



CHARLES P. SQUIRES

VEGAS LOVELY
Nowhere, even in beautiful California, can one find a climate more perfectly ideal than we have had in Las Vegas most of the time since 1944 poked his little nose over the horizon.

Here it is, almost the last of May, and we have not yet had a really hot summer day. And, therefore, the people who have it all figured out that Lake Mead, the largest artificial body of water in the world (but by no means a body of artificial water) has modified our climate into that of the middle-west temperate zone, are highly elated and point with pride and "I told you so."

It is a good time, now that Hellorado with its funny business is over for the time being, to discuss again the effect of Lake Mead upon the climate of Las Vegas and the area within a radius of a couple of hundred miles surrounding us.

The question of possible climatic changes came up many times during the years of preliminary discussion of Boulder Dam legislation. Finally, entirely in accord with those able engineers who were the best able to give an opinion on the subject, we came to agreement on the truth of the statement once made by our old friend Bill Mulholland, who said in his frank, forceful outspoken way:

"The creation of a reservoir such as is contemplated above a dam in Black Canyon, will have the same effect on the climate of the intermountain region scurrying it as a bucket of water set in the middle of a ten acre field would have on the climate of the field."

And, if we will observe intelligently, we will come to the following conclusions:

The climate of the southwestern portion of the United States is brought to us from the far Pacific by the prevailing winds which always, except for some incidental exceptions, come from the ocean and blow toward the east and northeast. Our climatic conditions at Las Vegas are the same as those of Los Angeles modified by three hundred miles of mountain and desert.

Assuming that the evaporation from Lake Mead amounts to about six feet per annum, we know that vapor rises high into the air and drifts unfeelingly with the prevailing winds toward the northeast. Engineers who have studied the problems of evaporation and precipitation declare that about forty per cent of all the water rising from the surface of Lake Mead, will be condensed on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains and return to the basin of the Colorado River, thence to the lake.

Other inland desert lakes have not in the least modified the climates of the regions about them. Salton Sea, in Imperial Valley has not changed the climate of Southern California in the slightest degree. Great Salt Lake does not change the climate of northern Utah so that it differs from the climate of regions similarly situated in approximately the same latitude and at similar altitudes.

In Nevada we have numerous sizable bodies of water like Walker Lake, which has not changed the climate of that region in the slightest degree although it is about 30 miles long and eight to ten miles wide. Pyramid Lake and Lake Winnemucca have not changed the climate of northern Nevada so that it differs from other areas similarly located. The same climatic characteristics as other areas of the same altitude in the Sierra Nevada.

Getting back to Las Vegas again, we had before Lake Mead was formed, during the past forty years cloudbursts, electrical storms and torrential rains more violent than any we have had since the dam was built.

Lake Mead, to be sure, has quite a large area. But that area is tiny as compared with the vast area of this inter-mountain region. Now just why I am so concerned at this moment about the effect of Lake Mead on our climate is hard to say. Perhaps it is just presaging the storms which may pop out of the far southwestern Pacific regions to muss us up later in the summer. It has happened before and sometime will happen again. But the fault won't be Lake Mead.

(By the way, does your roof leak?)

MICHIGAN TRACK CHAMP
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 27 (UP)—The University of Michigan retained its Big Ten track and field championship today by piling up 70 points to 58 1/10 or Illinois.

Others were Purdue third with 31; Ohio State fourth with 17 1/10; Northwestern, fifth, 14 7/10; Minnesota, sixth, 7 1/2; Wisconsin, seventh, 3 3/5; Indiana, eighth, 4; Iowa, 3; Chicago, tenth, 17/20.

Capital of an Industrial Empire

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Most Devastating Bomber Raids Continue Two-Way Air Invasion

High Velocity Rockets Used As Softeners

By WALTER CRONKITE United Press War Correspondent

LONDON, Sunday, May 28 (UP)—Hundreds of RAF heavy bombers unleashed one of the mightiest blows of the war on the battered French invasion coast early today, after some 7,500 allied daylight raiders from Britain and Italy had spread a pattern of ruin across axis Europe from Dieppe to Yugoslavia.

Wave upon wave of Britain's giant four-engined raiders thundered out across the moonlit channel from 12:30 to 1:30 a. m., funneling their four-ton block-busters squarely across the 11-mile chain of nazi defenses studding the coast from Cape Gris Nez to Boulogne.

The flash of exploding bombs and the dazzling glare of nazi star shells were clearly visible to watchers on the Dover coast, and the thunderous blast of the British blockbusters shook the English shore like a continuous earthquake tremor.

A United Press reporter on the Dover coast reported that nothing approaching the night assault had been experienced there since Dunkerque, when the British navy and the RAF teamed up in a terrific bombardment to save the remnants of the British expeditionary force from the French beaches.

Tremor Rocks Buildings
"Buildings rocked to their foundations, and the explosions seemed five rather than 25 miles away," the correspondent reported. "I unfastened the violently rattling windows of my house to save them from splintering and the outer doors, although securely locked, threatened to burst open."

Following up a great daylight offensive—the third straight of coordinated two-way blows by the British and Mediterranean-based allied air fleets—the attack rounded out one of the blackest days the nazis have experienced since the beginning of the pre-invasion bombardment.

Anti-aircraft batteries on the French coast roared into action as the first wave of black-winged night bombers swept in to the attack, but they were overwhelmed in a matter of minutes.

Like Long Thunderclap
The onslaught continued for more than an hour, interspersed by two 15-minute periods during which the roar of exploding bombs virtually crescendos into one continuing thunderclap.

Throughout the daylight hours yesterday American, British and allied planes from the west and south some of them firing deadly high-velocity rockets, ravaged the Germans' anti-invasion communications and defense installations from Dieppe to south-

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Soviet Planes Sink Vessels

LONDON, May 27 (UP)—Soviet warplanes, in another heavy blow against German shipping in northern waters, sank four transports during attacks last night over the Gulf of Finland and Riga bay, the daily Moscow war bulletin announced tonight.

Friday night, Moscow said, torpedo planes of the red banner Baltic fleet sank two large transports in Riga bay and also sank two other transports totaling 17,000 tons in the Gulf of Finland.

By daylight Friday, Moscow reported, 70 German planes attempted to raid a soviet fleet unit in the Gulf of Finland but soviet planes dispersed the enemy, forcing the planes to jettison their bombs. Eleven German bombers and nine fighters were shot down during the encounter at a cost of two soviet planes.

The soviet sinkings were the second series announced by Moscow in many days, Russian naval planes having sunk four German craft Thursday night in the Barents sea off northern Norway.



Anzio Yanks Join Main Italy Front
Fifth Army columns from Anzio beachhead and main Italy front join forces near Lake Goffiano on road to Rome, posing a flank threat to 100,000 Germans. The junction gave the Allies continuous land front up to within 20 air miles of Rome.

New Guinea Reconquest Practically Completed

Nimitz Nearing Tokyo Not Far From Philippines Crushing Jap Force Is Good News

By WILLIAM F. TYREE
PEARL HARBOR, May 27 (UP) Long-range aerial smashes by army and navy bombers Thursday brought the Japanese naval and air base at Shumushu, in the Kurile islands, under attack for the third straight day, reached within 960 miles of Tokyo by hitting Matsuwa and put new battle scars on hard-hit Ponape, in the Carolines, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Only single raiders were sent on the Kurile strikes, but their pre-dawn forays from bases in the Aleutians were the 12th on Japan's northern doorstep this month and kept Japan's strongholds under surveillance while heavy blows fell on the central Pacific area.

A Ventura plane from fleet air wing four hit Shumushu as a solitary Liberator of the 11th AAF hit Matsuwa.

Neither encountered opposition, fleet headquarters announced. Ponape was attacked by Mitchell medium bombers of the seventh AAF. They scored hits on docks, warehouses and gun positions, wading through meager anti-aircraft fire. Enemy objectives in the Marshalls were bombed by navy Ventura, Hellcats and marine Corsair fighters and Dauntless dive-bombers.

"Medium to moderate" anti-aircraft fire greeted the American raiders as they hit runways, anti-aircraft batteries and barracks in their regular parade of destruction against the Japanese.

Plants Likely For Oregon Brother Sues Kin In Estate

EUGENE, Ore., May 27 (UP) Defense plants engineers today tentatively approved sites for a Silica Sand treating plant at Eugene, Oregon, and an alcohol plant at Springfield, Oregon, following an inspection tour.

Preliminary steps for financing and leasing the two plants to Willamette valley business men were taken after the tour. The \$75,000 sand treating plant would be leased to the Silica Products Oregon, Ltd., a Portland firm, and the \$2,500,000 alcohol plant would be leased to the Willamette Valley Wood Chemical company.

ZUBER CLASSED 4-F
NEW YORK, May 27 (UP)—Pitcher Bill Zuber of the New York Yankees was informed by his Des Moines, Iowa, draft board today that he had been reclassified 4-F, indicating he will be available to the team for the remainder of the season.

Allies Supply Russia With Boundless War Material

American Artillery Turns German Tide Expect Soviet To Halt New German Lines

By REYNOLDS PACKARD
United Press Correspondent
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NAPLES, May 27 (UP)—American armored forces tonight drove to within 2 1/2 miles of Valmontone, keystone of the last nazi defense line below Rome, and turned their heavy artillery on the Via Cassilina, virtually closing the last direct escape route northward for more than 100,000 Germans pocketed behind them in the Volscian hills.

United Press War Correspondent Robert Vermillion reported that fast-rolling American field guns, moving up from the Anzio beachhead began pouring a torrent of shells across the inland road to Rome this evening.

The Germans have been effectively denied use of the high way running northward through Valmontone to Rome by this interdictory fire, Vermillion reported.

As a result, the bulk of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's forces falling back under the hammer blows of the allied 5th and 8th armies, faced the prospect of a roundabout retreat to the northeast over winding, inadequate roads—all exposed to attack from the overwhelmingly superior air arm.

Kesselring Faces Retreat
Barring an unexpectedly strong nazi counter blow, it appeared (Continued on Page Two)

Polish-Soviet Deadlock May Be Overcome

By R. H. SHACKFORD
United Press Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, May 27 (UP) Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski told the United Press tonight in one of his rare statements that the Polish government in exile still is ready to reach an understanding for collaboration with the soviet union.

"As far as the Polish government is concerned," he said, "it has repeatedly manifested its readiness to reach an understanding and to collaborate. The Polish government still maintains this attitude."

"There have been persistent rumors of new soviet proposals for a Polish-Soviet understanding. I have no knowledge of any proposals on the part of the soviet government."

Ciechanowski's statement was considered here because he had heretofore been reluctant to discuss the Polish Soviet controversy publicly. It could be a prelude to an understanding between the exiled regime and Russia.

The statement was contemporaneous with other important developments, all leading to speculation that a "break" in the Polish-Soviet deadlock may be forthcoming soon.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill admitted that the British had failed to mend relations between Soviet Russia and Poland but he told commons this week that things were not as bad as they appeared on the surface.

The Polish national council in London has recommended that General Kasimierz Sosnkowski, commander-in-chief of Polish forces and presidential successor designate, be removed from the latter post. Soviet spokesmen have been bitterly critical of him.

A new Polish national council has been created within Poland—a rival of the council in London. It is avowedly pro-soviet, and its representatives already are in Moscow. The Polish government in exile, however, announced a week ago arrival in London of three members of the Polish underground, who testified to the popularity of the London government inside Poland.

Stolen Child Safely Home
SAN FRANCISCO, May 27 (UP)—Three-year-old George Dean, confessedly kidnapped Friday by the wife of a soldier overseas, was safely returned to his home here tonight to end a widespread search by army and civilian police.

The hunt ended when police found him with Mrs. Geraldine Wooten, 27, formerly of San Antonio, Texas, and Los Angeles, in a local barroom where she had gone for "just one" drink before taking him back to his home 27 hours after his mysterious disappearance.

Mrs. Wooten, a soldier's wife, explained to police that it was frustrated mother-love that caused her to coax the child to come with her.

Police said formal kidnapping charges may be filed against Mrs. Wooten, who took the child to an east bay auto court last night before bringing him back to San Francisco.

Blood-Hungry Sharks Seize Sea Victims

By ROGER JOHNSON
United Press Staff Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, May 27 (UP)—Schools of sharks, attracted by blood, teeming upon survivors of the straggled transport Cape San Juan in the south Pacific and dragged them, screaming, into the water from overloaded life rafts, eye witnesses reported today.

Crew members of the S. S. Edwin T. Meredith, who saved 443 soldier-passengers during eight-hour rescue operations, told their nightmarish conditions, told their story of the Armistice Day tragedy today.

"I saw sharks grab two negroes from the Cape San Juan who were hanging on to life rafts, and bite off half their bodies," said Second Engineer John Lopipara.

"There were a few bubbles and the negroes went down. They couldn't even put up a battle because they had nothing to fight with. The men rescued were sick and almost blinded from the fuel oil on the water."

The Cape San Juan was sunk by a Japanese submarine. There were 1429 men aboard. A naval air transport seaplane rescued 48. The Meredith and a destroyer completed the rescue.

A member of the Meredith's gun crew said sailors from his ship dived from the side of the ship and swam to the bobbing, overloaded life rafts it was early in the morning, shortly after the Cape San Juan was hit.

"The sharks began converging on the rafts. The Cape San Juan gun crew fired into the sharks, but they couldn't scare them away."

"Survivors of the Cape San Juan were sitting on the submerged rafts waist-deep in the water. Their eyes were blinded by oil, and they were so exhausted they could scarcely sit up. That made them easy prey for the sharks."

"Time after time I heard soldiers scream as the sharks swept them off the rafts. Some times the sharks attacked survivors who were being hauled to the Meredith with life rafts."

Lopipara said five of the negroes died after they were taken aboard the Meredith.

"One negro had a broken leg. He had more guts during the ordeal than anyone I ever saw."

The gun crewmen said the negroes and whites alike were terrified by the sharks.

"One colored boy told me he'd stay on a south Pacific island for the next 50 years rather than risk another crossing of the ocean."

Some of the survivors were unable to keep their heads out of the water. Collapsing under the strain, they simply floated off the rafts.