

# THE BEND BULLETIN

CENTRAL OREGON'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

### Weather Forecast

Partly cloudy today tonight and Sunday. Few widely scattered showers today. Cooler east of the Cascades today.

Volume LIII

THE BEND BULLETIN, BEND, DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1945

NO. 123

# Fires of Revolution Flaring in Bavaria

## LONDON HEARS SURRENDER TRY IS REJECTED

### Himmler Said To Have Made Offer to Quit

Russia Not Included With Allies, Asserts Rumors From Europe

Washington, April 28 (AP)—Martin Agronsky, Blue network correspondent, said in a broadcast today that an offer had been made by the German high command to surrender to the United States and Britain.

Heinrich Himmler was not involved in the offer, Agronsky said.

By Phil Ault (United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, April 28 (AP)—The government today took official cognizance without affirmation or denial, of a report that Heinrich Himmler had offered to guarantee the unconditional surrender of Germany to America and Britain—excluding Russia—and had received a blunt rejection.

A statement from No. 10 Downing St., apparently written by Prime Minister Churchill, hinted that some offer of capitulation might be received from the nazis at any time.

The exceptional procedure of issuing such a statement, coupled with its assertion that the government had no information on the subject "at this moment," suggested that Churchill might be standing by for any proposal.

Offer Reported

The report on which the official statement was based said that Himmler, German interior minister and gestapo chief, offered to guarantee the unconditional surrender of Germany to the United States and Britain.

In the words of the Downing street statement, the report added that the western allies "replied, saying that they will not accept unconditional surrender except on behalf of all the Allies, including Russia."

The version of the report as broadcast by the Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio and recorded here by the BBC said:

"The following message has been conveyed to the foreign ministers of the United States, Great Britain and Russia:

Message Cited

"Heinrich Himmler has sent a message in which he guarantees the unconditional surrender of Germany to the United States and Great Britain. The governments of the United States and Great Britain have replied that unconditional surrender will only be accepted if, the offer is addressed to all the Allies."

Soon after the Luxembourg broadcast, No. 10 Downing St., official residence of the Prime Minister, issued the formal statement on the report.

Nowhere did the statement say that the report was false. The implication appeared to be that it might be true. The statement said only that the government had no information to give about it.

It concluded with a reiteration of the oft-expressed Allied policy: "It must be emphasized that only unconditional surrender to the three major powers will be entertained, and that the closest accord prevails between the three powers."

Thus was renewed implicitly the warnings of the remnants of Germany that there was no need to try the old dodge of playing the Anglo-American against the Russians.

### Superforts Hit At Jap Mainland

Washington, April 28 (AP)—A large force of Superfortresses struck at six major air installations on the Japanese home island of Kyushu today with "good to excellent" results, the war department announced.

The attack was the third made in Kyushu in three days. It was aimed at Izumi, Miyazaki, Kanoya, Kokuba, and Miyakonojo.

A 20th air force communiqué said enemy air action was "aggressive."

### Nippon Suicide Planes Strike at U. S. Vessels

Guam, April 28 (AP)—Tokyo said today that a 100-ship American invasion fleet off Okinawa appeared to be preparing for "new operations."

The fleet includes four or five battleships, six cruisers, 10-odd destroyers and approximately 80 transports, a Tokyo broadcast said.

On Okinawa itself, 24th army corps troops in the southern sector reached the vicinity of Machinato airfield, two miles north of the capital city of Naha, in a general advance. Enemy strong points in the west coast village of Nakama were bypassed.

The Americans were believed already through the strongest Japanese defenses and the complete conquest of the island appeared in sight.

Nearly 400 miles to the northeast, American B-29 Superfortresses blasted six Japanese suicide plane bases on Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese home islands, today for the third straight day.

Good Results Obtained

It was the first time that the giant bombers have carried out such a sustained offensive. Between 100 and 150 B-29's participated in the attack, bombing from medium altitudes.

"Generally good results" were observed in yesterday's raid on the bases, a 21st bomber command announcement said. Crewmen said Japanese fighters dropped phosphorus bombs on the Superfortresses in a futile attempt to halt the raid.

The offensive was designed to neutralize the bases from which Japanese pilots have been taking off in explosive-laden planes for attempts to crash into American warships.

A few Japanese planes broke through to the American ships off Okinawa yesterday morning, a Pacific fleet communiqué said.

### 5th Army Makes Spectacular Dash

Rome, April 28 (AP)—A Zurich dispatch said today that the American Fifth army had reached the Swiss border in a spectacular 60-mile dash that cut northern Italy in two, trapped tens of thousands of Germans, and isolated Milan and Turin.

The dispatch said the Americans entered Como, on the Italian side of the frontier, last night after an advance from their last reported positions west of Lake Garda.

The patriot-controlled Milan radio reported that the Americans also had entered Milan, Italy's second city, but this was not confirmed. The radio said patriot forces already had liberated the city.

Turin, the other great industrial center of Northern Italy, also was isolated by the advance which cut the last roads to Austria from northwest Italy.

The German garrison in northwest Italy now was hemmed in on the east by the Fifth army, on the north by neutral Switzerland, on the south of the Ligurian sea, and on the west by other allied forces along the French border.

Delegates are beginning to whomp it up for speed. The British suggested a one-month limit on the deliberations. Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts of South Africa urged the steering committee to fix a three-week limit. Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov jumped up to ask: Why not two weeks or 10 days?

But there are others who figure four to five weeks as a minimum.

Molotov evidently was pleased that the Soviet Union had obtained entry for White Russia and Ukraine—who will cast the two extra Russian votes in the assembly—to this conference.

### Super Council Handles Work Of Conference

Two Plenary Sessions Scheduled By Chiefs; New Disputes Probable

Memorial Opera House, San Francisco, April 28 (AP)—Reports of a new German crack-up sent united conference enthusiasts soaring today as the delegates headed toward further showdowns between the powerful United States and Russian delegations.

By Lyle C. Wilson (United Press Staff Correspondent)

San Francisco, April 28 (AP)—The United Nations conference, now directed officially by a super council of "Big Four" foreign ministers, speeded up its schedule today with two plenary sessions, morning and afternoon.

The decks were cleared, after a couple of days of stalemate, when the surprise "Big Four" council was voted into existence by a plenary session late yesterday.

But delegates who hoped to have the week-end off missed their sight-seeing. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., announced that there would be two—not one, but two—plenary sessions. That was in line with growing belief that this conference should be completed within a month.

New Dispute Looms

And there were a few dark chinks in the aura of sweetness and light which now pervaded the conference halls. Another potential United States-Russian dispute was in the making.

The United States, it was learned, will present to the conference an amendment providing for post-war review of treaties and such wartime political decisions as the one on Poland—if they involve injustices to the peoples involved. It is a hot potato and is expected to draw vigorous Russian opposition.

The amendment is based on one proposed by Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, R., Mich., and has been unanimously approved by the American delegation. Vandenberg was understood to prefer the new language—not yet revealed—over the wording of his original proposal.

Question Ditched

The conference has ditched the Polish question, agreed to Russia's demands for three votes in the assembly and now is beginning to look seriously into the idea of inviting Argentina to join in these deliberations.

Delegates are beginning to whomp it up for speed. The British suggested a one-month limit on the deliberations. Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts of South Africa urged the steering committee to fix a three-week limit. Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov jumped up to ask: Why not two weeks or 10 days?

But there are others who figure four to five weeks as a minimum.

Molotov evidently was pleased that the Soviet Union had obtained entry for White Russia and Ukraine—who will cast the two extra Russian votes in the assembly—to this conference.

Delegates are beginning to whomp it up for speed. The British suggested a one-month limit on the deliberations. Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts of South Africa urged the steering committee to fix a three-week limit. Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov jumped up to ask: Why not two weeks or 10 days?

But there are others who figure four to five weeks as a minimum.



M. V. Molotov, soviet foreign commissar, appeals to his listeners at a press conference in San Francisco.

### Allies Seeking Nazi Henchmen

(By United Press)

The whereabouts or status of nazi leaders and their satellites today on the basis of announcements, rumors and reports on the allied manhunt:

Adolf Hitler — In almost conquered Berlin, where he will kill himself or be killed within a few hours or few days, according to Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, former nazi high command spokesman. One Swiss rumor said he was shot three days ago.

Benito Mussolini — Captured by Italian patriots in Lake Como border area, according to Rome radio. Reported taken with him were such former fascist colleagues as Roberto Farinacci, party secretary; Alessandro Pavolini, propaganda minister; Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, chief-of-staff; and Guido Bufarini-Guidi, interior minister.

Goering Dead?

Hermann Goering — A diplomat in Switzerland said yesterday he shot himself and daughters in executing death sentence pronounced by nazis.

Joseph Goebbels — Shot three days ago, according to Swiss border report.

Heinrich Himmler — Swiss report said he flew to Berlin yesterday; Luxembourg radio said he made offer to surrender Germany to Britain and United States.

Pierre Laval — Asked twice last night for permission to enter Switzerland according to border advice.

Dr. Otto Meisner, undersecretary of state — Exchange Telegraph said Himmler ordered his arrest.

Washington, April 28 (AP)—James Wilmott, president of Page Airways, said today that panic among the passengers was responsible for the fatalities and serious injuries when a Page plane burned as it was attempting to take off from National airport here yesterday.

Four of the passengers were fatally injured and the other seven were seriously burned in the fire that destroyed the plane after it nosed into a ravine at the edge of the airport runway.

Wilmott said the pilot and co-pilot told him no one was "even scratched" when the plane struck the ravine.

"If they had kept their heads, they could have opened the door and gotten out safely," he said. "They couldn't open the door at first and were jammed up in the aisle. The co-pilot finally had to come back from the cockpit, open the door and help them out through the flames."

The pilot, V. Decker, Williamsville, N. Y., and the co-pilot, Edwin A. Sanford, Rochester, N. Y., suffered burns and injuries.

### 13,000,000 Men Facing Germans

Paris, April 28 (AP)—The American-Russian junction south of Berlin linked 13,000,000 allied troops for the final act of the battle of Europe, military observers said today.

Though superficially the armies of the east and west became a mighty combined force, no change in the command set-up was believed contemplated.

Premier Marshal Stalin was expected to remain in command of his seven Russian armies and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in command of the five American, one British, one French and one Canadian armies of the western allies.

Neither was any change likely in the supplying of the red army despite the opening of the east-west corridor. The American lines alone in the west were so extended that in the first two weeks of this month, 35,000 tons of supplies had to be sent east of the Rhine by air.

550 Divisions Available

Best estimate of allied strength placed 550 divisions—roughly 8,250,000 men—at the disposal of Stalin and 4,500,000 men under the command of Eisenhower.

Also moving in for the kill from the south were the American Fifth and British Eighth armies in northern Italy and Marshal Tito's Yugoslav liberation army.

Against this mighty array of allied power, the German high command can muster fewer than 2,500,000 troops. These were believed to be the remnants of 230 divisions in Germany and 24 in northern Italy.

Approximately 125,000 additional German troops were believed still in Yugoslavia and 125,000 in Norway.

### Panic Is Blamed For Plane Deaths

Washington, April 28 (AP)—James Wilmott, president of Page Airways, said today that panic among the passengers was responsible for the fatalities and serious injuries when a Page plane burned as it was attempting to take off from National airport here yesterday.

Four of the passengers were fatally injured and the other seven were seriously burned in the fire that destroyed the plane after it nosed into a ravine at the edge of the airport runway.

Wilmott said the pilot and co-pilot told him no one was "even scratched" when the plane struck the ravine.

"If they had kept their heads, they could have opened the door and gotten out safely," he said. "They couldn't open the door at first and were jammed up in the aisle. The co-pilot finally had to come back from the cockpit, open the door and help them out through the flames."

The pilot, V. Decker, Williamsville, N. Y., and the co-pilot, Edwin A. Sanford, Rochester, N. Y., suffered burns and injuries.

### End of War Is Near, Believes Gen. Dittmar, Ex-Nazi Chief

Magdeburg, Germany, April 28 (AP)—Adolf Hitler will kill himself or be killed in Berlin within a few hours or days and the war will end, Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, German high command spokesman, said in his final war commentary—in American custody.

Dittmar, who surrendered to the American Ninth army on the Elbe river Wednesday, told his captors that Hitler and propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels were in Berlin and will die there.

"The war will end in a few days," Dittmar said. "Hitler will either be killed or he will commit suicide. One of three generals—Von Brauchitsch, Guderian, or Von Rundstedt—will take control and will make peace immediately on almost any terms."

The elegantly-uniformed general outlined the war situation for correspondents, just as he used to do for Radio Berlin listeners when the nazi army was overrunning Europe.

Asked about the Bavarian revolt, he said, "there's talk about it, and the map will show you that two pockets are being formed one in the north including Norway and Denmark and one in the south in the Alps and Italy. But that is probably less by intention than by force of circumstances."

At any rate, he thought, the war could not last after the fall of Berlin, which he said was a matter of hours or at the most days.

"I saw the war was lost on July 20th," said Dittmar, referring to the frustrated attempt on Hitler's life.

Dittmar first crossed the Elbe with a white flag of truce at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday with a major and two enlisted men, who rowed his boat. He tried to arrange for the evacuation of civilians and wounded soldiers in the path of the Russian advance, and when he was refused he returned to the river bank.

Two and a half hours later, Dittmar returned to surrender, accompanied by his 16-year-old son, Bernhard.

### Munich Revolt Rumor Heard; Appeal Made

Former Hitler Citadel Is Scene of Uprising; Germans Make New Plea

Paris, April 28 (AP)—Revolutionists seized control in Munich today and radioed an urgent appeal for American help in overthrowing the nazis. At mid-day, however, a broadcast purported to come from the gauleiter in the city claimed the uprising had been suppressed.

From confused radio broadcasts and censored front dispatches one clear fact emerged—the fires of revolution had been lighted in Bavaria, once the strongest citadel of nazidom.

And two American armies were racing in on Munich from positions less than 30 miles to the west and north in answer to a desperate appeal from the rebels for immediate help.

News Picked Up

Hours after the speeding American tank columns picked up the Munich rebels' call for aid, a speaker purporting to be the gauleiter of the city broadcast an announcement that the revolt had been put down and order restored.

The gauleiter called on Bavaria to continue what obviously was a hopeless fight against the converging American armies had declared that the Munich "traitors" had been dealt with ruthlessly.

There was no confirmation of the nazi claim which in itself was the first enemy admission that the dreaded peace revolution had begun, just as it did in 1918 in the final hours of world war one.

Field dispatches from the Third army front identified the rebel leader as Gen. Hans Ritter Von Epp, last reported as a member of the Hitler government and one of the first nazis elected to rellistag.

Capitulation Imminent

A rebel broadcast to the people of Munich and apparently also to French slave workers in Bavaria quoted Von Epp as announcing that Germany's capitulation was "imminent" and that "the hour of freedom has struck."

Von Epp, or a spokesman, declared that he had decided to break off the fighting against the Americans.

"In this hour, there is but one thing that matters, namely calm and with faith in the new leadership to see to it that the bloodshed be discontinued and that the calamity which has befallen the German people be not aggravated by a fight between Germans and Germans," he said.

"Preserve calm and order, thereby making it possible for the new leaders to restore normal life as quickly as possible."

New SPAN FAVORED

Washington, April 28 (AP)—The senate commerce committee has approved a bill authorizing construction of a toll bridge across the Columbia river at Astoria by the Oregon-Washington bridge board.

SEAMEN ARE FREED

With British Second Army, Germany, April 28 (AP)—British troops liberated 4,300 American merchant marine prisoners of war today when they seized the Westertinke camp northeast of Bremen.

Also freed were 2,200 British seamen.

SEAMEN ARE FREED