

Russians Capture Berlin

THE BEND BULLETIN

CENTRAL OREGON'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Weather Forecast
Partly cloudy today, tonight and Thursday with occasional light rains west of Cascades tonight and Thursday. Cooler west portion.

Keep 'Em Smiling
You can't beat an army that smiles. Make the smiles possible by buying war bonds.

Volume LIII THE BEND BULLETIN, BEND, DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON, WEDNESDAY MAY 2, 1945 NO. 126

Jap Suicide Plane in Dive Toward U. S. Warship



This remarkable photo shows the pilot of a Japanese suicide plane seeking to maneuver his explosive-laden craft onto the deck of a U. S. Pacific Fleet warship. Unsuccessful, the plane crashed into the sea a few seconds after this picture was taken.

Nazis Surrender in Italy

Austria Units Also Included In Peace Pact

Immobilization of All Ground, Sea and Air Forces of Foe Is Due

By Herbert G. King
(United Press War Correspondent)
(Representing Combined U. S. Press)

Royal Palace at Caserta, Near Naples, May 2 (UP)—The German armies of northern Italy and western Austria formally surrendered to the allies today, effective at 8 a.m. EWT.

The surrender affects between 600,000 and 900,000 men commanded by Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff and Gen. Karl Wolff, chief of police and security for northern Italy and western Austria.

Leut. Gen. W. D. Morgan, of the British army, who negotiated in behalf of Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, supreme commander in the Mediterranean theater, said the terms "in effect are complete and unconditional surrender."

The documents were signed in the royal palace here on Sunday by Morgan and two German officers, one of whom represented von Vietinghoff and the other Wolff.

The surrender will permit the allies to make an unhindered advance to within 10 miles of Adolf Hitler's former country home at Berchtesgaden. It also uncovers the flank of Col. Gen. von Lehr, commanding enemy troops in the Trieste area.

The surrender documents were signed in the presence of a group of allied officers which included Russians. Secret negotiations for the surrender have been going on for several days.

The terms are the immediate immobilization and disarmament of enemy ground, sea and air forces.

The surrender imposes upon the German commander-in-chief the obligation to carry out any further orders issued by Field Marshal Alexander.

Von Vietinghoff's command includes all of northern Italy to the Isone river and the Austrian provinces of Vorarlberg, Tyrol, Salzburg and parts of Corinthia and Styria.

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE
Washington, May 2 (UP)—President Truman today announced the "unconditional surrender" of all German forces in Italy.

The president said that "the collapse of military tyranny in Italy, however, is no victory in Italy alone, but a part of the general triumph we are expectantly awaiting on the whole continent of Europe."

"Only folly and chaos can now delay the general capitulation of the everywhere defeated German armies," he said.

The president immediately sent messages to Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander and Gen. Mark Clark, congratulating them for the "complete defeat of the Germans in Italy."

At the same time he warned Japan to understand the full meaning of these events.

Falls to Yanks



Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, the man who battled the Allies from Normandy to the Rhine, has been captured by the Seventh army, in Germany, it was announced today.

Foe Field Marshal Taken By Yanks

With Seventh Army in Germany, May 2 (UP)—An American tank crew surprised Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt at his dinner table and captured the man who had battled the allies from Normandy to the Rhine, it was announced today.

Von Rundstedt, twice commander of the German armies in the west since the allied invasion, was taken at 10 p. m. last night at Bad Tolz, a resort town south of Munich.

He was having dinner with his wife and son, Hans Gerd, when a tank commanded by Lt. Joseph Burke (home town unknown) rumbled into the hospital grounds at Bad Tolz. Von Rundstedt, who was taking a health treatment, was living in a house attached to the hospital.

Ready to Quit
Von Rundstedt said he had not expected the Americans until the next morning. He told his captors he last saw Adolf Hitler on March 12th.

Pfc. Herman Jobe, Warrensburg, Ind., who drove von Rundstedt and his family to the prisoner of war cage, said, "He seemed ready to surrender."

The units which took Von Rundstedt were attached to the 36th division's 141st regiment, commanded by Col. Charles Owens.

SLIGHTLY OVERDUE
Portland, Me., May 2 (UP)—Mrs. Eunice Dunn testified that the last time she saw her husband was 29 years ago when he left her on a Halifax, N. S., street after promising to "see you later." She wants a divorce.

Hamburg, Kiel Ports Cut Off In New Gains

British Second Army Slashes to Baltic in Vicinity of Wismar

Paris, May 2 (UP)—British Second army troops were reported to have slashed to the Baltic at Wismar today, isolating the great ports of Hamburg and Kiel and reaching within some 30 miles of a junction with Russian forces sweeping westward along the coast.

Lightning advances by both British and Russian troops appeared to have undermined the entire position of the nazis in northern Germany where Admiral Karl Doenitz, the new self-proclaimed fuhrer, and the German high command were believed holed up.

A United Press dispatch from the Canadian First army front quoted a German prisoner saying Doenitz had ordered the German forces to cease fighting the western allies and "withdraw eastward."

Armies On Move
The apparent collapse of the German pocket in the north coincided with the onrush of two U. S. armies wedging deep into the Bavarian sack and racing over the last 40-mile stretch before Berchtesgaden against only spasmodic resistance.

The British Second army thrust a spearhead to the Baltic in a lightning spurt of 30-odd miles, sealing off Denmark and the Schleswig-Holstein finger of Germany, a British correspondent reported.

The sixth airborne division sprinted to Wismar in a few hours, the front report said. They were 58 miles northeast of Hamburg and about 30 miles from Rostock, in the area of which was the vanguard of the Second White Russian army.

Gap Is Closing
Supreme headquarters said airmen spotted swarms of motor transports fleeing northwestward to Denmark through the closing gap below Luebeck.

To the west, the U. S. Seventh army cracked through the German defenses south of Munich to within 66 miles of Berchtesgaden and drove an armored spearhead less than nine miles from Innsbruck in a bid to seal off the Brenner pass escape route for the broken nazi forces in Italy.

Far to the north, British Second army troops are supporting American units closing fast on the Baltic seaport of Luebeck in a drive that carried more than 16 miles beyond their Elbe river bridgehead.

Veteran of Co. I



Sgt. Ralph B. Matson, Co. I veteran of south Pacific battles and son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Matson, Bend, has received a medical discharge after more than four years of service. He was one of five brothers who served in U. S. forces.

Stalin Reveals Great Victory As Guns Boom

Siege Described as One Of History's Bloodiest; General Gives Up Arms

London, May 2 (UP)—The red army captured Berlin today.

Marshal Stalin announced the capture of Berlin, the red army's greatest victory of the war, in a triumphant order of the day broadcast from Moscow.

Berlin fell to the Russians after 12 days of siege. Two Russian armies smashed into the city from the east and south and slugged through its historic streets in what nazis and soviets alike described as one of the bloodiest struggles in history.

The fall of Berlin meant that the Russian siege forces had overrun Adolf Hitler's reichschancellery, where the nazi said he died in battle yesterday.

Evidence Expected
The first reports from Moscow did not indicate what the soviets found at the reichschancellery, but it appeared probable that their discovery must have included evidence—positive or negative—of the accuracy of the nazi report that Hitler died in battle.

Stalin's order—he has issued more than 300 during the war—was addressed to all the forces of the red army and the navy.

Remnants of the Berlin garrison headed by General Westling laid down their arms and surrendered at 3 p. m., Stalin said.

Stalin, calling Berlin the center of German imperialism and nest of German aggression, said it was captured by the First White Russian army of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov and the First Ukrainian army of Marshal Ivan S. Konev.

70,000 Captured
More than 70,000 prisoners were taken in the battle of Berlin, Stalin's order revealed.

The fall of Berlin came as the pockets of nazi resistance in north Germany along the Baltic and in south Germany around the Bavarian Alps were reported collapsing. Allied armies were racing at will through the last enemy positions.

Some high military authorities, including Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, former spokesman for the German high command, believed that nazi resistance could not last long after the fall of Berlin.

Noose Tightened
Perhaps as clearly as any other battle of the war, the progress in the fight for Berlin was revealed by both sides. Although details were skimpy, the tightening of the soviet noose of strangulation was made evident day by day in both Russian and German reports.

Only a few minutes before Marshal Stalin announced the capture of the city, the German radio said the siege was nearly over.

ENVOY ARRIVES
Washington, May 2 (UP)—The new Argentine ambassador to the United States, Oscar Ibarra Garcia, arrived here today.

Enemy Radio Hints of New Island Landing

Manila, May 2 (UP)—Tokyo radio reported today that about 5,000 allied troops had landed on Tarakan island off the east coast of Borneo in what may be the second invasion of that area.

The enemy broadcast said the troops landed at Lingkas on Tarakan early Tuesday, about 12 hours after allied forces were said to have invaded Borneo itself.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur did not confirm either of the reported landings although an official Australian announcement yesterday said the Australian troops had taken part in a landing on the east coast of Borneo, world's third largest island.

Is Oil Center
Tokyo said the troops went ashore on Tarakan, an important oil center, at 6:30 a. m. yesterday after three cruisers and 13 destroyers had bombarded the island consistently since last Friday.

The broadcast claimed the Japanese forces on the island were "holding secure to their positions, obstructing the enemy's advance."

There was no further Japanese comment, however, on the reported landing on Borneo in the Tarakan area.

Allied headquarters here reported that only Dutch pilots, flying B-24 Liberator bombers, joined the neutralization campaign against Borneo's airfields in attacks Saturday and Sunday.

British Invasion Units Storm Ashore Close to Rangoon

Reports Indicate Japs to Give Up Capital Without Fight; French Battleship Assists

Calcutta, May 2 (UP)—British invasion forces stormed ashore in southern Burma only 20 miles south of Rangoon, capital of the occupied British colony, today.

The landing clamped a three-way pincers on Rangoon and brought the liberation of Burma and its supply roads to China to the climactic stage.

The troops went ashore on both sides on the mouth of the Rangoon river in a daring amphibious thrust deep into Japanese-held Mataban gulf.

Paratroops paved the way for the landings. They jumped from low-flying transport planes yesterday and knocked out defenses covering the invasion beaches, a special southeast Asia command communiqué revealed.

Island Bombarded
A British naval task force also supported the invasion with heavy air and sea bombardments of Great Nicobar island, 675 miles southeast of Rangoon, and Port Blair in the Andaman islands 425 miles southeast of the occupied capital.

Battleships, including the French Richelieu, as well as cruisers and destroyers participated in the bombardment Monday. Tokyo broadcasts said the bombardment continued into a second day yesterday.

Two small Japanese craft sailing from Rangoon to Moulmein were intercepted and destroyed by the naval forces.

Other British ground troops plunging down from northern Burma cleared Pegu, the last natural defense barrier before Rangoon, and pushed to within 28 miles northeast of the capital. Another British column last was reported 36 miles north of Rangoon.

There were indications that Rangoon, biggest port in Burma, might fall without major battle. Liberated prisoners and allied civilians who escaped from Japanese custody said all Japanese senior officers and certain collaborators left the city some time ago.

Health Officer Names Aufranc
Portland, Ore., May 2 (UP)—State health officer Dr. Harold M. Erickson announced today the appointment of Dr. W. H. Aufranc as his assistant.

Dr. Aufranc, a United States public health officer, has been in charge of the state's venereal disease control program since 1943, and fills the post vacated by Erickson, recently made state health chief.

In addition to continuing the VD control program, Dr. Aufranc will assume direction of the county health units.

Retirement of Pearl Emken, for 32 years a State Board of Health employe in various capacities, also was announced.

Annual Clean-Up of Premises In Bend Set for May 4 to 15

The period between May 4 and May 15 is to be set aside for the annual spring beautification of Bend, it was announced today by the Bend chamber of commerce cleanup committee, headed by Carl E. Erickson, following a conference of local haulers, committee members and city officials.

This period will give Bend residents two week-ends in which to get their grounds and alleys in shape, the committee pointed out.

Because of the shortage of help, gasoline and rubber, property owners and tenants are being asked by the committee to cooperate with haulers this season by burning as much trash as possible, leaving only ashes and unburned debris to be taken to the city dump. Careful burning, through the use of small fires at safe distances from buildings or trees, are being advised. No fires must be left burning after dark, it is stressed.

Bend garbage collectors and other haulers are promising full cooperation with the committee, and the Bend chamber of commerce office is being designated as a clearing point for calls. Because of a shortage of help and equipment, hauling service may not be immediately available, but it will be provided as quickly as possible, haulers promise.

Haulers also ask home owners not to pile refuse and leaves on top of limbs. From city officials comes a request that all alleys be cleared of refuse, and that wood be piled.

Health Officer Names Aufranc

Portland, Ore., May 2 (UP)—State health officer Dr. Harold M. Erickson announced today the appointment of Dr. W. H. Aufranc as his assistant.

Dr. Aufranc, a United States public health officer, has been in charge of the state's venereal disease control program since 1943, and fills the post vacated by Erickson, recently made state health chief.

In addition to continuing the VD control program, Dr. Aufranc will assume direction of the county health units.

Retirement of Pearl Emken, for 32 years a State Board of Health employe in various capacities, also was announced.

Laval and Party Arrive in Spain

Madrid, May 2 (UP)—Pierre Laval flew from Switzerland to Barcelona today, and the Spanish government was reported to have ordered him out of the country at once.

Laval, former Vichy chief of government, Marcel Deat, another ardent collaborator, and four other Frenchmen arrived at Barcelona aboard a German Junkers 88.

The party was reported waiting at a hotel near the Barcelona airport, pending a decision from Madrid on what should be done about them.

Hitler Victim of Brain Hemorrhage, U. S. General Eisenhower Is Informed By Envoy

London, May 2 (UP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said today that there was some evidence that Adolf Hitler had died of a brain hemorrhage instead of a hero's death in battle as the nazis claimed.

The statement by Eisenhower was the first from any allied official to shed light on the mystery of Hitler's reported death.

Eisenhower said the enemy claim that Hitler died fighting the Russians in Berlin was "in contradiction of facts" given by Heinrich Himmler at a conference with Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden at Luebeck eight days ago.

Himmler and a General Schillenberg, who accompanied him to the conference, said Hitler had a brain hemorrhage and might not live 48 hours, Eisenhower said in a statement issued through supreme headquarters in France.

Even though this version of Hitler's death was based on nazi information, it had the merit of coming to Eisenhower through Bernadotte, a neutral. Observers were inclined to put more credence in the Himmler version than



Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz in the melodramatic account broadcast by the Hamburg radio yesterday. Himmler admitted that Ger-

many was finished, Eisenhower said in the official confirmation of the Luebeck conference.

Eisenhower said the radio statement by Admiral Karl Doenitz, announcing Hitler's death and proclaiming himself as his successor, represented an attempt to drive a wedge between the Russians and Anglo-American. The attempt was doomed to failure, he said, because "nothing can change the agreed operations of the allied armies."

Doenitz was reported already to have ousted Joachim von Ribbentrop as foreign minister in what may be the first move toward trying to save Germany from further battering.

Radio Hamburg said Doenitz had appointed Count Ludwig Schwerin von Krosigk, 58-year-old nephew of the late Kaiser Wilhelm, to the foreign ministry.

The move, coming only 24 hours after the same station announced that Adolf Hitler had been killed at his "command post in Berlin" yesterday, broke up the all-nazi front in the top German ministries.