

# ROOSEVELT DIES

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## Cerebral Hemorrhage Claims Gap Between U. S.-Red President on Eve of Victory Lines Cut to 100 Miles



**PRESIDENT DEAD**—President Franklin Delano Roosevelt died at 3:35 p. m. (central war time) at Warm Springs, Ga., of cerebral hemorrhage. The President died in the bedroom of his little white bungalow atop Pine mountain, where he had been coming for 20 years to take treatments for infantile paralysis.

### Nips Loose Okinawa Mad Men

By LEONARD MILLMAN  
Associated Press War Editor

Renewed Allied carrier raids on Sumatra and Formosa were reported by Tokyo radio today as "strong formations" of fighter-escorted Superfortresses lashed at war production centers in and around the Japanese capital.

Japanese soldiers added a new hazard to American conquest of Okinawa, 325 miles south of Japan, by releasing thousands of lepers and insane. Many of the mad men were violent.

United States Twenty-fourth Army Corps units beat back four well-organized Nipponese counterattacks on southern Okinawa yesterday but were held to a virtual standstill for the seventh consecutive day.

American casualties in the first nine days of the Okinawa campaign were announced as 2695, including 492 dead, 2103 wounded, 160 missing. More than 5000 Japanese have been killed, or 11 for every Yank, compared to a ratio of 20 to 1 on bloody Iwo.

**Close Burma Trap**

General American gains were reported in the Philippines, ranging up to 21 miles on Luzon and 30 on Negros island. British armor swept east and south from Thazi in central Burma to trap fleeing Japanese. Nipponese recaptured Sichuan in north central China and renewed their drive toward Shensi province on the northern road to Chungking.

Spain broke off diplomatic relations with Japan, in protest against

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### 267 Italians Killed in Allied Ship Blast

CASUALTY TOLL 1900  
IN MUNITIONS VESSEL  
BARI HARBOR EXPLOSION

ROME, April 12. (UP)—Almost 1900 Italian civilians and undermanned number of Allied service personnel were killed or injured today when a munitions ship exploded in Bari harbor.

First accounts from the scene indicated the disaster was even greater than that which occurred on December 2, 1943, when German bombers blew up five munitions-laden American ships, at Bari, wrecking the harbor and causing about 1000 casualties.

At least 267 Italians were believed to have been killed in the blast today and another 1600 were injured.

There was no immediate explanation for the explosion which set fire to a number of other Allied supply ships in the harbor.

Early on the Italian Adriatic coast, 135 miles east of Naples, was one of the main supply ports for the Allied armies in Italy.

**Nazi Marines Shoot Captured Britons**

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, GERMANY, April 12. (UP)—German marines captured 15 British soldiers, lined them up against a wall of a burning house and killed the whole lot today just before the Fifty-third Welsh Division captured Rethen by storm, British officers announced.

The Britons had entered the house during a night attack and were surrounded by the marines, who set fire to the place. The men were captured as they ran out, lined up and shot.

### Reds Drive for Nazi Capital

LONDON, April 12. (UP)—Moscow reported today that violent fighting had blazed up in the Red Army's Oder river bridgehead on the approaches to Berlin as American mobile forces raced toward the Nazi capital from the west.

"Soviet troops are waging fierce battles beyond the Oder on the approaches to Berlin," a Moscow broadcast said.

The report indicated that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov had lighted the fuse of his long-brewing push against Berlin, synchronizing it with the United States Ninth Army drive to squeeze the heart of Nazi-dom in a nutcracker.

**Cossacks on Move**

Zhukov's reported onslaught hit the German defenses in the Oder valley about 30 miles due east of Berlin. There he had massed in his bridgehead across the Oder a great array of Soviet troops and arms. Only yesterday formidable forces of Cossack cavalry were reported on the move, evidently into positions to spearhead a lightning sweep westward.

In the Danube valley west of virtually conquered Vienna, another Red Army push was aimed at Berchtesgaden and the Bavarian Alps, touted as a sanctuary for the Nazi hierarchy.

**Retreat in Austria**

Soviet armor was reported far up the Danube from Vienna and a Nazi commentator, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred von Olberg, bluntly admitted that the Germans were retreating in Austria.

WASHINGTON, April 12. (UP)—President Roosevelt died this afternoon at Warm Springs, Ga., Secretary Stephen T. Early announced here. Death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage at the resort where the President had been resting for some 10 days.

Vice-President Harry S. Truman, who succeeds to the nation's highest office, was called to the White House immediately.

An immediate cabinet meeting was summoned.

The four Roosevelt sons, all of whom are in the service, were notified of the President's death by messages from Mrs. Roosevelt.

She told them that the President had done his job to the end and that she knew he would want them to do so too.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Early and Admiral McIntyre, the President's physician, arranged to leave for Warm Springs by plane almost immediately.

"We expect to leave Warm Springs tomorrow morning by train for Washington," Early said. "Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon in the east room of the White House."

"Interment will be at Hyde Park Sunday afternoon. No detailed arrangements or exact times have been decided on as yet."

"Mr. Roosevelt apparently had been wearied by his long trip to Yalta. Despite his confident assurances to Congress in a report on the Big Three meeting that he never felt better, old time newsmen noted new lines in his face.

He went to Hyde Park twice for long week end rests in the weeks after his return from Yalta and then went to Warm Springs March 29 for a more extended rest.

Members of the cabinet began arriving at the White House within minutes after the announcement was made.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 12. (UP)—President Franklin D. Roosevelt died unexpectedly today of a cerebral hemorrhage, at 3:35 p. m. (C. W. T.) at his summer cottage here.

The shocking news of the fourth term President's death was announced to the press by Secretary William D. Hassett shortly before 5 p. m. (C. W. T.).

"It is my sad duty," he told the reporters, "to announce the President died at 3:35 p. m., of a cerebral hemorrhage."

Hassett urged the reporters to rush to their telephones immediately as a simultaneous announcement was being made at the White House in Washington.

In quivering voice, in the presence of other members of the White House staff who came here with Mr. Roosevelt March 30, for what was to be a three-weeks rest, Hassett said further details as to the cause of death would be given out later by Commander Howard Bruenn, naval doctor who was taking care of the nation's thirty-first President, in the absence of Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, navy surgeon-general.

There was no information immediately available here as to when Vice-President Harry S. Truman, a former Missouri senator, would be sworn in as Mr. Roosevelt's successor.

(In Washington, at the moment this was dictated, Truman and the cabinet were in an emergency meeting at the White House.)

So insistent was Secretary Hassett that the news be made public immediately that details were left for future announcement.

The President, the nation's first chief executive to break the two-term tradition, had planned to stay here another week, then he was to return to Washington and spend one day before taking a train to San Francisco to

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### First, Third Armies Move Up on Front Aimed for Leipzig

PARIS, April 12. (UP)—United States Ninth Army mobile forces broke across the Elbe river at Magdeburg today and raced for Berlin, which lay only 49 miles or less ahead of the rampaging "Hell on Wheels" Second Armored Division by unofficial account.

Three other Allied armies were surging eastward on either side of Lieutenant-General William H. Simpson's lightning columns, chopping deeper by the hour into the twisting of unoccupied Germany, already less than 100 miles wide between the Russian and American forces.

The United States First and Third armies advanced up to 26 miles along a linked front aimed at Leipzig and Halle. Lieutenant-General George S. Patton's Third Army armor broke across the Saale river at several points and to the north the Ninth Armored Division of Lieutenant-General Courtney H. Hodges' First Army reached the Saale at Naumburg, 23 miles southwest of Leipzig.

**Naumburg Bypassed**

Patton's troops bypassed Naumburg in their drive shoulder to shoulder with Hodges' forces, as well as the historic city of Jena, 18 miles to the southwest. Both are on the Saale river.

Front dispatches said the First Army rolled up impressive gains along its entire front and was finding virtually no resistance.

The Third and Ninth Armored divisions were spearheading the First Army push. The Third picked up 22 miles since last night, pushing beyond Sangerhausen, 19 miles west of Eisleben and 25 miles from Halle.

**Saale Crossed**

Third Army reports said that despite a blackout on locations, it could be revealed that elements of both the Fourth and Sixth Armored divisions crossed the Saale river at several points in the Jena-Naumburg area. They pressed on and reached the rim of the Berlin plain at undisclosed points.

Since Patton resumed his march yesterday morning the Fourth Armored had gained 30 miles and the Sixth Armored 45 miles.

A Nazi radio commentator said the Allies might mass for a concentrated push through the Leipzig area in an attempt to link up with the Russians.

Berlin reported that Patton's left wing had swung up to Lichtenberg, 10 miles from the Czech frontier, 70 miles northeast of Naumburg and 40 miles southeast of Jena.

On the north end of the Berlin-bound front, Scottish troops of the British Second Army took the lead. They captured Celle on the Aller river and speared within 139 miles of Berlin.

First Army front reports said the Ninth Armored Division set the pace for Hodges' men. It dashed forward 26 miles from its bivouac of last night to the Naumburg area, 121 miles from the Red Army lines across the German corridor.

The British thrust within less than 20 miles of Hamburg, Germany's greatest port and second largest city, capturing Celle (25,000) and Rethen, crossing the Aller river. They were shelling Bremen, second German port.

All along the western front, it was a bound and here chase of dis-

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### Nazi Crimes on 70,000 U. S. Prisoners Revealed

STIMSON, STETTINIUS SAY AMERICANS LIVE UNDER DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS IN REICH CAMPS

WASHINGTON, April 12. (UP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius said today that 70,000 American prisoners of war held in Germany are living under "deplorable" conditions.

They said, however, that the American Red Cross, through the International Red Cross, "has been and is doing everything within their power" to get relief to the American prisoners.

The American people, the two secretaries promised, "will not forget" the criminal Nazi treatment of the prisoners.

**Justice Pledged**

"The perpetrators of these heinous crimes will be brought to justice," they said.

Stimson read the statement to his press conference shortly after the International Red Cross disclosed in a cable from Geneva that truck convoys carrying Red Cross food supplies started a daily service today from Switzerland to prison camps in Germany. It informed the American

Red Cross that 296 trucks are available for this work.

Earlier, a state department official said that the sufferings of 1,100,000 Allied war prisoners in Germany will increase as long as German resistance continues. Conditions have been growing worse, he said, ever since the Russian offensive began last winter.

**Suffer in Moving**

The Geneva convention sets 12½ miles a day as the limit for prisoners moving on foot, but weakened men moving in cold weather suffer greatly.

The International Red Cross office here said that it was doubtful that Germany could deceive agents about conditions in camps they visited. However, it was pointed out, the inspection agents have worked under extreme difficulties, some losing their lives on missions. In addition, because of the large number of camps, periods between visits may have been long and conditions may change radically.

The Red Cross said that the Germans will have a difficult time proving they have followed the Geneva convention closely.

### CHURCHILL HINTS ALLIES TO FORCE NAZI PIECEMEAL TOTAL SURRENDER

PRIME MINISTER QUESTIONED ON EISENHOWER'S STATEMENT THAT CAPITULATION IMPROBABLE

LONDON, April 12. (UP)—Prime Minister Churchill hinted in Commons today that the Allies foresee a necessity of forcing isolated German army segments and areas into unconditional surrender over some period of time.

Churchill said in a brief answer to a question in Commons: "The policy of unconditional surrender does not exclude unconditional surrender piecemeal, and is not necessarily applied only to wholesale capitulation."

Laborite Rhys Davies questioned Churchill regarding General Dwight D. Eisenhower's letter to President Roosevelt saying there probably never would be a clean-cut military capitulation.

Asked whether he had read the statement, Churchill answered "Yes sir." It was "No sir" to a question whether he would make a statement on it. The Laborite persisted: "Does not the prime minister agree that General Eisenhower stated in this letter that the policy of unconditional surrender is completely unworkable? If the Allies are considering pronouncing a proclamation to end the war in Europe, will he bear in mind that during the Boer War a proclamation to end that war was made and then it lasted for two years?"

It was then that Churchill gave his definition of unconditional surrender, applying it to piecemeal giving up, which he indicated he expects rather than any mass German surrender.

**ACTRESS BETTER**

HOLLYWOOD, April 12. (UP)—Lupita Tovar, the "Sweetheart" of Mexican film fans, is now recovering from an appendectomy, her husband, Actors' Agent Paul Kohner, disclosed today.

### Report Says Hitler to Lead Nazi Troops in Armageddon

By WILLIAM HIGGINBOTHAM

LONDON, April 12. (UP)—Stockholm reports said today that Adolf Hitler and his henchmen personally would lead the Nazis in their Armageddon at Leipzig, throwing all their secret weapons and possibly poison gas into a climactic battle to the death.

The Stockholm Tidningen quoted military sources in Berlin as saying that the final decisive battle of Germany would be fought on the historic Napoleonic battlefield at Leipzig.

**Intend to Die**

Hitler, high party members and Nazi Gauleiters, or district leaders, intend to die with Germany on the last battlefield the unconfirmed Stockholm report said.

Face to face with utter defeat and extinction, the Nazi chieftains were reported preparing to throw every last ounce of their fast-

### Allies Push Across Santerno Barrier

Americans, Italian Partisans Take Carrara

ROME, April 12. (UP)—Eight Army troops battling heavy opposition have pushed across a second barrier thrown up by the Germans at the Santerno river, while on the opposite end of the front American troops, assisted by Italian Partisans, have captured Carrara, Allied headquarters announced today.

The crossing of the Santerno was forced "against strong opposition," the communique said.

The Santerno river runs parallel to and about 5 miles west of the Senio river line from which the Eighth launched its new offensive four days ago.

Carrara is 4 miles north of Massa, west coast hub whose capture by the Fifth Army was announced yesterday.

(Meanwhile, in a message to Italian patriots behind German lines in northern Italy, General Mark W. Clark said the "final battles for the liberation of Italy have begun.")

(He warned, however, that the moment for co-ordinated action had not yet arrived. The instructions were broadcast over the Rome radio and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.)

### Machinists Protest Strike Assessments

HOLLYWOOD, April 12. (UP)—Sixty-three members of an A. F. L. Machinists' union, none of whom is employed in motion picture studies, have protested against assessments of the film strike.

They asked William L. Green and national officers of the union to suspend officers of their local and audit the books. The local, affiliated with the A. F. L. Conference of Studio Unions, has refused to accept dues unless assessments are paid up, they said. All 63 work for a camera company engaged in war work.

The Conference and another A. F. L. group, the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, are vying for jurisdiction over 77 set decorators, and the strike is an outgrowth of the controversy.