

Yank Blows Shatter Foe's West Barrier

POLAND TO GET LONG FRONT ON BALTIC SEA

Churchill Says Upper Silesia Also Assigned

Premier Reveals All Is In Readiness for Nazi Collapse or Surrender

London, Feb. 27 (UP)—Prime Minister Churchill said today that Poland will be given upper Silesia, Danzig, the greater part of East Prussia, and a "long Baltic sea front."

To compensate for territory yielded to Russia in the east, Poland also will receive such additional German territory east of the Oder river as may be decided at the peace conference, Churchill told a packed commons.

He said Poland would be granted the "greater part of East Prussia to the west of Koenigsberg," indicating that Russia may retain the capital of the junkers province.

Frontier Defined In the important German industrial province of upper— or southern—Silesia which Churchill said would go to Poland lies such manufacturing centers as Oppeln, Hindenburg, Gleiwitz, and Beuthen.

Poland's eastern frontier, he reaffirmed, would be the Curzon line as drawn by an Allied commission in 1919 and "including, of course, the exclusion of Lwow from Poland."

Churchill said he had received "perfect assurances" from both President Roosevelt and U. S. secretary of state Edward R. Stettinius that the United States had no objection or complaint to steps Britain has taken in Italy.

"I am not prepared to accept suggestions from any quarter that Great Britain has fallen behind other victorious powers in taking a generous view toward Italy or that we nourish any design of power politics," he said.

U. S. Aid Pledged Churchill said the United States has "entered deeply and constructively into the life and salvation of Europe."

"We have, all three, set our hands to far-reaching engagements at once practical and solemn," he said in concluding his summary of the Crimean conference.

"United, we have the unchallengeable power to lead the world to prosperity and freedom. The great powers must seek to serve."

He spoke for an hour and 50 minutes, broken by an hour for lunch.

Everything is ready for the surrender or collapse of Germany, he said, but he gave no hint of when either might be expected.

Churchill defended the Curzon line fixed by the Polish—Russian conference for the Polish—Russian boundary as "just and right." He denied that "force of fear" played a part in American and British concurrence in the Soviet proposal for the boundary.

He broke his speech at 1:15 p.m. for lunch and was scheduled to resume an hour later.

Calling for a strong vote of confidence in his government's commitments at the Crimean conference, Churchill also said:

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Money (Jap) By the Bale



Commander S. F. Wilson, USNR, one of Manila's leading businessmen who fled to mountains and joined Filipino guerrillas, returns to his business building and finds his office floor covered with bales of Japanese "invasion money." The Nips had used his building as their treasury. Photo by Tom Shafer, NEA-Acme photographer for War Picture Pool.

Deschutes County Red Cross Drive Start Set for March 1

Junior Chamber of Commerce to Supervise Bend Campaign; County Quota Is \$22,300

With March 1 set as the date for the campaign kickoff, organization today had been completed for the 1945 Red Cross War fund drive, according to Bruno Rath, Deschutes county chairman of the American Red Cross. The campaign will be launched in this county at the same time the nationwide drive starts to raise funds for the use of the "mercy workers" on the far-flung battlefields.

In Bend, the campaign will be sponsored by the Junior chamber of commerce, with Harold Gentry heading the committee handling downtown solicitations. The Jaycees also figure in the countywide campaign, with Bruce Gilbert, president of the organization, acting as a Deschutes county chairman, assisted by Carroll Meeks, while Vernon W. Larson has been named to steer the publicity.

This year, the county's quota is \$22,300, it was reported by Rath. This is \$200 less than the quota for last year, and Rath said that he was confident that Deschutes residents would hasten to put the county over the top.

Solicitation in the Bend residential district will be under the guidance of Mrs. A. E. Stevens; Ben Hamilton will handle the campaign among workers for the Shevlin-Hixon Company, and Marie Seargeant will have charge at the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company Inc. In Redmond, the campaign will again be sponsored by the Kiwanis club, while in Sisters the drive will be in charge of Mrs. J. B. Patterson and Malda Rossiter Bailey. Chairman for Lapine has not yet been chosen, it was said, but Mrs. McKinley Stoffel, chairman of the Pomona Grange home economics clubs, will head rural solicitation.

Headquarters for the Red Cross War Fund drive in Bend will be opened in the chamber of commerce offices on March 5, with members of the Junior chamber of commerce auxiliary in charge, headed by Mrs. Don Higgins as chairman.

Indicating a ready response to the call for Red Cross funds, Chairman Rath announced today that contributions have already been made. First donors were the F. W. Woolworth company which donated \$65, and the P.E.O. Sisterhood, which donated \$50.

He reported that the great Ota aircraft plant 40 miles northwest of Tokyo now has been about 75 per cent destroyed as the result of this second raid in a second series of carrier-based attacks against the factory. It also has been raised by Superfortresses.

In addition to the Ota raid the Kozumi airplane and assembly plant was heavily damaged.

The communiqué did not report damage done by the more than 20 Superfortresses which hit Tokyo in conjunction with the carrier strike Sunday, but it was believed that their bombs which were dumped on the industrial heart of Tokyo wrought heavy additional damage.

The carriers hit a new target Monday when they hit the island of Hachijo, an important warning station and airbase 170 miles south of Tokyo.

Although it was the second time in eight days that Vice Adm. Marc Mitscher sent his planes roaring in over Tokyo in low altitude attacks, the Japanese failed to challenge his great carrier task force and they offered only slight resistance over the target areas.

Two of our light units were damaged during retirement, Nimitz' communiqué stressed, presumably by air attack. We lost nine fighter planes in combat and four pilots.

Against this loss, American planes wrapped up a ratio of better than 10 to 1 in the destruction of enemy aircraft. Our pilots destroyed 111 Japanese planes on the ground and shot down 47 in aerial combat, a total of 158. In addition, about 75 Jap planes were damaged on the ground.

Our planes sank five small enemy vessels, including one picket craft, probably sunk five coastal vessels and seven small craft and damaged nine coastal vessels and five small craft.

Mitscher's fighters and bombers also destroyed two trains in the Tokyo area and radar installations and hangars at nearby airfields.

The Japanese offered surprisingly little resistance to this second series of carrier attacks on their capital. It was reported that B-29 pilots returning from their attack on Sunday reported virtually no opposition.

The communiqué stressed that about 100 aircraft were observed in the air but "the majority of them were unaggressive."

End of Island Struggle Near, General Says

Victory on Iwo Jima In Sight, Commander Tells News Writers

By Mac R. Johnson (United Press War Correspondent)

Aboard Adm. Turner's Flagship Off Iwo Jima, Feb. 27 (UP)—Lt. Gen. Holland M. (Howling Mad) Smith, commanding general of fleet marine forces in the Pacific, flatly declared today that the leathernecks "intend to take Iwo Jima in a few more days."

Smith was in high spirits after making a long tour of the American held portion of Iwo Jima.

"There are no shortages on the island—not even of courage," he said.

He did not repeat nor elaborate on his statement that Iwo would be captured in a few days.

May Hide in Caves He said, however, that due to the numerous caves on the island, "we will have difficulty in running down Japanese guerrillas for some time after the seizure of the island."

Summing up impressions gained during a visit to the Fifth Amphibious corps division and regimental command posts, Smith said he considered the progress of the campaign "satisfactory."

"It is my belief that the enemy is suffering from a shortage of water and is having difficulty in caring for his wounded," he said. "Advance marines are finding caves with many enemy dead. The Japs are making every effort to hide their casualties and there is some evidence of suicides."

He said one cave was found near a quarry on the southeast coast which held over 200 dead. They included Japs killed in battle, some suicides and some cremated bodies. The Japs apparently are pulling their dead and wounded back into their own lines, Smith said, adding that it was not improbable that enemy dead may be sealed in caves.

General Impressed The general said he was impressed by the morale of marine officers and men and their desire to get the capture of Iwo over with as quickly as possible.

Smith said that as U. S. forces advance northward on Iwo, the going will be increasingly difficult. However, all higher echelon commanders have informed him that the men are becoming more battlewise and that casualties, as a result, are becoming relatively smaller each day.

He said the marines now hold about 10/23 of the island and have denied the Japs their observation posts by occupying high ground in the center.

Great Ota Aircraft Plant Near Tokyo Hit By American Fliers

Guam, Feb. 27 (UP)—American carrier aircraft struck a heavy blow to the Japanese aircraft production Sunday and Monday, destroying or damaging 233 aircraft and 31 vessels and small craft in attacks on the Tokyo area, Adm. Chester Nimitz reported today.

He reported that the great Ota aircraft plant 40 miles northwest of Tokyo now has been about 75 per cent destroyed as the result of this second raid in a second series of carrier-based attacks against the factory. It also has been raised by Superfortresses.

In addition to the Ota raid the Kozumi airplane and assembly plant was heavily damaged.

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Verde Island, Off Luzon Tip, Seized By MacArthur Forces

Landing Accomplished With Practically No Loss; 3,056 Nippons Killed on Corregidor

Manila, Feb. 27 (UP)—American forces secured control today of the western end of the central Philippines water route with the virtually complete occupation of Verde island off the southern tip of Luzon.

Verde, lying midway between the Batangas area of Luzon and Mindoro, was the 16th Philippines island invaded by U. S. amphibious forces.

Units of the 24th division, veterans of the bitter Leyte campaign, landed on Verde Sunday and took the Japanese by complete surprise. Within three hours, the Americans reduced resistance to a pocket around San Agapito, on the southeastern coast, and last were reported mopping up the small Japanese force.

Seizure of Verde came within five days after other American troops captured Capul and Biri islands in the San Bernardino Strait at the eastern end of the water passageway, between Luzon and Samar.

On Main Route The water way is the main navigation route through the central Philippines for shipping from Manila bay to the United States.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said the landing on Verde was accomplished with "practically no loss."

His communiqué also disclosed that paratroopers on Corregidor had cleaned out all but about one mile of the eastern tip of the island. The mopping up of the Japanese stragglers had carried to the western end of Kindley airstrip, between Cavalry Point and Monkey Point, one mile east of Malinta Hill.

The count of Japanese dead on Corregidor reached 3,056, although the communiqué said that "countless" others were killed inside the island's tunnels or while attempting to swim to safety. There were no further reports of suicide explosions in the tunnels.

Snell Endorses Red Cross Drive

Salem, Ore., Feb. 27 (UP)—Gov. Earl Snell today endorsed the March Red Cross Volunteer Contribution drive, saying that only through contributions can the organization continue its great work.

The governor praised the activities of the organization, particularly the job of assisting contacts between men and women in service and their families.

Victor Morris Chamber Speaker

Dr. Victor P. Morris of the University of Oregon, chairman of the state committee on postwar industrial development, is to be the guest speaker at the annual dinner meeting of the Bend chamber of commerce tonight at 7 o'clock in the Pine Tavern.

A capacity attendance is expected.

Henry M. Parks, Geologist, Dead

Henry M. Parks, 73, dean of the Oregon State college school of mines from 1912 to 1917 and director of the Oregon bureau of mines and geology from 1912 to 1923, died at his home in the Fort Rock valley, south of Bend, last night following a lingering illness. Funeral arrangements are pending, with the Niswonger & Winslow chapel in charge of local arrangements.

A consulting geologist and mining engineer since ending his long service with the state in 1923, Mr. Parks also operated one of the largest ranches of the Fort Rock valley, the Poplars, for more than 20 years, and it was largely under his leadership that semi-artesian water in the northern Lake county basin was developed for irrigation uses. Mr. Parks made a detailed geological investigation of the Fort Rock valley, once part of a great lake that washed the southern base of the Paulina mountains, and learned that the valley was like a vast saucer, with water stored only a short distance under the surface.

Born in Peoria, Ill., on Nov. 29, 1872, Mr. Parks received degrees from Iowa State college in 1902 and 1908, and later studied at the Colorado School of Mines. He married Alice Merritt of Grundy Center, Iowa, on Dec. 31, 1903. Mr. Parks is survived by his wife and two children, Merritt Parks and Ruth G. Parks, at home. Also surviving are three brothers, H. D. Parks, Greenleaf, Ida, Charles S. Parks, Creston, Iowa, and A. W. Parks, Caldwell, Idaho, and one sister, Mrs. A. J. Syron, of Portland.

Before coming to Oregon, Mr. Parks was an instructor at Iowa State college, and later was a mining consultant in Butte, Mont., Cripple Creek, Colo., and Tonopah, Nev. He was a member of the Northwestern university staff when he accepted a position at Oregon State college, becoming dean of the school of mines in 1912.

Mr. Parks was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the American Mining congress.

Tanks Storm Erft River Line As Allied Armies Sweep East; Cologne Reported Under Fire

Belief Held Foe Abandoning Entire Barrier West of Rhine in Effort to Escape Swift-Moving Units of Simpson; Scene Is Chaotic

Paris, Feb. 27 (UP)—American tanks and troops stormed the Erft river line eight miles from Cologne today and field dispatches indicated the Germans were fleeing in disorder across the Rhine.

The entire German battle screen on the Rhineland plain was dissolving into a confused, chaotic mass before the scythelike sweep of the American First and Ninth armies.

Armored and infantry forces of both armies were on the Erft and perhaps across it on a broad assault arc west and northwest of Cologne, and other Ninth army elements to the north swept forward ten miles in as many hours to the rim of the Ruhr valley.

Blackout Imposed Indicating that German communications on the battlefield had broken down completely, Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth army headquarters announced that a strict security blackout had been imposed on the army's forward units until further notice.

High-ranking officers with the First army on the Erft expressed the belief that the Germans were abandoning their entire line west of the Rhine in a race to escape the horde of American men and armor closing in on their rear.

Many officers predicted, however, that the nazis would leave a doomed rear guard in Cologne to fight a suicidal delaying action in the ruins of what once was Germany's fourth city.

Cologne Under Fire The First army's big guns already were lobbing shells into Cologne, and tank columns fanning out through the Rhineland were sweeping up hundreds of prisoners hourly. By late afternoon today's bag of captives on the Ninth army front alone had reached 1,500.

On the northern flank of the offensive line, armored and infantry units of the U. S. Ninth army outflanked and all but encircled the industrial city of Muenchen-Gladbach, westernmost of the Ruhr factory towns.

Ten miles southeast of Muenchen-Gladbach, the Ninth army reached the Erft river line some 16 miles northwest of Cologne. It captured Koeningshoven and the river village of Morken and began probing for a crossing on the direct road to the Rhine.

Erft River Reached Other First army forces farther south already were on the Erft on the military highway west of Dueren where the river bends back within about eight miles of Cologne.

Powerful armored elements of Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth army were storming through Rhinelanden five miles southwest of Muenchen-Gladbach, while other columns stabbed 10 miles northwest of Erkelenz in a wide end run that carried into Waldneil, 6 1/2 miles west of Muenchen.

Still other forces were sweeping in on the factory city from positions about two miles to the west and southwest.

MacArthur Returns Civil Rule Of Islands to Filipino People

Manila, Feb. 27 (UP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur restored civil administration of the Philippines to the commonwealth government today and solemnly proclaimed "my country has kept the faith."

He thus fulfilled a pledge given to the Filipinos when he withdrew his troops from Manila three years ago.

Standing among the ruins of burned and sacked Manila, MacArthur reviewed those three years of "bitterness, struggle and sacrifice," and vowed that "by these ashes" the enemy "has wantonly fixed the pattern of his own doom."

MacArthur's historic action, broadcast throughout the world over the Voice of Freedom radio, was hailed by a cheering throng of civil and military officials gathered in the liberated capital.

President Sergio Osmena, in accepting restoration of the civil government, appealed to all duly-elected members of the congress who "have remained steadfast to their allegiance" to return to Manila and reestablish the legislative branch.

"I ask all my people to help reestablish law and order for a formal return so that in 1945 our request for independence will be granted," Osmena said.

The Philippines president warmly praised the American general for fulfilling his vow "to return" and drew a loud burst of applause when he predicted that "Gen Douglas MacArthur will go down in history."

MacArthur had told the Filipinos that the long struggle through the three dark years of Japanese occupation was "not in vain."

"God has indeed blessed our arms," he said. "The great unleashed power of America, supported by our allies, turned the tide of battle in the Pacific."

"My country has kept the faith."

Softened Isle



Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith, commanding general of fleet marine forces in the Pacific, declared today that the leathernecks "intend to take Iwo Jima in a few more days."

Sgt. E. L. Wilson Killed on Luzon

First Sergeant Edgar L. (Eddie) Wilson, 23, son of Mrs. Ethel Wilson, 237 Georgia avenue, and Lynn Wilson, Sisters, was killed in action on February 4 on Luzon while serving with company E, 511th parachute infantry of the 11th airborne division.

Sgt. Wilson received paratrooper training at Fort Benning, Ga., and was awarded his wings in July, 1942. The following December he was transferred to the 511th and went overseas last May. He served on New Guinea, Leyte and Luzon.

Sgt. Wilson attended high school at Albany and served three years with the 19th infantry at Scofield barracks, Hawaii, before joining the paratroopers.

Sgt. Wilson was born at Sisters on Sept. 1, 1921. In addition to his parents he is survived by a sister, Mrs. Trudy Hulbert of Bend.

Objectionable Spending Must Be Stopped, Says Committee

Washington, Feb. 27 (UP)—The house appropriations committee today accused executive departments of objectionable spending practices and asserted bluntly that they "must be stopped."

The committee voiced the criticism in recommending deficiency appropriations and new contractual authority totaling \$2,453,177,125 for the current fiscal year. It said it had discovered instances "which indicated either a lack of knowledge or an utter disregard of the so-called anti-deficiency law."

That law requires executive agencies to apportion expenditures over a fiscal year to cover all except unforeseen emergency demands. The committee said agencies were reporting "over-obligations during the first half of the current fiscal year to an extent which places the congress in the position either of granting

additional funds or forcing the curtailment of operations which in some cases would be unwise and harmful."

"That sort of practice cannot be continued, particularly when the congress is in continuous session," the report said. "It must be stopped."

The committee also scolded the administrative departments for a too-liberal attitude on reclassifying federal employees under the civil service system and thus permitting them to qualify for higher or salaries.

In its recommendations, the committee cut budget bureau requests by \$293,298,336 in addition to \$22,500,000 slashed from the \$136,800,000 request for new naval contractual authority.

The navy will receive most of the money recommended by the committee. It was provided \$1,875,047,488, besides \$114,300,000 in new contractual authority.

Toll of Jap Ships In 1944 Is 1,569

Headquarters, Fifth Air Force, Philippines, Feb. 27 (UP)—Planes of the Fifth air force and other aircraft under the command of Maj. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead sunk, probably sunk or damaged 1,569 Japanese ships aggregating 1,324,965 tons during 1944, it was announced today.

A headquarters dispatch said that 776 enemy ships, totaling virtually a half million tons, had been sunk; 162 probably sunk and 631 damaged.

Japanese shipping was attacked by the 5th air force across a 5,000-mile front, extending from Rabaul, New Britain, to Formosa and the East China coast.