

Allied, Red Forces Join

—See story columns 6 and 7.

Clothing Pickup

Bundle your discarded clothing and tie up shoes you do not need and leave them on your porch Sunday for a city-wide pickup at 2 p. m. Help war-stricken Europeans!

THE BEND BULLETIN

CENTRAL OREGON'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Weather Forecast

Mostly cloudy today, tonight and Saturday with occasional light rains in the western and northern part. Slightly cooler.

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THE BEND BULLETIN, BEND, DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1945

NO. 122

Soviets and Nazis Fight in Heart of Berlin Austria Invaded by Conquering U. S. Armies

Yank Soldiers In Quick Move Reach Border

Break-Through Carries Third Troopers to Point 25 Miles From Munich

Paris, April 27 (UP)—American armies invaded Austria today and smashed into the western fringe of the Bavarian redoubt in a general break-through that carried within 25 miles of Munich, birthplace of the dying Nazi regime.

Wheeling suddenly away from the direct roads to Berchtesgaden, the U. S. Third army's 11th armored division sent a flying tank column racing nine miles eastward to cross unopposed into Austrian soil near Schwarzenberg, two miles south of the Austro-German-Czechoslovak border triangle.

Ninth Country
It was the ninth European country entered by American armies in World War II. The tide of American military power already had rolled over Italy, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and the tiny principality of Monaco.

The Third army alone had fought over all but Italy, Monaco, and Holland since its activation last summer.

There the Americans were 86 miles north-northeast of Berchtesgaden, 35 miles northwest of Linz, the third city of Austria, and only 85 miles from a juncture with Russian troops pounding in on Hitler's mountain hideaway from the east.

Column Closes In
A second armored column was closing fast on the Austrian frontier a few miles farther south, entering Gegenbach, a mile west of the border and 34 miles from Linz. There was no immediate word on the progress of a third tank force moving down on the border city of Fassung, 67 miles due north of Berchtesgaden.

Almost 150 miles to the southwest, the American Seventh army broke loose on a terrific armored sweep that all but enveloped the fortress city of Augsburg and rolled on within 25 miles of Munich.

The Seventh army's plunging tanks swamped the stubborn Nazi defenses in the rugged triangle between the Iller and Danube rivers and piled up gains of as much as 18 miles in a matter of hours.

Still farther west, the French First army ground steadily eastward along the lake-studded German-Swiss frontier, caving in the western flank of the Bavarian redoubt at a rapid pace. The border city of Konstanz was reported in French hands.

Bend Plays Host To High Schools
Bend's first district music festival and the annual Central Oregon track meet brought to this city today probably the greatest number of high school students ever to assemble in this upper Deschutes river town. More than 400 students are taking part in the music competition festival, and scores of young people were here from Crook and Deschutes counties for the track meet, that started at 1:30 p. m.

Bend high school students, hosts to the hundreds of visiting young people, were enjoying a half-day recess this afternoon. One of the first large visiting groups to arrive here was from Klamath Falls, and early this afternoon the visitors were inspecting the local school and visiting students and staff members.

Opening events of the music festival were held this afternoon, and tonight at 7:30 the main competition will be held in the high school gymnasium. A Klamath Falls orchestra of 36 pieces will be featured.

Where World Peace Is Being Sought



San Francisco's Civic Center, showing two principal meeting places of the United Nations Conference—the War Memorial Veterans Building, seating 1100, and the War Memorial Opera House, 3250. Both were completed in 1932. The domed building is City Hall; tower beyond is the Federal Building. Civic Center includes other government, educational, and assembly buildings.

Jap Resistance Cracks On Southern Okinawa

Guam, April 27 (UP)—Japanese resistance began to crack on southern Okinawa today and Tokyo reported a new American landing on the northwest coast of the strategic island.

American troops assaulting the southern defense shielding Naha, capital of Okinawa, captured bitterly-contested Sawtooth ridge, highest point on the island, and wedged deeply into the enemy line less than a mile from the inland town of Shuri.

Radio Tokyo said the Americans were landing men and materials from barges in the vicinity of Minatagawa on the Motobu peninsula, which juts out of northwest Okinawa.

The landing put American units in the rear of Japanese pockets still holding out on the peninsula and should speed the opening of the Unten harbor navy base to American ships.

Capture of bloody Sawtooth ridge was regarded as the turning point of the Okinawa campaign. From here out, it is a downhill battle with the Americans looking down the enemy's throat.

Two of the last three airfields on the island were almost within the Americans' grasp.

Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the 24th army corps, told a United Press front reporter that numerous Japanese troops were deserting to the American lines.

"Soldiers don't do this until they begin to crack," Hodge said. "I think the Jap is pretty well disorganized and in my opinion the time for a possible counter-offensive has passed." Some 400 miles to the northeast, a fleet of 150 B-29 Superfortresses today hit seven Japanese suicide-plane bases on Kyushu, southernmost of the enemy's home islands, for the second time in 24 hours.

Allied Armies Smoke Out Nazi Ringleaders; Mussolini's Capture Report Not Confirmed

Allied armies, herding the remnants of Nazi fighting forces into a dead-end corridor of Germany for the kill, were smoking enemy ringleaders from their hideaways today.

According to various European reports the following headlines had been captured or were being driven toward capture, although allied confirmation of these reports was lacking:

1. Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering Radio Moscow said the "eagle of the Luftwaffe" had escaped from Berlin by plane with a \$20,000,000 (M) nest egg. Earlier, radio Hamburg said Goering had "resigned" his command of Germany's beaten air force because of heart trouble.

2. Lt. Gen. Kipt Dittmar, the spokesman of the German high command and widely-quoted mili-

tary commentator of radio Berlin was reported in allied hands. A BBC broadcast today reported his capture by allied armies in the west.

3. Benito Mussolini and Roberto Farinacci, the former duce of Italy and the former secretary of the fascist party were playing hounds and hares in today's dispatches. Radio Rome repeatedly broadcast a Swiss agency report that Mussolini was in allied hands at Pallanza on Lake Maggiore. The Italian government did not confirm or deny the report.

4. Lt. Gen. Emil Remer, according to a British broadcast, this loyal henchman of Hitler committed suicide April 29 after his division broke before Russian pressure on the eastern front. Remer was credited with flogging the bomb plot against Hitler last July and was rewarded with com-

mand of a division.

5. Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, the London Evening News reported that Himmler was dead. Reports are current in London, the Evening News said, that Himmler met his end in an unknown manner.

Meanwhile, radio Hamburg insisted that Adolf Hitler was leading the defense of Berlin in a "martyr's" last stand.

And British dispatches said Rudolph Hess, an early fugitive from Nazi circles, reportedly had gone insane in captivity.

Marshal Erwin Rommel's widow told her U. S. Seventh army captors that the "desert fox died in bed a broken man." A heart attack finished him, she said, as he apparently was recovering from shrapnel wounds inflicted by an allied fighter pilot.

FRUIT IS STOLEN

S. Pike, residing at 142 Jefferson place, reported to Bend police today that someone had entered his basement through a manhole and made off with a quantity of fruit. Officers found some burned matches, and several broken jars of jelly, and suspected children of the theft.

Peace Envoys Face Deadlock At Conference

'Thing Is in a Mess,' Representative Says; Soviets Get Demands

Washington, April 27 (UP)—Soviet Russia, victorious in its first two major demands on the United Nations security conference, agreed today to a compromise on its third whereby Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., gets the conference's two most important jobs.

By Lyle C. Wilson (United Press Staff Correspondent)
San Francisco, April 27 (UP)—The steering committee of the United Nations world security conference was summoned to meet today in an effort to break a deadlock forced by Russian delegates on the question of conference chairmanships.

The Russians were conceded to have won already two major demands—for three votes in the assembly of the world organization to be created here, and for the right of a major power to veto military action against itself.

Thing Is "Mess"
But there was no general willingness to accept Russian objections to making Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., permanent conference chairman. An American delegate sadly told the United Press that "the whole chairmanship thing is in a mess."

In Washington, President Truman in announcing the junction of American and Russian armies in Germany reaffirmed his faith in the ability of the Big Three powers to work together to maintain peace.

"Nations which can plan and fight together shoulder to shoulder in the face of such obstacles as distance and of language and of communications as we have overcome," he said, "can live together and can work together in the common labor of the organization of the world for peace."

Speed Asked
Disclosure of the junction 75 miles south of Berlin focused attention on British efforts to speed up the conference and wind it up in four weeks. The British want to leave details to a future conference and close this one down before the European war ends.

The chairmanship deadlock, however, was delaying a start on the conference's real job—drafting the charter of a world security organization to maintain a lasting peace.

Son Admits He Killed Father

Baker, Ore., April 27 (UP)—State police today announced that Albert Forrester Bowman, 28, of North Powder, confessed he killed his father, Albert F. Bowman, prominent sheepman, and tossed the body in a well.

The confession was made after all-night questioning by state police and Baker county authorities. The younger man was arrested after the body was found Monday by workmen at the Half creek ranch.

Father and son had been quarreling, workmen said. The 58-year-old victim's legins were found in his home Sunday night and it was known he seldom dressed for work without them. Neighbors joined in the search Monday and the body was found partly submerged and hanging across a crossbar in the well.

The son admitted he beat his father to death with a rock after a fight Sunday on the isolated ranch between Baker and La Grande.

Historic Juncture Splits Nazi Lands

Paris, April 27 (UP)—American and Russian armies have joined forces on the Elbe river below Berlin in a historic juncture that cut Germany into three broken fragments and sealed the doom of Hitler's Nazi regime.

Vanguards of the two armies merged their eastern and western fronts yesterday at the river town of Torgau, 75 miles south of the German capital, at the crossroads of the long and bloody trails from Stalingrad and the beaches of Normandy.

London, April 27 (UP)—Russian siege forces captured Potsdam and Spandau today, unbinging the western defenses of Berlin, and the Nazi radio said the capital's plight was "still more critical" after Soviet troops reached the heart of the city.

The juncture split the Reich into three crumbling islands of resistance centering around the North sea ports, Berlin and the Bavarian redoubt in the mountains of southern Germany and Austria.

New Linkup Looms
Still another American-Russian linkup appeared imminent in the Bavarian foothills bordering Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat, where Gen. George S. Patton's Third army established radio contact with a Red army force apparently only 30 to 40 miles away.

Doughboys of the U. S. First army's 69th infantry division pushed out from the Mulde river, 30 miles from the Elbe, to join up with the 173rd Russian guards regiment in Torgau, on the west bank of the Elbe.

As they went forward, hundreds of war-weary German prisoners lined the roadsides to watch the parade of American power that foretold the death of Nazidom and the final destruction of Germany's military might.

News Released
The electrifying news of the juncture on the Elbe was announced simultaneously in Washington, London and Moscow. Leaders of the Big Three hailed the event as the decisive triumph of the European war.

"This is not the hour of final victory but the hour draws near . . ." President Truman declared in a brief White House statement.

"The last faint, desperate hope of Hitler and his gangster government has been extinguished."

Patrols from the two armies met for the first time on the Elbe Wednesday evening at 8:40 p. m. (11:40 a. m. PWT) but the first junction in force was not effected until 8 p. m. (11 a. m. PWT) yesterday when the 69th and the Soviet guards regiment joined hands in Torgau.

Resistance Collapses
Major-Gen. E. F. Reinhardt, commander of the 69th, led his division into the battered river town where almost two centuries ago another Russian army joined its Austrian allies to fight Frederick the Great of Prussia, their common enemy in the Seven Years' war.

German resistance appeared to have collapsed completely in the juncture area. The dusty roads west of Torgau were reported choked with thousands of beaten Nazi soldiers and German civilians, all fleeing for the Mulde river in a panicky rush to enter the American lines and escape the avenging Red army.

The remnants of Germany's northern armies were going down in the smoke and flame of encircled Berlin and in the wrecked North sea ports of Hamburg and Bremen, taking with them the Nazi dynasty that Hitler boasted would endure for a thousand years.

Force Trapped
Another large Nazi force was trapped hopelessly in central Germany and Czechoslovakia, pinned between the merged American and Russian lines in the north and the rampaging American Third army into Austria in the south.

The size of the central German pocket was uncertain, but the cornered enemy forces there were showing little signs of fight and there appeared little likelihood that they would continue the battle after the fall of Berlin.

Thundering Salvo of Moscow Victory Guns Reveal Junction

London, April 27 (UP)—Marshal Stalin announced the Russian-American junction tonight to the accompaniment of a thundering salvo by Moscow's victory guns.

The Russian radio broadcast a terse order of the day by Stalin proclaiming the junction at Torgau and noting that it cut Germany in two parts.

Stalin ordered a salute of 24 salvos by 324 guns in honor of Marshal Ivan S. Konov's First Ukrainian army and "our allied Anglo-American troops."

The United Press listening post reported that after the order was read, the guns in Moscow were heard plainly.

The text of a statement to Russian and allied troops by Marshal Stalin, broadcast by recording from London over CBS:

"In the name of the Soviet government, I address you, commanders and men of the red army, and of the armies of our allies. The victorious armies of the allied powers, waging the war of liberation in Europe, have routed the German troops and linked up on the territory of Germany."

"Our task and our duty are to complete the destruction of the enemy, to force him to lay down his arms and surrender unconditionally. The red army will fulfill to the end this task and this duty to our people and to all freedom-loving peoples."

"I greet the valorous troops of our allies who are now standing on the territory of Germany, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet troops, and who are full of determination to carry out their duty to the end."

Invaders Press Blazing Siege Of Foe Capital

Hitler's Forces Move To Central Park For Final Death Struggle

London, April 27 (UP)—Moscow dispatches said today that the Germans were pulling back into the Tiergarten in the heart of encircled Berlin for a death stand against Soviet columns closing in from all sides.

The First White Russian and First Ukrainian armies held three-quarters of Berlin as their blazing siege of the Nazi capital neared the end of its first week.

Moscow said the battered, decimated German garrison—once estimated at 500,000 and purportedly under the personal command of Adolf Hitler—had withdrawn everywhere behind the circular railway ringling the inner city.

Artillery Manned
German artillery and troops were massing in the Tiergarten, Berlin's famous central park west of Unter Den Linden, under a hail of Soviet shells that reduced famous buildings within the redoubt area to heaps of smoking rubble, Moscow said.

German reports relayed by the Hamburg radio said Soviet vanguards had penetrated the inner city as far as Grosser Stern, which runs through the Tiergarten. Another spearhead was said to have reached at least temporarily the Potsdamer Platz, geographical center of the capital.

Both Potsdamer Platz and Grosser Stern were less than a half mile from Bendlerstrasse, where Hitler was said to be directing the defense of Berlin from an underground citadel.

Nazis Shift Troops
Another Hamburg broadcast said "fresh German forces under leading German generals" were marching toward Berlin to relieve the capital, but gave no hint as to (Continued on Page 3)

German Collapse Signs Are Seen

Washington, April 27 (UP)—The sudden folding of Nazi defenses from northern Germany clear down to Italy was seen by military observers here today as a sign of possible approaching German collapse.

(The German high command implied yesterday that the battle of Berlin might end the European war. It said in its daily communiqué that the struggle was "of decisive importance for the future of the Reich and for the existence of Europe.")

Allied armies yesterday seized the northern German ports of Bremen and Stettin, fought into Regensburg in southern Germany and Brno in Czechoslovakia. The U. S. Third and Seventh armies in the south were pouring across several bridges over the upper reaches of the Danube while other forces seized Verona in northern Italy.

Nazis Lose Heart
This rapid disintegration of the entire German front was seen as marking a new low in enemy morale and the will to fight.

Observers believe the sudden slackening of German resistance may be attributed to the surrounding of Berlin and occupation of a large part of the Nazi capital, the imminent or actual union of western allied and Russian forces and the rout of German forces in Italy.

The only show of German strength appeared at Hamburg in the north and Passau in the south, suggesting that the Nazis still may have power to make a stand in Denmark and a small part of Germany near the Kiel canal, and in the redoubt in the southern mountains.