photos showed that the Hitachi engine works and adjacent railway yards at Sakagawa alone were struck by 820 bombs.
RESULTS—GOOD
Results were reported good on the other targets, although photographs were not yet available.
Japanese anti-aircraft fire was reported intense to moderate. One Superfortress was lost but Douglas Mustangs on escort duty destroyed 26 Japanese interceptors and probably destroyed ten more without loss.
Okinawa-based Thunderbolts in a foray over Kyushu on Sunday destroyed 14 Japanese fighters and probably destroyed ten more without loss.
In the four days of raids, total American losses were announced as ten planes, including three Superfortresses, three Mustangs and four Thunderbolts. Japanese losses were reported as 25 fighters, 10 Mustangs, 10 Thunderbolts and 10 Mustangs.
The children, taken from their mothers a few days after birth, were left unattended until they died, the evidence showed. Their bodies were found in bundles and wrapped in paper and banded over to a German farmer who got 25 cents a piece for burying them in mass graves.



BORNEO ASSAULT—Australian forces making a three-way invasion of northwestern Borneo have seized the entrance to strategic Brunei Bay. Aussie troops encountered little opposition in their surprise landing on Labuan and Maun islands on either side of Brunei Bay (arrow), and at Brookeville on the Borneo mainland. Map at right shows Borneo in relation to other sections of the Far East theater.

Japs Caught
Completely
Off-Balance
By Assault

Aussies Sweep
Well Inland
By ASSOCIATED PRESS
Veteran Australian assault forces have made a surprise, three-way invasion of northwestern Borneo, seized control of the entrance to strategic Brunei Bay and driven 4,000 Japs inland, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.
Defending Japanese troops caught completely off-balance by the second invasion of the oil-rich Borneo area, offered only negligible resistance to the landing, which Tokyo radio previously announced was made Friday.
A broadcast from Manila said General MacArthur participated in the Borneo invasion operations. Correspondent John A. Sweeney said that the general, overall Pacific army commander, visited the Labuan beachhead a few hours after Allied troops landed and that later he witnessed a brief frontline skirmish.
MacArthur has been on an inspection tour of the southern Philippines. His latest stop, detailed in a delayed dispatch from the field, placed him on Palawan Island, just north of Borneo.
Troops of the Ninth Australian Division, veteran of African desert fighting, stormed into the jungles of Labuan Island, at the northern entrance to Brunei Bay; Broomeville on the tip of a cape forming the southern arm of the bay, and at Maun. First dispatches from Manila did not specify whether this was Maun Island, a town of the same name next to Broomeville.
Labuan town and airfield were quickly seized from the unprepared Japanese on Labuan, and presumably the field will soon be in use by Australian fighter planes.
DRIVE FOR TOWN
The main force, hitting at Broomeville, drove 4,000 yards to the peninsula toward Brunei town, major city and governing seat of Brunei.
Assault forces landed under cover of a heavy Allied naval and air bombardment. Naval gunfire today was directed at Japanese units of the U. S. Seventh Fleet and elements of the Australian Imperial Force, and fighters from the Royal Australian and U. S. 13th Air Forces, which have been supporting the drive for months, furnished the air cover.
MacArthur listed Brunei Bay and Labuan as targets for more intense fighting. He said that more than 100 heavy, medium and fighter bombers, resulting in fires and explosions.
The bay, as an outlet for the petroleum wealth of Borneo, once was a tempting point for the Japanese.
The Australians already are fighting on the Isle of Tarakan, off Northeast Borneo, having landed there May 1. If the Allies could obtain Borneo or readily, it would be equivalent to a strategic victory. If the Allies that now must have fuel across the Pacific, Borneo's oil, besides being a source of income, is highly-prized for its purity, requiring little refining for some purposes.

War Bill Passed
Government To Rule
Japan By Decree

By ASSOCIATED PRESS
The lower chamber of the Japanese Diet today passed a wartime emergency bill, the Tokyo Radio broadcast, giving Premier Kantaro Suzuki government virtual authority to rule Japan by decree.
The bill, known as the "War Measures Act," was passed by a vote of 250 to 100.
The bill gives the government the power to control the economy, to restrict the movement of people, and to control the press and other forms of communication.
The bill also gives the government the power to control the production and distribution of goods and services.
The bill is a response to the growing military and economic needs of Japan during the war.
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RAF To Be Cut
To About A Third

LONDON — (AP) — The RAF is to be reduced to about a third of its present strength of approximately 1,000,000 men and women in the next 12 months, the Air Ministry said today.
Readjustment for the war against Japan will bring about the release of many groups of the RAF, training and retraining of others and the renewal of recruiting. Some RAF personnel will be transferred to the Navy.
The European war required 75 per cent of the RAF's personnel to be based at home stations to send bomber fleets against Germany. In the Japanese war, 75 per cent of the RAF's personnel will be based at home stations to send bomber fleets against Germany. In the Japanese war, 75 per cent of the RAF's personnel will be based at home stations to send bomber fleets against Germany.

WEATHER

Partly cloudy and continued rather hot today; tonight and Tuesday.	
Temperature at 7:30 Today	92
High and Low Last 24 Hours	92-72
Sunrise Today	6:32
Sunrise Tomorrow	6:30