

Society Notices

The deadline for society news on days of publication, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays, is 10 a. m.

THE BEND BULLETIN

CENTRAL OREGON'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Weather Forecast

Mostly cloudy today, with light rains west of Cascades. Rain tonight and Tuesday. Little temperature change.

Volume LIII

THE BEND BULLETIN, BEND, DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON, MONDAY, FEB. 12, 1945

NO. 58

Slight Pause for Prisoner Identification



German soldiers captured by Fourth Division of General Patton's Third Army line up in snow-covered field for searching and identification before being sent back to prisoner of war camps. The Third Army has already breached the West Wall on an eight-mile front before Pruem and won 10 crossings of Sure and Our River lines between Luxembourg and Germany. Photo by Charles Haacker, NEA-Acme photographer for War Picture Pool.

New World Charter Outlined At Epochal Black Sea Meeting

Fortress of Corregidor Under Fierce Attack as Yank Airmen Soften Up 'Rock' for Landing

In Manila, Hard Hitting Cavalrymen Break Open Nippon Defenses, and End of Fighting in City Appears Near; Jap Troops Blasted

BY FRANCIS MCCARTHY (United Press War Correspondent)

Manila, Feb. 12 (UP)—The fortress of Corregidor in Manila harbor, where Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Americans made their last stand against the Japanese, rocked today under the heaviest saturation bombing attack yet launched in the Pacific.

For nearly a week the Japanese anti-aircraft guns on the rocky fortresses have been silent, presumably knocked out by American bombs.

The terrific air attack, softening up Corregidor for an American landing, came as American tank and infantry columns splintered the Japanese columns in southern Manila. The Japanese were cut into scores of isolated pockets and infantry patrols were sweeping down burning streets to destroy them.

In the last 48 hours more than 500 bombing sorties have been flown against Corregidor and southern Bataan. Nine hundred tons of bombs have been dropped, 200 tons on Corregidor alone. In one attack 25 barges laden with Japanese troops were caught off the eastern Bataan coast and destroyed with an estimated 2,500 troops. It was possible these Japanese were fleeing Corregidor for the Bataan coast.

Defenses Shattered

Hard-hitting armored units of the U. S. First cavalry division broke open the Japanese defenses Saturday with two quick thrusts across the Pasig river on the east side of Manila. One column drove south toward Fort McKinley while the second wheeled westward to link up with doughboys of the 37th infantry division in the Pandacan district.

The sudden breakthrough promised to close out the bloody street battle for Manila in short order. After eight days of fanatical resistance, the Japanese were breaking up into small suicide squads, most of them cut off from all contact with their commanders and facing almost certain death or surrender in a matter of days at the most.

Probably the strongest remaining Japanese positions were around Fort McKinley on the southeast outskirts of the capital and in the old walled city on Manila bay. Elsewhere through out the southern half of the city, small groups of enemy troops, some of them equipped with mortars and artillery, were holed up behind street barricades and in ruined buildings under heavy attack from all sides. The first cavalry forced the Pasig river in amphibious tanks early Saturday morning, crossing just beyond the capital's eastern outskirts. Advancing rapidly southward, the American reached Nielsen airfield a mile southeast of the city limits and just north of Fort McKinley.

River Crossed

A few hours later, a second armored spearhead crossed the river a half-mile to the west, near the Santa Ana race track, quickly mopped up Japanese resistance in the area and pushed westward to join the 37th.

The 37th division's advanced spearheads already were more than a mile south of the Pasig at (Continued on Page 3)

Big 3 Agree on Plans For Nazis' Surrender; Conference Concluded

Washington, Feb. 12 (UP)—The "Big Three" have agreed on plans for enforcing unconditional surrender terms on Germany, the calling of a United Nations conference on world security organization problems, and future quarterly meetings of their foreign secretaries.

This was announced in a communique issued by the White House. It said the meeting lasted eight days and was held in the Russian Crimea. The meeting has now been concluded.

The communique of the "Big Three" looked like a virtual world charter.

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin also agreed to form a new government for Poland to be called the Polish provisional government of national unity.

Their joint communique declared that in the future the three big powers will "immediately consult" on problems arising in any European liberated state or former axis satellite.

Occupation Plans Made

Plans for occupation and control of Germany were agreed upon.

They provide control by the Big Three powers, but France will be invited to take over a zone of occupation and become a fourth member of a central control commission.

SAN FRANCISCO MEETING PLACE

Washington, Feb. 12 (U.P.)—The conference of all United Nations to prepare a charter for a world security organization will be held in San Francisco, beginning April 25.

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin announced that China and France would be invited to join the "Big Three" in issuing invitations to the meeting.

This was regarded as an indication that for the purposes of postwar international security the "Big Three" would become the Big Five.

The commission will have headquarters in Berlin and will include representatives of all the big powers.

The communique, six pages long, was divided into nine sections.

The first, devoted to the military aspects of the conference, said that the "Big Three" meeting had been "most satisfactory from every point of view" and had resulted in an interchange of the fullest information.

It promised "new and even more powerful blows" to be launched by the United Nations armies and air forces into the heart of Germany from the east, west, north and south.

Germany Held Doomed

"Nazi Germany is doomed," the communique said. "The German people will only make the cost of their defeat heavier to themselves by attempting to continue a hopeless resistance."

The communique revealed that the three leaders had solved the major unfinished business of the Dumbarton Oaks world organization conference—the voting procedure question—but gave no details of the solution.

The text of the proposals on voting procedure will be announced as soon as China and France have been consulted.

The "Big Three" agreed that the full United Nations conference to set up the world organization should meet at San Francisco on April 25.

The communique said that a new situation had been created in Poland as a result of her "complete liberation by the red army" and called for establishment of a more broadly based provisional government in that country. It proposed reorganization of the provisional government which is now functioning in Poland on "a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad."

Frontiers Discussed

The three leaders said they considered that the eastern frontier of Poland should follow the Curzon line "with digressions from it in some regions of five to eight kilometers in favor of Poland." They recognized that Poland must receive substantial territory in the north and west as compensation.

The Curzon line would give Russia a substantial amount of Polish territory.

YALTA MEETING PLACE

London, Feb. 12 (UP)—The big three conference was held at Yalta, picturesque resort on the Black sea coast of Crimea, it was revealed tonight.

Nazi Westwall Anchor Seized By Americans

Patrols Probe at Fee Defenses on Bank of River; Flood Released

Paris, Feb. 12 (UP)—Allied armies crushed the last organized German resistance in Kieve and Pruem today, virtually completing the conquest of the keystone bases of the Siegfried line.

Front dispatches reported the clearing of Kieve, northern anchor of the Nazi west wall, except for isolated snipers, and the break-up of the last pocket or opposition in Pruem, transport hub on the approaches to the Rhineland.

U. S. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third army fought all the way through Pruem, and Lt. Gen. H. D. G. Crearar's Canadian First army chopped up the last German toe-hold in Kieve.

Armies Push Forward

Both armies were pushing on beyond their secured objectives. The Canadians reached Hau, a mile and a half southeast of Kieve on the road to Goch. The Americans seized a commanding ridge beyond Pruem.

After clearing Kieve in a 36-hour battle, the Canadians pushed on under heavy clouds dripping occasional rain. On the south edge of the Reichswald they captured the town of Hekken, six miles southwest of Kieve. North of the town they reached the Greithausen railway.

Between the besieged bases, patrols of the American First army probed the German defenses on the east bank of the Roer river south of Dueren. They found the east bank heavily defended.

As the battle of Kieve moved toward its climax, the Canadians captured the neighboring town of Genep in the offensive aimed at the industrial Ruhr.

Good Gains Made

Fighting under low rain clouds that grounded their air support, veteran Canadian, English and Scottish infantrymen were slugging through a 12-mile breach in the toughest German defenses covering the industrial Ruhr valley.

Field dispatches said British shock troops had broken through the dense Reich forest between Genep and Kieve and were driving down on the Siegfried line stronghold of Goch against steadily-stiffening German resistance.

More than 100 miles to the south, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third army forces fought their way into another west wall bastion at Pruem and cleared more than half the town after a sharp street fight. At last reports, only scattered Nazi rear guards remained in the town, one of the main supply and communications points for the central sector of the Siegfried line.

River on Rampage

Between the Canadian and U. S. Third army fronts, the battle for the Roer dams lulled momentarily following the Germans' partial success in blowing up the Schwamaneuf dam floodgates. For more than 20 miles northward the Roer had overflowed its banks, pinning the waiting American Ninth and British Second armies to their positions on the west side of the river north and south of Aachen.

The flood fell far short of the 15-foot tidal wave that had been expected to follow the breaching of the Roer dams, and it appeared that the Germans at best had brought a few days' breathing space before the Anglo-American armies launch their promised offensive.

Migrant Workers Ask Gas Service

Portland, Ore., Feb. 12 (UP)—Some war workers leaving the Portland area are accused of expecting what almost amounts to "curb service" by local gasoline rationing boards, according to Frederic F. Janney, district OPA executive.

Many boards have complained that entire families have appeared at board offices demanding extra issuance of gasoline rations, even bringing their cars, in some cases, packed with household effects.

OPA officials here report that the number of persons leaving the area apparently is increasing.

Konev Encircles Breslau

Russians Cross Bober River on 20-Mile Front

Moscow Hints Big News Due Soon From Zhukov, Now in Front of Berlin

London, Feb. 12 (UP)—Moscow reported unofficially today that Marshal Ivan S. Konev had encircled the Silesian capital of Breslau, and Berlin said his troops had broken across the Bober river in a sweep 35 miles beyond the Oder.

A German military spokesman said Konev's forces were storming a 20-mile section of the Bober, Germany's second line of defense in Silesia, and "now have only two bridgeheads in the Bober sector, all the remainder having been smashed."

The Bober river battle, by Nazi account, was raging between Bunzlau and Sporttau, and the soviet vanguard had smashed into Bunzlau, 74 miles from the German city of Dresden.

Hard Fighting Reported

The German high command reported violent fighting on the Bober north of Bunzlau and east of Sagan, 25 miles to the northwest. It claimed, however, that counterattacks had prevented a junction of Russian forces west of Breslau in the encirclement maneuver reported by Moscow.

A Berlin communique, skirting over the Oder battle before Berlin, said only that in this sector "fighting of local importance only took place, and the situation underwent no changes."

The spectacular breakthrough by the First Ukrainian army carried within 74 miles of Dresden by Nazi account, and set the stage for a flanking push against Berlin from the south if the capital's defenses hold against Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's frontal onslaught.

Big News Due

United Press Correspondent Henry Shapiro reported from Moscow that "an important announcement of Zhukov's progress is expected soon"—a possible indication that the soviet high command might be about to confirm reports that the Russians had broken across the Oder 30-odd miles east of Berlin.

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Bloody Civil War in Greece Ended By Compromise Treaty

Pact Grants Demands That General Election On Question of King's Return to Be Held Soon

BY JAMES E. ROPER (United Press War Correspondent)

Athen, Feb. 12 (UP)—A compromise peace treaty ended the bloody Greek civil war today.

Representatives of the Greek government and the rebellion's left-wing E.A.M.-E.L.A.S. signed the preliminary protocols to the treaty at 4:30 a.m., after an all-night 10-hour meeting. The final treaty will be signed at 2:30 p.m.

The treaty grants E.A.M.-E.L.A.S. demands that general elections and a plebiscite on the question of King George's return to Greece be held this year, but excludes the E.A.M.-E.L.A.S. from the government at least until after the elections.

Before the outbreak of the civil war Dec. 3, E.A.M. (national liberation front) held seven cabinet posts.

The treaty provides for disarmament of the E.L.A.S. military arm of the E.A.M., by Mar. 15 and distinguishes between common crimes and political offenses in any trials of E.A.M.-E.L.A.S. followers.

Government employees who participated in the recent fighting or collaborated with the Germans during the years of Nazi occupation will be discharged under another provision of the treaty.

The preliminary protocols were signed at a seaside villa at Varkiza, near Athens, where peace negotiations had been under way since Feb. 2 under a truce arranged by the British commander in Greece, Lt. Gen. Ronald Scoble.

Harold Macmillan, British cabinet minister resident in the Mediterranean area, and Reginald Leeper, British ambassador to Greece, were summoned to the final meeting and witnessed the signing.

The civil war was touched off by the refusal of E.A.M. to turn in the arms with which it helped defeat the Germans on the grounds that the government gendarmerie and national guard retained their weapons.

Lincoln Honored On 136th Birthday

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12 (UP)—Hundreds of persons trekked to Abraham Lincoln shrine today to pay tribute to the memory of the great emancipator on the 136th anniversary of his birth.

Boy Scouts hiked the 20-mile Lincoln trail from New Salem to Springfield, which the civil war president traveled as a young man.

Dr. Stanley Pargellis, librarian of the Newberry library in Chicago, told the Abraham Lincoln association here that Lincoln's political philosophy was one of conservatism, but a special brand of conservatism with a "dynamic, explosive element in it."

He said Lincoln was neither a theorist or a planner, but believed in expediency and plain words.

"Wisdom Sound" "Lincoln's political wisdom," he added, "is as sound in its main lines for the fifth or the 20th centuries as for his own."

The state historical library announced it had obtained a signed copy of the 13th (emancipation) amendment and that it now is a part of the library's collection.

The amendment, which reads that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime," shall exist in the United States, was ratified by Illinois Feb. 1, 1865.

ROCK BREAKS SHIELD

Jack Dempsey, 1810 East Third street, today had reported to police that someone had thrown a rock through the windshield of his automobile while it was parked in the family driveway.

Lincoln's Birthday Observed in Bend

Bend residents today paid tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln on the occasion of the 136th anniversary of his birth. The American flag fluttered in the blustery weather on the downtown streets, and the colors were displayed in the windows of many Bend homes.

In observance of the occasion, the banks, courthouse and offices of the state highway department were closed for the day. But business was transacted as usual in federal offices, the postoffice and at the city hall.

Former Islands Now Only "Dots"

Tokyo, Feb. 12 (UP)—Tokyo radio said that Japanese garrisons of by-passed Rabaul, the Gilberts, the Solomons, and New Guinea are "in as high spirits as ever."

"Those islands which in the enemy hands are merely dots and points in the vast Pacific and the Japanese officers and men with immovable belief in final victory are ever ready to offer their positions as important bases when once again the golden opportunity starting the Japanese offensive comes," Tokyo stated.

Corregidor—Key to Manila Harbor



Corregidor, the tiny island that commands entrance to Manila's harbor and on which the last bloody chapter of American defeat was written in 1942, is undergoing a terrific hammering from bombs of American planes and, according to Tokyo radio, has been under bombardment from U. S. warships. This map graphically illustrates the strategic location of the "Rock," the capture of which is necessary to bring ships and supplies into the vital harbor.

Parachute Saves Life of Airman

21st Bomber Command Headquarters, Guam, Feb. 12 (Via Navy Radio) (UP)—Lt. Harry H. Kutner of New York City, flying on a Superfort strike against the Nakajima aircraft plant, owes his life to his parachute—but he didn't bail out.

A bullet from a Japanese fighter plane entered Kutner's plane, pierced the armor plate protecting him, plowed through his parachute and merely pricked his skin.

Japs Tear Down Perry Memorial

Tokyo, Feb. 12 (UP)—The Yokohama monument commemorating the landing of American Commodore Matthew C. Perry on Japanese soil in 1853 was torn down Thursday by members of the Imperial rule assistance youth corps, the Japanese Domei agency reported today.

The dispatch, reported by the FCC, said it was replaced by a monument to "stimulate the spirit to defend the fatherland."