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Radioactive Waste Management - V. 1

Vol. 1: 1/2

Radioactive Waste Monitoring Reps

July 1984

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING DIVISION
Unit No. 12 - AFO 512

JULY 30, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 45.

This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral broadcasts covering the period from 0700 yesterday to 0100 today. The station broadcasting, language, intended audience, wave length and time of broadcast are indicated at the head of each report.

Information contained in this bulletin should be treated with the utmost caution as it includes the main points of the enemy's propaganda policy.

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(Including Transoceanic and

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OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNICATIONSRADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11.8 MOS. - 15.00 - JULY 29German War Communications

From the Fuehrer's Headquarters, July 29th. The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In the western sector of the Norman beach-head, yesterday, the enemy major attack still continued to expand. East of St. Lô, fierce local attacks were frustrated except for some minor infiltrations. South of St. Lô, at Moyon and Villeduoden, enemy spearheads were smashed in a counter-attack. Further west, the enemy, throwing fresh forces into the battle, succeeded in advancing in a south-westerly direction after bitter fighting. On the western wing of the beach-head front, our divisions withdrew to the area on both sides of Coutances, with the enemy pressing hard on their heels. All enemy attacks against the new positions were frustrated.

An enemy freighter of 6,000 tons was seriously damaged by torpedo planes off the beach-head. On the night of July 26th, motor torpedo boats sank two British speed boats and damaged several others. German losses were 100.

In France, 189 terrorists were killed in fighting.

London continues to be kept under retaliatory fire.

In Italy, the second enemy large-scale attack on Florence was repulsed. Eight enemy divisions, supported by extremely intense artillery fire, again and again unsuccessfully attacked our front.

In the evening after grim fighting in tropical heat, the positions continued to be held firmly by our troops. Twenty tanks were destroyed in the other sectors of the front the enemy limited himself to minor attacks, which were frustrated west of the Tiber and in the coastal sector.

On the eastern front, in the foothills of the Carpathians, fierce Soviet attacks were smashed, partly by counter-attacks. East of the big Viatska bend, the enemy is approaching the river with strong forces. An attempt at crossing the river was frustrated. South-east of there, and at Siedlce, bitter fighting is in progress. Between the middle

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On the eastern front, in the foothills of the Carpathians, Russian Soviet attacks were smashed, partly by counter-attacks. East of the big Vistula bend, the enemy is approaching the river with strong forces. An attempt at crossing the river was frustrated. South-east of Warsaw and at Siedlce, bitter fighting is in progress. Between the middle reaches of the Bug and Krausns, our troops repelled all enemy attempts at breaking through. In the Krausns-Riga sector, enemy pressure increased. The enemy, despite the grim resistance of the garrison, penetrated Schechtlen (Simulien). Enemy forces advancing toward Mitau, were again dislodged from the town in a counter-attack. Yesterday, on the front between the Dvina and the Gulf of Finland, many Bolshevik attacks were also frustrated. Forty-three enemy tanks were destroyed. Bomber squadrons destroyed forty other tanks, numerous guns and several hundred vehicles. During the night, heavy bombers carried out a concentrated attack on the station of Moloduchno, causing heavy fires and explosions among transport planes on the ground. Fighting against Soviet bombers attacking the town of Kirkinas, our fighters shot down two enemy planes.

U.S. bombers made daylight attacks on central and western Germany, also raiding Wiesbaden and Mersburg. During the night, Stuttgart and Hamburg were the targets of enemy terror attacks. Air defense forces shot down 97 enemy planes, 95 of which were four-engined bombers.

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Finnish War Communiqué (D.I.I. JULY 29)

The official Finnish war bulletin of July 29th says: "On the Carelian Isthmus an attack by an enemy company west of Vanteleenselkäe was repulsed. Otherwise, the usual heavy artillery exchanges took place. North-east of Lake Ladoga, several enemy detachments deployed for attack between Pithäcranta and Loimolaenjervi, were dispersed by artillery and mortar fire. South-east of Lake Toivola, the enemy continued his attacks against numerous points, without being able to smash our defenses. At Ilomantsi, our troops repulsed an enemy battalion attacking north-east of Ilajenjaervi. A little further to the south, thrusts made by two minor enemy detachments were beaten off. There were scouting troops skirmishes in the Pukajärvi area. The air-force brought down one enemy aircraft."

Rumanian Army Communiqué (Transposed July 29)

Bucharest: The Rumanian Army communiqué of July 28th says: "On the lower Danube, in middle Mesopotamia and on the Moldavian front, only little fighting is to be reported. During the night from July 27th to 28th, the Allied air-force made a terror raid on the Capital, dropping bombs aimlessly on the whole city. Hospitals, churches, public buildings and many dwelling houses were hit and casualties, caused especially in labor districts. In the course of July 28th, strong formations of the British and American air-force bombarded the city of Ploesti. Thirty Allied air planes, mostly four-engined bombers, were shot down by German and Rumanian anti-aircraft forces."

SUMMARY OF ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDSMilitary

The Fascist Radio reports that the battle for Florence is developing along the line that runs from Empoli to Montecatini. This morning a major attack was launched by the Allies in the direction of the town, while a violent battle is also in progress between Montecatini and Regalbuto. German rear-guards, however, repulsed the greater part of the enemy forces, who lost about 5,000 men and sixty tanks. The Fascist Radio concludes by stating that Allied operations today ended in complete failure. Anglo-American artillery shelled Pisa, particularly the centre of the town, with resulting casualties. Only local fighting is reported from the Adriatic sector.

Italian Patriotic

A clearing-up of "nebulae" is being carried out in the reports of Novati and Verocelli reports the Fascist Radio and many of them found in possession of fire-arms were shot. Radio Tevere says that when military operations are unfavorable to the Allies, they increase their appeals to the "criminals in the mountains" instructing them to intensify their activity.

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Reports from Southern Italy

Contacts between officials of the Italian Home Ministry and Soviet members of the Allied Control Commission are reported to as "Russian interference in Italian internal policy which is beginning to take its weight felt." The conversations are described as a form of escape from Allied domination on instance of which is furnished by the reduction in the number of newspapers published in Southern Italy, originally meant to be much higher. On the other hand the Fascist Government tries to get away from the somber shadow of the Armistice terms and from the urgent and pressing problem of food shortage by dwelling with members of the as the constitution of a High Court of Justice to try members of the Fascist Government, the withdrawal of war pensions from members of the former national militia and those crippled or invalidated by war. "Amoroso of 'epuration', the Fascist Radio asks: why combat against

operations today ended in complete failure. Anglo-American artillery shelled Pisa, particularly the centre of the town, with resulting casualties. Only local fighting is reported from the Idria sector.

Italian Patriots

A clearing-up of "rebels" is being carried out in the area of Florence and Volterra reports the Fascist Radio and many of them found in possession of firearms were shot. Radio Tevere says that when military operations are unfavorable to the Allies, they increase their appeals to the "criminals in the mountains" instructing them to intensify their activity.

Reports from Southern Italy

Contacts between officials of the Italian Home Ministry and Soviet members of the Allied Control Commission are maintained to as "Russian interference in Italian internal policy which is beginning to make its weight felt." The conversations are described as a form of escape from Allied domination; an instance of which is furnished by the reduction in the number of newspapers published in southern Italy, originally meant to be much higher. On the other hand the Benoni Government tries to get away from the sombre shadow of the Armistice terms and from the urgent and harassing problem of food shortage by dealing with measures such as the constitution of a High Court of Justice to try members of the Fascist Government, the withdrawal of war pensions from members of the former national militia and those crippled or invalidated by war. Appropos of "corruption", the Fascist Radio says: why combat corruption with such rigor if it is to now out of date and forty million Italians are, or were, like so many prisoners awaiting their liberation, the obvious conclusion is, "wee not such a sporadic phenomenon as enemy propaganda wished the world to believe." "Let the Italians in Rome confidently await the return of the Fascist divisions."

Other items, broadcast by Tevere Radio, are the appointment of Luigi Torri to the post of head of the Police forces in southern Italy. Further arrests of farmers for failing to deliver produce to the stock pile commissi, and the campaign said to be conducted by the Press in favor of the constitution of an Advisory Assembly supporting the Government.

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A Radio Europe comment on the audience granted yesterday by the Pope to Polish officers came the form of a violent attack on the clergy in general and the Vatican in particular, accusing them of turning against Fascism, while they have every reason to be grateful to a régime which supported them for so many years. Another comment states that "traitors are in the pay of the Allies, along with traitors and so-called patriots. The Allies, with special reference to Britain, always send first gold and then troops"

Speech by Graziani

Marshal Graziani's message is addressed to the "combatants of all wars, the legionaries of all militias", the glorious veterans of the battlefields of Europe and Africa, and is an appeal to enroll in defense of the mother-country "subjected to the indiscriminate and barbaric air offensive of the enemy". Anti-aircraft and anti-parachutist units particularly are in demand. The "Italian legions" returning from Germany are referred to as an example of perfectly trained troops. The appeal ends: "The hour of rebirth is not far away".

Taranto Hospital

The Bari Radio is reported as saying that the Taranto Hospital is lacking in practically everything even medicines and linen. The number of beds is so limited that many patients have been compelled to return to their homes.

Vatican Radio

Monsignor Francis Spellman, Archbishop of New York, has arrived in Rome and has been received several times by the Pope in private audience. Now he is carrying out a tour to visit military chaplains on the Fifth Army front.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 620 KC - 0700 - JULY 29

Italian Patriots Active in Northern Italy

Italian units have been active against rebel groups in the Provinces of Novara and Vercelli. Many of the rebels who were found in possession of arms were shot.

Divine Service Celebrated in Rome

A Mass was celebrated in San Luigi dei Francesi, for the repose of the souls of French soldiers fallen on the Italian front.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - METERS 460- 1300 - JULY 29

Appeal by Fieldmarshal Messerling to the Italian People.

Repetition of the warning re payment of the second half of the tax on receiving sets.

The Western Front

Yesterday there was very heavy fighting between German and attacking enemy forces. The heavy losses suffered by the British and Americans in the fighting which took place in the preceding days have obliged the Allied Command to throw into the battle new reinforcements, for the most part American troops. But the timely measures taken by the German command have proved useful as they have served to stop all the attacks launched by the enemy. Fighting continued also in the eastern sector of the front. German troops launched counter-attacks which enabled them to recapture some very important positions. A few enemy infiltrations were promptly eliminated. The greater part of the important positions of the area are solidly in German hands ...

A violent attack has been launched by enemy forces in the area

Divine Service Celebrated in Rome

A Mass was celebrated in San Luigi dei Francesi, for the repose of the souls of French soldiers fallen on the Italian front.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - METRS 480- 1300 -JULY 22

Appeal by Fieldmarshal Kesselring to the Italian People.

Répétition of the warning re payment of the second half of the tax on receiving sets.

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The greater part of the important positions of the area are solidly in German hands ...

A violent attack has been launched by enemy forces in the area comprised between Senilly and Saint Lé. Some German defensive positions have been reached by the Allies but the enemy's troops have been subjected to very heavy artillery fire. It is estimated that the breach in the Anglo-American forces have driven in the German lines has a maximum width of ten kilometers and a maximum depth of fifteen kilometers...

In this attack German forces inflicted new heavy losses to the enemy who was forced to abandon some of the position he had captured in the course of the morning. Many American armored cars were destroyed.

Flying Bomb Attacks on England

The downpour of German flying bombs has continued on London and southern England.

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According to information reaching us from England itself, it appears that the damage caused by yesterday's and last night's raids are very serious.

Attacks Made by German Aircraft

The Luftwaffe has also continued to strike against cargo and enemy warships in the Channel. As a result of these attacks, yesterday and last night, a number of enemy ships were hit, and sunk or damaged.

The Battle for Florence

The battle for the possession of the city of Florence has begun and is developing on the line that runs from Empoli to Pontassieve through Florence. After yesterday's attacks, during which the Anglo-American forces suffered very heavy losses, the fighting was resumed this morning with renewed vigor. The enemy in fact attacked again and brought up fresh forces from the rear to the front-line.

On the German side, measures have been taken to meet the new situation and a series of stops were also taken enabling German rearguard forces to check the greater part of the enemy's forces. A very violent battle is also in progress in the area comprised between Monteverchi and Poggibonsi. The German command engaged in the battle only rearguard forces which were sufficient to slow down considerably the enemy's attack.

This morning the Anglo-American forces launched a new attack against Florence on a very large scale. They came down from the mountains which are in the neighborhood of the city and tried to obtain a break-through. In successive waves the enemy forces tried to overcome the German defenses but in vain. A few breaches which the enemy had managed to drive into the German positions were closed by German counter-attacks. The German defensive positions opposed a very brilliant resistance and allowed the Germans to organize and prepare for the next enemy onslaught.

In yesterday's fighting the enemy lost fifty-seven armored cars. The enemy has also lost 5,000 men between dead, wounded and prisoners. In the Tuscan sector the burden of the battle falls on the Fifth Army which has suffered very heavy losses.

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Other Sectors of the Italian Front

There is nothing new to report from the other sectors. It is known, however, that Polish and British troops have seen their violent attack against German positions ripped in the bud. It was the German gunners who broke up the attack before it got under way.

In the city of Pisa, British and American batteries have opened fire on the centre of the city. Many bombs fell in the Piazza del Duomo where many persons were killed, among them, women and children.

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The Eastern Front

The great defensive battle that the German forces are fighting in the area comprised between the Gulf of Finland and the Carpathian foothills went on all yesterday without a break and with undiminished violence. German forces have considerably slowed down enemy attacks and have inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy attacking forces.

A few counter-attacks launched by the Germans have enabled them to recapture some positions which had been previously lost, especially in the Lvov region.

Along the banks of the river Dvina, German troops have repulsed strong enemy attacks. A German counter-attack has checked a breach the enemy had managed to drive into the German lines. Soviet forces had thrown into the battle large quantities of armor and many tanks were destroyed by German anti-tank guns. A German unit which had been encircled managed to free itself thanks to the intervention of a few units of German grenadiers. The Luftwaffe has taken a hand in the fight and inflicted serious losses on the enemy. In the Carpathian foothills area the enemy managed to achieve some success.

In the Lvov region, German counter-attacks were launched in the positions. Some attacks launched by Soviet forces westwards were repulsed.

The Air War

2418

According to information so far received, it is estimated that during the night attacks which were carried out by enemy formations against the territory of the Reich seventy four-engined British and American bombers were shot down.

Twenty-one more bombers were brought down during the evening in attacks carried out by the enemy air force against Rumania.

Yesterday, German forces shot down twelve Soviet aircraft. In the air battles which took place, the Germans did not lose a single aircraft.

The War in the Pacific

It is reported from Tokyo that the fight which is in progress

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The War in the Pacific

It is reported from Tokyo that the fight which is in progress in the island of Iwima, where the Americans landed an armored division, has caused the enemy heavy losses as a result of the stubborn opposition put up by the Japanese defenders.

Russian Interference in Italian Policy

Russian interference in Italian internal policy is beginning to carry its weight. News reaching us from Rome, which has been reported by neutral press correspondents in the Italian capital, reveals that yesterday, a few representatives of the so-called Bonomi Government had conversations with the representatives of the Soviet Union embodied in the Allied Control Commission for Italy.

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The puppet Government in Rome is beginning to feel the weight of Allied domination and is compelled to contact even Soviet representatives who materially want to take an interest in the internal policy of Italy.

The Rome correspondent of a Swiss newspaper reports that whilst the population of the city is suffering as a result of the very high cost of living and of the great scarcity of foodstuffs, and lives under the nightmare of the infamous armistice terms, the Government negotiates with the Soviets in order to pave the way for their penetration into the country's internal life.

Press Comments on the Mussolini-Hitler Meeting

The German press devotes ample space to the Mussolini-Hitler meeting, and states that such a meeting serves to show all enemy propagandists the nature of the bond linking the renewed Italy to Germany in the framework of the common fight against the enemy.

A German Air Force Ace

The well known German Air Force ace Rudell obtained yesterday his 350th victory against enemy tanks. As reported by the German press Rudell has flown 2,104 sorties.

"And Then?" (Comment by Fascist Radio)

According to statements made by the propaganda machine of the Anglo-American Nations, there appear to have been only a very few Fascists in Italy. The Italians were considered prisoners of the Fascists, and the slavery imposed upon them by Fascism. They would be set free. The thousands but millions, millions. The Italians did not number thousands but millions, and of people listening to and applauding the Duce's words, and the more than his decisions enthusiastically. An

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"And Then?" (Comment by Fascist Radio)

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The Italians did not number thousands but millions, millions of people listening to and applauding the Duce's words, and approving at the same time his decisions enthusiastically. An exception could only be made for those who had become members of the Fascist Party in the first years of its existence. The others were not Fascists but only enemies of the Fascist régime who were waiting for the best opportunity which would have freed them from slavery.

If sufficient strength could not come from within they expected it from without. In fact, it is said, they actually expected it to come from without. They have gone on their knees to their new masters in order to assail the Fascist régime.

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But then why have the authorities of the so-called Bonomi Government in the invaded areas of Italy only one topic to talk about: the question of defascistisation? Why is it that time,

which is so precious, is spent only on creating laws for defascistisation and carrying out purges? What is the real truth?

We continue to receive news from Rome on the activities of Count Sforza and his colleagues and comrades in regard to these contemplated purges. But then Fascism was not such a sporadic phenomenon as the enemy propaganda wanted the world to believe: Fascism was then something more deeply rooted in the minds of the Roman and Italian population.

It is not our custom to thank the Almighty for futile matters but this time we really feel the necessity of thanking God. We really thank God for having afforded us the opportunity of being able to take due note of the fact that Italy is not only composed of prisoners of Fascism but also of authentic Fascists against whom the Allied Government Authorities and the Authorities dependent on them are taking steps which consume so much time which is really precious and could be usefully employed by them on other matters.

The Bonomi Government which includes men like Sforza and their comrades has been very anxious about this question if it has entirely devoted its first meetings to it and carelessly disregarded one of primary importance such as the distribution of foodstuffs to the population. The persecution which is being carried out against Fascists in southern Italy clearly shows that Fascism is still in existence.

No one would have been able to demonstrate this better than the Bonomi Government which has fully succeeded in the task. It really deserves our best congratulations.

In the meantime, while the Bonomi Government wastes its time in useless chatter, in Republican Italy the Fascist forces, guided by their Duce, are reorganising and are now ready to fight.

Let the Italians in Rome await with faith the return of the Fascist Divisions, which, equipped with new weapons will know how to chase the stranger from the city, the enemy from the country.

But let also those Italians who are now hunting down and

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But let also those Italians who are now hunting down and persecuting the real Italians, wait for the return of the Italian divisions to Rome!

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY 480M.1400 - JULY 24

French Officers and Soldiers Set Free by Order of the Fuehrer

Four hundred and twenty French officers and many French soldiers of the Province of Toulon, who were prisoners of war in Germany, were set free and sent home by order of the Fuehrer, as a reward for the behavior of the population during Anglo-American air raids on that city.

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A Finnish Paper on Responsibilities For the War

A Finnish paper states that the guarantee offered by Great Britain to Poland was only a pretext to enable Great Britain and the United States to declare war on Germany.

The paper says besides, that four months before the beginning of hostilities between Poland and Germany, the American representative in Poland, had invited the Polish War Minister to attend Military conferences which had the precise object of discussing the ways and means of conducting war in a common cause.

On that occasion the American representative had foretold the entry of the United States into war the and American bombing of German towns.

The President of the Polish Committee Leaves for Moscow

The President of the Polish Committee in London, Mr.

Mikolajczyk has left for Moscow, it is now revealed.

It is believed that Mr. Mikolajczyk's journey to Moscow is connected with the growing disension between the Allied Nations regarding the Polish question.

Very likely one result of his visit will be the conferring of ample powers to the National Polish Committee residing in Moscow.

Australian Coal Miners' Riot

Australian coal miners are rioting. Mr. Curtin, the Australian Prime Minister, stated yesterday that if Australia is to fulfill her obligations toward Great Britain and other Allied Nations she will have to produce at least seven million tons of coal before the end of the year. This would imply an increase in the working hours of miners who, as it is known, went on strike several days ago.

Argentine Severs Diplomatic Relations With Two More SouthAmerican Republics

The American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs announced the severing of diplomatic relations between the Argentine and Paraguay. It is learned today

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Argentine Severe Diplomatic Relations With Two More South

American Republics

The American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs announced the severing of diplomatic relations between the Argentine and two more South American republics, it is learned today.

It is a revealing fact that such an announcement should come from New York rather than from the capitals of the two states concerned. This stands to prove what the situation between these republics and the United States actually is.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - M. 490 - 20.00 July 29

The War in Europe

The British Minister of Supplies has admitted that, should the German hammering with flying bombs continue, the food reserves which are being destroyed can be only partially replaced. This news has caused consternation among the British people who have seen so hardly hit during the past few weeks. Meanwhile bombs continue to rain down and as far as last night was concerned Reuter admits that damage was heavy.

Western Front

In the British Second Army sector the enemy is still regrouping after the heavy losses of the past few days. In the St. Lo sector American troops succeeded in making some progress during the past twenty-four hours. All other attempts made by the enemy in the sector of St. Lo completely failed. Fighting continues as fierce as ever in the Moselle sector where German troops are still trying hard to break through to the Rhine.

Last night the end was by the Luftwaffe continued. An enemy ship of 8,000 tons was heavily damaged and two British motor torpedo boats were sunk off La Havre.

Southern Front

The new British attack south of Florence has resulted in a new setback for the enemy. All enemy engaged powerful armored units, many infantry divisions and considerable air forces in this action. One infiltration was eliminated in counter-attack. Sixty tanks and many other armored vehicles were destroyed and over one thousand prisoners were taken. Altogether the enemy lost at least five thousand men in dead and wounded.

Only local fighting is reported from the Adriatic sector.

Eastern Front

The focal points of the fighting are still south of Warsaw

Western Front

In the British Second Army sector the enemy is still regrouping after the heavy losses of the past few days. In the St. Lo sector American troops succeeded in making some progress during the past twenty-four hours. All other attempts made by the enemy in the sector of St. Lo completely failed. Fighting continues as it has been in the Western Front since German troops have been driven back to the Rhine.

East of the St. Lo sector the Luftwaffe continued. An enemy ship of 6,000 tons was heavily damaged and two British meter torpedo boats were sunk off La Havre.

2416

Southern Front

The new British attack south of Florence has resulted in a new setback for the enemy. All enemy engaged powerful armored units, many infantry divisions and considerable air forces in this action. One infiltration was eliminated in counter-attack. Sixty tanks and many other armored vehicles were destroyed and over one thousand prisoners were taken. Altogether the enemy lost at least five thousand men in dead and wounded.

Only local fighting is reported from the Adriatic sector.

Eastern Front

The local pointer the fighting are still south of Warsaw in the Danubius region and in the sector of Elskau, where Soviet forces suffered considerable losses. In the sector of the Vistula every attempt by the enemy to cross the river was repulsed. South-east of Warsaw fierce fighting is at present in progress. Powerful formations of German bombers last night attacked important Soviet supply centers. Many trains were hit immediately behind the Soviet lines and warehouses and fuel dumps were set on fire.

Death Sentences Passed at Venice

The special tribunal met last night in Venice for the trial of a group of individuals accused of many terroristic acts as well as of sabotage against both the Italian and German armed forces and the civilian population.

The tribunal sentenced all the guilty people to death by shooting in the back. The sentence was carried out at 0500 today against thirteen people who had been sentenced to be shot. By decision of the tribunal the sentence was carried out close to the Giustinian line, where a terrorist act occurred in the early hours of July 26th, giving rise to an excretion on the part of the Venetian population.

German Inquiry into the Escape of British War Prisoners in Germany

In March of this year many British prisoners of war fled from concentration camps in Germany. In the recapture of the effort-made prisoners German police forces had to use their arms against them repeatedly in as much the prisoners offered resistance. Many prisoners died in these attempts at escape. The Reich Government through Switzerland, has given notice of these facts to the British Government. When the inquiry on the matter was concluded the German Government decided to draft a final report and this was quite complete when the British Foreign Minister Eden made a statement in the House of Commons asserting that British prisoners of war had been shot in Germany. The German Government has now sent a formal communication through Switzerland to the British Government, in which these unqualified statements of the British Foreign Minister are completely rejected.

German Catholic Bishops Will Meet Soon

A letter from the Pope will be read at the opening of the congress of all German Catholic bishops. It is also learned that the bishops will issue a collective pastoral letter to the German Catholic population urging them to give relief to bombed and evacuated people. Tomorrow, Sunday, special thanksgiving ceremonies will be held throughout Germany for Hitler's escape.

Fragrant of Appeal by Marshal Grawert

(Monitor's Note: At the beginning of the broadcast - which could hardly be heard - the following message was broadcast:)

.... because today you have the possibility of denying the lies of enemy propaganda which used to say that our youth being trained in Germany would be sent to fight on other fronts rather than on

used in these attempts at escape. The Reich Government through Switzerland, has given notice of these facts to the British Government. When the inquiry on the matter was concluded the German Government decided to draft a final report and this was quite complete when the British Foreign Minister Eden made a statement in the House of Commons asserting that British prisoners of war had been shot in Germany. The German Government has now sent a formal communication through Switzerland to the British Government, in which these unqualified statements of the British Foreign Minister are completely rejected.

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President of Appeal by Marshal Graziani

(Monitor's Note: At the beginning of the broadcast - which could hardly be heard - the following message was broadcast:)

.... because today you have the possibility of defeating the lies of enemy propaganda which used to say that our youth being trained in Germany would be sent to fight on other fronts rather than on that of the Motherland. You should show the enemy that this old Italian race... Go to the special conscription center, in order that you may be able to defend your homes, our old churches, your property. Rush to save Italy! Italy calls you! Italy is waiting for you!

Marshal Graziani has spoken to the legionaries and to anti-aircraft recruits.

- 13 b -

RADIO TWEETS IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245.5 M. - 3000 - July 26War News

In Normandy, west of Paris, the allies made some progress. On the western wing of the bridgehead the Germans, after disengaging themselves, now have a firm footing on both sides of Coutances.

Germans torpedo-carrying planes damaged a 2,000 ton transport ship. Two British motor-torpedo boats were sunk and many others were damaged off Le Havre.

In Italy, enemy attacks against Florence failed. On the other sectors, there were minor Allied activities of local character only.

On the Eastern Front, violent Polshavik attacks were repelled. The Germans launched several counter-attacks.

A hundred and nine Allied planes were lost on the various fronts.

Cuba, Deputy Chairman, United States Foreign Policy

The Cuban Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, who recently criticized the United States foreign policy and accused the north American of aiming at the domination of all small states.

2415

Stalin Receives Polish Delegation

Stalin has received the members of the Polish Committee of National Liberation.

Formation of Consultative Assembly in Italy

The newspapers of southern Italy have begun a violent campaign in favor of the formation of a Consultative assembly which would give its support to the Government.

Turkish Traffic in Mediterranean Suppressed

As of yesterday, Turkish sea traffic in the Mediterranean has ceased.

In Italy, enemy attacks against Florence failed. On the other sectors, there were minor Allied activities of local character only.

On the Eastern Front, violent Bolshevik attacks were repelled. The Germans launched several counter-attacks.

A hundred and nine Allied planes were lost on the various fronts.

Cuba, Mexico, Central America, United States, Mexican Police

The Cuban Police Bureau has violently criticized the United States foreign policy and requested the United States to aim at the domination of all small states.

2413

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Italian Farmers Arrested For Non-Cooperation

Many more agricultural producers in southern Italy have been arrested because they failed to hand over their produce to the stock reserves.

Bulgarian Minister Received by Turkish Premier

The Bulgarian Minister to Ankara, on his return from Sofia, was received by the President of the Turkish Council of Ministers, with whom he had a long talk. According to an official communiqué, the interview was very satisfactory.

Ferri Appointed Director of Police in Southern Italy

Luigi Ferri has been appointed Director-General of Police in southern Italy, it is learned.

Talks Between British, American and Soviet Diplomats:

The British government has officially announced that talks have been held between the representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and Soviet diplomats. It is to be noted that the topic of the conversations was the general relief of the situation.

Political leaders in London and Washington have apparently been taken by surprise by the fact that these talks were held and they have not concealed their astonishment.

De Gaulle Committee Has Not Announced by Washington:

In connection with the long talks which have taken place between the representatives of the French Committee of Liberation and the Allied authorities for the reconstruction of the Committee itself, it is now learned that neither side in the Washington conversations were by no means a success for de Gaulle.

RADIO TALKS IN LONDON TO 1944 - 1945 - July 29

The Black Market

We are now broadcasting today a black market price-list. Internal market: the consumption of resources continues. Their total exhaustion is very near. There have been some heavy decreases with disastrous consequences as far as prices of staple commodities are concerned. The sale of bread for diabetics has increased, though reserved to bearers of sugar ration cards. The consumption in public places also increases. The thing that we if pedestrians in Via Nazionale and Corso Umberto is quite noticeable. SUPRAIL announces: Today dealers in the U. S. C. H. announced that city were duly supplied with saccharine and have recorded in the reported quantities. Now all is in the general hands. The importance of other sections may count upon the next distribution which is announced, will take place at the end of September.

Olive oil for patients was distributed. The special ration card

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RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 26 JULY - JULY 23

The Black Market

We are now broadcasting today's black market price-list. Internal markets: the consumption of goods continues. Their total exhaustion is very near. There have been some heavy decreases with disastrous consequences as far as prices of staple commodities are concerned. The price of bread for diabetics has increased, though reserved to holders of sugar ration coupons. The consumption in public places also increased. The rationing of pedestrians in Via Nazionale and Corso Vittorio is not adjustable. SEPRAL announces: Today dealers in the city of Rome of the city were duly supplied with macaroni and rice according to the requested quantities. Now all is in the dealers' hands. The inhabitants of other sections may count upon the next distribution which is announced, will take place at the end of September.

Olive oil for patients was distributed. The special ration card for patients is required. To get in the following certificates are required: Medical certificate showing that you don't look so well to the doctor. 2) Chronical-biological certificate, costing fifty lire; 3) Medical certificate with X-ray photograph attached, costing 1,200 lire; 3) Three photographs of revision card size.

Once the extra ration is approved present yourself to receive a quarter of liter of olive oil which will cost you 1,350 lire.

RADIO LITZKEH, ARMY, FIVE IN ITALY TO THE ARMY - 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

RUSSIAN FRONT - The great defensive battle has increased in violence on the Russian sector of the front. The German defenders north of Rzhev have succeeded in breaking all enemy thrusts. An infiltration was eliminated by a counter-attack. Thirteen enemy tanks were destroyed.

1362
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

... On the western bank of the river there fighting is in progress. On the eastern bank the German command was able to bring up new reserves while maintaining all enemy attempts to break through.

During the offensive and defensive fighting in which it was engaged a German armored formation succeeded in making a deep penetration on the flank of a Soviet platoon. Eight tanks were destroyed and the platoon was cut off from its lines of communication. Its annihilation is under way.

Investigation Front

North of Caen all today's enemy attacks have failed... West of St. Lo American forces are still attacking German positions but so far without any positive result. Another 6,000 ton ship was damaged and two other enemy destroyers were repeatedly attacked in the Channel by German E-boats.

Italian Front

The new British offensive south of Florence, which was to permit the British to break through the German lines, must be considered as a setback for the Allies. Although the British command hurled waves of tanks and infantry against German positions no positive result was achieved by the enemy. All British attacks came to naught before the German outposts. Eleven tanks were destroyed and the Germans took a great number of prisoners. The bitter struggle ended with a complete German defensive success. The British lost 2,500 men in dead and wounded.

Medellin Front

Tokyo - The German News Agency reports from the Medellin front that after the striking of enemy defensive position a battle is in progress against the enemy forces.

Stockholm - The Parliamentary Secretary to the British Home Office giving his views on the V-1, stated that they are causing serious damage, adding that it serves no purpose to let it be stressed in particular precision with which these air torpedoes are hitting their targets.

Madrid - The New York Times published an article entitled

East of St. Is American forces are still attacking German positions but so far without any decisive result. Another 6,000 ton ship was damaged and two other much destroyers were repeatedly attacked in the Channel by German E-boats.

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Megaliadon's Hall

Torino - The Dome News Agency reports from the Italian front that after the storming of enemy defensive positions a battle is in progress against Cunningham's forces.

Stockholm - The Parliamentary Secretary to the British Home Office giving his views on the V-1, stated that they are causing serious damage, adding that it serves no purpose to deny this. He stressed in particular precision with which these air torpedoes are hitting their targets.

Madrid - The "New York Times" published an article entitled "Argentina's Dilemma" in which it is stated that Argentina is always showing sympathy for the Axis.

Madrid - The Polish delegation of New York has sent a telegram to General Hill asking him to intervene with Moscow in order to prevent the Soviets from supplying in Polish internal affairs.

Bonnet's Speech

London - The Lord of the Government, Bonnet has made a speech on the occasion of his taking over the Foreign Ministry. As it was his first official pronouncement in the field of foreign policy Bonnet's statement is of particular significance.

In his speech, introducing himself to the Allies, he gave evidence of extensive servility. In 1922, as Prime Minister he participated in the international conferences at Paris and Cannes together with the Prime Ministers of England and France.

This was when Italy was considered as one of Europe's great powers.

Regarding the armistice clauses Bonomi said that the entire economic and industrial life, all political orientation and all military forces are under United Nations control. This statement reveals the completely tragic situation of Allied liberated Italy. The measures and conditions of the armistice, Bonomi said, will be modified in Italy's favor but this will depend on the contribution which the Italian Government and people make in the fight against Germany during the remaining period of the war. Only the price of treason.....

RADIO TELETYPE IN ITALY TO ITALY 245 M. 22.30 M. July 22

German Ambassador to Interview Turkish Foreign Secretary

The German Ambassador to Turkey, von Papen, has interrupted his sojourn at his summer residence in order to meet the Turkish Foreign Secretary.

Airplane Accident in England

A plane which was carrying American soldiers crashed in an English locality.

Crisis in Thailand's Cabinet

Thailand's Cabinet has resigned.

Blood and Gold

For anyone who still has a bit of common sense and who still retains his faith and goodness, it is obvious that in this war gold is fighting against blood.

England and America, dragging France in their wake, had prepared the present tragedy at Versailles, paying many

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England and America, dragging France in their wake, had prepared the present tragedy at Versailles, paying many pounds sterling for it.

When the war broke out the English induced first the Poles, then the French, then the Czechoslovaks, and afterwards the Greeks, Belgians and Dutch to fight for them. Puppet governments were set up in London. The first attempt to land in Europe, carried out by colonial troops and to a small degree by Englishmen, failed miserably. England had been defeated on all the the African fronts.

- 17 -

Afterwards, with the support of American armaments and gold, she fell back to her old trick: sending forward first gold and then troops. The other nations, among which was France, had borne the brunt. Then it was the turn of the Italians, and thus the landing in Sicily and Salerno was possible.

With their gold they feed what the Anglo-Americans call the patriots; with it they go on keeping the traitors who ran away from their countries.

And nothing can make us change our mind that it was gold which made the clergy remain silent on the shameful actions of the Allies against the Monastery of Monte Cassino and against the town of Pisa. Millions of innocent men, women and children are slain every day.

Thus, it is gold which wants to overcome blood, as it has already overcome so many consciences, but blood is life and life shall triumph.

RADIO TRANSMISSION IN ITALY TO ITALY - M. 245 - 23.00 - July 26

(Excerpt)

We can immediately perceive when military operations are not going well for the Anglo-Americans as they increase in number and length their appeals to the criminals quartered in the mountains. They instruct these miserable people to do still more and then promise them for what they have done. In other words the policy of the "stick and the carrot" is used for them too.

2413

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - M. 491 - 23.00 - July 26

The War in Rome

The reconstruction committee of the city of London, according to the "Daily Mail", has stated that the rebuilding of the center of the city...

every day.

Thus, it is gold which wants to overcome blood, as it has already overcome so many consciences, but blood is life and life shall triumph.

RAUL REBERTI IN ITALIAN RADIO MESSAGE - M. 245 H. 23.00 - July 28

(Excerpt)

We can immediately perceive when military operations are not going well for the Anglo-Americans as they increase in number and length their appeals to the criminals quartered in the mountains. They instruct these miserable people to do still more and then advise them for what they have done. In other words the policy of the "stick and the carrot" is used for them too.

2413

REPUBLICAN NAZIIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 491 - 23.00 - July 28

The War in Europe

The reconstruction committee of the city of London, according to the "Daily Mail", has stated that the rebuilding of the center of the city will require a period of from fifty to one hundred years. The cost is estimated at over 150 million pounds.

Since 1676, when a fire caused enormous damage to the city, London has not experienced such great destruction.

A "Svenska Lighthouse" correspondent who has just returned from a visit to the southern coast of England to observe the methods of defence against the German flying bombs reports that anti-aircraft batteries and balloons are no good at all. Nothing useful has so far been found. Meanwhile the evacuation of London by the civilian population continues with ever increasing speed. All railway stations have been instructed to suspend the sale of tickets.

Western Front

American forces have not succeeded in exploiting the tactical success won thus far in the St. Lô region. The enemy manoeuvre aiming at the encirclement of the German units on the western coast of the Cotentin peninsula, has been frustrated. The wedge driven by the enemy between St. Lô and Carentan has been sealed off and the other, between Carentan and Viro has been sealed off near St. Jean where the enemy suffered very heavy losses.

In the Caen sector artillery duels continue, particularly around Hill 112. In this sector the British, who had previously suffered very heavy losses, are now regrouping and an early resumption of the fighting is quite probable.

Southern Front

Violent fighting continued today south of Florence. All the repeated attempts made by the Anglo-Americans to break through were repulsed by the German defence which damaged many enemy armored cars. In the Adriatic sector all attacks launched by Polish mercenaries were checked. From the other sectors of the Italian front only limited patrol activity is reported.

Eastern Front

The lively battle of movement now in progress east of the Vistula river may be considered as having reached its climax. Soviet forces are now attacking in the direction of Warsaw and, to the south-west, in the direction of western Galicia. German troops are continuously counter-attacking, engaging the enemy in the whole sector of the upper Dniester, along the main and east of the Vistula. Between Warsaw and Lublin extremely fierce fighting continues. The Brest-Litovsk garrison has succeeded in breaking the encirclement and has rejoined the main German forces.

In the other sectors of the front the situation remains practically unchanged.

Air Front

During today's air fighting over central Germany German fighters shot down 120 four-engined enemy aircraft. Continuing their

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In the other sectors of the front the situation remains practically unchanged.

Air Front

During today's air fighting over central Germany German fighters shot down 120 four-engined enemy aircraft. Continuing their terroristic attacks Anglo-American air forces today attacked a hospital center near the Pas-de-Calais.

Meanwhile new German fighter formations have gone into action and the United States air headquarters in England have acknowledged that the Germans now have at their disposal a number of fighter formations greater than at any preceding period.

From Invaded Territories

Reuter reports that the Polish government has suspended the payment of pensions to relatives of those killed or disabled in the war.

- 10 -

Enemy Broadcast on Count Garandini

The enemy has broadcast that Count Nicholas Garandini, proprietor of the estates supplying the major part of the milk consumed by the Rome population, has taken over his post as Minister Without Portfolio, replacing Benedetto Croce. The post left vacant by the philosopher of liberty has been given to a man whose best quality is that of being one of the most perfect farm managers.

American Trade Unions to Send a Delegation to Invaded Italy

The American Industrial Workers' Unions will send a representative to invaded Italy. The decision was inspired by reasons of propaganda and was based on the assumption that United States would intervene in the Italian industrial organization.

Roman Press Publication

About ten political newspapers are now published in Rome. The fact is stressed that, according to information from enemy sources, it was originally decided that at least twenty papers were to have been published in Rome. Then their number was reduced to eighteen and afterwards to twelve. This progressive reduction is clear evidence of how effective is that liberty of press which the Allies claim to have inaugurated in invaded Italy.

The very crowded list of Ministers and Under Secretaries of the so-called Bonomi Government includes the Jew Menas, appointed Under Secretary to the Treasury. As might have been forecast, Menas, as a good Jew, is interested in finance. 2113

News from Abroad

It is officially announced that Japanese Minister Tanaka, Head of the Ministry of General Affairs and former Governor of Korea, has been appointed Under Secretary to the Japanese Presidency of the Council.

Berlin Zoo Re-opened

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Berlin Zoo Re-opened

It is announced that the Berlin zoo will be reopened to the public on August 1st. It had been closed some time ago following the heavy damage suffered during an American terror raid. The first centenary of its foundation will be celebrated on the same day.

Students' Riot in Mexico

During student demonstrations which occurred in Mexico a few days ago there were clashes between opposing political groups. Two students were killed and others seriously injured. The students proclaimed a general strike, urging the resignation of the Rector and many professors.

Speech by Generalissimo Benito Mussolini, 1941

I am addressing you, old fighters in all wars, legionaries of all militaries wars, who as always, have written pages of immortal glory on the battlefields of Europe and Africa - you who for more than three years have protected our towns and hearts against the air offensive of the enemy.

I am addressing you young sons of this eternal Italian race, you, the hope of the hurrying and insulted Fatherland. To you I speak, Italians of steel will who still have the love for this martyred land alive in your hearts. Our homes, our churches, our hospitals, our property, the fruit of our century-old genius and of the work of our fathers are continuously being subjected to the indiscriminate and barbaric air offensive of the enemy.

We must therefore increase our anti-aircraft and anti-

parachutist units. Rush to arming yourselves, my comrades. Though the hour may seem dark and dark I tell you the truth when I say that our rebirth is near. And the more you perform your duty towards the Father and the nearer it will be. To day is no longer the time for hesitation; today we win or we die. At this very time the return of the Italian Legions from Germany has begun. I am sure that the hearts of all of you were deeply moved at seeing these splendid legions of resolute soldiers. Severely tested, perfectly trained in the school of the most highly tempered army in the world. You reel in their eyes the strong determination to win out over the enemy, to regain honor for the Fatherland and to have her again elevated to the glory to which she was brought by twenty years of Fascism.

Come to our legs, since today you all have the possibility of denying the lies of enemy propaganda which used to say that our youth transferred to Germany for training would be sent to fight on fronts other than that of the Fatherland. Show the enemy that this old Italian race, crown of all races, fragments of all lands, still has blood in its veins, blood which boils up at the thought of the outrages to which our homes and dear ones have been subjected.

Comrades! Our new anti-aircraft and anti-parachutist units, the symbol of the Italian fire which destroys

our hospitals, our property, the fruit of our century-old genius and of the work of our scientists are continuously being subjected to the indiscriminate and barbaric air offensive of the enemy.

We must therefore increase our anti-aircraft and anti-parachutist units. Rush to arms! Rush to arms! I tell you the truth when I say that our rebirth is near. And the more you perform your duty towards the Fatherland, the nearer it will be. To day is no longer the time for hesitations; today we win or we die. At this very time the return of the Italian legions from Germany has begun. I am sure that the hearts of all of you were deeply moved at seeing these splendid legions of resolute soldiers. Severely tested, perfectly trained in the school of the most highly tempered army in the world. You read in their eyes the strong determination to win out over the enemy, to regain honor for the Fatherland and to have her again elevated to the glory to which she was brought by twenty years of Fascism.

Come to our aid, since today you all have the possibility of denying the lies of enemy propaganda which used to say that our youth transferred to Germany for training would be sent to fight on fronts other than that of the Fatherland. Show the enemy that this old Italian race, cream of all races, fresh of all lands, still has blood in its veins, blood which boils up at the thought of the outrages to which our homes and loved ones have been subjected.

Comrades! Our own anti-aircraft and anti-parachutist units will surge up under the symbol of the Italic fire which destroys and purifies. The old Yugoslavia are names of good men and fortune. Come under our flag! Every military headquarters will receive you and will send you to military training centers. Come to defend our homes, our old churches, your property. Come to save Italy! The hour of revenge is not far away. comrades! Italy calls you! Italy is waiting for you! Italy will bless you!

RADIO TALK BY M. MUSOLINI TO ITALY AT 23.30 - July 29

The Yugoslav Government met today according to information from London.

The Yugoslav Government will hold its next meeting on August 5 Monday next. C. and S. will speak on the law against Fascism.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALY TO ITALY 245.5 M. 20,30 July 28

(Second portion of the Broadcast, for the first see page 13a)

Christ is Crucified in Our Hearts

Among the many disillusionments which we have been compelled to witness in the past five years and which, more than anything else offend the hearts of Catholics, is the sight of churchmen throwing themselves in where the storm rages most violently.

We know that they, too are men, but we thought they were better than ourselves. We had placed them high in our esteem and we believed they had our faith. But it was a mistake, and a big one too, and today we are paying for that mistake. It is really very sad to see priests misinterpreting God's words over and over again.

Christ said: "Let your word be either yes or nay." And nowadays many priests, from the simple parish-priest to the Pope, are using the misleading language of the Pharisees whom Christ condemned.

The clergy, which had been protected for twenty years, appeared to be grateful to Fascism. When it looked as if Fascism was to be swept away by the havoc of war, these same men, without even waiting for the end of their benefactor, turned their backs on him, and into the Vatican surged the Anglo-American hordes with their mercenries of every race, who had murdered innocent people and destroyed cities and works of art.

And these hordes were praised for their heroism....! Yesterday, in the Clementine Hall, the Poles were received by the Pope who spoke of "claiming the place due to them in the name of justice and of peace".... (interference) for Russia who wants to swallow up half of Poland, for England who wants to rule supreme over other European nations.... (interference) they do not make any suggestion of justice; they do not condemn if the accused is strong or backed by a strong party.

Will our faith be shaken for this? No, priests cannot cheat us, and Jesus will remain with us as ever in this moment of sorrow, crucified in our hearts.

better than ourselves. We had placed them upon a pedestal, and a big mistake, and a big mistake. But it was a mistake. It is really our fault, and today we are paying for that mistake. It is really very sad to see priests misinterpreting God's words over and over again.

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Will our faith be shaken for this? No, priests cannot cheat us, and Jesus will remain with us as ever in this moment of sorrow, crucified in our hearts.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - M. 491 - 23, 30 July 29

Southern Front

Berlin - The new British attack on a major scale, launched south of Florence with the intention of achieving a decisive break-through resulted in a repulse. Despite the fact that the British High Command attacked during the whole day the German main line of resistance was nowhere dented.

tanks and two armored cars were destroyed. Many prisoners were taken by the Germans. The struggle lasted until late in the evening and ended in a complete success for the German defense. There were about ten thousand British casualties. During yesterday's fighting fifty-seven tanks were destroyed.

Berlin - The attempt to achieve a break-through made by the Anglo-Americans south of Florence with the support of three artillery and three tank divisions has completely failed and Berlin military circles point out that the enemy succeeded in making only an infiltration which was eliminated in counter-attack.

The Taranto Hospital

Commenting on the situation in the Taranto civil hospital, Bari radio stated: The number of beds is so limited that many patients have had to return home. The lucky ones who find a place in the hospital are not really lucky as the hospital is completely deprived of supplies, lacking even medicines and laundry. The self sacrifice of doctors and nurses is lost in view of the shortage of the most elementary means of emergency aid. How can the hospital's revenues, already so limited, ensure the efficiency of a hospital worthy of the name? The poor patients will continue to find themselves in this precarious situation until responsible people intervene to remedy such a situation.

The Bonomi Cabinet Meets

Lisbon - The Council of Ministers of the Bonomi Cabinet met in Rome under the Presidency of Bonomi and approved the creation of a High Court of Justice to examine the doings of members of the Fascist government and to decide in the expiration of the mandate of members of the legislative assemblies as well as of other institutions who contributed with their votes to maintain the Fascist regime in power, thus making the war possible. At the same meeting the Council of Ministers approved a decree to cancel all war pensions granted to former members of the "Milizia volontaria per la sicurezza nazionale." So instead of thinking of a solution to the urgent problem of securing bread to invaded Italy, now brought to a famine line, Allied advice, is offering it.

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The Bonomi Ministry upon Allied advice, is offering its compatriots the enactment of judiciary measures destined to promote new divisions and resentment among the population.

Berlin - The International Agency of Information reports: On the entire western wing of their line German troops are now withdrawing towards new positions to the south and on a more limited sector. With the aid of fresh reserves the Anglo-Americans command is attempting to hamper these movements, above all aiming at cutting the road to the south to the German divisions. The enemy command is making efforts to annihilate the whole German left wing. German units, however, reached the new positions in full efficiency and already yesterday were opposing strenuous resistance. Fighting continued today. In the direction of Centaures American troops have not been able to achieve any great territorial success. Everywhere the Germans are fighting with undiminished gallantry. As a result of the exceptional fierceness of the fighting losses are very heavy particularly on the part of the enemy.

- 10 -

OFFICIAL BROADCASTMTI HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN ORIENT AND FRENCH FOR EUROPE
AND AMERICA - 2050 - July 27 (Monitored in London)Turkey Intends to Keep Out of the War

Ankara: According to statement of Ambassador Steinhardt, the Turkish question appears to be reaching a standstill. Once more the well-known attitude adopted by Turkish policy was victorious: to give the Allies every help but not to enter the war. It is in fact due to clever Turkish foreign policy that so far Turkey has been able to keep herself out of the war.

This foreign policy is above all based on Turkey's own national strength and on her well-known unshakable will to resistance. Furthermore, she is exploiting the balance of power of the nations in regard to the Straits. The Turks are feeling highly uncertain with regard to Russian plans of expansion. Irrespective of the régime in Russia, the greatest wish of Russian imperialism was and is the conquest of the Straits, thereby securing access to an ice free sea and unrestricted domination of the Black Sea.

Responsible Turkish political leaders will not be deceived by any statements or such agreements. They evidently expect that Anglo-American and Russian interests will be at cross purposes on the question of the Straits.

2410

TRANS-CONTINENT PRESS - 2123 - July 27Persecution of Greek Orthodox in Carpathians

Budapest: Reported reports of the British News Service speak of a wave of persecution against the Greek Orthodox population of the Carpathian district. Competent circles point out that the basis for such reports was solely the internment of Archdeacon Polov, Head of the Greek Orthodox in Hungary. He had to be arrested because there was a well-founded suspicion that he was taking part in propaganda against the interests of the Hungarian nation. Otherwise no steps whatsoever were taken. The fantastic report on the persecution of twenty thousand members of the Greek Orthodox Church

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TRANSCONTINENT PRESS - 2123 - July 27

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D.M.B. IN GERMAN FOR EUROPE - 1403 - July 28 (Monitored in London)

Allied Command Divided in Normandy

Berlin: As a result of successful German defence all along the front, the Allied command has, contrary to its original intention, sent into battle a second army group of the United States army. This is shown by definite evidence which has come into German hands in the course of the present fighting.

Montgomery is thus no longer sole commander-in-chief of the invasion area in Normandy. The order of the right flank are now commanded by the American commander-in-chief. The sector commanded by Montgomery extends from the line of Caen roughly to the area of Caumont. The adjacent sector to the west is commanded by a new American commander-in-chief.

This is the result of the lack of success of Montgomery's efforts.

DNE IN GERMANY FOR GERMAN 1535 JULY 27 (Monitored in London)

British Foreign Secretary Dismisses Military Handbook

Berlin: The Reich government recently sent Britain a message via Switzerland, in which the unqualified accusations of the British Foreign Minister on the question of the recapture of British prisoners who had fled from camp, were utterly repudiated.

This message also referred to the official British Handbook on Irregular Warfare which had fallen into German hands and in which all British soldiers are recommended to use gangster methods. British Foreign Minister Eden has now had the courage to deny this irrefutable document with a bold countenance to the British House of Commons and to describe it as "distorted and unfounded propaganda, which only brings those who lower themselves to use it into discredit".

The following facts have however been established: British instructions found in the kit of escaped British liaison officers are the official handbook of regulations, bearing the red stamp of the military school for Engineers and described expressly as "security document". It is an official document to be kept under lock and key, according to particular instructions on the cover of the book saying it must under no circumstances fall into enemy hands. This "Handbook of Modern Irregular Warfare" contains, inter alia, the following instructions to British soldiers: the application of the rules of sport is over. Today every soldier must be able to conduct himself like a gangster, and must use gangster methods wherever necessary. (Page 43).

Concerning the treatment to be meted out to the enemy, it says: One, kick him as hard as you can between the legs. While he is writhing in pain, throw him round his head in. Two, hit him with the knuckle of your open hand roughly below the chin. At the same time, gouge his eyes with your fingers and press your

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Once he is on the ground, do as under One, (page 49). In order to finish off your enemy, treat him as though he were a weapon and bash his skull against the edge of the curbstone or any stone wall at hand. Remember that a heavy boot can kill a man on the ground as easily as the butt of a rifle.

The sphere of operations includes enemy country proper, occupied territory, and possibly neutral countries used by the enemy for his supplies. With regard to the latter, certain considerations will of course be shown for diplomatic and similar reasons."

The much-praised "British fairness" is proving to be hypocritical. This fairness has long since been thrown overboard. Today, when Britain realises that she cannot conquer Germany in chivalrous battle, she is adopting the methods of gangsters and professional criminals, and does not shrink even from literally setting up gangsters as a model for the British soldier in an official publication.

The British document bears testimony to the criminal tactics of British plutocracy and its henchmen. The British soldier has to fulfil but one duty: to kill the enemy. How he does this is immaterial. The main thing is that his methods shall be effective. The principle of rendering the enemy unfit for fighting no longer prevails, but only that of cold, calculated murder. There is no longer any question of taking prisoners. Only when dead is the enemy no longer a danger to the British--this is the meaning underlying the British regulations.

Politically Eden has long since adopted these gangster methods. With such tactics, this political highwayman hopes to finish this war, which he has irrefutably lost, in favor of British plutocracy, on whose behalf he is acting.

Polish Premier's Visit to Moscow Reveals British Perfidy

D.N.B. in German for Europe 0559 July 28: (Monitored in London)

This morning's press puts out comments on the Polish question with special reference to Eden's statement in the House of Commons on Wednesday, newspapers are unanimous that once again Britain has bowed to the demands of the Kremlin and surrendered the Poles to bolshevism. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says: "The Poles

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This morning's press puts out comments on the Polish question with special reference to Eden's statement in the House of Commons on Wednesday, newspapers are unanimous that once again Britain has bowed to the demands of the Kremlin and surrendered the Poles to bolshevism. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says: "The Poles have been handed over to the Soviet butcher, although they were led to believe up to the last moment that they were under British protection, Churchill himself advised the Poles to turn to the Kremlin."

2409

Such is the cynical end of the promise which Britain gave in many forms to all sorts of European countries."

The "Völkischer Beobachter" says: "Britain was not strong enough to change any decision the Soviets might come to which applied particularly to the Polish case. It is just possible that there are a few enthusiastic supporters of the Soviets in Britain and America, on whom it is beginning to dawn that Stalin still sticks to his old Komintern policy, and regards the war as an instrument to spread world revolution and Bolshevik rule. But if this or that paper in London or New York impatiently laments the fact that Soviets, through their Polish puppets, are presenting the world with a fait accompli, without consulting their Allies, this has of course no weight at all vis-à-vis the ties of iron with which Roosevelt and Churchill have chained their policy to the whims of the Kremlin. At most they might try to save their face by making a good deal of noise, and apparently they are trying to square the circle by sending the London Poles to Moscow, spurring them on with kicks and sticks if necessary, so that they themselves may humbly beg the Soviets to bump them off."

DND IN GERMAN FOR EUROPE 1210 - JULY 28

Turkish Parliament Will Discuss British Demands

Ankara: Political circles in Ankara are looking forward with great interest to the next session of the Turkish Parliament on August 2nd. It is assumed that the session will be followed by a confidential statement on foreign policy by the Prime Minister. Discussions continue concerning a possible reshuffle of the Government, based on the fact that the post of Foreign Minister is still vacant.

No Turkish reply has yet been given to the British demand of 15th July for more active Turkish collaboration in the Allied cause, and this reply forms the subject of detailed consideration

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Soviet diplomacy, which showed marked restraint in the matter of the British suggestions, has recently concerned itself exclusively with the question of the Straits in its contact with the Turkish government.

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It is alleged that the Soviets still consider insufficient the careful special control of German vessels intending to pass through the Straits, which was recently introduced. Great interest is taken in repeated rumors of the forthcoming arrival of Vishinsky or some other Soviet politician. At the same time, unfavorable utterances continue to be made in Moscow broadcasts in Turkish concerning Turkish policy and the Turkish press.

Investigations into recent incidents in the Black Sea, that is, U-boat attacks against Turkish ships, confirm the accuracy of the German attitude, according to which German U-boats could not have been concerned in the incident. The stopping of Turkish shipping in the Black Sea, ordered on account of these attacks, has already led to repercussions on the supply situation of Istanbul which depends for food on imports from the Black Sea region. Transfer of these necessary supplies to the railway net of Anatolia causes an undesirable strain on the already heavily taxed system, as well as a slowing down of transport and increase in cost of goods. Even the majority of coal supplies for western Turkey and for Thrace are carried by sea across the Black Sea.

DEED IN GERMAN FOR EUROPE - 1939 - July 28 (Monitored in London) 2408

Germany Comments on Polish Minister's Visit to Moscow

Extracts from the German Foreign Office Press Conference: Asked about Mikolajczyk's journey to Moscow, the Minister Dr. Schmidt first referred to the attitude of the British press to the Polish problem. It was recently reaffirmed that it is not the business of the British Government to interfere in the Polish Soviet conflict, but that it is a matter with which the exiled government in London must deal unaided.

Dr. Schmidt said it was easy to guess Mikolajczyk's motive in setting out for Moscow. Firstly, he will try to talk Stalin out of as many of his demands as possible. Secondly, he will try to put an end to the split among Polish émigrés on which Stalin is obviously

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DPD IN GERMANY FOR EUROPE - 1639 - July 28 (Monitored in London) 2508

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Dr. Schmidt referred to leaders in "Pravda" and "Izvestia" under the honest heading of "The Setting up of a Polish Soviet." This is clearly Moscow's policy. Dr. Schmidt expressed his conviction that certain sensations must still be expected. Britain cannot and will not do anything to support Poland.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMANY TO OVERSEAS - 09.45 - July 29

Western Front

On Thursday, on both sides of St. Lô, the Americans continued their major attack throughout the whole day. West of St. Lô, the enemy having advanced to the St. Lô - Coutances road in the course of Saturday, fanned out with his tanks in several strong waves.

In the St. Caumont sector, the Americans simultaneously attacked the German front bulge in this region for the purpose of pulling back our lines so as to diminish the risks of attacks on the western flank of the forces which had penetrated our front, American attacks launched particularly at Notre Dame d'Elle were repelled with heavy losses for the enemy. Therefore the enemy, who, between St. Lo and Le Mesnil-Mugot, had punched a wedge into our lines some breadth of twelve kilometers and a depth of fourteen kilometers, changed to be threatened on both flanks. Our troops, which, on numerous occasions had already destroyed twenty-seven enemy tanks, and scores by the evening a total of seventy-five U.S. tanks destroyed.

In the Caen sector, our troops continued their counter-attacks. They captured the village of Verrières, destroyed forty-five tanks and recaptured the whole ground which the enemy had gained three days ago.

The U.S. station Wane (?) admitted the loss of 311,000 men since the beginning of the war. A fortnight ago, the War Information Office in Washington published a statement admitting the loss of 235,000 men. These figures do not convey an adequate picture of the actual losses, but admit the loss of about 76,000 men with a constant, which amounts to as much as six divisions in war strength, besides a certain number of independent units. The major part of these losses were suffered on the invasion front since there was no particularly grim fighting either on the Italian front or in the Pacific. The station Wane (?) literally broadcast that "the losses in the St. Lo offensive are not included." This offensive, however, was extremely costly for the Americans. The total of the American losses may be assessed at 88,000 men if losses suffered within a fortnight of fighting in the St. Lo sector are included. These losses are a bit high for a gain of fourteen kilometers even if one reckons with the U.S. reserves in manpower.

Lisbon Allied reports call the fighting in Normandy grimmer than ever before. The first reports about the U.S. advance are being received with great reserve concerning their strategic importance. The Anglo-Americans are extremely surprised that the unsuccessful attempts at murdering the Fuehrer impels the German soldier on the Norman front to still greater efforts.

German Comment on Fighting in Normandy.

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German Comment on Fighting in Normandy

Commenting on the fighting in Normandy the German commentator Ritter von Schramm writes: A strange observation can be made everywhere in Normandy. As every art, strategy must try to achieve a maximum of successes with a minimum of efforts. The Anglo-Americans, however, use methods which destroy with huge efforts but achieve, despite their gigantic means but small military success. This became evident in the course of the last few weeks. The material used by the Anglo-Americans is in no relation whatsoever to the successes achieved.

Londoners in Gloomy Mood Owing to Losses on Invasion Front

The London correspondent of "Aftonbladet" states that London was on Thursday in a gloomy mood owing to the heavy losses of the Anglo-Canadian troops in the Glen sector. Montgomery was strongly criticised.

Italian Front

On Thursday, the situation on the Italian front remained nearly unchanged. The center of gravity of the fighting lay south of Florence. The British, having suffered extremely high losses on Wednesday, attacked only at some points which they considered to be particularly favorable and again suffered considerable losses. On Friday morning, the enemy having regrouped his forces and thrown fresh troops into the line again attacked on a broad front. The objective of the attack again was Florence. Particulars about the fighting are not yet available.

Italians Dissatisfied with Allies

London: The English paper "O'valencia" writes: "The disappointment of the people about the so-called salvation which the Allies brought is most striking in the so-called liberated part of Italy. The Italian people has stopped seeing "liberators" in the Allied soldiers.

Eastern Front

2407

In the east, the Bolsheviks attacking continually with strong forces punched some deep wedges into our lines. As reported in Friday's communiqué, the German High Command, owing to outflanking attacks on the units which still stood firm, decided to order a radical shortening of the front line. The withdrawal took place in the foothills of the Carpathians and therefore covered the whole center of the eastern front. The shortening of the front line partly took place without enemy pressure, in the Carpathians west of Ivoy, in

heavily outnumbered. The center of gravity of the fighting lay south of Florence. The British, having suffered extremely high losses on Wednesday, attacked only at some points which they considered to be particularly favorable and again suffered considerable losses. On Friday morning, the enemy having regrouped his forces and thrown fresh troops into the line again attacked on a broad front. The objective of the attack again was Florence. Particulars about the fighting are not yet available.

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RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11,3 Kcs - 1500 - JULY 29German Strategy More Interested in Gradual Consolidation

Comparatively large forces were tied up to defend the numerous fluent salients and to seal off the deep enemy penetration points with the result that these forces were no longer available to carry out more important tasks. But the German command was more interested in a gradual consolidation of the over-all military situation rather than to hold certain terrain sectors and towns which it is not absolutely necessary to occupy. The complete destruction of all military important installations in the evacuated towns shows that the withdrawal of German troops to a line extending farther west to the Carnations and partially to the Rhine was carried out in an orderly manner and according to plans prepared some time ago.

European Press on Goebbels' Speech

Berlin: The great and important speech by Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels has found a wide echo in the entire European press. We quote some of the newspaper: The Turkish paper "Tasvir Eshak" writes: "The order for total war is an evident proof that Germany is fighting with ever-growing strength."

The Pressburg paper "Slovak" states: "The mobilization of all forces in Germany will result in a considerable increase of the German war potential of men and material. This mobilization is a preliminary condition for an imminent strategic decision."

The Greek paper "Eleftheri Sirapi" writes: "The speech by Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels is an amazing answer given to those who believed that Germany would act according to the pattern of Badoglio. The German nation is now more united than ever and rallied around the Fuehrer. The German Army equipped with new and formidable weapons will achieve an amazing victory."

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First Measure of Total War Mobilization

One of the first measures of extending the total war mobilization was issued by District Leader Seuckel in a decree to cancel faked labor contract. Persons subject to work who have kept away from contributing to the war efforts of the nation by signing faked contracts are requested to join the production process as quickly as possible.

U.S. Paper on Moscow's Policy

The U.S. paper "Tortuna" writes on Moscow's policy: "The Soviet Union demands three things from the Allies. A Second Front for relief, war material for the Red Army, and no interference with Moscow's policy."

Swedish Press on Anglo-American Influence in Polish Problem

Stockholm: The Swedish press deals with the elimination of the Anglo-American influence in the Polish affair. The paper "Göteborgs Högskolebladet" writes: "Hill's efforts show distinctly the principles according to which the Soviet Union in the case of a victory would treat her neighboring states. The supreme ruler in the Kremlin is not interested in what Washington and London are thinking about. 'Goebbels' point is out that Stalin gave distinctly enough to understand to his allies that they had no right whatsoever to have their say in European affairs."

RADIO BERLIN (LA VOIX DU REICH) IN REFERENCE TO FRANCE-25.21 METERS-1800 - July 29 -

Frenchmen of France and of the Empire, Europe at war speaking:

War Fronts

Recent German Comment on Allied Air Raids

Let us remember that it is Air Marshal Harris who is in charge of the terror raids on European cities and the air attacks on the civil populations of Germany and the occupied countries in the west. For the moment the terrorist tactic is characterized by the phrase, "Stuttgart must be wiped off the face of the earth". All because Stuttgart is a tourist city.

Commentary by Maurice Jacques

It is an undeniable fact that the Germans take on everything. A certain wicked gentleman even remarked that they had taken the trouble to defend Europe against Bolshevism and international Jewry. But other than this manifest theft I must not admit, being commentator of La Voix du Reich, that the German troops stationed in the rear of the Normandy front eat well, drink well and, in sum, lead a life which, while being one of bitter battle, is nonetheless blessed with those little extras which are not to be scoffed at.

1-395
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

RADIO BERLIN (LA VOIX DU REICH) IS HEARING TO FRANCE-25.21 METERS-1000 - JULY 29 -

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Let us remember that it is Air Marshal Harris who is in charge of the terror raids on European cities and the air attacks on the civil populations of Germany and the occupied countries in the west. For the moment the terrorist tactic is characterized by the phrase, "Stuttgart must be wiped off the face of the earth". All because Stuttgart is a tourist city.

Commentary by Maurice Jacques

It is an undeniable fact that the Germans take on everything. A certain wicked gentleman even remarked that they had taken the trouble to defend Europe against Bolshevism and international Jewry. But other than this manifest theft I must yet admit, being commentator of La Voix du Reich, that the German troops stationed in the rear of the Normandy front eat well, drink well and, in sum, lead a life which, while being one of bitter battle, is nonetheless blessed with those little extras which are not to be scoffed at, particularly at this moment.

The Germans take everything that the Norman peasant ^{could} give fit to give them. But, you say to me, why should Normandy furnish the German soldiers while the rest of the country, especially the Paris region, is reduced to public kitchens - I dare not say soup lines. It is simply that the Norman peasant can't keep storing up reserves of his own produce and that he must absolutely give over his surplus for consumption. But then, why don't they send the surplus of this production to the needy departments? This brings up our good friends of the "maquis".

you are no doubt unaware that those little family packages from Normandy, or Brittany or elsewhere, destined to feed the Bretons, made use of the facilities of the railways. Now the same roads are used by the Wehrmacht. At worst the available railways are used by the Wehrmacht, and for their needs, you will understand there must be a shift. Thus supplies are cut off. But you must see trucks. To what good as long as the ambulances, clearly marked by the Red Cross, are everywhere machine-gunned by the RAF fighter planes. It is an established fact that the food situation in Paris, therefore an established desperate, because transports are through any grave, remains desperate, because resistance elements, and systematically attacked by the so-called resistance elements, and their nesters in banditry, who have been sent over by Roosevelt and Churchill.

When anyone tells me how close Paris and its suburbs have approached famine I can't help summoning up the image of the those young boys of eighteen or twenty years of age who left one day, so it seemed, to liberate France. Guided only by their conscience they fled to the maquis where they found other individuals who had been taught by the clergy, in the bosom of certain churches, that patriotism demanded that they break away from the orders of the state, the latter being no longer a free man.

I see these young men before me - full of ideals, they had been taught that, though God naturally said not to kill one's neighbor, nevertheless, if one killed not with murderous intent but as a patriotic gesture he could still have a clear conscience and could take the sacraments without reserve. For these young people Henriot was merely a "Negro" sold to the Germans. The Marshal was the German's prisoner and Darlan their servant. They would certainly have proceeded if a certain Mr. Farèse had told them the above facts, and if he had told them that the reason they obeyed unscrupulously was because such information was imparted to them by priests or men of God who owe their liberty to the very same Marshal Pétain and who are paid by his government.

Far Pétain is before me of these youths whom the maquis mobilized to kill and to sabotage. I can also see their guilty parents trembling with joy at the thought that their sons were finally in the ranks of the "patriots" - it is of these parents that I am thinking now; of they who cry out their hunger and who will perhaps die precisely because their sons are now in the ranks of the patriots. All because their sons attack trains and trucks, loot the food because their sons attack trains and trucks, those who had the

their masters in custody, and
Churchill.

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I see these young men before me - full of ideals, they had been taught that, though God naturally said not to kill one's neighbor, nevertheless, if one killed not with murderous intent but as a patriotic gesture he could still have a clear conscience and could take the sacraments without remorse. For these young people Henriot was merely a "Negro" sold to the Germans. the Marshal was the German's prisoner and Darlan their servant. They would certainly have prosecuted if a certain Mr. Parès had told them the above facts - and if he had told them that the reason they obeyed unscrupulously was because such information was imparted to them by priests or men of God who owe their liberty to the very same Marshal Pétain and who are paid by his government.

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May they see fit to realize that if, instead of jabbering about what they had done or were going to do, they had conducted themselves as Frenchmen, France would not now be a land over which wafts voices of despair - banners of misery which the till proletarian liberation would have raised in transforming into flag of victory.

Program, with radio, celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of the university of Konigsberg - with evocation of the history of Germany and Prussia in its relation to the city of Konigsberg.

RADIO BERLIN (LA VOIX DU PEUPLE) IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 24.74 -

15.30 - JULY 29

Commentary - "Frenchemen in Germany"

Frenchmen, according to the proverb, are a light hearted people, sometimes ill-tempered and stubborn. This rather summary judgment has often been uttered by your compatriots - yet, if the Frenchman is hard to lead he still on the whole has a very good heart; furthermore, it is often times the strong willed and the hot headed who are the first to come to the aid of suffering people or who attempt to relieve misery wherever they find it.

Since your fellow-countrymen have been working in Germany their courageous acts during bombing have been endless; we have already many times painted out the signs given by these heroic Frenchmen, under various circumstances. Countless times during the Anglo-American terrorist attacks the French have proven themselves worthy of their reputation and have shown indifference in the face of tragedy and suffering. Today once again it is with pride that we cite several instances of loyalty and courage, which had as background the ...

A little village in northern Germany was attacked by Anglo-American planes. It was here that Girard Melon worked. Without waiting for the end of the raid, and amidst the confusion and the crash of falling buildings, Girard Melon went to the aid of his comrades who were wounded by the collapse of a roof. Although himself wounded, as soon as his comrades were removed from the village.

18.00 - JULY 29

Commentary - "Frenchmen in Germany"

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A little village in northern Germany was attacked by Anglo-American planes. It was here that General Melon worked. Without waiting for the end of the raid, and amidst the confusion and the crash of falling buildings, General Melon went to the aid of his comrades who were wounded by the shelling of a roof. Although himself wounded, as soon as his comrades were removed from the wreckage he went to help the inhabitants of the village.

Equally, during a recent bombing of Vienna, a camp of French Frenchmen.... Within twenty minutes time the Anglo-Saxon bombs had caused random destruction of the circle of barracks where the comrades were lodged.

2405

From the very beginning of the attack the rescue service was ready. The rescue squad went to work immediately to aid the comrades wounded in the hail of bombs. The infantry having been rendered unusable, the rescue workers gave first aid to the wounded. The conduct of the youthful leaders and their spirit of organization was strongly remarked by the civilians as well as by the German authorities.

While the rescue workers were treating the wounded another group took picks and shovels and cleared out the trenches where many of their comrades had been buried by the explosions. Still another group ran for the flaming barrels (which had been set on fire by incendiary bombs) to give us such material as possible. When the raid was over the young workers returned to the job of re-organizing their surroundings. One group of young people was sent out to help in restoring a home and to treat the wounded. Particular mention should be made of the conduct of the foreman of Nancy who organized the rescue work under the direction of camp delegates.

Still another incident should be noted....who, after three of his comrades had been killed near him, immediately organized the rescue personnel.

(Here was given a list of young French men wounded in Allied raids) Recently a Stuttgart, during a terrorist Anglo-Saxon raid, all the Frenchmen involved demonstrated limitless courage. Such things demonstrate better than any speech that the French....is..... collaboration, and that suffering has closely united the German and French peoples in a common effort of relieving their troubles and of fighting together against....

Messages from Frenchmen in Germany to their kin in France and in the Empire

Several Frenchmen speak to their relations over the radio

The Various War Fronts

Allied Air Losses

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The Various War Fronts

Allied Air Losses

During the last twenty-four hours the Anglo-Americans have lost a large percentage of the planes employed in the bombing of German and Rumanian territories. (Report of 1800 hours)

De Gaulle Wants Transfer to Normandy

General de Gaulle has requested that the seat of the Algiers Committee be transferred to Normandy. The British government does not oppose, but General Eisenhower's approval will have to be awaited.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11.0 hrs.-2130 - JULY 29

New Italian Government Expected to be Formed

Madrid: The correspondent of the paper "Arriba" writes from Algiers: "The Bonomi Government having failed in its efforts to establish relations in London and Washington is facing a serious situation."

With this army we had a considerable technical advantage to our credit. This was to be explained principally by the fact that our enemies themselves had broken our old way through the peace they had dictated at Versailles and in restoring the freedom of German defenses we were faced with the need of carving from the very beginning.

It was not our superiority in weapons which led to the rapid victories of 1939, 1940, and 1941; rather, our victory was made possible by a tremendous revolutionary military leadership against which our enemies did not have anything even remotely equivalent with which they could oppose us. We dominated on the battlefield everywhere because our army was operating not only according to new and hitherto unknown principles which contradicted all previous military experience, but also and to a far greater degree because it was in possession of the most modern technical weapons. The preparation for the campaign of the first year of the war completely upset the general military thinking which had prevailed up to that time.

As a result of this, the Fuehrer, who invented this entirely new method of waging war and who put it into practical application for the first time, has also become a revolutionary renovator of military strategy. Nowhere in its history, does this show so great a break with antiquated conceptions as in the years 1939-1940.

Here another chapter in operational thought is opened up. It could not be avoided as the war went on that our enemies took over the experiences of the so-called German "Blitzkrieg" strategy. For this had its foundation not so much in new secrets as in new discoveries. These have not made military thinking complicated; rather, they have essentially simplified it. Consequently, it was not difficult to copy the German example inasmuch as in view of the nature of our operations, it was only by virtue of their success that these methods could be taken up.

Above all, it was easy to determine which weapons would contribute most extensively to the achievement of the sensational German victories. In its offensives the German Army made use of the motor to a far greater extent than ever been considered possible up to that time. This was the case on land as well in the air. The speed of its extensive operations could also be attributed to this.

Thus nothing remained for our enemies to do except to make use of the same or at least similar devices and methods if they wanted to stand up against us at all. Thus they did and this is essentially the reason for the retrogression of our military successes since the

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For, exactly as we won an advantage over them in the reconstruction of our army from 1933 to 1939 under prescribed conditions, so has it been with them in relation to us, to a certain degree. In many spheres they had to start from the very beginning and in this connection they were not tied down by any precedents. At this time, unfortunately, such was not the case with us any longer.

The DNB correspondent furthermore asked: "Is it, therefore, out of the question that the German-Soviet war has been decided, as the British assert?" General Guderian replied: "Let us remember, this British assertion, in itself, seems to be more important for the belligerent than to know what the enemy has been received. It is certain that the Soviets intend to overtake us and that their threats take on a threatening character the closer they approach the German borders are. A review of the composition and of our further dispositions enables me to state with certainty that the Soviet onslaught not only will be broken, but that the Reichswehrs again will be driven out of all the areas which they have devastated hitherto."

[illegible]

In this connection, there were on the side of the enemy a few but very far-reaching discoveries which fundamentally transformed certain spheres of modern warfare. Thus, for example, there was the so-called "Rotterdam Instrument" which enabled the enemy air force to take off from England under good conditions and to fly over the territory of the Reich, even in bad flying weather, and to pick out its desired targets, although only in the roughest outline. It is to this that the terror attacks of the enemy upon our German cities, particularly those of last autumn and summer, are to be attributed.

It is no disgrace to confess that the invention of the "Rotterdam Instrument" came as something of a surprise to us. Such surprises cannot be entirely avoided in war. The use of our V-1 weapon came as just such a surprise to the English. And just as it took us a long time to find a decisive weapon of defense against the enemy night attacks from the air carried out with the help of the "Rotterdam Instrument", it will take the English a long time to reach something equivalent for protection against the use of the V-1 weapon.

Thus, on this point, things are exactly opposite to what they were previously. and this is not due to mere chance but to the inevitabilities of the development of military technique on both sides. In discovering the temporary technical superiority of the enemy in certain fields we, too, have had to start from the very beginning. It became clear to us very quickly that we could strike the adversary not by surpassing him in what he has but only by creating new devices and new possibilities.

Thus, it is not so much a question of catching up to him in the advantage he had as in going beyond him. This has been going on in the most varied fields during the past two years. The results of this decisive development will be more and more apparent on the field of battle. The use of our V-1 weapon is, to be sure, an introduction to just such a thing. However, if this has already called forth such great concern on the side of the enemy we can look toward the further development of things with the highest of hopes.

What is decisive in this development is that it is taking place in entirely new spheres and for this reason it can justifiably be expected that it will also confront the enemy with completely new

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What is decisive in this development is that it is taking place in entirely new spheres and for this reason it can justifiably be expected that it will also confront the enemy with completely new factors and therefore find him completely unprepared. ⁸⁴¹⁷It is understandable that the British public is screaming the way it is today for defense measures against the V-1. For the essential advantage of this weapon is not so much in the fact that the weapons bombs fly unmanned as that they turn the entire protective and defensive system of the enemy upside-down.

It will be the same thing with the other new weapons we shall next put into use in the most varied spheres. It is self-evident that the counter-weapons against this weapon. The history of the technique of weapons counts an example where this has not been the case. Our experience shows that it takes a long time to be discovered and an even longer time before it can be produced in sufficient quantities and be put into use.

And this period is the decisive one. What this normally means we have learned by experience during the air war of the past two years. It required the dedicating of a large portion of our national strength in order to cope with the difficulties growing out of it.

Today, therefore, when we are not far off from the employment of new weapons and fighting instruments, the same situation will prevail for the enemy to a greater degree, particularly for England, which lies closest to our grasp and which, because of its behavior, deserves the severest punishment. We have not only caught up to the enemy in the advantage which he has held up till now in certain fields of military technique, we have surpassed him.

The results of this development are only to a lesser degree still in the stage of testing, of the greater part they are approximating readiness. We should feel ashamed to speak in this way, were we not justified by the facts in doing so. We have recently seen German weapons, at the sight of which our hearts did not beat harder - but for a moment literally stopped. We do not say this to boast or bluff; in all phases of this war, and particularly in the critical ones, we felt absolutely sure of the justice and thereby of the final success of our cause. We do not need the conclusive proofs of technical achievement to be convinced of our coming victory. We believe in it because we believe in the German people!

There exists also a series of historical reasons which it is impossible for us ever to doubt the certainty of our final success. Yet, at the same time, it is highly gratifying to see such firmness of opinions and expectations confirmed by the real facts. And this has happened more than once at the present time in the field of war production. It is no exaggeration to assert that we are at the point of definitely overcoming the crisis in our weapon technique which has heavily affected our warfare during the past two years. This has taken some time, and some time more will elapse before ultimate accomplishment is achieved. But we are no longer forced to watch helplessly the raging of our enemies, unable to check or oppose it. German inventive genius has stood the supreme test. The world has had to wait long for its reappearance, but now this moment is near.

It is also of paramount importance that our production be able to manufacture sufficient quantities of the things invented by our technicians and to place them at the disposal of the fighting front. In this connection all imaginable preparations have been made so as to prevent the machine from ever running in

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It is also of paramount importance that our production be able to manufacture sufficient quantities of the things invented by our technicians and to place them at the disposal of the fighting front. In this connection all imaginable preparations have been made so as to prevent the machine from ever running in the void. The enemy is fatally mistaken if he thinks that in his bomb terror he has so thoroughly hit our bases of production as to make them unfit for their industrial task. By organized protection of various kinds and by a large-scale shifting of the elements of production we have rendered our armament industry "airproof" a difficult process with which we are already familiar, but which our enemies in any case at least England, will still have to learn. In the summer of 1943 we removed children and women who were not professionally active from Berlin: London is forced to do the same in the summer of 1944. In the past year we have made our German armament industry safe against attacks; it will not be long before England will be faced with the necessity of resorting to the same measures, although under considerably worse circumstances. The enemies are not out of the wood, as their leaders again and again assert, but still in the thick of it. This the developments of the coming weeks and months will once more show, developments which we may await with perfect tranquillity. Of course it would be a fatal error and entirely contrary to the sense and purpose of these remarks, if the German people were to base its hopes for the coming victory exclusively or in the main upon the afore-mentioned development.

This would contribute rather to the weakening than to the strengthening of our national forces for the imminent decision. We shall not tire of repeating the idea which we expressed at the beginning of this world-wide struggle, that the war is historical event which cannot be mastered solely by technique nor solely by military, political, or economic efforts or by morale. Only the combined effort of all these forces in a totalitarian effort comprising the whole nation warrants success.

Never has a single weapon by itself been decisive for victory. This would be absurd and even unhistorical. Arms are manifestations of the gallant spirit of a people in the defence of its national substance and its life. They are the expression not only of its technical inventiveness, but also of its unflinching belief in its mission and its creed, as well as of its genius in vanquishing difficulties that appear insoluble.

In this respect present times differ from the past only in the remarkable speed of such developments owing to which they no longer extend over a century, as in former times, but frequently repeat themselves in the course of one war of several years' duration. This seems to be the case now also.

While we greet this favorable development with profound relief and are willing to wait a while longer for its complete realization, we must not allow ourselves to relax in the very least in our other war efforts. On the contrary, we must enhance, and if possible, double them.

We are fighting against a world of enemies whose faces, distorted by hatred, show us clearly enough what we would have to expect, should we fall into their hands. This can not be, this must not be. We will spare no sacrifice to prevent this. Whatever we neglect to-day weighs double to-morrow.

Neither shall anyone be permitted to say by way of an excuse, our leaders or our inventors will make up for everything. All these must rely upon the cooperation of the whole nation, failing which all efforts and all hopes are vain.

Nothing, therefore, would be more inexpedient in this hour than to expect everything from this or that weapon of at least not than it can achieve under the prevailing circumstances. In a word: new German weapons, inventions and technique will give us a most valuable support in our struggle for victory. But this alone is not sufficient. The remainder we must supply ourselves by our constant readiness, our spirit of self-sacrifice.

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This is the call addressed to the whole people. Yet only must it sustain the present serious period in which we have to ward off the onslaught of almost the whole world and find in it the additional strength which is required - it must also prepare for the ensuing difficult period. Our enemies will leave nothing untried in order to crush us. We must therefore leave nothing untried in frustrating their intent, in dealing them blows wherever we can and in not wincing at any blow which we receive ourselves. Everyone must strive to surpass the other in firmness of attitude, morale, industriousness, fighting spirit and steadfastness.

If we do this, our virtues together with our arms will be victorious. The greater the difficulties which we encounter, the more passionate must be our faith, the more fanatically must we fight, and work. The men say this, the banner never. It flies high above all our cotillions, above the heroic deeds and historical accomplishments of the great, as well as above the silent fulfillment of duty by the unimportant. It is not sheltered by the wind of daily events, but by the hot breath of history.

TRANSCEAN IN ENGLISH

July 29

Graziani's Resignation Rejected

Venice: (By Transcean is Correspondent Walter Seidlitz) - Foreign reports alleging that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani had resigned are refuted in competent Italian quarters. As a matter of fact of the Marshal more than ever is now at the centre of Italian military reconstruction. His functions in this respect are not only those of minister of war. For some times it has been an open secret that Graziani will assume the command over newly-trained Italian divisions. Now "Il Regime Fascista" also announces this fact writing "Graziani will assume the command of all the armed forces. He will also lead the fighting against the rebels." After its militarization the Fascist Party above all will be employed in combatting the partisans. This fact indicates that the new "black brigades" also are under the command of Graziani. The same newspaper also refutes the foreign reports that Mussolini has remained in Germany. In this connection the newspaper declares that Mussolini a week ago returned to the headquarters of the Italian government in northern Italy.

Anarchists Shot for Sabotage in Venice

Venice: Thirteen anarchists were executed by firing squads on the ruins of the Palazzo Giustinian which they had destroyed by bomb, immediately after a court martial had sentenced them to death. The condemned were not directly connected with the outrage, but were found guilty of sabotage and participation in other political plots. The Palazzo Giustinian was the headquarters of the Venice section of the Republican National Guard. Ten people were injured in the bomb outrage which laid the

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British Mass Attack in Italy Announced

Berlin: A new British mass attack in Italy, which was to break open the German positions south and southwest of Florence has been stemmed, according to reports available in Berlin on Saturday at noon. The British suffered heavy losses. Despite mass use of tanks and infantry formations the British failed to bend or split the German positions at any point. Up to this evening the British had lost at least 3,000 men in dead and wounded in the Florence sector, fifty-seven tanks were destroyed.

Tromius Paid to Volunteer. Italians Accounting Work in Germany

Verdict: For the first time, premiums are being offered to persons who voluntarily accept work in Germany. Notices are published in all papers by labor bureaus, promising Italians who are willing to go to Germany, "highest wages, good treatment and jobs in districts which are not harassed by air attacks." The premiums amount to five thousand lire and are paid in advance. In the case of married men five hundred lire will be paid for the wife and two hundred and ten lire for each child every three months.

Welsh Community Settlement

Berlin: The following supplement to Saturday's communiqué of the Fifth Command of the German armed forces was issued at the Emperor's headquarters on Saturday night: In heavy fighting in the area of St. Lô today, the following Regiments have distinguished themselves in the past weeks both in defense and counter-attacks: Seventeenth AS Panzergrenadier Division, "Goetz von Berlichingen" led by its bravely wounded Commander Prinz Adalbert; Cotendorff and his deputy Hauptsturmführer Baum; three hundred fifty-third Infantry Battalion led by its brave commander company first lieutenant Heinrich Hübner; Company 800000 of Major von Bismarck; Major and his men; Major, command the regiment rifle, under its Commander Major Kurt Stöbenitz and parachute Regiment fifteen under its Commander Lieutenant Colonel Grossschäfer.

In heavy defensive fighting south of Florence, Italian Twenty Fifth Army Commander Division ordered by Lieutenant General Canale has been inside itself and lost 400 men killed and 1,000 wounded.

Business Communication:

Independent: The Chief of German General Staff announced: Hungarian troops in the Carpathians are warding off Polish attacks launched with strong force. Since July 23rd they have withdrawn to previously prepared defence positions. As these new positions they have been able to repulse numerous enemy attacks. Heavy defence fighting still continues."

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French Advisory Group for Pacific

VIENTIANE: A high council with the French High Commissioner for the Pacific and Governor General of Indo-China has been established by a decree published in Saturday's official French Gazette. The high council is composed of the commander of troops of the Indo-China group, Secretary General of the governor general, the directors of finance, diplomatic service and political affairs. The council will give its advice on any subject submitted to it by the Governor General. Chiefs of local administration, commanding admirals in Indo-China and commanders of the air force and army, are to take part in its deliberations.

Von Papen to Confer with Saracoglu:

(By Transocean's correspondent Paul Schmidt)

The German Ambassador, Franz Von Papen, has left his summer residence at Teraple for Ankara. There he will meet the Turkish Premier Saracoglu. Talks are likely to take place on Saturday.

One of the main subjects under discussion will be the political situation. On this occasion it is also expected that the possibility of a Turkish-Soviet agreement, rumors of which are rife, will be discussed.

Paris Subways to Run During Air Alarms:

PARIS. Service on the Paris subways will continue during air alarms. This measure will be effective as from this Saturday. The new arrangement is found more suitable because subway stations, serving as raid shelters, usually resumed their normal functioning only thirty minutes after the all clear signal. Since there were often successive alarms, subways hitherto were blocked for hours. To avoid unnecessary stoppage on this vital Paris communication system, it was ordered that traffic continue through the alarms, to be suspended only when A.A. guns go into action.

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Heavy Fighting in Marianas Islands

TOKIO: Heavy fighting on the Marian Island Tinian is continuing without interruption since the American landing. It was reported Saturday from a Japanese central Pacific base that the center of the fighting gradually shifted to the southern part of the island. On the morning of July 26th, the front-line was between the Choro Plateau and the radio station in the east of the island. The American forces landed comprise about one division which is supported by a strong tank formation. Allied losses between July 24th and 26th amount to more than 4200.

STOCHASTIC BOUNDS

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M. Jean Dumoulin is alarmed at the thought that.....Darnand is said to have taken part in a plot against the 'state.... It is true that Joseph Darnand was accused of plotting under Léon Blum's Ministry but after six months of search, the Honorable M. Beteille found he was not guilty and he was released. So M. Dumoulin may in all tranquillity of mind go on admiring M. Darnand. M. Hernan writes a long letter to show he I have no right to insult today's communism since the Marshal's government has sent M. Bergéry to Moscow. The fact that the French government had a representative in Moscow when we were not at war with Russia, simply means that they did not feel unconcerned about the situation of Frenchmen living in Russia and had nothing to do with their opinion concerning the danger of the communist régime. As to the date and responsibility of breaking diplomatic relations, you are simply mistaken, as you are concerning the political standing of M. Bergéry.

I was unable to read the name of a young student asserting he lives in Lyons, Rue des Capucines, graduate in jurisprudence and I see he makes as many mistakes in spelling as did Madame de Sévigné. He works hard to have me believe that he saw with his own eyes..... Immense cases of barbarous treatments inflicted by the Germans. I would feel more willing to endorse all his assertions if he had been so imprudent as (?) to state

classes who do not agree with your views and who express their disagreement with a gentle or common language, challenging you to a public refutation which they deem impossible.... Let us nevertheless answer these correspondents who imagine they trouble us because they surround themselves with mystery....

M. Jean Ducoulun is alarmed at the thought that.....Dernand is said to have taken part in a plot against the state.... It is true that Joseph Bernard was accused of plotting under Léon Blum's ministry but after six months of search, the Honorable M. Beteille found he was not guilty and he was released. So M. Ducoulun may in all tranquillity of mind go on admiring M. Dernand. M. Hernan writes a long letter to show me I have no right to insult today's communism since the Marshal's government has sent M. Bergéry to Moscow. The fact that the French government had a representative in Moscow when we were not at war with Russia, simply means that they did not feel unconcerned about the situation of Frenchmen living in Russia and had nothing to do with their opinion concerning the danger of the communist régime. As to the date and responsibility of breaking diplomatic relations, you are simply mistaken, as you are concerning the political standing of M. Bergéry.

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Innumerable cases of barbarous treatments inflicted by the Germans. I would feel more willing to endorse all his assertions if he had been so imprudent as (?) to state "I know many more persons killed by the Germans than those killed by Anglo-Saxon raids". But this may simply prove that Rue des Capucines is not in the western slattern district.

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ready to resign today not tomorrow, but today and tomorrow. New don't rely too much on the Anglo-Americans, for neither they nor the Germans were given the burden of saving France. Is for the the Americans, they consider France a far away and tiny country which is hardly more important than a Dutch country. Do you know that in 1936 on the extreme dividing of French property, the Communist Party got one in a total of nine million electors, the Communist representing the and a half million votes. Some of their deputies representing the rural districts as in the Paris area the limousin? in 1941 a result of

In 1939 France was pushed into an absurd war; the result of which was to give the Allies an opportunity to bring foreign war to national territory, and not yet held before us the prospect of another civil war, resulting in the ruins of our suffering country.

Don't you think it would have been wiser had we spared all this French blood- wastefully spent, to follow the Marshal who offered to the whole after he limited the consequences of defeat, offered to the whole of the country through the 'grave possibilities of revival in good order and labor'?

of the country.
 good order and labor?
 Dictate on these things and say to you will decide them
 which is wiser than you
 Javier Vallat loves his country in a way
 had supposed.

RADIO MEMOIRALS IN PRISON TO FRANCE - 25.80 MEMOS - 12.45 - July 29 -

Commentary by Jean Thomas

Dear listeners:

We have just received the famous book "English Journey," written by Mr. Belestley. In the first part, which was of particular interest to us, the author speaks of the miserable conditions of many regions of England. The picture he draws of those English towns is very dark indeed. There are thousands and thousands of unemployed, who have already lost the habit of working; old men, people without courage, who only, about the difficulties of life, for them. The author shows us the dark spots in that modern civilization which people talk about so often, which claims to be convinced of our having attained real perfection through the social institutions which have organized our labor and our life.

In countries where production was particularly intensive, owing to extreme mechanization, in countries such as Ireland and, even more so, America, where there was an abundance of everything, millions of people were still employed before the war and as

such, after the war, with the same machinery, with the same eyes, it was to find themselves, in front of all this abundance, in an extreme mechanization, which has been created in spite of men, not in order to spare him hard work, but in order to satisfy

the interests and habits of capitalists. The object of this mechanization was not been an increase in production for the purpose of creating higher standards of living but a tendency towards super-production, all the while maintaining a very low living standard. In the democratic countries purchasing power remained very low in relation to production. The profits of capitalists were alone the cause of this absurd situation in which labor considered at first a kind of merchandise, allowed the workers only insufficient salaries, thereby reducing to a minimum their purchasing power.

Latentistic Liberalism committed very serious errors. Enjoying complete freedom of action, never meeting any authority ready to impose more social and humane laws, this political and economic system has been extremely pernicious, causing real catastrophes. This principle of liberty in the name of which liberalization acted, has been the great irregularities, harmful to producers as well as to consumers.

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In countries where production was particularly intensive, owing to extreme mechanization, in countries such as England and, even more so, America, where there was an abundance of every thing, still we of Europe have not enjoyed before the war and as

such we have not known what it is to have a minimum of

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If one does not really eliminate cost prices from the workers' wages, one reduces their purchasing-power. Consequently

there is a lack of balance between production and demand, as the latter lacks the means to absorb the former. And what happened before the war to this continually increasing production? Production which might have been so useful to many needy people today, has now, alas, been destroyed. We agree with Languillot, in his book "Europe's Hour", that it is astonishing that the world and above

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all, the laboring masses, should have submitted to a similar situation without revolting. War has been ingenious enough to invent among other things, means of production which would have been useful in the enhancing of commerce. From these things, invention and perfecting of techniques have only brought him temporary well-being while, on the other hand, they have caused a lowering of his spiritual level and, what is even more surprising, a lowering in the standard of his material prosperity.

Mr. Mussolini was right when he stated that super-production does not exist. The trouble is a lack of demand. This assertion is correct. It is not necessary to produce an excess and to flood markets. It is necessary, on the contrary, to prove that....In other words, that the consumer should be in a position to absorb this production. (The first problem which should have arisen before the war was that of distribution and not of production). An economic system is bound to be dangerous if it produces only with a view toward demand. As a result of having forgotten these fundamental tenets this economic system has become inhuman and caused a depreciation of the work of the masses, as well as of the individual, confronted with an immense output of production. The individual, notwithstanding his need and the uncertainty of the future both for him and for his family, was bereft of the necessary purchasing power. We have seen this terrified mass thrown out upon the street, the prey of ideologies which contributed to the destruction of the little that might have been left of human sentiment and comprehension in each individual. Today, humanity, as a result of these errors, has been plunged into a tragic destructive war, where life and its most noble attributes, sensitiveness and intelligence are being destroyed in an internal whirlpool.

RADIO METROPOLE IN FRANCE TO CHANGE - 31 5 METERS - 1845 - July 29

War Fronts

Russian-Polish Situation

According to the Washington correspondent of the "Morgenthaun", the American press is acid in its comments on the new Russo-Polish troubles. Several newspapers write that information on the so-called Committee of Liberation reveals clearly the Allies' incapacity in attempting to adapt the political situation to developing military events.

According to a Swiss newspaper, the British Government is supposed to have put pressure on the Mikolajczyk Government to

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RADIO METROPOLIS IN PRINCE TO PRINCE - 31 5 METERS - 1945 - July 22

War Fronts

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According to a Swiss newspaper, the British Government is supposed to have put pressure on the Mikolajczyk Government to accept Marshal Stalin's terms.

The Brazilian Radio reports that the Polish Ambassador to Brazil has issued a report on Polish political affairs.

Japanese Victory Plans

Marshal Fugiyama and Admiral Mishuyama Yone have presented a program of four points for increasing the war effort. The Japanese army and navy have decided to support this program.

Commentary - World Echoes

With the war approaching the Balkan peninsula, Turkey has become somewhat disquieted. Another Soviet push would represent the resolution of the Eastern problem facing Turkey. It is an open secret that since Peter the Great Russia has had an eye fixed on the Bosphorus, which represents for Russia the means of gaining the Mediterranean and at the same time of extending her influence in the Near East. The ambitious plans formulated by the first of the Romanoffs and followed up by all his successors, including the Soviets, could not be realized because of the hostility of the Great Powers of Europe, who were determined that the eastern part of Europe should not fall into the hands of their enemy.

The war of 1914-18 was a propitious moment for Russia to realize her dream. Her alliance and her victorious action allowed her to dictate to Turkey the harsh terms of defeat. It was Bolshevikism which saved Turkey, the same Bolshevikism which now threatens it with death. Because the two world wars have altered the world map, the domination of the Great European powers has been broken. Russia has the same desire to realize her historic aspirations, and is already beset by Turkey in a most difficult situation of her history.

Turkey is linked with England by a treaty of alliance, which like all treaties implies certain obligations, but which at the same time allows Turkey to maintain economic, commercial and political relations with Germany which existed before the war and which have been strengthened by the war.

In sum, that which Turkey desires is to be able to preserve to the very end her neutrality, hoping that after the hostilities her alliance with England will... her of risk. And the British have let it be known that in exchange for protection they expect a little more than strict neutrality, which was not very compatible with the alliance existing between London and Ankara. A British military mission went to Turkey to try to arrange the cession of certain Turkish airbases which the British thought necessary for their war effort in the Orient.

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Then the Turkish newspapers began a campaign to the effect that the war material given Turkey was not only insufficient in quantity but also of inferior quality. The Deputy, Yelcin, wrote that, in general, the war material sent to Turkey so far constitutes five percent of what is required and that the Turkish soldier would have to fight with bayonets against German tanks if there were war and would be reduced to throwing rocks against German artillery.

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... on the ... its fidelity to the ... had been ... the Anglo-Americans ... in Turkey. Their aim was to force Turkey into war.

One still does not know in what atmosphere and on what basis the conference was held, but it seems certain that Turkey would gain nothing by engaging in a conflict which does not at all concern her and at a moment when she will maintain her neutrality with her usual good sense. In any case it is necessary that we await the crystallization of developments before we shall know what will be the last word in the matter -- the whole matter is of great interest for Turkey in particular and for the Balkan countries in general.

RADIO VICHY IN REFERENCE TO FRANCE - 640 KC. - 21.30 - July 29

German Weapon

According to the London correspondent of the newspaper "Tagblatt", the British defenses against the V-1 weapon are absolutely insufficient. The percentage of flying bombs destroyed is insignificant.

War Front

Sport News

Commentary by Xavier Vallat

When I was in school I was aware of Switzerland in relation to the massacre of the guards... obeying... the too debonair Louis XVI. For me Switzerland was a country of disciplined, courageous and loyal soldiers. Later when I knew Switzerland as a comradely and fraternal nation. For all Frenchmen Switzerland is the land of universal charity. France looks upon Switzerland as a great entity which suffers with us and shares all our happiness. Most particularly we have affection for and intimacy with French speaking Switzerland, the community of language rendering us closer

the last word in the matter -- the whole matter is of great interest for Turkey in particular and for the Balkan countries in general.

RADIO VICHY IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 565 Kc. - 23.30 - July 29

German Weapon

According to the London correspondent of the newspaper "The Telegraph", the British defenses against the V-1 weapon are absolutely insufficient. The percentage of flying bombs destroyed is insignificant.

War France

Sport News

Commentary by Xavier Vallat

When I was in school I was aware of Switzerland in relation to the massacre of the guards.... obeying.... the too debonair Louis XVI. For me Switzerland was a country of disciplined, courageous and loyal soldiers. Later on I knew Switzerland as a courageously and fraternal nation. For all Frenchmen Switzerland is the land of universal charity. France looks upon Switzerland as a great entity which suffers with us and shares all our happiness. Next particularly we have affection for and intimacy with French speaking Switzerland, the community of language rendering us closer to one another. But recently misunderstanding has arisen. Professional Switzerland speaks about France, the official France. But what actually is this true France if not the France led by Marshall Pétain? This ill-will in Switzerland towards France is not without reason - it has been caused by certain Frenchmen who have not been real representatives of France. In giving news about France Switzerland has not violated its neutrality, but it has been lacking in truth. The terrible consequences of these false news-casts are that a part of the Swiss public has come to prefer the fighting French to those who are out of the fight. All honest men believe in him who has the strongest cause. Consequently the reporter's task is to avoid going contrary to truth even if that truth could be unpleasant. But there are some reporters who believe they can without danger, say good of our allies and evil of the Axis.

On July 15 the Swiss press published the following news: "The commander in France of the liberation forces of the interior reported that in Normandy the towns of Lisieux and Lorient had been completely destroyed by German internal bombs." This of course is not true: Lisieux and Lorient were destroyed by Allied raids.... about which one heard not to be forgotten that with the exception of Bayeux and Cherbourg the towns were completely destroyed, while in other towns the destruction amounted to 30%. This false news resulted in the fact that in all of Switzerland there was an incomprehension of the repetition of the French people over the destruction of the Normandy towns

The effect produced in Switzerland by false reports recalls to us the story by the famous novelist Benjamin received permission from Saint Peter to return to earth to try to find out about something - but under one condition! - he must not forget to remain neutral; therefore in speaking he must make only inarticulate sounds. Well, need we add that Benjamin spent all his time stammering, as great was his urge to quit the earth, of necessity. In the days of the German invasion Swiss newspapers are committing a serious fault, which proved how their informers scorn them. They published the reproduction of a picture of a "completely ruined town", with the caption: "Thus all that remains of the town of Saint Lô." As a matter of record Saint Lô fell to the Allies four weeks later. There you have what is known as information at first hand.

Here are other examples of information reproduced by the Swiss press: "General Weygand was killed during an invasion attempt. Medium bombers intercepted Danish saboteurs: Danish workers refused to work on the German defences - they put sugar in the constructions to cause their collapse." There you have a country where sugar seems plentiful!

On page 6, first column, of "L'Illustré" one learns that Norwegian internees in a port of France (why?) managed to escape on a lucky ship and reach north Africa. Beautiful job! "L'Illustré" made the mistake of not saying that it was the port of Tarascon where they ended up! M. Robert Vauissot, who made the report, demonstrated a rare degradation ... he lied - he lied when he stated that

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Liberation of the country, conscription. You take your fellow countrymen for internees. Liberation from what? In Switzerland they also mentioned partisans simply because certain Frenchmen gave to a committee the name of Committee of Liberation. In Switzerland, on July 20, an article was published telling of the fantastic story of a huge army of Patriots who lived in France in subways and catacombs. Not worth mentioning this one.

These reports are intended to change Swiss opinion. There is talk of a French victory against the Germans. In speaking of the new French ambassador, Paul Morand, they were careful to say that he represented the Vichy government. And who else would he represent, we ask! Is it necessary in diplomatic terms to emphasize that Paul Morand represents Pétain's government, and not the Algiers committee? It is impossible to portray such inanity. What one can do is to warn the Swiss people against false reports and to show them that it is not worthy of them to show a preference for false news over the truth.

NEWSPAPER REPORT

VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN - NO. 2 - 10.2.1945 - JULY 29

Dearest Friends, good evening.
Please listen to our short religious news bulletin.
The new conditions prevailing in Rome during the past few weeks have enabled many personalities of the Sacred Hierarchy to come to Rome. Their utmost wish was to render homage in person to the Vicar of Christ. Among the various personalities, there was the arrival of H.E. Cardinal Luigi Lavitrano, Archbishop of Palermo.

Previously, and to be more exact, on July 21st, H.E. Monsignor Francis Spellman, Archbishop of New York, had arrived in the Eternal City. The eminent clergyman has already been received several times by His Holiness in private audience. Now, in his capacity of Military Ordinary of the United States, he is carrying out a tour of inspection of the military chaplains on the Fifth Army front.

In the course of these visits, Monsignor Spellman said Mass near the battlefield, in the presence of many generals and five thousand soldiers. For everybody he has had a word of comfort and encouragement.

The "Osservatore Romano" of July 23rd publishes news stating the names of countries assisted by the charity of the Holy Father. Thus, the paper says, another group of countries has received the fatherly help of the Pontiff.

Practically all the countries mentioned above offer a true picture of misery and depopulation. The inhabitants live in caves or in emergency shelters since practically all the houses have been destroyed. Men go back to the fields trying to pick up the few objects left by the devastating ferocity of the war.

In those centres where conditions are appalling and where help is urgently required, the "soup of the Pope" is arriving. Children who are among those who have suffered most, flock to the refectories. Before leaving, has some each person thus assisted says a prayer of thanks to the Almighty.

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RADIO BERNE IN FRENCH TO SWITZERLAND - 6.345 Kc. - 23.15 - JULY 24

Excerpts from Commentary on the Russian Week - By René Feyer

One thing is certain, that the Poles was staged by men and military chiefs of the old military school who desired a quick solution of the conflict before the rapid Russian advance could have reached the frontiers of the Reich.

The idea of the rebellion against from officers hostile to the national-socialist party, who wished the conflict to end as soon as possible; from members of the aristocracy and of the old military caste - in these conservative circles of east Prussia there was a desire to negotiate with the Anglo-Saxons before the Russians penetrated national territory. Furthermore, before the first

German reverses in Russia a divergence of viewpoint on the military position exists between the drive machine and the Nazis.

Once a revolutionist has secured a success as formidable as Hitler's on the political front he can no longer conceive of failure. The fact that he escaped from the attempt on his life has increased his belief in a superior protecting force. The authors of the plot hoped that the elimination of Hitler would have its effect on the morale of the troops.

One does not know what the reaction of the masses has been.

The Nazis insist that the masses were not involved in the conspiracy but that it was rather conceived in a limited circle.

It is interesting to note that Goebbels has been named president of the organization of all the national resources. In 1943 von Ruth submitted a plan for the mobilization of five hundred thousand men. This force is now considered insufficient.

P.R.O.

INFORMATION DIVISION

ALLIED MORSE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING DIVISION
Unit No. 12 - APO 512

JULY 29, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 44.

This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral broadcasts covering the period from 0700 yesterday to 0100 today. The station broadcasting, language, intended audience, wave length and time of broadcast are indicated at the head of each report.

Information contained in this bulletin should be treated with the utmost caution as it includes the main points of the enemy's propaganda policy.

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Section A: Official War Communications

..... Summary of Italian Propaganda Trends

..... Italian Broadcasts

Section B: German Broadcasts

..... (Including Transoceanic and

D.F.B. Broadcasts in Morse)

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broadcasts covering the period from 0700 yesterday to 0100 today. The station broadcasting, language, intended audience, wave length and time of broadcast are indicated at the head of each report.

Information contained in this bulletin should be treated with the utmost caution as it includes the main points of the enemy's propaganda policy.

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OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUERADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11.8 Kcs. - 15:00 - July 28German War Communiqué

From the Fuehrer's Headquarters, July 28. The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In the battle area to both sides of St. Lô, the Americans continued their big attack throughout the day. While they achieved only a few unimportant penetrations to the east of St. Lô, our troops to the southwest of the town were pushed back further to the south and southwest. Both sides suffered heavy losses. Counterattacks aiming at sealing up a few gaps in the front are in progress. Seventy-five tanks were destroyed.

In the sector of Caen the enemy carried out minor attacks without success. Fighter and battle plane formations brought down ten enemy planes in the course of aerial combat. During the night of July 27/28, three enemy planes were shot down, one enemy tanker of 4,000 tons and damaged four transports of 25,000 tons and one destroyer in the Seine Bay. In the eastern part of the Seine Bay an Army coastal battery scored several hits on an enemy battleship. Escort vessels of a German convoy shot six out of eight attacking enemy fighter bombers off the Loire estuary.

In France forty-two terrorists were annihilated.

The heavy V-1 retaliatory fire on the area of Greater London is being continued almost without interruption.

In Italy the enemy carried out numerous local attacks along the entire front. The focal point of the enemy reconnaissance thrusts lay in the sector to the south of Florence and on the Adriatic coast. All attacks were ward off. Since early morning the enemy has opened a renewed large scale attack on a broad front to the south of Florence; violent fighting has developed.

On the eastern front the big defensive battle between the Carpathians and the Finnish Gulf has intensified. After the enemy succeeded in making penetrations into the front in various sectors,

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In Italy the enemy carried out numerous local attacks along the entire front. The focal point of the enemy reconnaissance thrusts lay in the sector to the south of Florence and on the Adriatic coast. All attacks were warded off. Since early morning the enemy has opened a renewed large scale attack on a broad front to the south of Florence; violent fighting has developed.

On the eastern front the big defensive battle between the Carpathians and the Finnish Gulf has intensified. After the enemy succeeded in making penetrations into the front in various sectors, some of them extensive, a few salients in some sectors were withdrawn in order to save forces. In accordance with this straightening of the front line the towns of Lemberg, Brest - Litovsk, Byalistok and Lvinsk were evacuated after all installations of military importance had been destroyed. In Galicia our troops withdrew to new positions in the Carpathian foothills according to plan and warded off the attacking Soviets in rapid pursuit. To the west of the San fluctuating fighting against enemy spearheads is in progress. Between the Upper Bug and the Vistula Soviet attacks, supported by tanks, were repelled in the course of bitter fighting after many enemy tanks had been knocked out.

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In the sector of Pajulahti and Kouvola (near Bolshaya), our forces were frustrated. To the north of Kouvola fierce fighting with enemy tanks and mechanized forces is in progress. On the 22nd, the Finns and the Gulf of Finland. Heavy enemy attacks aside broke up with heavy losses.

Strong battleplane formations supported the army's defensive fighting and destroyed seventy-one enemy tanks and over 400 vehicles in low level attacks.

During the night the railway station of Vihti and other troop concentrations to the west of Lubbis were the target of heavy German bombers.

American bombers carried out a terror attack on Budapest, twenty-nine enemy planes, including twenty-six four-engine bombers, were brought down by German and Hungarian air defense forces.

Last night enemy planes dropped bombs on several localities in western Germany and in eastern Russia. Damage was caused and the population suffered losses in the town of Krefeld where three planes were shot down.

Finnish Communiqué (Tampere, July 28)

Friday's Finnish war bulletin says: At several points on the Karelian Isthmus enemy shocktroops were repulsed. In the southern sectors of the front northeast of Lake Ladoga there was heavy artillery and mortar fire on both sides. East of Uusikaarvi an enemy attack in company strength was repulsed and attacking columns were dispersed at several points; at Loimola the enemy was repulsed. The enemy lost several hundred men in dead alone. Tanks were put out of action. In the region between Loimola and Tolvaseen there was heavy fighting. All enemy attacks were repulsed or intercepted. North of Tolonen the enemy suffered heavy losses in men in fluctuating fighting. Enemy planes continued in the direction of Ilmanka: so that our troops had to withdraw to positions behind this place. From Uusikaarvi there is nothing special to report. The air force effectively bombed enemy artillery and mortar emplacements. German fighter bombers over the Karelian Isthmus attacked enemy railway batteries and scored direct hits on ammunition cars and railway bridges. Two enemy soldiers were brought down.

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Last night enemy planes dropped bombs on several localities in western Germany and in eastern Prussia. Damage was caused and the population suffered losses in the town of Insterberg. Three planes were shot down.

Finnish Communiqué (Transocean July 22)

Friday's Finnish war bulletin says: At several points on the Karelian Isthmus enemy shocktroops were repulsed in the northern sectors of the front northeast of Lake Ladoga where there was heavy artillery and mortar fire on both sides. East of Uusijärvi an enemy attack in company strength was repulsed and wounding Volin and Tolvaseen there was heavy fighting. All enemy attacks were repulsed or intercepted. North of Tolonen the enemy suffered heavy losses in ten in fluctuating fighting. Enemy pressure continued in the direction of Ilmankka so that our troops had to withdraw to positions behind this place. From Uusijärvi there is nothing special to report. The air force effectively bombed enemy positions and mortar emplacements. German fighter bombers of the Karelian Isthmus attacked enemy railway batteries and scored direct hits on ammunition cars and railway bridges. Two enemy airplanes were brought down.

REPORTS FROM NORTHERN ITALY

Military

The Fascist Radio reports that Allied pressure continues in the direction of Florence, strong infantry and armored forces being used. The attack on the town is being developed by a concentric drive and stiff fighting is in progress, especially on the Empoli-San Casciano-Pescina road. All attacks were repulsed in the Arno valley by the Germans who moreover destroyed thirty-seven British tanks. Violent artillery duels took place in the Adriatic sector. The town of Pisa was shelled by American batteries.

Reports from Northern Italy

Instances of the high morale in northern Italy are to be found in the following reports: Pavolini, Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party, consigned the battle-banners to the Black Brigades in Turin; a group of former Italian military internees in Germany sent 2,000 marks to the Italian consulate in Breslau for the purchase of weapons for the Mother-ecountry; women of all ages and social classes are flocking to join the ranks of the Women's Auxiliary Service, instituted three months ago. Presumably, however, there is a "revers de la medaille", since measures have been decided to increase price control and to repress all violations of standard prices.

Bandits in the mountains near Novara attacked in strength and a large number of them captured. Allied aircraft strafed a funeral procession near Pavia and a train on the Milan line, causing victims.

Conditions in Southern Italy

The usual gloomy picture is drawn of southern Italy, both from a material and moral point of view. More bread riots broke out in Rome and more people were arrested, black market prices are skyhigh, the workers' syndicates are doing little or nothing for the Italian laborers and so forth. "Epurations" continues. Radio Tevere announces that thirty more diplomats have been set aside, Count Sforza, appointed President of the Commission for the clinical investigation of the "drive full vent to his anger". The Bonomi

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Allied interference is exerted only in so far as is convenient. It is true that the new Italian Press is ready to be entrusted to the responsibility of the Italian Government (under PWB control); but, on the other hand, the Allied authorities, on realising the urgency and seriousness of Sicilian problems, wash their hands of them and leave them to be tackled by a commission of representatives of the various political parties.

Others Trends

A comment of the Fascist Radio stresses the long-suffering attitude of Fascism in the past towards well-known anti-Fascists like Orlando, Bonomi etc. Fascism, in spite of everything, remains the sole political force in Italy and the Fascist army is "the most formidable moral platform of our people".

The usual is broadcast to Italians in general stating that Italy's armed forces, namely those of the Italian Social Republic, are ready, under the Duce's orders, to resume to struggle with all their might, side by side with the German troops, on national soil. "Italy will be great and worthy of her destiny".

The population of Rome, says Radio Tevere, need be in no fear that the city will be bombed, in fact the Allies are so sure of this that all protective coverings built round works of art are being dismantled. When Colonel Poletti attends a Mass in Santa Maria degli Angeli, the victims of the Fosse Ardeatine, in memory of whom the Mass was celebrated, are euphemistically called "the civilian dead of this war."

Speaking of "individuals of Russian origin" instructed by the Soviet representative in Rome to return to Russia. The Fascist Radio says the decision was taken without consulting either the Italian Government or the Allied authorities.

Vatican Radio

The Vatican Radio announces that this morning the Pope received in solemn audience General S. Skobinski, Commander in Chief of All Polish Armed Forces, and several representatives of the Polish Army. His Holiness addressed them first in French and then in Polish praising Polish courage and asserting his belief in the future resurrection of Poland.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN BROADCAST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY 620 KHZ-9:00P-JULY 20

Notice: the "Legionary Radio", instead of being broadcast at 14:20 tomorrow, will be on the air to-day at the same hour.

The Western Front

In the Cassin sector German troops have recaptured various positions and have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. At..... the enemy managed to make an advance of three kilometers after suffering heavy losses.

(The enemy destroyer and a tanker were sunk by torpedo-carrying German aircraft. The following warships and merchant ships have been heavily damaged: two cruisers, three destroyers, three cargo ships and one transport ship.

The Northern Front

North of Udine, attempts made by the enemy to penetrate into German lines have been checked by the defenders. In the Adriatic sector fighting continues.

The Eastern Front

Heavy fighting is in progress at..... where Soviet troops are continually being reinforced. Serious fighting is also in progress north of Przemysl. The Lvov positions are still in German hands.

General Situation in Poland

It is learned that more bread riots have taken place in Poland during the last few days as a result of the scarcity of food supplies. Heavy arrests have been arrested and will be judged by Allied military courts.

and have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. At...the enemy managed to make an advance of three kilometers after suffering heavy losses.

One enemy destroyer and a tanker were sunk by torpedoes-carried by German aircraft. The following warships and merchant ships have been heavily damaged: two cruisers, three destroyers, three cargo ships and one transport ship.

The Northern Front

North of Greece, attempts made by the enemy to penetrate into German lines have been checked by the defenders. In the Adriatic sector fighting continues.

The Eastern Front

Heavy fighting is in progress at...where Soviet troops are continually being reinforced. Heavy fighting is also in progress north of Leningrad. The Leningrad positions are still in German hands.

Breakthrough in Rome

It is learned that more bread riots have taken place in Rome during the last few days as a result of the scarcity of food supplies. Heavy losses have been arrested and will be reduced by Allied military efforts.

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THE WEATHER FRONT

The Weather Front

Fifty days after the beginning of the invasion, the enemy still has not been able to achieve any important success. The very violent operations launched in these last few days in the Balkan sector and in the German front have revealed that the intentions of the enemy high command are to obtain an achievement of the narrow strip of land on which the Allied divisions are confined, and subsequently to gain a breakthrough which would enable the enemy forces to pour into Greece.

German planes, as seen very violent. German troops have counter-attacked and have recaptured all the positions which they had lost in the preceding days. The losses inflicted on the enemy are very heavy indeed.

- 5 a -

As a result of employing great masses of armored troops the ~~armored~~ forces have managed to drive a wedge into the German defense system. The latest news reveals, however, that German counter-measures already being taken in the first counter-offensive units of the Wehrmacht have achieved some very notable successes. Details of the fighting are still lacking but nevertheless it can be stated that the wedge driven by the enemy is only a local phenomenon.

1. The Luftwaffe is no active support to German ground troops.

The Air War

On the night of July 17th German torpedo-carrying aircraft attacked enemy naval units off the English coast. One tanker and three merchant vessels were sunk. One large 8,000-ton transport was so heavily damaged that it is believed sunk. A destroyer was also hit.

The Southern Front

The heaviest fighting is taking place on the two roads leading from Boulogne and Montevideo to Florence. Enemy pressure is being contained by German reinforcements. In a vain attempt to obtain a breakthrough Allied forces suffered exceptionally heavy losses. German artillery fire has been particularly effective.

There is nothing of importance to report from the other sections of the front.

In the Venetian coastal sector artillery duels are taking place many reported shells which had managed to reach the main German positions were subsequently compelled to retreat.

The Adriatic Front

Enemy attacks have been slowed down and repelled on the banks of the river Piave. Soviet Union Soviet tanks were destroyed in the neighborhood of Saccolongo.

Major and General are mentioned as Italian Interiors in Germany.

On the night of July 27th, German torpedo-carriers, escorted by attached aircraft, sailed off the Baltic estuary. One tanker and three merchant vessels were sunk. One large 8,000-ton transport was so heavily damaged that it is believed sunk. A destroyer was also hit.

The Southern Front

The heaviest fighting is taking place on the two roads leading from Pechibunel and Novotavarski to Florence. Every pressure is being continued by German commandos in a vain attempt to obtain a breakthrough. Allied forces sustained exceptional heavy losses. German artillery fire has been particularly effective.

There is nothing of importance to report from the other sectors of the front.

In the Adriatic coastal sector artillery duels are taking place every minute. Forces which had managed to reach the town of Gordini yesterday were subsequently compelled to retreat.

The Eastern Front

Early attacks have been slowed down and repulsed on the banks of the River Vistula. Seventeen Soviet tanks were destroyed in the neighborhood of Znosovskoy.

Agreement Reached on Question of Italian Internees in Germany

The news of the agreement reached between the Duce and the Führer on the solution of the question of Italian internees in Germany has been received everywhere with great satisfaction. News reaching us from various German provinces indicates that numerous Italian internees have expressed their gratitude for the measures adopted in their behalf.

Opposition to Detachment of Soviet Government in Lithuania

Lithuania is showing determined opposition to the establishment of a Soviet Government there according to a statement made by the Christian Socialist Party in the Foruie. Secretary of the United States

REPUBLICAN LAYMAN RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY -480 Netm-1300-July 28

Repetition of the warning relating to the payment of tax by owners of receiving sets.

Appeal by Fieldmarshal Kesselring to the Italian people.

The Western Front

Yesterday the enemy continued to attack the German positions in the river Orne area. These enemy drives were launched simultaneously with powerful attacks launched by British and American forces in the Main; II sector.

Supported by exceptionally powerful artillery fire, the enemy forces managed to drive a small wedge into the German positions. But towards evening, Rommel threw other forces into the battle and managed to recapture a good share of the ground previously lost and to restore to a substantial degree the situation which had existed in the morning. Very fierce fighting is still in progress in this area.

On the river Orne front, the Germans have managed to improve their positions in spite of the very stiff fight put up by the enemy.

The Southern Front

The battle for Tuscany continues. Enemy columns are attacking in the direction of Florence and have thrown large forces of infantry and considerable armored forces into the battle. The attack on the city is being developed by means of a concentric drive. The battle is reaching a high pitch of intensity and both

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In the rocky valley into which the river Arno flows, the German forces have repulsed all attacks launched by the enemy against the German defensive positions. The onslaught of the enemy against these positions was first slowed down and then checked.

On the Adriatic coastal sector recent fighting has been on a fairly large scale. The enemy tried to break through the German positions but was repulsed after having suffered very heavy losses in men and materiel.

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Probability of Another Landing in Italy

There are many factors which lead one to believe that in view of the impossibility for the Allied High Command of easily overcoming the defences of the German line running across the Tuscan Apennines, it will attempt to by-pass the line by making landing which might take place in another sector of the Mediterranean. German coastal reconnaissance has, in fact, sighted a large enemy convey on the move in northern Mediterranean waters.

The Eastern Front

German resistance continues tenaciously on all sectors of the front. Soviet forces have continued their attacks but these have been checked by German counter-attacks.

The fighting which took place yesterday in the southern sector of the front developed into a large-scale battle after the Germans had evacuated Lvov and Bialystok in order to frustrate the encircling move attempted by the enemy. Notwithstanding all enemy efforts, the Germans managed to carry out their disengagement tactics and to join the main body of their forces.

The Air War

Last night formations of Anglo-American bombers again attempted to carry out a terror raid on the Rumanian capital. Much damage was caused, especially in the centre of the city. The number of casualties has not yet been fully ascertained.

Publication of the Armistice Terms

The publication of the terms of the Armistice signed by Badoglio and Eisenhower on the 8th of September has been postponed indefinitely. This sensational news has been confirmed by President Bonomi who is reported to have said that the decision had been reached by the Anglo-American authorities themselves. It is feared from England that the veto on the publication of the armistice terms is a result of the fact that London and Washington fear that after the terms have

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In other words, it has been decided not to publish this infamous armistice pact in order that it may not be known what fate has been reserved for Italy.

News reaching us from the invaded areas through neutral sources reveals that the population of southern Italy is profoundly shaken by this sensational piece of news which gives confirmation of the fate to which the Allied Nations have condemned Italy.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY July 28

Meeting of the Cabinet in Rome

It is announced from Rome that the so-called Bonomi cabinet held a meeting yesterday. At this meeting, too, the only topics of discussion were the anti-Fascist measures to be adopted. The desire of C. Scuzza to give full vent to his anger against Fascism has been fully gratified inasmuch as he has been appointed President of the Commission for the elimination of Fascist elements.

Referring to this meeting, the commentator of the Swiss newspaper "Neuchâtel" states that the labor unions in the invaded areas of Italy have done little or nothing for Italian workers. Their situation is very precarious indeed: the syndicates are all broken and all their funds put together are proving a real nightmare for the Roman Government. It seems to them that all these questions are carrying the Bonomi Government very far from its fundamental task, that of creating a new Italy by reconstructing it from the ruins of the old one.

Comments by British Rome Radio

The radio commentator of the British radio in Rome stated yesterday that the situation in the Italian capital continues to be abnormal. Black market prices have soared by fifty per cent. A large number of persons live by illicit activities. It seems that the Allied authorities have decided to order out of the capital all those who cannot prove that they have absolute need of staying there.

Allied Testimonials on German Evacuation

The Berlin press publishes photographs of a guide book which has been distributed to British and American soldiers containing instructions on how to fight, especially when engaged in guerrilla warfare.

Some time ago the British Foreign Secretary had denied the existence of such a Guide Book. The photographs published by the German press are a direct answer to this British denial.

newspaper "Berliner Nachrichten" stated that the labor unions in the invaded areas of Italy have done little or nothing for Italian workers. Their situation is very precarious indeed: the conditions are not good and all that has been put together are moving a real nightmare for the German Government. It would be a real catastrophe if all these questions are carrying the German Government very far from its fundamental task, that of creating a new Italy by reconstructing it from the ruins of the old one.

Comments by British Rome Radio

The radio commentator of the British radio in Rome stated yesterday that the situation in the Italian capital continues to be abnormal. Black market prices have soared sky high. In Rome a large number of persons live by illicit activities. It seems that the Allied authorities have decided to order out of the capital all those who cannot prove that they have absolute need of staying there.

Allied Instructions on Guerrilla Fighting

The Berlin press publishes photographs of a Guido Beck which has been distributed to British and American soldiers containing instructions on how to fight, especially when engaged in guerrilla warfare.

Some time ago the British Foreign Secretary had denied the existence of such a Guido Beck. The photographs published by the Berlin newspapers are the best answer to this British denial.

REPUBLICAN FASCISM: RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 491 METERS - 47000 - July 28 1941

General Comments

Battle Banners are Given to the Black Brigades

Reveling the Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party made a stop at Turin where he awarded battle banners to the Black Brigades.

Publication of Armistice Terms

The publication of the terms of the infamous armistice signed on the 8th of September has been indefinitely postponed at the request of the Allies.

Violent Attacks Against Communism Appearing in "Diario de Noticias"

A violent article against Communism has been published by the Portuguese newspaper "Diario de Noticias". According to this newspaper, Communism must be considered as the Nation's No. 1 enemy.

Comments Appearing in the Foreign Press on Goebbels' Speech

The statements made by Dr. Goebbels have been echoed far and wide in the international press. All recognize that the attempt made against the Fuehrer's life was carried out by a small clique of officers which was immediately annihilated.

Anyone who knows Germany, its people, its fighting spirit and the faith of its troops, can easily understand that such an act, instead of weakening the morale and the spirit of resistance of the German people and of its armed forces, has only served to strengthen these feelings.

The Germans can reckon with assurance on the use in the very near future of newer and more powerful weapons than those employed at present. Goebbels made such a statement recently in "Das Reich" and adds: the moment is not very far off when these new German weapons will be employed. And the enemy persists in his tragic error of carrying out terror raids against European cities! We must have just a little more patience, Goebbels said.

German Flying Bombs

Certain German papers refer briefly to the disastrous effects caused by the continuous bombing of London and southern England. The problem of housing has become a very serious one in England.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - M. 481 - 20.00-July 29

Marschal Kesselring's Appeal

Western Front

The great Anglo-American offensive in Normandy, although continuing with undiminished and extreme violence, has developed into a series of battles of local character, all involving very heavy losses for the enemy.

11 2 2

In the Caen region and in the north-western sector attacks and counter-attacks follow each other without respite and positions are bitterly contested. German heavy guns are inflicting very heavy losses along the enemy mechanized formations.

In the Orne region British forces are still regrouping while fresh reserves are brought over from England.

German coastal batteries hit and damaged a British battleship off the Seine estuary.

Southern Front:

The battle south of Florence continues as violent as ever. Powerful enemy armored units are now being engaged by German rear-guards in the mountain region of the Elsa valley. The nature of the terrain favors the German defenders who are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

In the Adriatic sector Polish mercenary troops, in spite of all their efforts made no progress at all. German batteries won out against the enemy in violent artillery duels and successfully shelled enemy troop concentrations ready to go into battle.

Eastern Front:

The Wehrmacht successfully continued its defensive action checking all Bolshevik attacks and destroying about thirty enemy tanks. Enemy pressure continues in many other sectors. The Bolsheviks are still bringing up new divisions. The Luftwaffe supported the operations, bombing many localities and trains behind the enemy. Enemy air raids are reported from central Germany and Prussia. German fighters and anti-aircraft guns shot down many four-engine enemy aircraft. Their total number has not yet been determined. Thirty two aircraft were lost yesterday by the Anglo-American airforces during their terror bombing on Budapest.

Appeal

(At this point a message or appeal was broadcast. Reception of the first part of it was impossible; only the following sections were heard.) We rise up against all the lies and insinuations of the enemy. We will win the war.

The battle south of Florence continues as violent as ever. Powerful enemy armored units are now being engaged by German rear-guards in the mountain region of the Elsa valley. The nature of the terrain favors the German defenders who are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

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Appeal

(At this point a message or appeal was broadcast. Reception of the first part of it was impossible; only the following excerpts were understood:) We rise up against all the lies and insinuations of enemy propaganda; it is not true that the Italian people fell into the darkest moral abjection; it is not true that the Italian people had committed betrayal; it is not true that the Italian people are not in a position to save themselves.

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No. 785016

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

We are facing too some allies who with the peace of Versailles made vain the sacrifices of our men, our positions, our soldiers. Fighting men of Africa, China, Russia, Greece and all the other enemies, defeated at their turn, the children of the East have to submerge the sacred soil of Italy. Our people, the heroes of the struggle and saving Italy in 1915, are now going to be inflexible and inexorable against the traitors of 1919. The end of Roman legions will be the end of the traitors of the Lieters; it will be the end of the traitors. Victory will return to battle. Victory will be worth the battle and worth of her destiny."

Baptism Certificate (see 11/1/1900)

Italian armored and artillery units took an attack in force against the hardits operating in the mountains of Norway, many of whom were captured with arms in hand. Many outlaws surrendered without fighting.

Figure 1

It is already three months since the Women's Auxiliary Service was constituted and women of all ages and social classes have joined its ranks buoyed by a single faith in the Fatherland. The ranks of the Women's Auxiliary Service include the widow of a gold medal winner, two relatives of gold medal winners, war widows and war orphans. Four training courses have already been completed and 2,505 women auxiliaries are now serving in military headquarters. The requests to join the service are well over six thousand.

Air Sampling of a Funeral

Every aircraft yesterday staged a funeral procession near Pavia. The hearse was set on fire and a child and the driver were killed. A train on the Milan line was also strafed and many passengers killed. Many others were injured.

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Partisan Captured Near Novara

Italian armored and artillery units made an attack in force against the bandits operating in the mountains of Novara. Many of whom were captured with arms in hand. Many outlaws surrendered without fighting.

The Women's Auxiliary Service

It is nearly three months since the Women's Auxiliary Service was constituted and women of all ages and social classes have joined its ranks bound by a single faith in the Fatherland. The ranks of the Women's Auxiliary Service include the widow of a gold medal winner, two relatives of gold medal winners, war widows and war orphans. Four training courses have already been completed and 2,505 women auxiliaries are now serving in military headquarters. The requests to join the service are well over six thousand.

Air Strafing of a Funeral

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Price Control Tightened

The national commissioner for price control in the past few days received a number of provincial delegates and in the conference that followed measures were decided upon for increasing control and the suppressing all violations of standard prices.

From Invaded Territories

In a commentary on the recent speech by Bonomi, Reuter's correspondent Cecil Spring reviews the general situation in invaded Italy and after pointing out that it is not possible to eliminate all Fascist officials simultaneously, he fully examines the broad question.

Soviet Representative in Rome Orders Communication to Return Home

Upon his arrival in Rome, the Soviet representative informed an officer in the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to return and go back to Sicily. It must be pointed out that most of the Russian representatives in Rome are now gone. Such a condition was taken without even consulting the Italian government, to say the least of the Allied authorities.

Italian Service for French Forces in the Italian Front

A religious service for French forces fell on the Southern front was held recently in the church of St. Francis of the French in Rome, near Piazza Venezia. In the same church - which recalls the French who fell in 1848 fighting against the Italian Republic. This is one of the many protective organizations allowed by the Italian government, as pointed out by the Italian authorities whose names were listed by the Italian Press in the past.

Sicilian Problems

After one year of occupation the Allied Navy finally noticed that the problems affecting Sicily are very grave and urgent. Therefore, it was decided to stop all a certain number of measures taken by the various parties. In this way the Italian Navy, have reached their hands of the matter and the commission will be able to face of insoluble problems, deprived of any guarantee enabling them to reach an equitable solution.

Meanwhile, a large number of war veterans after had met a protest with Sicily's civil and military authorities continued to take over the direct relief of war veterans insurance by the local authorities have thus far only neglected their interests. As a result of the continued violation of the regulations on the burning of wheat and the delivery of wheat to the people, 10,000 eight farmers have been arrested and detained at home or nine others released on parole. Many other arrests were made in the provinces of Rome for violation of the food regulations.

The Allied commission has ordered a strict control of all farmers. But despite all the measures taken a considerable quantity of flour and cereals remains hidden. It is reported that as a result of reports made to the Allied forces for personal reasons the orders issued by the Allies.

recalls the French who fell in 1890 in this respect the Italian Republic. This is one of the many provocations of the Italian Republic by the Italian Government, so that the Italian Republic is not a Republic whose people are still living in a state of war.

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A Comment: "Everything Is Clear"

2389

The fact that Fascism, even after its occupation of power, snared its old enemies, seems in many respects quite strange. Some spoke of democracy and others of workers and fascists. To do not want to take sides with any of these opinions but simply point out that the survival of Benito, Duce, Duce and fascists was extremely useful to the Italian Social Republic, as it shows in the clearest manner what an anti-Fascist Italy might have been like. Had the old men disappeared, Italy would have had to resort to new men; we would not have heard of Gallo and other "balle" of the same kind. Perhaps the Italian people would have been in the alert and dared to hope for something. Other misunderstandings would have arisen.

" 14 "

In any case now all is clear beyond any doubt. The only Italian political force still is and always will be Fascism. If we eliminate Fascism we go back to 1918, 1919, 1920 with everything from the horribly aggravating circumstance of a lost war to the unconditional surrender.

The latest and most resounding demonstration of what we have said is the Bonomi speech on the harshness of the clauses of the armistice concluded by Victor Emmanuel. This armistice implies Anglo-American control over the whole internal and external life of Italy. According to it the Italian people would cease to be a people and would become a tribe under a régime of slavery.

Well, the natural reaction to such infamy and the most formidable moral platform of our people is our army reborn by Mussolini's will; it is the liberation of the soldiers interned in Germany, generously granted by Hitler at the wish of Mussolini, the troops who, under the orders of Graziani are wiping out the ill-omened rebellion at the wish of Mussolini. Naturally the ignominious Bonomi's speech was distributed in invaded Italy and in the concentration camps of our war prisoners. But will there ever be an Italian so vile as to fight in defence of people destined to bring slavery to the Italian people? Will there ever be an Italian so foolish as to fight a war which was lost before it began and which was concluded with a shameful capitulation?

Messages:

We are now reading the names of civilians residing in the Italian Social Republic to whom regards were sent by relatives living in invaded Italy with the request that they send news of themselves; Piero Antonini (Como - Massimo Azoglio (Stradella) - Maria Antonia Bazzalli, Enrico Belloni, Luigi Canali, Martino Canali (Varese) Giovanni Cattaneo, Leopoldo Cattaneo, Pierina Conci (Lecco) - Giuseppe Gagliardi, Domenico Guidali, Enrico Marucca (Varese) - Luigi Rossi (Mortara), Adele Sartiresi.

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RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN 245,5 m. - 20,30 - July 23
War News

On both sides of St. Lo the Americans have continued their violent attacks southward and south-westward, German counter-attacks are in progress.

In the Caen sector the Allies yesterday launched weak and ineffectual attacks.

In the Seine Bay German torpedo-carrying planes sank a 500-ton tanker. In addition, four transport-ships were damaged. A battleship was repeatedly hit.

In Italy the Allies launched new and violent attacks south of Florence. Attacks of local character took place along the Adriatic coast.

On the eastern front the battle has become fiercer. German troops have withdrawn to new positions, abandoning Lvov, Brest-Litovsk and Bialystok.

The Lebanon Conference

In the House of Commons today Eden stated that the leaders of the Greek Committee for Information have refused to ratify the agreements of the Lebanon Conference. Eden appeared rather worried over this matter and said that he had invited the representatives of the Committee to tone down their requests.

The Ministers' Council Meets in Rome

Today the Ministers' Council met in Rome. The meeting was presided over by Donat. The principal object of the meeting was to approve certain measures of an ordinary administrative character.

Polish Premier Leaves for Moscow

The Polish Prime Minister has left for Moscow.

Air Raid Protection to be Removed from Roman Monuments

All anti-aircraft safeguards around works of art in Rome are being dismantled. The Allied may be sure that the German Air Force will never commit the crime of bombing the Eternal City.

Shortage of Food in India

The Viceroy's Government announces that a severe shortage of food is feared in India for the near future.

The Government of Violence

If words still have a precise meaning, we must admit that the so-called Government, protected by the enemy, is really a government of violence. This is proved by the declarations published by anti-Fascist papers themselves, that is, the papers and for by the above-mentioned Government. It may seem impossible. However, what we are saying is quite true. All these papers are the papers of the Allies or, in other words, belong to those nations who waged war on Fascism against violence in the name of liberty. These statements are also written by monarchist personalities who, however, do not wish to share the responsibility of Victor Emmanuel, who betrayed Italy in order to save the monarchy.

These statements are not only issued for our own benefit and through the

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These statements are not only issued for our own benefit but also for you listeners, through publications and through the foreign radio. Therefore a long speech will not be necessary.

The day before yesterday the Rome papers "Il Popolo" - Catholic and "L'Italia Libera" - Action Party - asserted that the populations of the invaded territories (as a matter of fact they say "liberated") are wholly indifferent to the political activities of the Anti-Fascist Parties and of the Government.

A newspaperman, writing in the "News Post" said that the present organization of the southern provinces would not last more than twenty-four hours if the Bonomi regime did not have the support of the Allies.

2388

1467

After such declarations, coming from sources beyond suspicion how can it be said that the Bonomi Government does not rule by violence?

Freedom is quite a different thing! Badoglio began with the curfew and censorship. Now Bonomi goes further, backed by the enemy. Thus the anti-Fascists have given freedom to the Italians! After having robbed them of their honor and made them poor, they continue to murder them by their indiscriminate air raids, and by sending thousands of workers into English mines to work like slaves.

It can now be truly said that the Italians of the invaded territories are ruled by some fifteen people who have betrayed their country and who are the leaders of gangs of criminals. The Italians know, therefore, that this is a government of violence.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY ... 245 H. 21.30 - July 27

War Fronts

On the western front the Allies have advanced a few kilometers south and south-west of St. Lô; it is learned. German counter-attacks are developing. In the Caen sector weak enemy attacks were reported. These, however, were unsuccessful.

In Italy the Allied offensive is in full swing in the sector south of Florence.

Yesterday the Allies lost a total of forty-eight planes.

Demonstration in Buenos Aires

Following the Argentine Foreign Minister's declaration, one of the most imposing demonstrations took place in Buenos Aires.

General Farrell stepped out upon the balcony of the Foreign Office and from there he briefly spoke to the assembled crowd. Among other things he said: "In the name of Argentina we have the right to live as we like."

After this the crowd paraded the streets of the city.

Reorganization of the Teaching System

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After this the crowd paraded the streets of the city.

Reorganization of the Teaching System

The Bonomi Cabinet announced that there will be a complete re-organization in the teaching system in Italian schools. This re-organization applies to all branches. The courses in Political and Economic Science will be offered only at the Universities of Rome and Florence.

Pope Receives the Undersecretary of the Italian Foreign Office

The Pope received in audience the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs of the Bonomi Cabinet.

Beer Rationed in England

Beer has been rationed in England as a result of scarcity of supplies.

1469

Amsterdam- According to a Reuters report from Bogotá, Lieutenant Colonel..., chief of the American troops, has been sentenced by the Military Tribunal to ten years' imprisonment.

Stockholm- The publication of the Admission terms, signed by Eisenhower and Bedoglio has been postponed to later date.

The interesting fact in this connection is that it was the American Authorities who took such a decision.

Vichy: The appeal of the Committee for Polish Emigration in connection with the administration of Polish territories in the kind of an entry of alarm, according to Soviet laws, Poland should in fact, become a Soviet Republic.

RADIO REVIEW IN ITALIAN PG ITALY - 245 m. - 22,30 - July 27
Conference to be held in Washington

It is learned that the preliminary conference for cooling with problems concerning world security after the war will be held in Washington. The conference will be presided over by Mr. Stettinius.

The Price of linen

Reuter reports that in order to keep the price of bread down to five lire per kilo, in spite of the fact that its price is three times as much, the Bonomi Government is prepared to shoulder a deficit of twenty million a year.

Jacmond Not a Member of the Soviet Cabinet

Francesco Jacomoni, former Lieutenant-General of Albania, was not been included in the Diplomatic Corps of the latest Romeni Government.

Colletti Is Present at the base for civilians killed in this war

The Commissioner for Rome, Poletti, was present at the mass said in memory of civilians killed in this war. The service was

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RADIO MESSAGE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245 E. - 22, 30 - JULY 27

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Francesco Jacomoni, former Lieutenant-General of Albania, has not been included in the Diplomatic Corps of the latest Bonomi Government.

Poletti Is Present at the Mass for Civilians Killed in This War

The Commissioner for Rome, Poletti, was present at the Mass said in memory of civilians killed in this war. The service was held in Rome in the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 491 - 22, 30 - JULY 28

London Housing Problem Becomes More Acute

The housing problem in London has become more acute than ever since the bombing of the city with the V-1. An English magazine, dealing with this important question which has been discussed by all the major British daily newspapers in the past few days, says that should the attacks continue and the government remain adamant in its refusal to build new houses, the housing crisis would become more disquieting still in the next few months.

- 18 -

On the Western Front

German defensive successes during the past few days have compelled the Allied command to bring into action a second group of American armies with the result that American troops in Normandy are no longer under the command of General Montgomery alone but also of an American General whose name so far has not been revealed. All this is proved by documents which have fallen into German hands during the most recent fighting.

Berlin military circles point out that the operations on the western front are developing according to the plans of the German High Command and not those of the Allied command. The latter after more than seven weeks of repeated attacks have not succeeded in attaining the goal which it planned to achieve in seven days.

Between Cotentin, occupied on July 13 and a locality south of St. Lo, only thirteen kilometers of territory have been conquered by the enemy in fifteen days and in nineteen days, the invader has advanced only nine kilometers south of Caen. What these gains have cost the enemy is clearly seen from the fact that he found it necessary to send a second group of armies to the Normandy Front.

As far as today's fighting is concerned the battle continued in the sector between Périers and Saint Martin where Canadian troops suffered very heavy losses. Forty-one enemy tanks were destroyed. West of St. Lo American troops were severely worn down. German air forces attacked enemy shipping off the Cotentin peninsula. A sizeable tonnage was sighted and hit. Two destroyers were severely damaged... (fading)...

Southern Front

The battle south of Florence continues with undiminished violence. German troops, favored by the nature of the terrain, are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

In the Adriatic sector Polish thrusts were repulsed by German rear guards.

Eastern Front

Most fighting is in progress along the eastern bank of the... strong

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In the Adriatic sector Polish thrusts were repulsed by German rearwards.

Eastern Front

Violent fighting is in progress along the eastern bank of the Vistula and south and south-west of the San River, where strong enemy pressure continues. In the other sectors the German defence is checking all Bolshevik attacks and shortening the lines wherever necessary. The enemy rear was bombed intensively by the Luftwaffe during the past twenty-four hours.

From Invaded Territories

An official communiqué broadcast by enemy radio announced that negotiations started today in Rome between representatives of the Ministry of the Interior of the Polish government and Polish representatives in Italy regarding the general development of the situation. The details of these negotiations and their final purport were not revealed.

P.W.D. Activity

The new Italian press created and supported by the PWB (Psychological War Branch) is ready to be entrusted to the responsibility of the Italian Government. It represents a complete series of newspapers for the whole of southern Italy as far north as Rome, including the newspapers edited by the Allies. The Naples and Rome press will be handed over to the Italian Government at a later date.

This campaign, which was included in the United Nations News Service, is working on a common front. It must be stressed that the press of the invaded territory - which includes many newspapers directly edited by the Allies - is not at all reliable inasmuch as its news is supplied and answered by the afore-mentioned Branch. The situation of newspapers in invaded Italy can easily be defined.

New Edition of De Amicis' "Cuore"

Bari radio announces that a new edition of De Amicis' "Cuore," duly revised, was issued by the Allied authorities. The propaganda purpose is clear. It is that of stressing the character of the Italian emigrant contained in the stories "From the Apennines to the Alps" and "The Little Florentine Writer." Propaganda delicacies of typical British style!

News from abroad

A group of former Italian military internees in Germany sent 2,000 Marks to the Italian consulate in Breslau for the purchase of arms for the Fatherland.

Goebbels' speech is widely reported by the Hungarian press. "Magyarország" says that the Ministry has intervened in order the struggle for a just cause might be continued. And this struggle will be successful.

London Polish Government Closing Down

The Polish puppet Government in London is winding up. It is learned that Smolka has received the members of the Polish committee created at Moscow and held a banquet in their honor yesterday. Yesterday, London is sensibly ignoring the

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London Polish Government Officialdom

The Polish puppet government in London is winding up. It is learned that Stalin has received the members of the Polish committee created at Moscow and held a banquet in their honor at the Kremlin yesterday. London is ostensibly ignoring the event. In the United States the "New York Times" reports the opinion of political circles as follows: "The world must realize that Russia is attaining her ends by unilateral action and by concrete facts without consulting the Allies. Certainly the Soviet action is not in accordance with the Bolshevik Government's pledge of constantly consulting Great Britain and the United States. Russia's behavior will not fail to affect the United States attitude at the peace conference."

2386

The "Moniteur" and "Ligue"

Speaking of the decision of the parliamentary puppet government of Algiers regarding an economic and financial organization in liberated France the "Moniteur" writes that it is most probable that the Algiers plans represent a revival of the organization introduced in France by the Popular Front which led France to war and defeat.

American Economic Mission In North Africa

An American economic mission composed of government officials and industrialists, will soon arrive in North Africa to take care of United States interests which are considered insufficiently protected by the army agents already sent to Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Italy.

Japanese Revolutions on the Argentine Situation

A Japanese Government spokesman made the following revelations on the United States attitude towards the Argentine. Such an attitude constitutes an unscrupulous meddling which is offensive to any minimum feeling of self-respect. The right and desire of other countries to direct their policy and course of events according to solutions judged best by them is prevented by the United States. The present break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Argentina is proof of Washington's efforts to dominate other nations and to force them to follow its policy.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 491 METERS - 2320-101

Italian Front

Berlin : The International Information Bureau states from the Italian war front:

Except for the areas south and south-east of Florence, no important fighting took place in the other sectors of the front. New attacks, by means of which the British tried to disrupt German positions protecting Florence, were all broken off by German reinforcements, who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. In the course of these defensive actions, German units were fully successful, destroying thirty-seven British tanks. North-American batteries violently bombed Pisa, particularly concentrating their fire against the Cathedral Square. Several grenades exploded near the leaning Tower. Casualties were caused amongst the civil population.

Western Front

Berlin : A new large-scale attack is in progress on the

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 491 INTERS - 2330-J-7

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Western Front

Berlin : A new large-scale attack is in progress on the western wing of the invasion front. Between twenty-five and thirty big units, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of this sector, an American General, are exerting a strong pressure against the German lines. Among the enemy units, there are no less than twelve armored divisions, which equal a concentration of about 2,500 tanks.

Violent artillery and air-forced firing is still in progress against German positions. Undoubtedly, the intention of the American Commander-in-Chief is to advance along Road No 759 towards Avignon and then to the east of this road, towards the city of Vire, with the aim of creating a vast operational base.

Russia and the Middle East Oil.

Istanbul: The Allied struggle in the Middle East has entered a new phase, characterized by the recognition of the Syrian State by the Soviet Union. The removal of Anglo-American convention regarding oil and the postponement of the Conference on Arab Unity, the preliminary settlement of which was to have met August.

Regarding the conversations on the oil question, nothing definite has been stated in Washington, but without any shadow of doubt, the paper-like plan by the Americans was the cause of friction. The Soviet Arabian concessions are now 100% in American hands. The main oil-fields of the Hashemite Province, in Eastern Syria, are still intact, and in Arabian circles it is generally believed that Great Britain and the United States will also discuss in Washington the exploiting of the Syrian oil-fields. Here, however, Russia intervenes, with its recognition of the Syrian State. Evidently the Soviet Union Government wants to extend its penetration in the Middle East. Although the many Armenians who live in Syria and in Lebanon, and also through disorders caused amongst the Kurds of Iraq, who live in the.... region, where the Soviets are creating a bridge for themselves, towards the oil zone.

RADIO MESSAGE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 22.00 - 23.00 - 24.00

Western Front

It is reported from the western front that American troops have advanced some kilometers south and south-west of St. Lo. German counter-attacks are at present in progress in the same area. In the Caen sector the enemy launched some tank counter-attacks brought no result.

It is learned that German aerial-transport aircraft sank an Allied oil tanker of 4,000 tons off the Maine estuary. Other Allied ships totalling 25,000 tons and a destroyer were damaged. An Allied battleship was repeatedly hit by German coastal guns.

Italian Front

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lands, the rich oil-fields of the Gazima province, in Eastern Syria, are still intact. And in Arabian circles it is generally believed that Great Britain and the United States will also discuss in Washington the exploiting of the Syrian oil-fields. Here, however, Russia intervenes with its recent visit of the Syrian State. Evidently the Soviet Union Government wants to extend its penetration in the Middle East, through the many Armenians who live in Syria and in Lebanon, and also through disorders caused amongst the Kurds of Iraq, who live in this region, where the Soviets are creating a bridge for themselves, towards the oil zone.

RADIO MESSAGE TO ITALIAN GO. ITALY - 23.23 - JULY 20

Western Front

It is reported from the western front that American troops have advanced some kilometers north and south-west of St. Lo. German counter-attacks are at present in progress in the same sector. In the Cuen sector the enemy launched some weak counter-attacks, but brought no result.

It is learned that German torpedo-carrying aircraft sank an Allied oil tanker of 4,000 tons off the Seine estuary. Other Allied ships totalling 20,000 tons and a destroyer were damaged. An Allied battleship was repeatedly hit by German coastal guns.

Italian Front

In Italy the Allied offensive is in full progress in the sector south of Florence. Local attacks are reported from the Adriatic coast sector.

2385

1479

Warfare Front

The battle is increasing in violence. The Germans have withdrawn to new positions abandoning Lvov, Brest-Litovsk and Bialystok.

Allied Air Losses

The Allies yesterday lost forty-eight aircraft on the various fronts.

Diplomatic Purge

Thirty more diplomats were dismissed by the Benoni Government in pursuance of the anti-fascist purge. The diplomats affected will lose all rights and salaries.

The Duke of Windsor is in Washington

It is learned that the Duke of Windsor arrived at Washington where he will hold a series of military conferences.

Public Instruction in Rome

The Supreme Council of Public Instruction in the Benoni Cabinet has decided to revise all appointments from 1932 to the present date.

Special Message

Attention! Attention! We are now broadcasting some special messages for our women brothers:

The moon is covered with clouds - Paper is white - The light went out - The white house is listening - The stream is overflowing - The sea is rough - The little women receives threats - The stone is white - The motorboat will leave Monday. Many men are waiting at home - The music is sad-luminous paper - The cecily still sings.

(La luce è coperta da nuvole. La carta è bianca. La luce si è spenta. La casa bianca ascolta. Il torrente è in piena. Il mare è agitato. La piccola donna riceveva minacce. La pietra è bianca. Il motorcino partirà lunedì. A casa molti uomini aspettano.

Government in pursuance of the anti-fascist purge. The diplomats affected will lose all rights and salaries.

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RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN - 245 - METERS - 2355 - July 28

The Partisans Still Flow

We have been saying that the partisans, that is to say these people who want to the requis with the aim of escaping the régime of oppression, would have come out to fight against those of the North, as soon as the Anglo-Americans had liberated them. We were slightly wrong: the Partisans are fleeing more than ever before.

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This perfidious attempt could have been committed only by a man of abyssal baseness and I know in what circle he was to be found.

In the afternoon at four o'clock the little clique of traitors began to spin their threads as we had expected them to do. The culprit, a Count Stauffenberg had meanwhile arrived in Berlin by a courier plane, bringing with him the false information that the Fuehrer was dead and that now the way was clear for these ambitious cads. They had undertaken the murderous attempt in order to release the German Wehrmacht from its oath, whereupon so they had hoped in their blind insanity, they would have had no difficulty, in a moment of artificially created disorder, in winning it over to their side and using it for their infamous plans. Under the pretence of supporting the leading political factors of the Reich, they ordered the Berlin Guard battalion to block the Government quarter. This they did in the short lapse of time during which they were in possession of the Bendlerstrasse service and this order marked not only the beginning, but also the end of their rebellious activity, as far as such activity could lay claim to any importance. They had forgotten that the Berlin Guard battalion consists of fanatical national-socialists under the command of Major Rehner, who by instantaneously crushing the traitorous activity of that perjured and treacherous clique had acquired a great merit: Major Rehner, without losing a moment's time, came to me and asked for an explanation of the state of things.

Thus in no more than an hour the whole rascally enterprise was practically liquidated. Major Rehner was able from my writing table to obtain immediate telephonic connection with the Fuehrer and receive from him direct clear and detailed instructions as to further measures.

This telephonic conversation is one of the most touching reminiscences of my life. A young officer of the German army, distinguished at the front, decorated with the oak leaves to the knight insignia cross, had the honour to receive by word of mouth orders from his Fuehrer and Supreme Commander, at a moment when responsible, cold-blooded, instantaneous action meant everything.

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Commands were given to the effect that the traitors clique should be immediately broken up and the single traitors rendered innocuous.

Within a few hours the guard battalion had withdrawn from its post in the Government quarter and gathered in my garden. Major Rehner's suggestion I spoke to the assembled soldiers, explaining to them how things stand and witnessed such an outburst of rage and indignation as I have never seen before in my life. Never shall I forget this hour.

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Directly after I finished my speech officers and soldiers took their automatic pistols and their rifles to get ready to settle accounts. From all sides I was besought to grant to this and to no other group the honor of washing off the disgrace of treachery. From near and far arrived the commanders of troop units stationed here, infantry - and tank-training schools, SS in arms and of other units and police forces, none wishing to yield to the others the precedence in clearing out the traitors' nest. The Bendler block was occupied without one shot being fired as all its occupants had already risen against the traitors, who had by that time been disarmed and crowded together, helpless and abandoned, in a service-room.

A general, who so far has distinguished himself in warfare only by sabotaging every word of his supreme command, is the chief. Another Colonel General, who some time ago was eliminated from the Wehrmacht on account of a defective retreat on the eastern front ... (?) The criminal conspirator Count Stauffenberg was among their advisers. Then there were some insignificant non-commissioned officers, who were employed on the spot without as much as the slightest attempt at resistance. A drum-head court martial set up on the spot, sentenced the obvious culprits to death. The sentence was carried out in the courtyard of the building and the whole action concluded.

Spare me from disclosing further details; they are so shameful for the plotters that they might confuse the fact itself. The essential point is that a Putsch attempted by a small clique of ambitious criminals, dishonouring the memory of their comrades killed in action, and attempting to stab the fighting front in the back, has been stamped out by the army itself. No officer or soldier need be ashamed of the same uniform as these bands who have proved to be unworthy of wearing them. An army is not discredited by the fact that there are some criminals in its ranks; the uniform of the German soldiers heroically meeting death for the Fuehrer and the nation, and by millions of others who every day and every hour on the front risk their lives for the nation and not for

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What is more, on that Thursday afternoon and evening I made the acquaintance of so many brave officers and soldiers who are true National Socialists from the bottom of their hearts, that I ~~283~~ ²⁸⁴ gave I should pass final judgement on these things too.

No section of the troops, either on the Front or in the rear, hesitated for even a single moment in loyalty to the Fuehrer, to the Government and to the German People. All the officers and soldiers competed with each other in their ardent effort to wash away the shame and to crush the clique of traitors who had broken their faith.

There is scarcely any need to emphasize the fact that, wherever this has not yet been done punishment will be meted out to those who deserve it. This is what the German People demands: even more so, it is what the German Army demands.

It will also be true that the reactionaries will still live in the concepts of the First Century, even those who do not and cannot understand the people, who claim to be the premier for spending the way to freedom, and for the sake of the people, for the sake of the soldier who gives the same decoration for heroism as the officer who has not even seen every individual is honored by his accomplishments, and his name, his birth, and his wealth.

So long as they cannot free themselves from this point of view they do not belong to the leaders of the German people, nor even in the military field. It is as if they did not have the right to see the State which has emerged from the National Socialist Revolution or attack the life of the Führer, they will be destroyed in the name of the German people.

It is such as we owe to a great nation, to our country and heroically fighting the heavy duties for the Fifth Year and which represents in practical fashion the National Socialist people's effort for the Nation. It has a right to be protected in the face by the entire Nation.

All that was lacking was they should be fighting the enemy who stood before them and that behind them the Mother Country should be led into cowardice and weakness by men who are political bankrupts. But little danger there is of such a thing has once been proved by the events of July 20th.

For many months I had been struck by the fact that the enemy press had at regular intervals indicated that its military leaders were in a general trap and that one day they would be played to best advantage. Over and over again it was claimed in London, Washington and Moscow that an operation existed in certain circles among the Germans and in this connection certain names were always given, names which were not to be mentioned in the attempt to mislead a coup on July 20th.

This is not the only point that these enemies considered with the enemy and they acted in accordance with his orders. Does not the fact that English explained themselves in the attempt on the Emperor's life indicate that the world's assassins were connected with the English aristocracy? And, after announcement

even in the military field. So long as they fight their hands against our Red State which has emerged from the National Socialist Revolution or attack the life of the Nation they will be destroyed in the name of the German people.

This much we owe to a front which is now bravely and heroically fulfilling its heavy duties for the fifth year and which represents in practical fashion the National Socialist people's effort for the Nation. It has a right to be protected in the rest by the entire Nation.

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There is not the only people that these criminals conspired with the enemy and they acted in accordance with his orders. Does not the fact that English captured word was in the attempt on the Fuehrer's life indicate that the would-be assassins were connected with the English aristocracy? And, after announcement of the attack has been made the English press voiced its ardent hope that the events of July 20th would lead to the collapse of the Reich as quickly as possible.

Still, it was a blow originating in the enemy camp, even though there were creatures with German names who were ready to execute it.

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But they all miscalculated. They miscalculated in their estimate of the German people, of the German soldier and, above all, of the National Socialist movement.

In short, you can't play Badoglio with us. And as far as the Fuehrer is concerned--he is in the hands of God.

I have just returned from a visit of several days at the GHQ of the Fuehrer. I have heard all of the reports and statements of the eyewitnesses and have visited the site where the attack took place and I can only say that if the saving of the Fuehrer's life from the most mortal danger was not a miracle, then there just are no more miracles.

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He had brought the explosive into the conference room in a briefcase and, with the pretext of waiting to set it down, in an unguarded moment pushed it right before the feet of the Fuehrer.

Colonel-General Herten who stood immediately behind the Fuehrer was badly wounded and died of his injuries on Saturday. Persons participating in the conference were blown away for a distance of several meters. The explosion of the case in the explosion and their uniforms were blown to shreds.

There was only one spot in the entire room which remained relatively untouched by the detonation of the explosives and this was the place where the Fuehrer sat at his map-table. The map-table itself was hurled into the middle of the room but the Fuehrer was completely uninjured, except for slight contusions, burns and scratches on the forehead.

I am not ashamed to confess that I am a man who believes in history, that is to say, I believe that history makes sense and that is has a logic of its own, even if this is recognizable only at a later date. This protects me from the danger of doubting, even occasionally, that in spite of all of our burdens we shall in the end win the victory in this war.

My faith in the deep meaning of history found renewed confirmation on July 20th. Materialist historians may laugh at this: nevertheless I am firmly convinced that Fate took the Fuehrer under its merciful protection in this tragic hour because it wishes to preserve him for a great future. And I also have the feeling that our whole nation has

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How else would it be possible that so gloomy a day could ²³⁸² afford a Nation so great an uplift? For three days after the events of July 20th foreign newspapers were still writing that "the ammunition of the rebels was slowly running out" that they were in danger of having to capitulate very soon and that the population of Berlin was very sad about this. All the while there was nothing in Berlin but a single million-voiced prayer of thanks rising to the Almighty for having protected the Fuehrer and preserved him for his people.

People in the world outside will just not understand this and for this reason, also, they make such false estimates about us. That the clique of traitors did the same thing is just one more proof that they completely misjudged our people and that they have absolutely no inner ties with them.

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To think that I would at any time leave the Fuehrer in the lurch and join a criminal clique which wanted to remove him by force is absurd. July 20th represents the opposite of a sign of moral decay on the part of our people. From thousands of letters I learned that countless numbers of men who did not know each other personally embraced each other in the streets and as they were travelling.

No one assumed from this monstrous escape that we must now relax or cripple our war efforts. But they all did reach the conclusion that we must conceive this day as a symbol of fate and that no effort can be great enough when it comes to placing it at the disposal of the struggle for our life.

With this I come to the conclusions which we must draw from the events which lie behind us. On the different fronts we are faced with a world of enemies who are filled with hate and who, as the events of July 20th have again proved, are not ashamed to use any device, no matter how underhanded and base it may be, in order to crush us.

The Fuehrer in this fight can truly be compared with the picture engraved by Albrecht Duerer "Knight against Death and Devil". We must penetrate this inferno of obstacles, trials and perils before we can reach the open road at the end again and breathe freely. There can be no doubt that we shall succeed. But we must succeed, otherwise we are lost. It is obvious that in this struggle for our very existence we shall have to concentrate our efforts unconditionally and without restriction to the greatest extent imaginable. This is the wish of the German people ready to give their utmost in this war, and deserving only of admiration. But it is the task of leadership to put into practice this state of readiness and to create organized and lawful conditions so that the burdens are justly distributed and that every one bears the share he is able to carry. At the present we are undoubtedly far from this stage. At home we have an enormous potential of strength which is being absorbed to a considerable extent but by no means to the fullest. This must not be. We demand our entire strength. If we concentrate all our strength victory will certainly be ours. The Fuehrer, in his midnight address on July 20th, told the German people that he had entrusted Party Comrade, Reich Minister Heinrich Himmler, with the command of the reserve army at home. It will be Himmler's task, in addition to reorganizing the entire apparatus of the reserve army, to send strong army reserves now well-trained at home to the fighting

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All problems connected with it will now be handled with National Socialist energy. We will want to be successful. The National Socialist Government and the production, party comrades Albert Speer, by concentrated work and by his cleverly directed process of drafted simplification has increased German armament production to a truly astonishing extent. Daily air attacks have failed to impair our war production to any serious extent. On the contrary, the production of arms and ammunition has enormously risen each after month. This process of intensification continues and has by no means reached its climax. What we need is a large number of workers, especially German workers, who will always be the backbone of the German war industry. Moreover we shall have to replace these workers who are leaving their jobs for the armed forces because the strengthening of the fighting front must be done with soldiers and arms in success is to be assured. It is therefore necessary to exhaust the strength of the German home land to a much greater extent than has been the case up to now. This can be done easily. The population of the territories allotted by air raids prove every day that we can dispense with many superfluous things without impairing our strength and our ability to serve as an example to the whole nation as to what can and what must be done.

I do not believe that our enemies will triumph or conquer these shattered as a system that we are following "the German road". Total war is the need of the hour. It will release for the at least plants as well as for the fighting fronts so much manpower that it will be easy to master any difficulties which the war situation may cause.

The coming months will prove that the enemy has little cause for triumph. The Fuehrer yesterday signed a decree which will limit in today's press. He ordered that the entire state apparatus, including Reich railways, Reich postal services, and all public establishments, institutions and undertakings are to be combined with the purpose of consolidating resources of manpower for the armed forces and armaments industries. This is to be done by a national use of manpower, by stopping or reducing tasks of lesser war importance and by simplifying organization and procedure. Furthermore, by this course the entire public life is to be directed to the demands of total warfare. All public events are to

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be in line with the aim of total mobilization and are not to take
away any forces from the Volkseinsatz or armament industry.

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In a word total war becomes practical reality. The extensive tasks connected with this immense reorganization are placed into the hands of a "Reich Commissioner for Total War Mobilization" who is invested with comprehensive powers by the Fuehrer to carry out his orders.

At the suggestion of the Reich Marshal, I have been placed as the Fuehrer in charge of this task and appointed as "Reich Commissioner for the Total War Mobilization". I am of course fully aware of the difficulties ahead of me in this new task but I do not shrink from them nor am I afraid. I know that I can count upon the whole-hearted co-operation of the entire German nation. It would be premature to develop my programs to-day although my conceptions and plans are outlined already. I shall tackle my task with sober reality and carry out my measures without regard to person and rank, serving only the sublime purpose connected with it.

I hope and desire to bring the required knowledge to my task well as imagination and the art of improvisation. We can save very much at very many places and I am certain of the success of my course. Since the heavy enemy air attacks of last November, I have been in charge of the Reich capital, whose population has a very simplified living standard as compared with before, without having lost its energy, zeal for work, war morale or sense of humour. There was nobody among us freezing or starving, all of us have their job and roof over their heads even if the rain came through now and then. I am proud of having carried out this process of simplification with my collaborators without having risked a great deal. And my experiences are such that we still can save immensely if we want to and above all if we must.

I shall use the powers entrusted with me to distribute the burdens of war justly and see to it that every capable person will be assigned to vital war work. Laws and ordinances make it perfectly clear what every one has to do and what his duties are towards his Fatherland. I believe that this will raise our war morale rather than lower it. I know that at this moment, while I pronounce this sentence, countless millions of people throughout the country will be answering with an overwhelming "Yes".

There must be justice, particularly in time of war. If all of us will have it, we

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There must be justice, particularly in time of war. If all of us have an equal share of the burden of war then we will bear it equally. Thus we will represent a true Volk's community reaping together the fruits of victory. I promise the German people to leave nothing untended to make the home front within a few months ready for war in every respect. Some jobs may take some time but with everybody helping we shall master even the last and greatest difficulties.

I rely particularly on the support to be given by the Party. The Fuehrer has ordered the Chief of the Party Chancellery, Reichleiter Party Comrade Martin Bormann, to support the measures decreed by the Fuehrer by mobilizing the Party in accordance with the full powers he has been granted. Party Comrade Bormann and I have been in agreement for a long time as to how this is to be done.

The Party will act as the leadership of the entire process of reconstruction. It will be the Party that will lead the workers for the fighting front and workers for economic production. It will fulfill this task with the inherent vigor and all revolutionary enthusiasm. I know that the more we do the more we are leading will not begin between districts, departments and local groups. It is our entire belief that we have reached this end. They will soon find out that we are only beginning in many fields.

The situation in the fighting fronts, particularly on the eastern front will soon be considerably changed in our favor by these measures. The war will take on a new face and our enemies will be stopped. If it occurred they had still no understanding now on July 20th. They arrived at more than ever before. They will see the results and not we. This happened every time the leaders of National Socialism played their last tricks.

In August 1930, an individual hired by the Prussian Ministry of the Interior at that time staged a Party revolt. Three weeks later, during the Reichstag elections, we increased our seats from 12 to 21 out of the Party. Eight weeks later we came to power. In February 1930, a great crisis of personnel broke out in our Government. A few weeks later Hitler returned to the Reich.

In our audience our enemies thought that Hitler and Socialism and the Party were done for. Just then they were exactly disappointed. Details of this kind have with us always been symptoms of recovery, not of defeat. I know it will be so. I do not feel it only, I know it! I said it in the eyes of the masses. I know. We doubt because they all have the sensation that now our way will go forward again, not by any more chance, but by consequence of our own strength. There is one more point to remember in receiving the

conclusion of the last chapter of the Party. We have been compelled to begin again from the start. It was clear to us long ago that we cannot meet our enemy by adopting as we have adopted in the last months of technical warfare. We will be attacking on our own. Therefore it is not at all a matter of getting ahead of them, but of overcoming them. This has been our fighting plan for two years. Various fields of our technique. The results of these

eastern Europe will soon be considerably changed in our favor by these changes. The world, like us, is a new man and our enemies will be at bay. They believed they had built us a destiny now on July 20th. They attacked us more than ever before. They will see the results and act on. The danger is more than the enemies of Revisionist Socialism played that last year.

In August 1930, an individual known by the Revisionist Ministry of the Interior at that time staged a Party revolt. Three weeks later, during the Redacting elections, we increased our seats from 10 to 15 in the Party. That would have been a gain to power. In February 1938, a great crisis of personnel broke out in our government. A few weeks later, the Party returned to the Reich.

In 1938, however, our enemies began to see Hitler and Socialism and the future were done for. Each time they were, cruelly disappointed. The aim of this kind of war with us always been symptom of recovery, not of victory. Again it will be so. I do not feel it only, I know it! I see it in the eyes of the many, perhaps I see it. No doubt because they all have the sensation that now our way will go forward again, not by any more chance, but in consequence of our own strength.

There is also another power to consider. In perceiving the temporary technical superiority of the enemy we have been compelled to begin upon the attack. It was clear to us long ago that we must lead the enemy by adopting an all-around policy. The methods of technical warfare, the only of creating new ones, therefore it is not so much a matter of getting ahead of them, but of outwitting them. This has been done during the last two years. The results of new technology. The results of the 2.80 highly important developments will more and more make our enemies feel helpless.

Our V-2 weapon is, as it were, an introduction. The most important element of this development is that it proceeds slowly, steadily, now it is and therefore justified the hope that it will place before us many perfectly new tests, making him more or less unprepared.

Thus today the British people demand for a force against our V-2 weapon, is quite small. For the most advantage of this weapon is that it is not in the eyes of the enemy. This is maintained, but not to reveal their intentions and their safety defense system.

is will be the same with various other new weapons which we will shortly be making.

This means that we have not only compensated but overtaken the advance which the enemy has so far achieved in one or other sector of war technique. The results of this development are only for a lesser part still in the testing stage, for the greater part they are nearing completion.

I should feel ashamed to speak in this way, were I not justified by the facts in doing so. I lately saw modern German weapons, at the sight of which my heart did not beat higher, but for a moment literally stopped. I do not say this to boast or bluff. In all phases of this war, and particularly in the critical ones, I was absolutely sure of the justice and thereby of the final success of our cause.

We do not require the conclusive proofs of technique to know that victory is bound to come. We believe in it, because we believe in the German people, apart from a series of historical reasons which make it impossible for us ever to doubt our final success. At the same time it is highly gratifying to see such a firmness of opinions and expectations confirmed by real facts. This has occurred more than once in the domain of war production. German inventive genius has splendidly stood its test. The world has long been waiting for its reappearance. Now this moment has nearly been reached.

It is, however, of decisive importance that our production should be in a position to make and to supply to the fighting front sufficient quantities of the things invented by technique. In this respect all imaginable preparations have been made so as to prevent the machine from running down at any time. The cooperation of the whole people is indispensable in these exertions.

If the people as a whole is prepared to make a great effort, all these problems can be solved successfully. In this case the enemies are not out of the wood, as their leaders so often assert, but they are still in the thick of it. Developments in the next weeks and months will again prove this. In view of the difficulties taken already and those still to be taken, we can await events with full tranquillity.

Of course it would be fatal and strictly contrary to the sense and purpose of my remarks, if the German people were to place

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Of course it would be fatal and strictly contrary to the sense and purpose of my remarks, if the German people were to place its hopes for the victory of our cause exclusively or in the first upon the developments just mentioned. Such an attitude would lead rather to weaken than to strengthen our nation for the imminent decision.

I shall not tire of repeating the conception which I expressed right at the start of this world-wide struggle, that the war is a historical event which cannot be mastered exclusively by technique or by military, political or economic efforts, or by morality. Only the combined action of all these forces, concentrated in one totalitarian effort comprising the whole nation, will warrant success. It has never happened that a single weapon by itself decided victory; only arms, hands and hearts act conjointly in success sure to come.

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That we greet with deep satisfaction the development of our war technique referred to, and that we are willing to wait with patience for some time longer for its full realization, must not make us relax in the very least our other war efforts; on the contrary, we must increase, and if possible double them.

For this task we must appeal to the whole people. Not only the present difficult period in which we have to ward off the onslaught of almost the whole world, must our people firmly sustain, finding further strength for it, but we must be prepared also for hard times to come. Our enemies will leave no means untried to defeat us. Neither therefore must we leave anything untried to frustrate this intent, we must deal blows wherever we can and never wince at any blow that we receive ourselves... (?)

Everyone must strive to surpass others in firmness of attitude, morale, and work, in fighting spirit and steadfastness. If we do so, our virtues, conjointly with our arms, will give us victory. The more difficult our task, the firmer we will believe in and the more fanatically we will fight for it.

This in essence is the balance of July 20th, I think that the German people will not wait a moment to deliver satisfaction from it then it is a matter of time. The German people will always be the heart of our state steering our people, our nation with steady hand through the storms and tempests of this war. Our people are good, brave and industrious and animated by the sole desire to fight and to work for final success.

We thank the Almighty for having granted the Fuehrer his gracious protection and pray that he may do so in the future. We on our part will vie in love and loyalty to him and in our faith in his historical mission. We have the possibility of giving the war a new turn; the essentials required are at our disposal, let us make use of them. The Almighty cannot reveal himself to us more manifestly than through the miracle by which the Fuehrer was saved. He wills that we shall in the future achieve victory, so that, when the day comes, he may hand us the laurels.

Let us then go to work, with eyes turned towards a future that will be ours!

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GERMAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE (FRONT UND HEILAT) IN GERMAN FOR GERMAN

FORCES 0850 - JULY 27 (Monitored in London)

A Word About the Total Mobilisation of the German Nation
by La Cornelius Pfeiffer (Extracts)

Total war has become a reality. Now there is only one law for the Nation that of war. Everyone who can wield or force a weapon has been enlisted and anything that does not serve the war is dropped. Within a few days, instructions will be available, regulating the part played by the various trades and professions and by individual people.

It will be laid down what is to be considered as important for the war and what is not. These instructions will deal with the simplification of organization and will bring about a rationalization for which an equal has yet to be found in the short history of modern technology.

Total mobilization will have to show its effects in two spheres. Firstly, in the strictly practical field, as far as an improvement in production methods, the introduction of a more rational way of working and the utilization of all the resources of labor are concerned. Secondly, there is a matter of principle; we must decide what is and what is not important for the war. We soldiers think that in this respect, some issues urgently require clarification, especially in the fifth year of the war.

What is of service to the war? Everything suitable to bring about a swiftly victorious conclusion. That is to say, all weapons, materials and means of war. Every training, education and ruthless effort (Bekommergasse Einsatz). For us there is only one single criterion now, which decides, all these questions: does it serve the war by contributing towards its shortening and by ensuring victory?

WPD IN GERMANY TO EUROPE - 1922 - July 27 - (Monitored in London)

Wilhelmstrasse Press Conference

At today's Wilhelmstrasse press conference, a correspondent brought up Bonomi's speech. Dr. Schmidt dealt ironically with Bonomi's naive edens' after all the experiences of this and the last war. Bonomi still believed that Italy could expect a decent treatment from the Allies, and that, at the moment when they still had not dared reveal the conditions imposed on the Italian nation. Dr. Schmidt considered this statement a symptom of the unstable political situation in occupied Italy, a concept underlined by the resignation of Croce, who had obviously found a fly in the ointment.

Asked again about Turkey's present attitude, Dr. Schmidt again referred to the general tone of the Turkish press, which admittedly stressed Turkish determination conscientiously to fulfill her treaty obligations to Britain, but which, on the other hand, again and

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WED IN GERMANY TO EUROPE - 1922 - July 27 - (Monitored in London)

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Asked again about Turkey's present attitude, Dr. Schmidt again referred to the general tenor of the Turkish press, which admittedly stressed Turkish determination conscientiously to fulfill her treaty obligations to Britain, but which, on the other hand, again and again expressed the firm determination of the Turks to stay out of the war at all costs.

In his remarks about a Swedish press comment on the Soviet advance Schmidt expressed his conviction that one must not identify the Swedish public with the Stockholm press. It was certain that very many Swedes fully recognized the danger to Sweden's position in case of a major Soviet success. The fact that the Swedish press scarcely devoted any space to this anxiety, did not prove much, for this press worshipped such definite literal opportunism, that it had no feeling for such extensive problems.

With reference to the German announcement of the publication of the "Handbook of Modern Intellectual Warfare", which was shown to correspondents two days ago, when in the House of Commons had stated officially that no such book existed or had ever been printed or published, and that this was nothing out on in parting German lie. In reply, Dr. Schmidt explicitly stated that Mr. Eden was swindling. As an irretrievable proof, correspondents were again shown the copy bearing personal notes, found in the luggage of a British Officer.

WID IN GERMAN TO EUROPE - 1944 - JULY
(Monitored in London)

German Press on Goebbels' Speech

Yesterday's radio address by Dr. Goebbels resonated Thursday morning's press. The "Völkischer Beobachter" and the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" carry the banner lines: "Arms, Hands and Hearts". The former, in its subheading, says emphatically on the words: "Soldiers for the Front, Workers for America's Production". The "Lebelscheimer" chooses the subheading: "Dr. Goebbels' call to the whole Nation ensures German Victory" while the "12 Uhr Blatt" says: "From today onwards, total war is for us all the demand of the hour".

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", under the heading "The Price of the Decision", says: "There is no doubt that the phase of the war now beginning will, according to its decisions, intensify and political significance, differ widely from the preceding one. We know that now the flood of iron and steel will stream to the front smoothly and without hindrance. Such was the incredible demand of the hour in view of the situation in the east and the west".

RED IN GERMANY TO EUROPE - 1940 - JUL
(Monitored in London)

German Press on Goebbels' Speech

Yesterday's radio address by Dr. Goebbels dominated Thursday morning's press. The "Völkischer Beobachter" and the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" carry the headline: "Army, Navy and Hearts". The former, in its subheading, says emphatically on the words: "Soldiers for the Front. Workers for Armament Production". The "Völkischer Beobachter" chooses the subheading: "Dr. Goebbels' call to the whole Nation ensures German Victory" while the "Völkischer Beobachter" says: "From today onwards, total war is for us all the demand of the hour".

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", under the heading: "The Road of the Decision", says: "There is no doubt that the phase of the war now beginning will, according to the decision military and political significance, differ sharply from the preceding one. We know that now the field of war has shifted with stress to the front smoothly and without hindrance. Such was the inevitable demand of the hour in view of the situation in the east and the west".

D.R.B. IN GERMANY TO EUROPE - 1940 - JUL 27
(Monitored in London)

Albanian Premier Speaks

Mr. Dino, new Albanian Premier, has made a statement for the Government in Parliament. He said inter alia that Albania was a neutral state by the will of the whole Nation and went on to remind his audience of the international, political and material aid which Germany has given to Albania in various circumstances.

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Dino then uttered warnings to beware of civil war, which would bring a terrible anarchy to the country. Any political tendency to assume government powers or to prepare for such action constitutes a crime against the country. The Government will oppose such attempts by all the means in its power and will frustrate them. It is the supreme task of the Government to maintain and to increase prosperity.

With reference to wartime economic difficulties the Premier announced a decrease in state expenditure and an increase in revenues through legal measures. In conclusion the Minister stated that it was the foremost duty of the Government to protect Albania and to secure her existence. The question regarding the regime and administrative system of future Albania was unimportant as compared with the Country's security.

DNB IN GERMANY TO GERMANY 1224 July 26 (Monitored in London)

Transportation Problems in France

(By wire reporter Wolfgang Muechler) In the west our train raced through the night. Suddenly we stopped. The train had been derailed. A short time ago 200 four-wheeled passenger cars had made a heavy attack on the junction ahead. Railway installations had been partly destroyed, rails were jumbled together like matchsticks, cars had been pushed into one another by the blast and the line was blocked for several kilometers by a number of direct hits. Beyond the section of the line which had been blocked, another train had meanwhile arrived and was waiting. It took us on to our destination, even if a few hours late. Two days later, others were able to go back by the same line without delay. By working hard day and night, German and French railwaymen had restored the line in the shortest period of time, a long time before invasion the Anglo-Americans detailed a large part of their operational air forces for the task of isolating German troops on the Atlantic Wall as far as communications were concerned by incessantly bombing the railway network in the west and by cutting all communications with the rear so as to make it impossible to bring up counter-attack divisions quickly in case of an enemy landing. After railwaymen did that, it

was the foremost duty of the Government to protect Albania and to secure her existence. The question regarding the regime and administrative system of future Albania was unimportant as compared with the Country's security.

THE IN GERMAN TO GERMANY 1224 July 26 (Monitored in London)

Transportation Problems in France

(By War Reporter Wolfgang Kuechler) In the west the train raced through France, and the German army followed it. The train was a short one, 200 train-carriers and made a heavy attack on the junction ahead. Railway installations had been partly destroyed, rails were jumbled together like matchsticks, cars had been pushed into one another by the blast and the line was blocked for several kilometers by a number of direct hits. Beyond the section of the line which had been blocked, another train had meanwhile arrived and was waiting. It took us on to our destination, even if a few hours late. Two days later, others were able to go back by the same line without delay. By working hard day and night, German and French railwaymen had restored the line in the shortest period of time. A long time before invasion the Anglo-Americans detailed a large part of their operational air forces for the task of isolating German troops on the Atlantic Wall as far as communications were concerned by incessantly bombing the railway network in the west and by cutting all communications with the rear so as to make it impossible to bring up counter-attack divisions quickly in case of an enemy landing. Often railwaymen did not get out of uniforms for days when they had to restore a railway line which was important for supplies. Beside the Germans many French railwaymen distinguished themselves in the work of reconstruction. Detachments of the Todt organization, military construction staffs and railway sappers made their contribution to the maintenance of railway traffic in the west. It is not in the least due to the service of German railwaymen that detachments of troops and supplies were brought to the front in time.

For example, a German tank division urgently needed in the frontal area was brought from the rear to the front in less than fifteen hours. Since the enemy ate up the bridgehead in Germany the task of German railways in the west has become even greater. The enemy's armor was concentrated against the rear of our front has become even more intense. The foe is also employing sabotage patrols and groups of their armed to destroy important railway installations. Despite these difficulties the wheels roll on and the front is still supplied by rail which is urgently required for the struggle. To do this German railways must often resort to improvisation to master the difficulties which crop up suddenly.

An important transport of tanks was recently brought to the immediate vicinity of the front. As all platforms at the station at which unloading was to take place had been destroyed by an attack shortly before the engine drove as far beyond the station as possible when the car was rolled off the cars without platforms and what at first appeared an impossible was done. Yet one tank was overturned and all were unhindered without damage.

It does not always go so smoothly. Often trains are surprised by low-flying aircraft. Thus a train loaded with ammunition and foodstuffs was recently attacked by several United States fighters and an ammunition car was set on fire. A German guard rushed to the car, uncoupled it and ordered the engine to move on. A few seconds later there was a violent explosion which tore the burning car to shreds. By this bold action the other trucks were saved.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN BRITAIN - 11th Nov. 1944 - MAY 25
Amstelveen and De Grooten Land Gen. at Zollic in European Press

Berlin. The decree issued by the Fuehrer regarding the complete mobilization of German war effort, the appointment of Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels as Generaloberst for Total War Mobilization and his speech on "Total War" during the last week and are in the spotlight of discussion. To quote the following newspaper:

Request: The Hungarian and "Total War" mobilization order issued by the Fuehrer for total war mobilization applies

immediate vicinity of the front. In all platforms at the station at which unloading was to take place, all been destroyed by an attack shortly before the engines were rolled off the ones within station as possible. When the engines were rolled off the ones within platforms and what at first appeared impossible was done. Not one of them was overturned and all were returned without damage.

It does not always go on as such. Often trains are surprised by low-flying aircraft. Then a train loaded with ammunition and foodstuffs was recently machine-gunned by several United States fighters and an ammunition car was set on fire. A German guard rushed to the car, uncoupled it and ordered the engines to move on. A few seconds later there was a violent explosion which tore the burning car to shreds. By this bold action the other trucks were saved.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN GERMANY - "The New York Times" - July 22

Lapointe and DeGroot Find Great Joy in European Press

Berlin. The German Journal by the French regarding the complete mobilization of Germany was efforts, the agreement to Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels in Germany's war effort. The paper's mobilization and his speech on "Germany's mobilization" the Sunday morning and are in the spotlight of discussion. He quotes the following newspaper:

Baroque: The Hungarian paper "Nemzet" (Nazi) writes: "The order issued by the Führer for total war mobilization applies at the same time to the German European community."

Vichy: The paper "Le Temps" in an official French view writes: "The order of such a magnitude as Dr. Goebbels is to guarantee that resources in Germany will be fully exploited. He will understand how to produce all that is necessary for the war effort."

Calo: "The German people will be inspired by a single thought to fight and to work. The German people will be able to fight in the back of the line to have a really other than that which Germany's enemies had expected."

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Info: "The German people are tired by a single thought of fight and to work. The German will attempt to stab the butcher in the back appears to be a fact. I would rather than that which Germany's enemies have expected."

Western Front

On Wednesday, there were no operations of importance in the area of Camb. On both sides of St. Lo, the Americans made attempts to hold, we penetrated by capturing their positions. The following details were reported by the press: In the area east of St. Lo and up to the front, there is a series of German troops against Americans who are heavily attacking from the north. At the penetration points, our troops are in progress. West of St. Lo, the Americans made a number of attacks towards the south. Apparently fierce fighting developed on the St. Lo-Bretonville-Coutances road. Fighting is still going on.

Eastern Front

The slowly increasing resistance offered by German troops is the characteristic of fighting in the east. On Wednesday, the German Luftwaffe effectively destroyed in ground fighting, dispersing troop concentrations and a whole column, and destroying thirty-five enemy tanks. In 3 days we put out of action and enemy points of resistance destroyed.

Italian Front

They attempt to advance towards Florence were repelled by German troops. Italian, New Zealand and South African units captured very heavy losses.

It is responsible for greater part of crimes in Africa

During the past six months, more than half of the number of crimes recorded were committed by Jews.

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details were reported last night: in the area east of St. Lo and up to Caumont, there is fierce fighting of German troops against Americans who are heavily attacking them from the north. At the penetration points, counterattacks are in progress. West of St. Lo, the Americans made a round thrust through the south. Intensely fierce fighting developed in the St. Lo-Caumont-Coutances road. Fighting is still going on.

Eastern Front

The slowly stiffening resistance offered by German troops is the characteristic of fighting in the east. On Wednesday, the German Luftwaffe effectively intervened in ground fighting, dispersing troop concentrations and in doing columns, and destroying thirty-five enemy tanks. Many guns were put out of action and enemy points of resistance destroyed.

Italian Front

Many attempts to advance towards Pescara were repelled by German troops. Italian, New Zealand and South African units suffered very heavy losses.

Joint Responsibility for Greater Part of Crimes in Africa

During the past six months, more than half of the number of crimes recorded were committed by Jews.

Japanese Charge of Government Policy and Arrest Progress of War

Washington: The U.S. Office of the Naval Intel in the Pacific, Admiral Nimitz declared, "The charge of Government in Japan has by no means brought the Americans the end of the war against Japan."

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO CHRISTMAS - 12, 6 Nov - 0045 - JULY 28

On the Goebbels Speech

The German public is still completely dominated by the total

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mobilization of all national forces for the coming decision. The German people infer the following facts from the speech by Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels:

- 1.) Formidable revolutionizing weapons are almost ready for use.
- 2.) The period until these weapons will be used must be overcome by all means and forces.
- 3.) Dr. Goebbels will systematically organize the required total mobilization of the nation on a generous and deliberate scale.

"All realize that to-day great efforts are being demanded from the German nation", writes the paper "Frankfurter Volksbeobachter". However far greater than these efforts is the danger which would break loose should the German navy in the east lose its strength. The chaos throughout Europe would be beyond imagination."

Eastern Front

In the southern sector, embittered street-fighting continues in Ilov. Farther to the east, German bolt positions are still holding out. To the west of the town, the Soviet attack continued north of the Sea advancing towards the German bolt positions where German defences were encountered. In the area between Stanislawov and Ilov, Soviet attempts at isolation have come to a standstill.

In the area between the Bug and the Vistula strong Soviet pressure continued. Lublin was evacuated. To the west of Brest-Litovsk enemy spearheads were rejected, while the German group east and southeast of the town held its ground.

Disappointed Scottish Prisoner of War Sees No End of War

"We were told that the war would be finished in four months", declared a Scottish sergeant taken prisoner. "This was the hope with which we came to the Continent. To-day, the greater part of us do not believe any longer that there will be an end to this terrible fighting within a reasonable length of time. We are

"Will realize that no-day front efforts are being demanded from the German nation", writes the paper "Hamburger Abendblatt". However far greater than these efforts is the danger which would break loose should the German army in the east lose its strength. The chaos throughout Europe would be beyond imagination."

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Swiss Paper on Demonstrations in England against Jewish Store Owners

London: The paper "Kommunistische Wochenblatt" in Switzerland complains that in London hateful demonstrations by British workers against Jewish department store owners occurred. The London workers during the clearing up of debris refused under the hail of bombs to bring the portmanteaus of the Jews from the burning houses into safety.

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English Newspapers Attack Soviet War in Europe in Political Warfare

London: The papers "Daily Mail" and "Evening Standard" openly admit that the aerial war waged on Europe is not a military one but as they call it, a political war, with the purpose of deceiving the German people and the remainder of the nations in Europe. This means in other words that the military targets are a matter of secondary importance. Berlin gives the answer to this conception of the German reprisal war: "The answer to this conception of the warfare which is only admitted in London and Washington if for some reason or other the situation has become untenable".

Italian Front

The focal point of fighting continued to be in the central front sector where German paratrooper units from their well placed hill positions offered stubborn resistance to the troops of the Fifth Army. German counter-attacks inflicted heavy losses on the British, New Zealand and Indian units which had to bear the main brunt of fighting. An enemy penetration was sealed off. There were no particular operations in the Ligurian sector. In the Adriatic sector, Allied forces advancing with strong tank forces were repulsed, south-east of Sanigallia. Farther to the west, enemy attacks were unsuccessful in the area of Castiglione and Arcevia.

Hunger Demonstrations in Rome

There were great hunger demonstrations in Rome. The Roman Government sentenced the ringleaders to death. According to Radio Rome, Romani ordered an examination of the entire diplomatic corps. Liberal circles in southern Italy are said to have been disappointed because the British King during his inspection tour in central Italy completely ignored Victor Emmanuel in spite of the fact that they were about to leave other.

Soviet Union Demands Russo Chinese of Anglo-Americans

The Soviet Union demands in the present situation only three things of the English and the Americans, declared the American Journalist on his return from Moscow: the second front, war material for the Soviet army and no objection to the Soviet Union advancing

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Soviet Union Demands Three Outlets of Anglo-American

The Soviet Union demands in the present situation only three things of the English and the Americans, declared the American, Johnson, on his return from Moscow: the second front, war material for the Soviet army and no objection to the Soviet Union adjusting the East European frontiers according to its wishes.

Agreement between Soviet Union and Polish Bolsheviks

According to a Radio Moscow report the Kremlin has concluded an agreement with the Polish Bolshevik group by which the Polish Bolsheviks recognize the Soviet Union as the Red Army as superior authority in Poland. Further, they pledge themselves to draft the Polish population into service in the Red Army. For these purposes they are granted by Moscow the character of a sovereign government. Stalin was personally present at the conclusion of this agreement.

No 6 -

Churchill Advises Chief of Polish Government to Contact Moscow

The chief of Polish government in London, Prime Minister Mikolajczyk, called twice on Churchill to remind him of his guarantee for the integrity of Poland. The "Exchange" states that the British Prime Minister advised the chief of Polish government to enter into personal contact with Moscow. Poles in London and Moscow should settle the matter between themselves. Following this advice-Mikolajczyk according to Radio London left to-day for Moscow.

Newspaper Opinion on Polish-Soviet Dispute

The Soviet government paper "Pravda" characterizes its attitude towards the Polish government in London as follows: With these adventurers (?) we cannot negotiate (?). "Izvestia" calls Mikolajczyk an imposter and usurper. However serious the Soviet-Polish question may be, says the "New York Times", it is necessary to emphasize once more that this question should not be allowed in any way to affect the Soviet-Anglo-American alliance. This shows that the military pact with Moscow is far more important to the democracies than the defence of those democratic principles (?) of self-determination for the sake of which.....

RADIO BERLIN - IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11.8 Hrs - 1500 - JULY 28Japanese Newspaper Demands Total Mobilization for Japan

Tokyo: In connection with the speech made by Goebbels, the Japanese paper "Shimbun" remarks that now is also the appropriate time to carry out a total mobilization in Japan. The paper is of the view that the various things which are subject to a renewed examination in Germany apply similarly to Japan.

Prime Minister of Polish Emigrates Left for Moscow

2375

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2375

Prime Minister of Polish Emigrées Left for Moscow

London: The Prime Minister of the Polish émigrés in London and his Foreign Minister have left for Moscow. Thus he complied with Churchill's advice to try his luck with Stalin after Churchill had completely left him in the lurch.

1949'S DEATH IN A ... TO FRANCE ...

1900-1901

Frenchmen of France and of the ... Europe at ...

André Chénault on Western ...

André Chénault on Eastern ...

During the last ten days the configuration of the eastern front has become progressively ill-defined. The Soviets had passed beyond numerous towns and had established a certain number of salients, forming pockets more than one hundred kilometers deep at the end of which the Germans had clung to towns which had already lost all strategic significance because of the new situation created by the systematic retreat of the majority of forces. It was therefore practically without fighting, in a tactical manner, that the Germans abandoned a certain number of these towns yesterday. It can now be seen in greater detail how the eastern front lines are being reformed after a series of tactical operations culminated by advanced units.

In the Carpathians the Soviets occupied ... Further north ... there is ... around ... The ... has been ... and the ... through ... continued ... also ... by the ... The ... towards ... East of ... has been ... by the ... Much ... the ... towards ... They also abandoned ... that the Soviets are now converging on ... three directions. ... they expect a rapid advance ... and last ... the situation remains unchanged. ... the ... the ... are trying to pass the town ... is reported to be a ... the ... the Soviets have occupied the town of ... of ... the ... are advancing toward ... the ... are stationary.

Yur ...

has become progressively illogical. The Soviets had passed beyond numerous towns and had established a certain number of salients, forming pockets more than one hundred kilometers deep. At the end of which the Germans had clung to towns which had already lost all strategic significance because of the salient position created by the Soviet units west of the salient of forces. It was therefore practically without exception, at without important battles that the Germans abandoned a certain number of towns. Yesterday, for example, we saw an entire day, then the we were, troops left up, it being no more than a series of areas and penetrations achieved by advanced units.

In the Carpathians the Soviets were in Stanislaw. Further north Lutsk was abandoned and had a large is fighting around. The San river has been crossed and the Russian front westward continued. For example was also evacuated by the Germans. The Vistula has been reached, the push continues toward Radom (phonetic). East of Warsaw, Jilke (phonetic) has been passed by the Soviets. Much further west the Germans abandoned Brest-Litovsk. They also abandoned Bialystok, so that the Soviets are now converging on Warsaw from three directions. Naturally they expect a rapid advance.

Between the East Prussians, northern side, the situation remains unchanged. But north of the Lithuanian capital the Soviet troops are trying to pass the town of. In Lithuania there is reported to be a west thrust in the direction of Riga and the Soviets have occupied the town of Rezekne. Finally, south of the Baltic the Soviets are advancing toward Estonia. The Finnish front remains stationary.

Yugoslavia

In eastern Bosnia a German offensive is under way against Belgrade.

Pavlov's Army

Burmans Army

German Total Mobilization

Commentary on Germany's mobilization for total war. The "Volksturm" (people's storm) is the last of the entire German people and emphasizes that the whole population will make every sacrifice toward final victory.

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The Hungarian press also gives considerable space to Dr. Goebbels' speech. The newspaper... expressed the wish that the example of the German people be followed by the entire Hungarian population. The "Magyar Zse" writes that Dr. Goebbels spoke in the name of all of Europe.

The Great press states that Germany's total mobilization has found echoes in all countries collaborating for the final victory of Europe.

The Slovak radio declares that the people are ready to participate in the struggle to obtain a new Europe. For its part the Slovak newspaper holds that the total war will terminate in victory for Germany, that is to say, victory for Europe.

Russian-Baltic Arrangements

The London "News Chronicle" observes that it is undeniable that the United States and Great Britain have accepted the incorporation of the Baltic States and Poland into the Soviet Union.

Agreed, Berlin political circles say that thus is proved the German contention that Great Britain would give the Soviets carte blanche in the liquidation of the old countries of eastern Europe, in view of controlling the peace to come.

The "New York Times" adds that in spite of the gravity of the Soviet-Polish question this should not compromise relations between the Soviets and their allies.

The Grand Council of Moscow reports that twenty-four Jewish synagogues are to be constructed.

England Will Continue Fight Against Japan

Sir Walter Layton stated that even though the war with Germany were to end tomorrow, Britain must continue the fight against Japan. For this and it will be necessary that India be favorably disposed towards England.

India Displeased Over British Attitude

The Hindu party Congress expressed its disappointment over the fact that no statement was made in the subject of political

Russian-Baltic Movement

The London "News Chronicle" observed that it is undeniable that the United States and Great Britain have accepted the incorporation of the Baltic States and Poland into the Soviet Union.

Moreover, Berlin political circles say that this is proved the German contention that Great Britain would give the Soviets carte blanche in the territories of the old countries of eastern Europe, in view of monopolizing the peace to come.

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India Dismissed Over British Attitude

The Hindu Party Congress expressed its disappointment over the fact that no statement was made in the subject of political developments concerning India during the debates in the **28th** Lords on Tuesday.

German Defences in Estonia

The president of the Estonian professional syndicate, in an address, made reference to the effort expended by the German army towards defending Riga in just as energetically as Germany. In concluding he said that all the people of Europe are lined up on one single front.

Humoristic Dialogue between Algerian black and a Frenchman
(The broadcast ended abruptly at 1822 instead of at 1830).

RADIO BERLIN (LA VOIX DE L'ALLEMAGNE) IN NUMBER OF FRANCO-GERMAN ZEPHYRUS
 Notes Regular 1800 to 1830 "Voix du Peuple" program this evening
 terminated at 1828, on 25 at night, when at 1830, on 24-74, the
 following half-hour program began:

Memorial and Testimonies of Henriot to Philippe Henriot

... launched a moving appeal to the comrades, reminding
 Henriot's desire to devote an afternoon to visiting one of the camps
 in the town, so that the militants might see and admire the chef.
 d'ouvriers in the camp cautions, at the end of this appeal the comrades
 present observed a minute of silence, while the Chaplain uttered a
 plaque mounted on the camp village hut, a plaque recalling that on
 June 10, 1944, the camp was visited by the French Secretary of State,
 Philippe Henriot. These few facts demonstrate that the workers were
 not unaffected by Henriot's visit and that everywhere, in France,
 Henriot's homage, they celebrated the incident, so that it might
 live enshrined in the thoughts and in the hearts of French workers.

From Germany also there were immediate examples of sympathy, of
 which we here cite only two examples: First an extract from a letter
 sent by M. Beckhausen, president of the Franco-German committee to
 Dusseldorf (phon.) to M. Dourit, regional delegate of the pro-Franco
 southern Westphalia, on the occasion of the assassination of
 Philippe Henriot. We quote:

"It was with profound emotion that I learned of the assassination
 assassination of your propaganda minister, M. Henriot. The mortal
 blow fired by the assassin, as a result of a mentality confused
 pervaded by the odious propaganda of France's enemies, has, in
 Henriot, destroyed an intrepid and impulsive orator and one of the
 heroes of a new France. ... Henriot sacrificed his life at a moment
 when, once again, a cruel, heavy and tragic destiny is deciding the
 future of our country, and at a time when France has eyed of such
 leaders as Henriot. I mean to say men of moral strength and ...
 and stature, ...".

Another letter on the occasion of Henriot's death was from Doctor

... chief of the employment service of the German Work Front, and
 was addressed to M. Robert de Castagnit, chief of the French delegation
 attached to this organization. We quote:

... which has come to you and

present observed a minute of silence, while one of the plaques mounted on the camp office wall, a plaque recalling that on June 10, 1944, the camp was visited by the French Secretary of State, Philippe Henriot. These few facts demonstrate that the workers were not unaffected by Henriot's visit and that everywhere, in Germany, patriotic homage, they celebrated the incident, so that it was alive enshrined in the thoughts and in the hearts of French workers.

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"It was with profound emotion that I learned of the dreadful assassination of your propaganda minister, M. Henriot. The murder blow fired by the assassin, as a result of a mentality confused and envenomed by the edious propaganda of Franco's enemies, has, in Henriot, destroyed an intrepid and impulsive orator and one of the heroes of a new France. Henriot sacrificed his life at a moment when, once again, a cruel, heavy and tragic destiny was deciding the future of our country, and at a time when France has need of such leaders as Henriot. I mean to say men of moral strength and ... and sincere."

Another letter on the occasion of Henriot's death was from Doctor ... chief of the employment service of the German Work Front, and was addressed to M. Robert du Castagnet, chief of the French delegation attached to this organization. We quote:

"On the occasion of the cruel loss which has come to you and your country in the terrible assassination of Philippe Henriot I address to you and your collaborators, in my own name and in the name of the German Work Front, my sincere condolences. During my trip to Germany I was able to observe Henriot's qualities as an ardent patriot and as a sincere friend of Germany. His death, which was provoked by the continuous struggle which has profound conviction led him to wage, represents a heavy loss for your already cruelly torn country. I am convinced that you and your fellow workers will consider it a sacred duty to follow the road laid out by Philippe Henriot in view of a German-French accord for the better good of our two countries."

These two letters prove that the government of the Reich understood and appreciated the unswerving qualities of patriots which characterized Philippe Henriot, and that the Germans everywhere felt just as did all the French workers in Germany about this cruel death which so saddened the defenders of Europe.

Messages from French Workers to Germany re French Families in France and the Baltic

Bundes Ratet on "International Workers"

The German press today reproduced photographs of the fascimile of a British book entitled, "Manual for Modern Irregular Warfare". The British Minister of Foreign Affairs, Anthony Eden, said that the existence of such a book. Today the German press reproduced the title page and several pages of the book. Amongst the instructions on how to wage war, as explained in this official publication, one can read the following: "The time has past when one can any longer observe the rules of the game. In these days every soldier must become an accomplished gangster and must employ gangsters' methods wherever necessary".

Polish-Soviet Question

As we previously announced, the president of the Polish Government Council in London has gone to Moscow, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the London Polish Government. The bolshevization of those parts of Poland already occupied by the Soviets is in full swing and neither the arrival of the Polish Government nor of the British can change anything. England, who sadly entered the war for Poland, can no longer do anything for her.

An English weekly comments on the sufferings of Poles reported by the Russians: "I shall never forget the ferocious way in which the Bolsheviks surrounded our camp with machine-guns. With these machine-guns they had brought us to the work camp. They considered us as beasts whom they could work to death".

The Question on Bolshevism

A Lisbon paper recalls Salazar's words: "Communism is still the great atheist manifestation of our times and remains the number-one enemy of civilization."

In Oslo, on the occasion of a ceremony in the cathedral,.... said: "I thank God for having kept Adolf Hitler at the head of the army and for having saved him for the destruction of Bolshevism".

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Two Creations on Bolshevism

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Repetition of Commentaries on Goebbels Speech (See "Voice of the People")

Increased Exports to Germany

2277
Finnish exports continue to show a tendency to increase. During the first half of 1934 exports reached the figure of 4 million, 500 million Finnish Marks, or against 3 million, 600 million Marks in the same period of the previous year. The excess of exports for this same period diminished by one third.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 15, 16, 180, 193 - JULY 28.

Situation in the Invasion Area

Berlin: With regard to the heavy Anglo-American losses in the most recent fighting in the invasion area, war correspondent of the German News Agency reports as follows:

According to statements made by prisoners of war, the 5th and the 6th Canadian brigades suffered particularly heavy losses in the extremely fierce fighting south of Caen. Here four Canadian battalions were strongly battered by German fire or in fighting at point-blank range. A fourth battalion was completely wiped out in the narrowest area. Fifty-one enemy tanks were destroyed and numerous prisoners taken. The loss of forty-five American tanks in the penetration area west of St. Lo reveals how heavy were the casualties suffered by the Anglo-Americans.

Spanish Paper Comments on Goebbels Speech

Madrid: Goebbels speech has found a great echo in Spain. It is emphasized that the Fuehrer and Germany came forth strengthened by the great event.

Jews Predominantly Employed in U.S. Federal Secret Service

Washington: The well-known confidant of Roosevelt and Chief of the U.S. Committee for Peace Policy, Benjamin Cohen, stated that Jews are predominantly employed in the U.S. Federal Secret Service.

Social Conditions in England

London: The problem of social conditions in England is being dealt with largely during private discussion. Thus a special conference of English young workers was arranged to deal with the establishment, as it is said, of the most traditional and necessary rights of young workers. The "Times" writes that one feels not only shocked but also disgusted to see the shelters

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The British leading member of the Railroad Union, Bowley, speaking of the treatment of front-line soldiers by British Government authorities declared: "The English soldier went to war believing that the Government would take care of his affairs and would give a fair treatment to himself and to his family."

- 49 -

However this turned out not to be true. The British Government should not be surprised when the British one day will turn against the selfish machinations of a small vyper cast."

Improvement of German Social Insurance

Berlin: Regardless the constant improvement of the new already perfect German social insurance system, Reich Minister of Labor, Franz Seldte, declared to press representatives: "The social development of Germany under the present is guaranteed. The economically stronger has to help the economically weaker. Thus it is possible to place pensions in a favorable proportion to the living standard under which the individual German lived when he earned most."

Partial Australian Admission

Canberra: Australian authorities in an official partial admission announced the loss of 81,200 men of Australian field troops.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN CURRENT 592 Nos. 2000 - JULY 26

U-Boat Front Bar Introduced

The Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, Grand Admiral Doenitz, has introduced a U-boat front bar made of bronze.

ARMY (C) IN THE AIR

JULY 26

Western Front

Berlin: (By Satterthwaite) By the employment of considerable fresh reserves, especially of tank formations, and supported by strong air force units, the German attack succeeded in capturing the

stronger has to help the economically weaker. Thus it is possible to place pensions in a favorable proportion to the living standard under which the laborer would remain lived when he earned most."

Partial Australian Admission

Canberra: Australian authorities in an official partial admission announced the loss of 81,250 lbs of Australian field troops.

GERMAN HOST SERVICE IN GERMANY 500 lbs. 2000 - JULY 23

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The Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, Grand Admiral Doenitz, has introduced a U-boat front bar made of bronze.

WESTERN FRONT IN ENGLAND

JULY 23

Western Front

Berlin: (By Kertorius) By the employment of considerable fresh reserves, especially of tank formations, and supported by strong airforce units, the Americans succeeded on Thursday enlarging the really deep wedges they drove into German positions on Wednesday west of St. Lo. In this thrust from Gerny in a southern direction the enemy reached the Seules river. Some American spearheads even crossed the river at several points. At these points bitter fighting is in progress. Further toward the northwest the enemy, advancing from Marigny, is exerting strong pressure in the direction of Coutances, on which town an American group advancing between Verdun and the Seules river, is making speed toward the southwest.

Clearly, the tendency is noticeably to reach the 2372 via Coutances. In various belt positions and in various resistance, still fighting within an enemy-held area, German troops are offering stubborn resistance to the advancing enemy.

At other points German reserves launched counter-attacks to close the gaps which enemy spearheads had torn in German lines. If German counter-measures in this sector have not been undertaken as directly and to such an extent as in the answer to the recent British large-scale offensive east of the Orne, this in a last analysis may be due to the fact that from the very beginning, the Germans for reasons which might have been taken into account the

qualitative military difference of the Allies as well as the operative effects of their attacks have considered an immediate and radical defence against any British break-through between the Orne and Dives Rivers more important than perhaps premature employment of great reserves against the possible menace of an American breakthrough between the Vire and the coast. This also explains the fact that the Americans, during the past two days have gained three times as much ground as the British in the past two weeks.

For the rest, German counter-measures against General Bradley's tank penetration are only beginning to become effective. Their methodical application and the disengagement of German troops which hitherto held the area of Periers-Lessay toward the south, seems to be a guarantee that the enemy will succeed neither in extending his penetration to a breakthrough nor in cutting off the German western wing in the area north of Caudebec. It must however be assumed that German troop fighting between the Vire and the sea during the next few days will have to stand a severe test. Also the leftwing of the 1st Army, from which General Bradley probably probably drew strong forces for the benefit of his counter-offensive west of the Vire river on Thursday continued the attack of gravity west of the Vire, but made only slight gains. It remains to be seen whether and in how far developments west of the Vire will influence the front line east of the Vire, which up till now has remained practically unchanged. In the eastern sector of the Normandy front, there was only local fighting with however, increased artillery activity.

Battle Developed in Arno Sector

Berlin - (By Sarrorius) The battle for the Arno sector has started. After having occupied Castelnuovo and Casciano, strong enemy forces advancing from the mountains between the Elsa valley and the upper Arno in constant fighting with German rearwards, are

breakthrough between the Vire and the coast. This may also explain the fact that the Americans, during the past two days have gained three times as much ground as the British in the past two weeks.

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Dr. Goebbels' Proposed Plans for Reich Labor Front

Berlin: (By Transmittal's Chief Editor Georg Schreider). The postman who in towns will soon bring letters only once a day, and in rural communities only twice weekly, will prove to the German people that the Reich Commissioner for total war effort Reich Minister, Dr. Josef Goebbels, is at work.

So far as can be learned at present, quite a number of measures are being prepared as a prelude, so to speak, Doctor Goebbels and his small staff, divided into a planning committee and executive committee, do not intend any hasty actions but nevertheless want speedily to mobilize Germany's reserves. The speed of action will depend on how quickly barracks can be emptied, for as the troops move in barracks at home will go to the front, while bodied men from industry and commerce will be conscripted. Their places again, in accordance with Goebbels' measures, will be taken by men and women from enterprises, offices, etc. vital to the war. This is a measure which does not involve tens, thousands or hundreds of thousands, but millions. The extension of women's working age from forty-five to fifty appears to be among the first measures to be expected.

In Germany, in contrast to England, to say nothing of the Soviet Union, women's labor has always been delicately handled. Up till now, in Germany volunteers have been asked for, but even should the age limit be advanced to fifty, it would still be below that of our enemies.

Employment of women who, up till now, although legally obliged to work, have done only nominal work by registering with relatives, etc. has already been decided upon. Admittance orders have been issued already. Doctors will be instructed to be more strict in writing certificates testifying to the inability for work. It goes without saying that for instance, the administration of railways will be simplified. Although certain that in the cultural field also measures will be taken, it is not to be expected that all theaters or moving picture theatres will now be closed.

It may moreover be expected that Dr. Goebbels' measures, which include the simplification of administrative apparatus, will take priority, in consideration and will not be dictated by red tape. The fact that the Party is co-operating to a

speedily to mobilize Germany's resources. The speed of action will depend on how quickly barracks can be emptied. For as the troops in barracks at home will go to the front, able bodies must come from industry and commerce will be conscripted. Their places again, in accordance with Goebbels' measures, will be taken by men and women from enterprises, offices, etc. vital to the war. This is a measure which does not involve tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands, but millions. The extension of women's working age from forty-five to fifty appears to be among the first measures to be expected.

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It may moreover be expected that Dr. Goebbels' measures, which include the simplification of administrative apparatus, will take reality into consideration and will not be dictated by red tape. The fact that the Party is co-operating to a great extent, furnishes Dr. Goebbels with a source of valuable information and a force for controlling the application of measures. An appeal to the public, to the sense of responsibility of the race will be emphasized and it is hoped that this appeal will result in the voluntary co-operation of millions in Germany at this critical moment.

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French "People's Party" predicted to lead to Germany

Paris - Jacques Doriot's French People's Party, one of the most ardent soviet political groups in France, has announced a relief action for refugees from Alsace, occupied and handed over to Germany.

The party's organ, "Le Cri du Peuple" has published details about the action on Friday, according to which, only volunteers can join the relief organization who are willing to work for the duration of the invasion. Organization members must observe military discipline. Commenting on the People's Party's action, "Le Cri du Peuple" writes "The most terrible terror is shaking the world today: the misery of the Normandy population, of whom over fifty thousand have been killed, and the bandits who terrorize the country. This terror must be strangled out."

Recommendation of Courts to the Communist Officials

London : The British Government has appointed Count Carlo Sforza High Commissioner for conducting the trials of former Fascist ministers and party functionaries, Reuters reported on Friday morning. The trials are to start on August 1, and on August. The jury of the courts, which are still recommended to Count Sforza will be formed by two professional judges and three lay judges each.

Appeal to Frenchwomen to Join French Red Cross

Paris : All young French girls and women should volunteer for service in the German Red Cross and in Red Cross organizations of Germany's allies, says an appeal in the newspaper "Le Peuple Socialiste" which the paper issued of its own accord on Friday. Today we do not hesitate to address an appeal to all young Frenchwomen to direct their ambitions to playing an active role in present events, and prove their sacrificial spirit in manner other than merely working elegant parlors with brooms."

American Jones Barely Escaped War in

Sofia : Twenty people, mostly women and children were killed, and over a hundred injured, when four American airplanes machine-gunned a passenger train near Skopje, Macedonia. Great indignation has been caused by this act throughout Macedonia.

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American Planes Strike Civilian Train

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D.I.D. IN GREEK

JULY 28

The Russian Front

In the Carpathian foothills, a major German grenadier formation, which was encircled and subjected to concentric attacks by a Soviet motorized formation, yesterday (Thursday) succeeded in battling its way back and in reaching the locality of Gelach with the support of a counter-attacking German armored column, reports Colonel Ernst von Hammer, International Information Bureau's military correspondent on the eastern front. In this fighting, the Soviets, apart from several thousand dead, lost some twelve hundred prisoners and numerous heavy weapons.

In the Lemberg fighting zone, the German Army Command, in view of the last few days' development decided to abandon the protective lines south-east and east of Lemberg, for the sake of straightening the front line and of setting free operative reserves. This implied the evacuation of the city. The Soviets pressed closely after the withdrawing Germans all day Thursday and made extremely fierce attacks against German rearguards, from south-east, east and north. German fighters, effectively supported by strong German battleplane forces, however, checked the Soviet assault columns and prevented the enemy from disturbing the German movements. The casualties suffered by the Soviets in hard fighting east of Lemberg and in the city, were exceptionally heavy. German anti-tank batteries knocked out twenty-three enemy tanks, in this area. Seventeen more enemy tanks were destroyed by German fighter units while German battleplanes accounted for thirty-one additional enemy tanks, knocked out in the forefield of the city. On the upper reaches of the Dniester a German tank formation took the Soviet-held town of Sambor and annihilated a strong Soviet motorized formation. The garrison of Prokorysl, after fierce fighting, succeeded in battling free its rear. Twenty-three enemy tanks were destroyed here.

In the central sector of the eastern front, the evacuation of Brest-Litovsk was the chief event of yesterday Thursday. The German Command decided on this measure in view of the development of the situation. The front bulge was withdrawn for the sake of economizing forces and setting free the mobile reserves. Although the Soviets continued massed tank and infantry attacks throughout yesterday (Thursday), the evacuation of Brest-Litovsk was effected in full order and after the thorough destruction of all important war installations. North-west of the Brest-Litovsk area, several actions by German armoured forces resulted in the closing of gaps in the front line. Particularly savage fighting developed yesterday Thursday in the area east of Kaunas, where the Soviets have now been rushing on against German barrier positions for two days. German formations succeeded in fully holding their own, in very grim and temporary fluctuating fighting. Exceptionally heavy casualties were inflicted on the attacking Soviet troops. Altogether, 113 Soviet tanks were knocked out or captured, in the central sector of the eastern front, yesterday Thursday. Almost seven thousand prisoners fell into German hands. On the northern wing of the eastern front the Soviets yesterday succeeded in penetrating into Schaule after the Soviet

tanks were destroyed by German fighter units while German battle-planes accounted for thirty-one additional enemy tanks, knocked out in the forefields of the city. On the upper reaches of the Dniester a German tank formation took the Soviet-held town of Gumber, and annihilated a strong Soviet motorized formation. The garrison of Prokopyal, after fierce fighting, succeeded in battling free its rear. Twenty-three enemy tanks were destroyed here.

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The German Command withdrew the protruding front bulge at Dvinsk to shortened lines. Dvinsk was evacuated after the careful destruction of all mobile installations, and in particular of roads and railway bridges across the river Dvina, with all the Soviets being able to disturb the systematic German movements. Hard ding-dong battles also took place southward of Pleskau. Excellently supported by fighter-bombers and heavily in formation, the German defence force fully held their lines and in a powerful counter-thrust, succeeded in closing the gap in the front which the enemy had conceived the day before. On the Sava front, Dutch and Nordic SS volunteers distinguished themselves yesterday in warding off a strong Soviet tank attack.

War in Italy

Except in the area south and southeast of Florence there was no fighting of significance yesterday according to International Information Bureau reports from the Italian front. New British attacks aimed at thrusting through German positions outside Florence, were again frustrated by German reinforcements, with casualties to the enemy. Thirty-seven British tanks were destroyed. Yesterday American batteries commenced the shelling of Pisa. Mainly the square facing the Dome was subjected to fire. Innumerable grenades burst close to the Leaning Tower. The population suffered dead and wounded.

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FRENCH BROADCASTS

RADIO VICHY IN FRANCE TO FRANCE - 1230 - JULY 26 (Monitored in London)

Marion's Editorial

Two days ago in Algiers the Consultative Assembly unanimously voted a motion requesting de Gaulle's provisional government to take the necessary steps to dislodge from the administration all men who have compromised themselves with the enemy as soon as French territory is liberated and to proceed with the socialization of transports, banks, insurance companies, mines and metallurgical and chemical industries. That is all in this restrictive and chemical list.

The first of these two decisions is sheer extravagance and folly, for since the armistice, France has been producing, selling and consuming only in connection with European economy and it would be virtually impossible to find a shopkeeper or a manufacturer who has not dealings with the enemy. The second decision is even more absurd, for general manipulations and local representatives of the government of these liberated areas can easily rule the population delivered over to the hatred originating in local interests or to denunciations of the greed by the baker or of owners of iron mills by manufacturers of bolts.

The second decision is of another caliber: de Gaulle and his familiar entourage of liberal Anglophiles, as well as reactionaries of the secret army being suddenly enlightened by Marxist theories, intend, in full accord with the socialists of Downing Street and with the communists, to decree that the principal means of production and exchange shall be state property, if they do indeed come into office. Manufacturers would thus be replaced by official technicians who in each factory would control the workers' committees and who from their Parisian offices would give orders to the general managers of state economy. As at the same time democratic elections would be restored in France, as has been frequently promised, and with voting done after the same fashion, and as at the same time our country would have

have compromised themselves with the enemy as soon as French territory is liberated and to proceed with the socialization of transports, banks, insurance companies, mines and metallurgic and chemical industries. That is all in this restrictive list.

The first of these two decisions is sheer extravagance and folly, for since the armistice, France has been producing, selling and consuming only in connection with European economy and it would be virtually impossible to find a shopkeeper or a manufacturer who has not received orders from the British, American, or Russian army. If these General Staffs consider the local representatives of the government of liberation can easily rule the population delivered over to the hatred originating in local interests or to denunciations of the Greco by the baker or of owners of iron mills by manufacturers of bolts.

The second decision is of another caliber: de Gaulle and his familiar entourage of liberal anglophiles, as well as reactionaries of the secret army being suddenly enlightened by Marxist theories, intend, in full accord with the socialists of Downing Street and with the communists, to decree that the principal means of production and exchange shall be state property, if they do indeed come into office. Manufacturers would thus be replaced by official technicians who in each factory would control the workers' committees and who from their Parisian offices would give orders to the general managers of state economy. As at the same time democratic elections would be restored in France, as has been frequently promised, and with voting done after the same fashion, and as at the same time our country would have to pass from a European economic régime to a régime of international trade swayed by the most powerful exporters, the Anglo-Saxons and Russians, and finally as at the same time we should have to pay by virtue of the agreement to which Paul Reynaud subscribed and by which the generous general endorsed several billions of billions of war debts to the Allies, how would the inflated bureaucracy manage to administer this industrial and commercial mass under threats and pressure of the electors, the elected, the privy councils, the Anglo-Americans, plutocrats and the leaders of the Soviet trusts? It would not be so much industry which the Gaullists would socialize but misery, disorder and decadence. Doubtless, of course, politicians and state employees would thrive on the régime but I wager that on the whole working classes and as a consequence the middle classes and the peasantry would derive little profit therefrom.

and what provisions were made for the communist already
one should know the time in which they were in battle
position and Communist position in which they were in battle
measures in industry and trade.

If the French workers who are destined to be the first victims
of this ill-fated competition as to who will be the most Marxist should
be remembered there is a category of our citizens who would neither
deserve reward nor pity. I refer to the six employees, high officials
and officials of consular rank who during the comparatively successful
years of 1940, 1941 and 1942 resided in Vichy or who came to solicit
position titles and favors, after having knowingly perverted or
perverted the work of the Marshal, of which they pretended to be
adepts those custodians of money whose my now gone over to the
effectual and mortal disservice.

Now they had liked these six years at Saint Etienne on the
suppression of the proletarian condition, now I myself had raised
their indignities in Marseille in January, 1942. When I publicly stated,
"What is a national revolution which is first iniquities and social
injustice other than the revolution and country rich, which asserts itself
the better to put it the world a bit of a privileged few? I find
their attitude more still, notwithstanding their ill-fated features they
as I come to complete to the highest in society. Most of the time
they did not dare to openly to oppose the socialist views of the chief
of state. They were all in it in their names, in their offices, in
their drawing rooms, and in words to the effect that nothing could be
accomplished without occupying forces were there, that one cannot
really initiate the social organization of the masses, and that one has
no right to win against national order. Yes, really these men
appeared as a remarkable compound of pure negation and socialist gentry.
They found it more profitable, and convenient to keep their workers
with anti-social speeches than to make the needed sacrifice to help
them get food and lodging and live in spite of the heavy handicap of
defeat and occupation, and what a marvelous opportunity for them and
their friends of the black market to earn a lot in the necessary to
conquer our products for fear of foreign requisitioning.

Well now gentlemen, here you are in this final attempt;
either the allies win the war and with the help of Communist Premier
you will not evade the same devastating and its consequences on private

adverts these customers of happy hours for now gone over to the effectual and mental education.

How they had liked these houses at Saint Albans in the suppression of the revolutionary constitution. Now I myself had rounded their indignation in London in January, 1942. When I publicly stated, "What is a national revolution without a social inequality and social injustices which are the cause of a privileged few?" flooding the better to see the more of a privileged few? flooding their attention with, admitting that their lives features they will come to establish to the highest in society. Most of the time they did not see clearly to oppose the socialist views of the chief of state. They would not do it in their names, in their offices, in their dressing rooms, and in words to the effect that nothing could be accomplished while competing forces were there, that one cannot really initiate the social organization of the Nazis, and that one has no right to run against national originality. For, really these men appeared as a remarkable compound of German reaction and socialist country. They found it more profitable and convenient to feed their workers with anti-semitic speeches than to have the workers organized to help them get food and lodging and live in spite of the heavy burden of defeat and occupation, and what a marvelous opportunity for them and their friends of the black market to secure that it was necessary to conceal our products for fear of German requisitioning.

Well now, gentlemen, have you are facing this simple dilemma: either the allies win the war and with the help of American Premier you will not avoid massive socializing and its consequences on private life, or Europe resists and you will not have the national revolution and its social justice. As for the multi-ethnic movement was believed that the end of the war would mean the end of their troubles, they should have the courage to understand the end of the war in any case will be the beginning of a revolution. There is not only one thing under the sun, depending on us, and this is whether this revolution will be accomplished in good order or through the spilling of blood.

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RADIO VICHY IN FRANCE TO FRANCE - 650 Kc. - 21.30 July 28War Fronts (Repetition of other broadcast)German Comment on Normandy Front

Berlin points out that the American troops have received no support from their surface naval artillery. The Allied command does not want to risk this fleet since the loss of Gervais and..... are still occupied by the Germans. The Allied fleet risks being attacked by light vessels of the German fleet.

In the Normandy front two hundred thousand Germans, possibly three hundred thousand, are left without work or homes.

British Opinion on India

Mr. Akerly, British Secretary for India, states that the British Government still considers valid Sir Stafford Cripps' proposal of the status of India. Mr. Cripps' proposal was not a sufficient basis for discussion either with the Viceroy or with the Congress.

Japanese Cabinet Reports

The Japanese Cabinet met under the Prime Minister who declared that the goal of the Government is to rally the forces of the army and navy and to make a rapid utilization of the Japanese military power toward final victory.

2369

Commentary by Paul Maron

After his trip to the United States, which was given recusing publicity, and after the acclamation to President Roosevelt, de Gaulle had to give an explanation, to the very modest Algiers parliament, of the goal of his voyage. What a

Garvais and..... are still occupied by the Germans. The Allied fleet risks being attacked by light vessels of the German fleet. On the 14th of May, two hundred thousand tons, possibly three hundred thousand, are left without coal or horses.

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Japanese Cabinet Meets

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2369

Commentary by Paul Morion

After his trip to the United States, which was given resounding publicity, and after the acclamation to President Roosevelt, de Gaulle had to give an explanation, to the very modest Algiers Parliament, of the goal of his voyage. What a contrast between the triumphal tenor of his trip and the moderate tone of his African speech! De Gaulle appeared before the Algiers Consultative Assembly full of foreign bravos, but he came with empty hands, having gained nothing for his treason. Outside of achieving and increase in parachute troops to add to the state of civil war in France, there was no other sign of concession for France. The de Gaulle committee was recognized by the Allies as a de facto government and not as a legal one. In a despatch following the illustrious voyage the Washington correspondent of the de Gaulle agency made matters quite clear. Replying to a correspondent at his press conference, President Roosevelt stated that the names of the French functionaries in liberated territories must be submitted by de Gaulle's representatives for approval by the American administration. In practice the

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independence of France, the spirit of the fellow extends its influence over them as it can. This extension is, of course, still further difficulties for France, as long as the de Gaulle government remains in power. The Americans will claim a right to our colonies, which were not conquered but were transformed into bases of operations.

If de Gaulle were the chief of a legal government he could at any time demand a constitution to deal with French interests in French colonies. But the Americans have arranged it so that de Gaulle is only a collaborator - a collaborator who, while his government's constitution is put off until after the war, himself remains intact. When the war is over, with flowers, Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, can say: "Right on announcing as he did a week ago, that the war nation conference (United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China) will take place in Washington, (Long intervention)."

Remember, de Gaulle, you have added yourself in 1940, on having more than 60,000 to the French fleet of 1940. You say, "I am not a collaborator." But you have killed as a result of American bombing in France, you are responsible for the deaths of the American authorities. One of your awful London spokesmen, talking about a battle against the Parisian suburbs, described the bomb-throwing people who were in London as "the enemy of the French people." For this, you have secured French men to go to the magazine for this you caused the death of a French man, the death of de Gaulle, as the death of de Gaulle, the death of de Gaulle, as you seem to be so sure of the death of de Gaulle, as you let the American-Soviet war alone? The truth is that you knew the American-Soviet war was going to win the way without too many losses; they went out there to win the war for them.

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OTHER AXIS AXES-CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTSTOKIO RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 16.35 N. 1115 July 28War News

An enemy formation of fighter bombers attacked the port of Rabaul on July 26th. Three enemy aircraft were brought down.

The heaviest ground fighting is now taking place in the Island of..... On July 25th our troops launched a general attack against the enemy's main positions in the center. During the fighting which ensued our troops inflicted the loss of about 2,000 men on the enemy. Enemy losses for the 24th of July amount to 3,200 men.

On the other hand, our troops engaged in the..... sector, launched an attack on July 25th and inflicted a loss of 600 men on the enemy. The losses suffered by the enemy from the day of..... during the 25th of July now amount to 3,400 men.

The cancellation of the 156th and 157th Japanese Divisions continues. In these operations American aircraft operating from Chinese bases dropped bombs on Chungking Chinese positions, causing many casualties among the Chinese troops. Taking advantage of this opportunity, our troops advanced towards the enemy positions and captured them after a hand-to-hand fight.

Return to Rangoon of Burmese Supply Minister

The Burmese Minister for Supply and Materiel has returned to Rangoon after his visit to Upper Burma which lasted about two weeks. He stated that the movement of young people towards a new Asiatic consciousness is spreading. The new feeling with regard to Burma's freedom finds expression especially among the young people. Many young Burmese are fighting side by side with Japanese troops. They fight not only on the front line but also

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2369

RADIO AMKARA IN ENGLISH 31 M. 1900 - July 28

Soviet Advance Threatens Reich Border

The 27th of July, 1944, will remain as an important anniversary in the Red Army's history. The five successes achieved yesterday by the Red Army have drawn the admiration of the whole world. The Soviets had really a brilliant day. It is also interesting to know that the Russians have crossed the river Vistula and are threatening the eastern border of Germany. Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is also threatened.

"Pravda" writes that the Red Army is forcing back the Germans from all their important positions and is advancing towards the Polish capital. The Germans themselves promise to put up a stiff resistance and this resistance will naturally be stronger and stiffer as the battle draws near the German border. But the Germans' armies are not in a position to check the Russian drive and the Russians on the other hand are firmly determined to strike even harder until final victory in war and still the last German is knocked out. These Russian successes were never dreamed of by the Germans. Germany has admitted the evacuation of Breslau-Litovsk, but she has not mentioned the other important gains, above all because she likes to give the bad news to the people in bits.

German Mobilization is Necessary

The Turkish newspaper "Ulus" writes on the call for total mobilization in Germany that Nazi Germany has used up all her resources. As far back as 1932 Germany culled on the resources of the whole country in preparing for war. At that time the men and all resources were placed at the disposal of the party with the result that when Germany called up her men, the mobilization on an unparalleled scale gave Germany a right that enabled her to crush within a few weeks a number of European nations, both large and small. Thus she forced many nations of Europe to get together and unite forces against her. The struggle for a total war had already started in 1939, as it was pointed out by Doctor Goebbels. At that time Germany was thinking of putting the whole world at her knees. And indeed she succeeded in crushing many nations. Italy, Frenchmen, Turks, Greeks, Bulgarians, Dutch, Danes and Norwegians were compelled to work for Germany's war effort. Every industry was consigned to aid Germany to gain the victory. In 1939 it looked as if Germany would reach her aim. After the 1939 mobilization followed the one of 1942, when Germany's luck turned on the eastern front. The Fuehrer has drawn up another plan for total mobilization and war effort. Everyone and everything must be sacrificed for the Fatherland. Thus it is difficult to imagine what this new total mobilization will give. What will Goebbels, Himmler and Goering do for Germany? What will they acquire from Germany and all occupied territories? The Allies have developed their plans slowly

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It is impossible not to think of the great and wonderful things that could be accomplished by such a progressive nation not in war, but to further the reconstruction progress.

MONTECENERI RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 257 - 20,30 - July 28

The War in Italy

A Reuter's despatch reports that New Zealand armored units occupied San Casciano and are now advancing in the direction of Florence. Their spearheads are now within twelve kilometers of the Tuscan capital on which other columns are closing in from every direction.

Today's German communiqué reports that the Allies make many offensive thrusts. All were repulsed. Hard fighting is still in progress. Further information from German sources say that the town of Pisa was yesterday violently bombarded by American artillery. Many shells fell in the immediate surroundings of the leaning tower and civilian casualties are reported.

Mass Demonstration at Buenos Aires

Last night Buenos Aires was the scene of a great popular demonstration. The city was filled with people who were shouting and singing. The demonstration was organized by the Argentine government and all other members of the government were on hand to lead the parade. General Perrell made a short speech. Similar demonstrations are reported from other Argentine towns.

Japanese Denial

A Japanese government spokesman - according to Tokio radio - mentioned the asserted shooting of American citizens fallen on Japanese territory and stated that there was a clear misinterpretation by Washington of a broadcast which was also made in English.

VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN - 50,26 - Meters - 21,30 - July 28

Dearest Friends, Good Evening.

Pope Speaks to Representatives of Polish Army.

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Last night Buenos Aires was the scene of a great popular demonstration. A large number of people demonstrated in the streets and all other means of mass expression were enthusiastically applied. General Farrell made a short speech. Similar demonstrations are reported from other Argentine towns.

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VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN - 50.26 - Meters - 21.30 - July 28

Dearest Friends, Good Evening.

Pope Speaks to Representatives of Polish Army.

This morning, in the Clementine Hall, took place the solemn audience granted by the Holy Father to General Soskowski, Commander in Chief of all Polish Armed Forces, and to several representatives of the Polish Army.

General Anders, Commander of the Polish Army in Italy, six other general officers and the Apostolic Nuncio in Poland, were also present. The Holy Father was enthusiastically greeted. After having taken his place on the throne, and having pronounced in Polish the invocation: "Hallowed be Jesus Christ," the Pope made the following speech in French:

"It would be very difficult for us to find the right words to express the deep emotion we feel in this moment, dearest sons of beloved Poland.

- 4 a

"Ever since the beginning of the terrible conflict, and later, as it developed with ever greater dimensions, I followed, with our eyes fixed on your heroic nation, the vents which resulted once again, in the oppression of your Fatherland. To, however, even more so than yourselves, never gave up the hope of a new resurrection of your beloved country."

"No might have foreseen that these same vicissitudes would have brought you today, from the battlements to the dwelling of the Common Father, after having given magnificent examples of heroism and piety, having, under the uniform of gallant soldiers, the hearts of devoted pilgrims, to offer the vernal tribute of your people to Peter's successor? Now, seeing you united around Us, Our memory goes back to five years ago to the 30th of September 1939, when the Polish colony of Rome came to its great hour to give Us the attestation of its unshaken faith, and to receive from Us words of consolation and encouragement. This was only the prelude of our sorrows, and the wave of these sorrows, steadily mounting, passed in the midst of your Fatherland. In spite of everything, today, after five long years of anguish, it can still read in your eyes, the same faith and the same loyalty. This time we see shining in them the beautiful flame of noble pride and of hope."

"Truly, though your national territory is reddened with blood, we have the firm hope that it will realize their debt towards Poland."

"The life of nations is a continual succession of shadows and lights, and no people more than you offers such shiny-oscuro in their tragic past. After so many vicissitudes your excellent qualities - courage, spirit of sacrifice, patriotism - have saved you from extreme danger, when you were on the brink of the abyss. Read over the annals of your history! You will find that this is the precious secret of national strength - power whose only aim is the real good of the people, and reciprocally, a people faithfully obeying its chiefs, with the aim of obtaining common good."

"Above all, however, to see two counts which, in the more dangerous moments, kept you on the right path. First of all, the

heroism and piety, having, under the uniform of gallant soldiers, the hearts of devoted pilgrims, to offer the filial tribute of your people to Peter's successor? Now, as if you had heard Us, Our memory goes back to five years ago to the 20th of December 1932, when the Polish colony of Rome came in its great assembly to give Us the attestation of its unshaken faith, and to receive from Us words of consolation and encouragement. This was why the pride of our sorrows, and the wave of these sorrows, suddenly mounting, passed in the midst of your Fatherland. In spite of everything, today, after five long years of anguish, we can still point to your eyes, the same faith and the same loyalty; this time we see shining in them the beautiful flame of noble pride and of hope.

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"Above all, however, we see two virtues which, in the more dangerous moments, kept you on the right path. First of all, the energy and circumspection of your admirable women, who so often have firmly supported, year by year, how they have worked. Now they have suffered, how they have prayed for you your mothers, your sisters, your wives, your fiancées, in the course of these four years! And then your Catholic faith, nearly millions of Catholics from 1936, year in which your Prince-bishop received at Rome the papal blessing and the Sovereign Pontiff. From then on your faith has remained unshaken. It has cost you many battles, many sufferings. Despite the problems and worries which may still darken the horizon, we have faith that Divine Providence, in reward for these three years, will grant you the enjoyment of a lasting peace and happy presence."

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"In this hope of a happy future", the Holy Father concluded, "We impart to you, to your families, to your wives, to all those dear to you, to those who in their own country or in exile, are waiting for your return, Our Apostolic Benediction."

The end of the Pope's speech was welcomed with loud cheers. Then the assembly started singing the National Anthem "God save Poland". Finally, the Holy Father made a short speech in Polish.

RADIO BERN, IN SWITZERLAND, 6.45 P.M., 23.9.48

Swiss Territory Violated

Last night, Swiss land's skies were violated by planes. The air alert was sounded at 8.15 p.m.

P.R.O.

INFORMATION DIVISION
REC

W. Brydson

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING DIVISION
Unit N. 12 - APO 512

JULY 28, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 43.

This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral broadcasts covering the period from 0700 yesterday to 0100 today. The station broadcasting, language, intended audience, wave length and time of broadcast are indicated at the head of each report.

Information contained in this bulletin should be treated with the utmost caution as it includes the main points of the enemy's propaganda policy.

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Section A:	Official War Communiqués
...Summary of Italian Propaganda Trends	
.....	Italian Broadcasts
Section B:	German Broadcasts

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Section A:Official War Communiqués

...Summary of Italian Propaganda Trends

.....Italian Broadcasts

Section B:German Broadcasts

.....(including Transocean and

D.N.B. Broadcasts in Morse)

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OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUERADIO LUBLIN IN GERMAN TONGUE - 6.3 hrs. - 1500 - JULY 27German Communiqué

From the Fuehrer's Headquarters July 27, 1944. The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

South of Caen, positions reoccupied by us yesterday were consolidated and held in the face of renewed local attacks. Tank deployments east of Caen were smashed by concentrated artillery fire. In the area west of Caumont, the enemy achieved some local penetrations which were checked after forty-five tanks were destroyed. American units with strong forces continued their attacks in the area west of St. Lô. An enemy attacking group consisting of twenty tanks with mounted infantry succeeded in penetrating as far as the area of Canisy. Five of these tanks were destroyed. Heavy fighting continues here and in the area of Marigny. North of Pérriers, our troops held their positions against all enemy attacks. Effective attacks of German bombers were carried out during the night against enemy prepared positions in the area of Caen and on shipping targets north-east of Cherbourg. The enemy lost eleven planes in aerial battles.

In France, forty terrorists were annihilated in fighting. Retaliatory fire continues on London.

In Italy, the enemy despite all efforts failed yesterday in his attempt to break through the German front in the area south of Florence. The enemy, employing strong infantry and tank forces and supported again and again by artillery, made heavy air attacks, hurled himself against the German positions but was repulsed after suffering heavy losses. A local penetration which the enemy was able to achieve only after very heavy fighting south-east of Foligno, was checked.

On the eastern front, in the Stenislavov-Lvov sector, numerous Soviet attacks were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. Our tank divisions continued to hold the city district of Lvov against all Soviet attacks. Strong enemy pressure continues in the area of Maslany and Lublin. The city of Lublin was lost after bitter fighting on both sides of Brest-Litovsk near Bialystok and east of Kaunas, all

deployments east of Caen were smashed by concentrated artillery fire. In the area west of Caumont, the enemy achieved some local penetrations which were checked after forty-five tanks were destroyed. American units with strong forces continued their attacks in the area west of St. Lo. An enemy attacking group consisting as far as the area of Canisy, mounted infantry succeeded in penetrating as far as the area of Canisy. Five of these tanks were destroyed. Heavy fighting continued here and in the area of Marigny. North of Fécamp, our troops held their positions against all enemy attacks. Effective attacks of German bombers were carried out during the night against enemy prepared positions in the area of Caen and on snipping targets north-east of Cherbourg. The enemy lost eleven planes in aerial battles.

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On the eastern front, in the Stenislavov-Lviv sector, numerous Soviet attacks were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. Our soldiers continued to hold the city district of Lvov against all Germanist attacks. Strong enemy pressure continues in the area of Stenislav and Lublin. The city of Lublin was lost after bitter fighting on both sides of Brest-Litovsk near Bialystok and east of Kaunas. All Bolshevik attempts at breaking through were frustrated and local negotiations were checked. At Ponovitch, fighting is in progress against enemy reconnaissance and tank spearheads. Between Dvinsk ~~2304~~ Gulf of Finland, numerous Soviet attacks collapsed yesterday, with heavy losses. The town of Narva, located on a salient of the front was evacuated after the destruction of all important war installations, prepared well in advance, had been carried out.

Enemy attacks against our shortened positions a few kilometers farther to the west were unsuccessful. In the heavy fighting which took place in the Ludon area, the 32nd Infantry Battalion, under the command of Captain von Heynsbrück, distinguished itself by exceptional steadfastness. The gallant commander met with an heroic death on the front line.

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Between June 24th and July 24th, 924 Soviet tanks were destroyed in the northern sector of the eastern front by troops of the army, the Waffen S.S., air force units, and anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe. Strong formations of fighter planes successfully intervened in the ground fighting at the focal points, and smashed enemy columns. In the course of these operations, thirty-five enemy tanks and more than 400 vehicles were destroyed. During the night, heavy combat planes attacked enemy prepared positions in the area of Luoliu.

U.S. bombers attacked localities in south-eastern Germany and Rumania. Air defense forces destroyed forty-two enemy planes including thirty-five four-engined bombers. Rumanian fighter planes in aerial combat against a U.S. fighter formation shot down nine enemy planes. During the night, enemy planes dropped bombs on the area of Hamburg and the town of Tilsit. Six enemy planes were shot down.

Finnish Communiqué (Transocean July 27)

Helsinki: Thursday's Finnish war bulletin says: On the Karelian Isthmus firing of heavy weapons continued on both sides. South-west of Ihtantala an attacking company was repulsed. Northeast of Lake Ladoga the enemy yesterday attacked our positions east and southeast of Loimolaanjärvi with several regiments on a broad front and with strong artillery and airforce support. Except for one minor dent all attacks were repulsed off. Northeast of Loimolaanjärvi heavy fighting continues. All thrusts were beaten back with the enemy suffering heavy losses. Near Ilomantsi our troops offered strong pressure southeast of Kuoliismaa. There is nothing of importance in the Pukajärvi direction. The airforce bombed enemy batteries and artillery concentrations northeast of Lake Ladoga. Numerous direct hits were observed. Fighter and ground defenses shot down four enemy aircraft.

Rumanian Communiqué (Transocean July 27)

Bucharest: The Rumanian army bulletin issued on Wednesday

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Bucharest: The Rumanian army bulletin issued on Wednesday states: From the lower Dniester, central Bessarabia and the Moldavian front nothing of importance is reported. Anglo-American aeroplanes flying in daytime from the Soviet Union, machine-gunned several villages in east Runtania with resultant damage and casualties among peasants working in the fields. Rumanian fighters shot down eight enemy planes.

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SUMMARY OF ITALIAN PRESS, RADIO, TV NEWSMilitary

The Fascist Radio reports that heavy Allied pressure continues, especially in the central sector, with negligible results. German resistance is very strong. North of Arezzo and on both sides of the Tiber all Allied attempts at penetrating the German lines were frustrated. In the Adriatic sector yesterday's Allied drive has been definitely checked. Fighting, however, continues.

Reports from Northern and Southern Italy

The Republican Fascist Carlo Giglio is leaving the post of Secretary of the "Fascist" Movement and will be replaced by Dr. Mario Niccolini, Doctor of Economics. Captain in the Army with several decorations, Luigi San Geronimo is to continue in his post of Regional Secretary of the Republican "Fascist" for Liguria.

Apart from these two items, and a description of Allied aircraft mercilessly strafing civilians in northern Italy where non-military targets have been hit in Fiumicino, Lombardy, the Veneto and in Venice itself. Today both the Fascist and Tevere Radios concerned only with what is happening in southern Italy. A meeting of the Christian-Democratic Party for the election of the national Secretary will be held in Naples, and Rollino, former Minister in the Badoglio Government, will probably play a leading part in it. A provincial Press committee, apparently in Naples has decided to a contest with the national federation in Rome. The Archbishop of Westminster arrived in Rome and will be received by the Pope. Tevere Radio announces that the tenor Gigli was asked to engage in anti-German propaganda and, on refusing to do so, was arrested and subsequently shot in a mass execution.

The Jews are again referred to - their number has practically been doubled in Rome and many have come over from

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The Jews are again referred to - their number has practically been doubled in Rome and many have come over from Palestine to occupy important posts in Italy. Two main themes, the food question and Allied control - are, of course, unavoidable. Fresh riots have taken place in Rome, owing to food shortage, and a number of people have been arrested for having organised a strike and demonstrations against the Allies. Black market prices, of which Radio Tevere gives a detailed account, compare most unfavorably with those in northern Italy - figures, in fact, are farcical? Civilians have been forbidden to walk along the water front at Bari. Allied interference, moreover, will be extended in the future. According to a "New York Times" correspondent, Allied control over Italy will continue for a long time, particularly as regards the Armed Forces. Italy is being brought low indeed; so much so, that an important member of the central committee of the Action Party declared his approval of self-government for Sardinia and Sicily.

The subject of Allied control easily leads up to that of the Armistice conditions. Then to Revel, on resigning the Presidency of the Senate, violently protested against the shameful terms imposed on Italy. Bonomi's statements to the Foreign Office officials are bitterly commented upon in "Editorial No. 64" of the Republican Correspondence under the title "Enemies of Italy the Hard". Treason and dishonor are again brought up and Bonomi, up till now rather patrician as a harmless old fool, is classed with Boicoglio and Victor Emmanuel. The Aristocratic calumnies are, presumably, even harsher than was hitherto believed and Italians will be reduced to a status of "red slaves of the foreigner". Since Bonomi was never connected with Boicoglio, his motive in accepting this "infamy" can only be - anti-Fascism. As long as one is anti-Fascist all is well and everything else beside the point.

Bonomi's reference to Italian mothers naturally brings up a comment on the variety of the United Nation mothers, Salus included. Moreover, Bonomi likes to assert that Italy in the past was a friend of Britain or France, who shamefully ill-used her after the First World War. Co-belligerency and foreign policy along Franco-British lines can bring only sorrow and humiliation to Italy, betrayed by a handful of men without honor or dignity. "But the true Italy is preparing herself to answer with deeds."

That the Fascists will "come back" is also asserted in a comment of the Fascist Radio on the work of reclamation done by Fascism in the Pontine marshes, now laid waste by war, where the result of years of labor and sacrifices has been destroyed. But the Italians' persons must take heart. For Fascist weapons and renewed faith will come back and the miracle of the return to life of the Pontine marshes will be performed once again.

Pietro Nenni of "L'Unità" is the subject of today's sketch in the series of attacks on prominent Italians in Rome. He is said to have spared Mussolini but in a pathological way, forced to do the "contrary of what he would have liked to do" since he could not be a Duce himself.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - Motors 480 - 1400

JULY 27

The Western Front

It is reported from the western front that German forces, as a result of their counter-offensive have not only recaptured the positions which had been conquered the previous day by Anglo-American forces in their new offensive, but have obliged the enemy to retreat beyond his original positions.

The Southern Front

In Italy the enemy has continued to exert heavy pressure on German positions, and on the western front, and is strong. The German forces have been obliged to retreat in the southern sector was definitely checked yesterday afternoon and the enemy was forced to withdraw to his original positions.

The Eastern Front

On the eastern front the enemy has continued his offensive against German positions in the central and northern sectors.

Many Russian attacks have been repulsed.

Frontline Marshes Once More Submerged Till Fascist Returns

On the 26th July nineteen years ago, the Fascist regime started the gigantic work of reclaiming the Pontine Marshes. This constituted the very first of the great public works which the Fascist regime ordered to be carried out and at the same time the work was considered as the most imposing. To the place

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The Southern Front

In July the enemy has continued to exert heavy pressure on German positions and has succeeded in capturing several strong British positions. The enemy has also captured several German positions.

The German attack on the Eastern Front was checked yesterday afternoon and the enemy was forced to withdraw to his original positions.

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Fontaine Marshes Once More Submerged Till Fascist Returns

On the 26th July nineteen years ago, the Fascist régime started the gigantic work of reclaiming the Fontaine Marshes. This constituted the very first of the great public works which the Fascist régime ordered to be carried out and at the same time can perhaps be considered as the most imposing. To the place which, for centuries had been covered by marshes, and where death in the form of malaria was lurking at every corner Fascism brought a new breath of life. Towns and villages were constructed where previously there had been nothing but death. Our people at the same time proved their worth and gave a tangible demonstration of their determination to bring life to those areas where, up to the day when reclamation was started, nobody would have thought it possible that any kind of work could be carried out there.

The organisation to which the great task had been entrusted included ex-service men and realised from the start the magnitude of the work to be carried out.

The work was accomplished in record time and the whole world, agreed that it was almost a miracle. And the great task carried out by Fascism in the large marshy areas did in fact seem a miracle. This miracle had been performed by the Italian workers, supported by Fascism.

Today, after nineteen years, the population of the Pontine areas lies under the heel of the oppressor and invader, and it looks if all the sacrifices made for it seem now of no avail, thanks to war and bad administration. But the population must never give up, must never lose faith, and must continue to fight as during the forty-five days of the Badoglio régime, in order that their town and their province shall retain the name of Littoria.

The laborers and farmers of the Pontine Reclaimed Lands should know that Fascism will come back to reconstruct what has been destroyed, that it will come back with its forces, its new weapons and its renewed faith.

The miracle of the resurgence of the Pontine Marshes will once more be performed by Fascism in the same way as it was performed a few years ago.

News from Invaded Areas:

Allied Control of Italian Armed Forces Agreed Upon

The Rome correspondent of the "New York Times" reports that as a result of an agreement reached between Marshal Badoglio and the Allied Forces, the latter will continue to have control for a long period over the Italian Armed Forces.

Jewish Population in Rome Doubled Since Allied Entry

After only seven weeks of occupation by Allied troops, the Jewish population of the Italian capital has been practically doubled. It is learnt that many Jews have been transferred from Palestine to Italy and that they will take up important posts in the public life of the city. Reuter states, in this respect, that posts of great responsibility in the invaded areas are to be largely entrusted to Jews.

Arrests in Rome

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Arrests in Rome

A newspaper which is published in Rome reports that, in accordance with instructions issued by the Bonomi Government and the Allied Authorities, some citizens have been arrested for having organized demonstrations against the Allies.

Comment on Goebbels' Speech

The German press has published the full text of the speech delivered by Goebbels last night.

The "Völkischer Beobachter" writes that the minister has outlined the factors which will enable Germany to achieve final victory against the enemy.

Statement Made by British Colonial Secretary

The British Colonial Secretary yesterday made the following statement in the House of Commons:

"Any proposal modifying the status of mandated territories must be submitted exclusively to an international conference, which will be called after the conclusion of hostilities".

Statement by Argentine Foreign Minister

The Argentine Foreign Secretary, in answer to the recent attacks made by Cordell Hull on Argentina's foreign policy, has stated that all attempts made with a view to obtaining the fall of the Government chosen by the people are destined to fail. Argentina will continue its foreign policy on the lines of its present conduct.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY-NEUTRES 191-1700-July 27

Allies Confronted in Italy

According to an opinion expressed by the Rome correspondent of the "New York Times", the Allies will control Italy for quite a long time to come.

Flock to Rome Since Allied Entry (see 1400)

Arrests in Rome Belie So-called "Liberation"

The "Corriere di Roma", an anti-Fascist newspaper in Rome, has published an article on the restoration of freedom in the Italian capital and at the same time reports the arrest of a number of persons accused of organising a strike.

Allies Differ in Attitude to Poland

Differences of opinion regarding foreign policy, are daily becoming wider between the Allies. It is reported for instance

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY-ITALY 401-1700-July 27

ALBES CURRENT IN ITALY

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Allies Differ in Attitude to Poland

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U.S. Government Ban on Argentina Pending Declaration of Policy

The U.S. Ministry for Foreign Affairs has published a statement calling on all the Latin American Republics not to recognise the Argentina Government until the latter has given proof that it really follows an anti-Axis policy.

Disagreement Between Chiang Kai-shek and the Allies

Chiang Kai-shek is in disagreement with the Allies. In a book published by the Chinese dictator he sets out the following future course to be followed by his Government in foreign policy. It is to spread hostile feeling against the western countries amongst the people of China; to further the idea that the Chinese people are morally superior to others; to avoid creating a democracy on western lines and to keep Chinese policy on the formation of a Government which has the backing and support of an authoritative party; to stimulate Chinese nationalistic feeling against any idea of internationalism; to fight against Chinese communism.

REPUBLICAN PRESS RELEASE IN REGARD TO ITALY - M. 491-20, 00-JULY 27

At 21,00 hours this evening we will read editorial No 54 of "Corriero della Repubblica" entitled "The enemies of Italy Have Spoken."

We will broadcast an appeal by Marshal Kesselring (repetition).

Western Front

Once again Anglo-American forces have not succeeded in breaking into the German defense line, and in pushing out to the south, though they employed heavy armored forces, scores of bombers and hundreds of artillery batteries.

The defensive plan of the German command, on the contrary, is now beginning to produce positive results. In the Caen sector German troops reconquered Hill 111, from which they now control all the surrounding territory and the village of Isigny, inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy. Evrecy and.... are also now back in German hands and all the attempts by the enemy to reach these two places have been thwarted by the heavy German assault mortars.

In the Cotentin peninsula, American progress is, altogether, less than three kilometers deep. Is the enormous quantity of arms, ammunition and men employed by the enemy in this sector

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In the Cotentin peninsula, American progress is, altogether, less than three kilometers deep. If the enormous quantity of arms, ammunition and men employed by the enemy in this sector is taken into consideration it will be easy to conclude that the above mentioned territorial gains are out of all proportion to the losses suffered by the enemy.

These setbacks are compelling the Allied command continually to bring up fresh troops by air from their reserves. It is estimated that over twenty divisions have landed in Normandy from England during the past twenty-four hours.

Last night German torpedo-carrying aircraft sank an enemy destroyer and a tanker off the Seine estuary. Besides two cruisers and two more destroyers, two supply ships and one troopship were heavily damaged. Many of these ships may be considered lost.

Southern Front

The enemy attack continued south of Florence. Despite the throwing into action of many divisions by the Allied command the territorial gains made by the enemy are quite negligible. North of Arezzo and on both banks of the Tiber all the infiltrations attempted by the enemy were wiped out. In some points where infiltrations had taken place German counterattacks resulted in the wiping out to the last man of the enemy units concerned.

Fighting continued in the Adriatic sector.

Eastern Front

The focal points of the struggle facing from Narva down to the Suo-Jarvathian region are on both banks of the... river and west of the Viistula bend. The Soviets have brought up fresh forces in the Luthlin sector and along the railway line... Northeast of Troino fighting continues with undiminished violence. Heavy fighting is now in progress around some enemy infiltrations near... in the Ustusilov region all enemy attacks were repulsed. At Ivov the Germans are holding on to their positions. At Premysl... the situation is still unchanged. Attacks and counter-attacks bring no result for either side.

In the northern sector of the front German troops are successfully beating the heavy pressure of the enemy in the Bueenaburg region and further north up to Lake Peipus.

Anglo-American air formations attacked certain localities in Montenegro causing heavy damage to the countryside. A number of workers were machine-gunned and there were many casualties.

From Invaded Territories:

The British radio at Rome reports that during the next few days a meeting will be held at Naples by the Christian-Democratic Party for the election of the national secretary and the taking of action on many other similar problems. Naples was selected for this purpose, inasmuch as the former party Minister in the Fascist cabinet, Rodino, lives there. Thus, Rodino will be able to play a leading role at the meeting following his exclusion from the Bonomi Government.

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In the northern sector of the front German troops are successfully meeting the heavy pressure of the enemy in the Lublinsky region and further north up to Lake Peipus.

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At Naples local newspapermen have appointed a provincial committee which thus far has made only one decision: to make contact with the National Press Federation established at Rome.

Water Front Forbidden to Civilians at Bari:

An order by the Allied authorities forbids the civilian population from walking along the water front. This, it is stated, is for reasons of defense and will remain in force until the end of the war.

The Archbishop of Westminster to See the Pope:

The London radio reports that the Archbishop of Westminster has arrived at Rome and will soon be received in audience by the Pope.

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The same source today specified that Benedetto Croce's successor in the Bonomi cabinet is a count and son-in-law of late Senator Albertini. As to the political ability of the new Minister and his activities the British radio gave no detail except for the point that he is against the monarchy. But in spite of this he will serve Lieutenant Savoy.

American Reports on New Disorders in Rome

American correspondents in invaded Italy report that new riots due to the lack of food have taken place in Rome during the past few days. The Allied police made some arrests and those arrested were immediately sentenced by a military tribunal. Many employees in public offices were dismissed as a measure of reprisal.

Spanish Reaction to Goebbels' Speech

Dr. Goebbels' address to the German people made a deep impression in Spain. His announcement that the capacity of German war industries will be increased and his unshakable confidence in victory are interpreted by Spanish public opinion as an indication that Germany can speak a decisive word in this war. Goebbels' words on the situation which will soon materialize on the eastern front were enthusiastically welcomed in Spain where the conviction is felt that the Communist danger will receive a decisive blow thanks to the measures now taken by German armed forces.

Fuehrer Honors Naval Engineer

The Fuehrer has awarded the Knight's Cross with swords of the order of military merit to Director General, Engineer, Frederick Fuehrer, chief of the naval construction bureau of the Supreme Naval Command.

Switzerland Tightens Control of Refugees

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Switzerland Tightens Control of Refugees

The difficulties caused by foreign refugees interned in Switzerland have compelled the Swiss Federal Council to take over the direct control of both military and civilian refugees. About 40,000 foreigners are at present controlled by the Bureau for Foreign Internees.

Stimson Says Germany Is Still Strong

The American War Secretary, Stimson, back from a tour of the Italian and Normandy fronts, stated that there is no indication of an early collapse of Germany's armed forces. For this reason, Stimson added, he could not agree with the forecast recently made by Churchill on the matter.

A similar statement was recently made with regard to Japan by Admiral King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet.

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American Retreat Over the New Russian Step

The "New York Times" regrets that Russia, with the creation of a new Polish National Committee, has taken another step without previously consulting the Allied nations. "For this reason", says the newspaper, "it remains to be seen whether such a course is in harmony with Soviet Union's obligations towards Poland which included close contact with the British and United States Governments. In the presence of Stalin an agreement has been signed between the Soviet High Command and the Polish representatives to the effect that all military powers in Polish territories will be in the hands of the Soviet Commander-in-Chief."

A Canadian Strike

Three thousand workers in a Canadian shipyard, building destroyers for the Canadian Government, went on strike today.

Comrade Nenni is rather a pathological case than a political one. He is afflicted by a very strange disease: he wants to be someone at all costs. With his intelligence and his thirst for greatness Nenni might have had a brilliant political career. It cannot be denied that Nenni has many qualities and is clever. Nenni admired Mussolini and did everything to imitate him. How can you honestly hate a man and his work when this hatred is, like jealousy, caused by excessive love? But Nenni is just like that. The gigantic shadow of his great fellow-countryman compelled him to do the opposite of what he would have liked to do in another field with the result that, being placed outside of the active reality of great political trends of the future, our men was always busy running after butterflies beneath the arch of Titus.

Frank" Comedy or downright farce? We leave it to the chroniclers of the future to define the peculiar adventures of this man.

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A. Canadian Strike

Three thousand workers in a Canadian shipyard, building destroyers for the Canadian Navy, went on strike today.

They are demanding a 10% wage increase.

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Dream? Comedy or downright farce? We leave it. To the chroniclers of the future to define the peculiar adventures of this man.

His political enemas over and over. Again accused Nenni of being a political clown, of never having any difficulty in changing color with the changing of the times. Though it may seem strange we are unable to follow them in this idea. Nenni is simply a terribly ambitious fellow who, like all truly ambitious people, is seeking to satisfy his ambition in full. Parties, politics, circumstances are all means to his end: the goal for Pietro Nenni, is himself and nothing else. For this reason we have seen our man first as Republican, then as pro-Fascist, a Socialist, a pro-Reformist, anti-Reformist, anti-Bolshevik, inclined to Communism, etc. For this reason he never had any scruples whatever, whenever he saw an opportunity of shining in the foreground.

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in these "sketches", which we want to be impartial, scrupulously listing the facts, we do not want to discredit the enemy but simply introduce him to you as he is. Therefore we have no difficulty in acknowledging that Nenni from what we know personally, is a sentimentalist, loving family life, a man without bad habits and secretly far from being a Marxist. But his sad mania for being not one of the leaders out the head, the "Duce" of something, compelled him in 1936 to go to Geneva to urge sanctions against Italy in the name of an ideology he did not share. He then went to Spain to organize the "Garibaldi Brigade" and now is in Rome as editor of the "Avanti!", still awaiting the opportunity of playing the role of "prima donna", even amidst the ruins and sorrows of Italy.

Among rogues of this class Pietro Nenni is, for these reasons, the most dangerous. No prospect, however sad, no moral factor, no danger would suffice to restrain him and his ambition. But for this very reason his position is precarious and is built on sand. He was never fully trusted by his political friends; they supported him but never gave him real help since they knew that he could not be trusted and they always joined together to undermine his position in order to prevent him from doing the same thing to them.

The Anglo-Saxons have already had occasion to perceive all of this. Nenni's articles in "Avanti!" are the cries of a man who is not satisfied with being a newspaper editor and who still wants something greater and bigger and who asks for it by speaking loudly and by preparing the most treacherous manoeuvres in

But what's the use of speaking in such a way Rome? Monnet! It merely serves to call the people's attention.... But the Anglo-Saxons do not like recalcitrant servants and the communists do not even want to hear of them. For this reason Pietro Nenni dreams of the Campidoglio but is marching straight in the direction of the Rupe Tarpea.

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RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO 14357 - 249.5 M. 2030 - July 27

War News

In Normandy enemy attacks, of a local character, were repelled south of Caen. The struggle now centers west of Caen and also north of Périers.

On the Italian front, the Anglo-Americans have continued their offensive south of Florence, but the Germans stubbornly resist on their positions.

The Soviets have occupied Narva and Lublin. On all the other sectors of the front the Wehrmacht has repulsed all Bolshevik counter-attacks.

In a month the Soviets have lost 924 tanks.
A total of 78 Allied planes were brought down on the various fronts.

Calm in Southern Italy on July 25th

No demonstrations of any kind took place on July 25th, newspaper correspondents of neutral countries in southern Italy point out.

Generally all newspapers, of the different parties in southern Italy, have devoted very little space to the matter. Some of them have not even mentioned the 25th of July.

The Shameful Terms of the Armistice

Some Portuguese papers report a letter addressed to the King by Thaco de Revel who on handing in his resignation in his capacity as President of the Senate, violently protested against the shameful terms of the Armistice imposed on Italy.

Thaco de Revel's letter has caused great confusion in monarchial circles.

Argentine Protest

The Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent a strong protest to Cordell Hall. In this letter the Minister stated: "Argentina will go on in her present attitude and any attempts at provoking a government crisis will fall flat. We are sure of the justice of our standing."

Polish Cabinet Meets in London.

Yesterday the Polish Cabinet in London met twice. The Prime Minister was received by Churchill.

Mr. Stimson's Warning

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Mr. Stimson's Warning

The American Secretary of War Mr. Stimson, speaking over the radio, said "You must not believe too much in a speedy victory. The enemy is very resourceful and very obstinate."

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO IT IV - M. 491 - 21.06.43 July 27

We are now broadcasting the editorial No 64 of "Corrispondenza Repubblicana": Anti-Italy has been born:

Someone might think that with the overthrow of Badoglio and the setting aside of Victorio Emanuele the so-called government of invaded Italy has been cleaned up to some extent. But old Ivanoe Bonomi has suddenly managed to disillusion them by making a speech entirely worthy of Badoglio. The typical Badoglio themes: treason, falsification, baseness, dishonesty recur frequently in Bonomi's speech just like the leading motifs in a symphony.

It is evident that Bonomi wanted as the saying goes, to line himself up. He has succeeded perfectly in doing so. Now he is perfectly or, still better, definitely, established in the shame in which he vegetates with his colleagues.

Bonomi's actual words were that the armistice conditions, accepted by Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio, are very harsh, that they tie down all of the internal and external life of the country, all of her economic and financial activity, all the guiding principles of the civil and military administration. We must stop with these terms and think of all their gravity which... of the armistice clauses make even more dramatic.

When Bonomi says that all of the internal and external life of Italy is subjected to the Anglo-Americans. In a result of the armistice, it is reasonable to think that the armistice clauses are even more harsh than was hitherto imagined.

Some light was thrown on the matter by the information issued some days ago according to which the enemy is supposed to have reserved the post-war control even of our broadcasts and news agencies.

It is clear that there must be something more. The Italians, thanks to this shameful armistice may well be reduced to the status of real slaves of the foreigners.

At this point any Italian worthy of the name would revolt. But Bonomi accepts it. He has no personal reason compelling him to do so: he had no part in the September 1943 negotiations, he did not compromise himself with Badoglio and the Monarchy. What, then, is compelling him to associate his name with this infamy, with this utter humiliation...? We have no difficulty in finding the answer. Like his colleagues, Bonomi is guided by one thought only: Anti-Fascism.

It is almost no year since, in the name of Anti-Fascism, so-called Italians set fire to their homes and laughed at seeing it burn like the fuel in the old saying. This kind of madness is capable of doing the most shameful thing. They are so unbalanced that they have even forgotten the meaning of words and so treason becomes negotiations, slavery becomes co-belligerency and shame becomes honor. But they are Anti-Fascists and this is enough for them. For this they walk over the body of the Fatherland and even trample upon their own dignity, accepting a position never accepted by any vessel in history. It must be said that both he and his colleagues do not really understand the position in which they find themselves. They really understand the position of the United Nations," he says, "all

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"Following the express wish of the United Nations," he says, "all of the Ministers have seen the armistice pacts. To accepted these humiliating pacts which were accepted by those who previously represented Italy and declared that we will loyally honor them."

If these pacts were humiliating when Badoglio and Victor Emmanuel accepted them it is still more humiliating to accept them now without having had a part in drafting them: to accept them like a cheque endorsed by someone else is still more foolish, it is like accepting a slap without knowing who gave it. But Badoglio wants still more: he wants... Prime Minister of a shameful government to increase the heritage of villainess and humiliation. Above all he wants to increase the misfortune of the Italian people. He still finds it possible to offer something naturally, it is not a personal offer. A man like Bonomi would have nothing left to give of his own. Instead he offers the Italian people's blood, Italian mothers' children. We do not want, these are his words, the United Nations' mothers to be the only ones in mourning for Italian liberation.

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On this point it is necessary to reassure Bonomi, the mourning is not only of the British, American, New Zealand, Canadian, Indian and Zulu mothers - all mothers in the same way but also and above all of Italian mothers, whose sons are massacred every day by Bonomi's allies and by those who sell themselves to the Allies.

But Bonomi is not enough. After having offered the Italian people's

Italian people's spirit and tradition. And in order to succeed in this he does to rewrite the history of Italy asserting that friendship with England is a tradition with us. Naturally he is too old to remember the fact that as they belong to the most recent Italian history and perhaps he is too young, at least from the cultural point of view, to remember the hundred stab wounds France gave Italy, as Mussolini stated in his basic speech of December 2, 1942.

To Bonomi our friendship for England and alliance with France are the great constellations. It is clear that the reach of his memory is very limited for otherwise he would see it parroted, as far as England's friendship for Italy is concerned with memories, even personal ones, which contrast most drastically with his false assertions.

... Matter of fact Bonomi was Prime Minister during the period which immediately followed the last war when the French and the English once again portrayed the Italian people and met its associations with contempt, isolation and expropriation. The falsification of history forces Bonomi to go down another step....

In the field of internal policy, co-belligerency with the Anglo-Americans, according to Bonomi, east brings new sorrow to the Italian people. In the field of foreign policy this sorrow would be still greater for the whole nation.

Bonomi's policy is dishonoring herself for life. Bonomi wants a dishonored nation with a population bowing to the will of others, with undefined borders, with no dignity, not only with no will but even without institutions, - to use the definition of a Spanish author of the past.

In this he does to rewrite the history of Italy asserting that friendship with France and England is a tradition with us.

Naturally he is too old to remember the anti-English policy of the last years of the Italian history and perhaps he is too young, at least from the cultural point of view, to remember the hundred stab wounds France gave Italy, as Mussolini stated in his basic speech of December 2, 1912.

To Rome our friendship for England and alliance with France are two great obligations. It is clear that the reach of his memory is very limited for otherwise he would see it punctuated, as far as England's friendship for Italy is concerned with memories, even personal ones, which contrast most drastically with his false assertions.

...A matter of fact Benini was Prime Minister during the period which immediately followed the last war when the French and the English once again betrayed the Italian people and met its demands with contempt, insolence and arrogance.

The falsification of history forces Benini to go down another step....

In the field of internal policy, co-belligerency with the Anglo-Americans, according to Benini, must bring new sorrow to the Italian people. In the field of foreign policy this sorrow would be still greater for the whole nation.

Benini's policy is dishonoring himself for life. Benini wants a dishonored nation with a population bowing to the will of others, with undefined borders, with no dignity, not only with no will but even without aspirations, - to use the definition of a Spanish author of the past century, - an inverted Italy, a kind of hell. But Benini goes down now to a still greater humiliation. From humiliation he slips into treason and lies, into villainy, reaching the limits of dishonor.

He recalls, as if it were a glorious enterprise, that on September 8th the sailors opened the Italian territory to the Anglo-American forces and ordered the fleet to sail for ports which it had hitherto considered as enemy ones.

The anti-Italy of rich men and treason, has been through him but the true Italy is suffering herself to answer with needs. The furious babbling of Benini and his old men as if shown by the echo of the march of the legions from the north towards Rome, a march resumed in the name of Rome.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALIAN - 245.45 MHz - 21.30 - July 27Western Front

In Normandy there is fighting south of Caen and west of Caumont and north of Paris. Despite the large forces employed the Allies have achieved no success.

Italian Front

Anglo-American pressure continues south of Florence, but the Germans are putting up a strong resistance.

Eastern Front

Murva and Lublin have been occupied by Soviet troops. On all other sectors on the front the German resistance is firm, launching numerous counter-attacks. During recent months the Soviets have lost 192 tanks on the northern front.

The War in the Air

Yesterday, on all fronts, the Allies lost seventy-eight planes.

Proposed Annexations by Americans

Reuter reports that the United States after the war will annex the Marshall, the Caroline and the Mariana islands.

Sardinia and Sicily to Have Autonomy

An important member of the central committee of the Action Party has declared his approval of the proposed self-government of Sardinia and Sicily. Several members of the committee are supposed to have asked him to make another address in order to deny his previous assertions.

Gigli Executed for Refusal to Help Allies

It is learned that the Allies asked Beniamino Gigli to engage in anti-German propaganda. Gigli refused, was arrested and

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RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN - 245 M. - 2215 - July 27

The Arm Chair Strategists at work!

"Generals, I advise you to find something new, otherwise the world will think very badly of us."

"The Germans have begun to use a new weapon. Just between ourselves, it is rather important and they have announced that they have others still more important than the flying bombs."

"The English must have a new weapon too."

1591

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

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"You are right, Generals, we begin to think of something".
 "Gentlemen, if someone has a new idea, or something to
 suggest, he had better do it at once."

"Excuse me, General."

"What have you to say, messenger, who is that man?"
 "Yes."

"Yes, you have got something to say."

"Yes, I would like to write some articles on..."

"That's good. Let's hear your idea!"

"Yes, when the Engl-American withdraws, the chair
 on which they sit must be pulled away."

"Pardon?"

"I see, you have understood that so, if you pull away
 the chair, they lose their face on the ground."

"Yes, General, it must be something better."

"That's mean."

"When the British withdraw and are about to come back to
 their island, immediately we must push the island somewhere else,

so that they will not find it."

"If we do it at once, they will find it. The English are also
 difficult, yet the German has succeeded, they were able to
 put it in the position. We will have to be pretty sharp to
 find a way to pull the island backward, but we may succeed."

"It is necessary. It is necessary. It certainly is
 necessary!"

"We say yes we must find a new weapon, something to puzzle
 the English, otherwise it will be rather bad for our prestige."

"While waiting for someone to find something important
 the meeting is finished."

REVELATION OF SOVIET RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 1.491 - 21.00-

JULY 27

Italian Front

on which they sit must be pulled away."

"What?"

"I see, you have understood. Just so, if you pull away the fence they hang their face in the ground."

"Yes, General, we must do something better."

"Let's hear."

"When the English withdraw and are about to come back to their line, immediately we must push the island somewhere else, so that they will not be able to return."

"Very good."

"I know it is difficult, but the firing has been also difficult, yet the Germans have succeeded, they were able to put it into practice. We will have to be pretty sharp to find a way to pull the island backward, but we may succeed."

"It is necessary. It is necessary. It certainly is necessary!"

"In any case we must find a new weapon, something to puzzle the English, otherwise it will be rather bad for our prestige."

"While waiting for someone to find something important the meeting is finished."

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 11.491 - 23.00-

July 27

Italian Front

~~Against German positions south of Florence~~ today continued their pressure against German positions south of Florence but without making any progress. 2359

North of Arezzo and on both banks of the Tiber all enemy infiltrations were frustrated. There some infiltrations were actually made the enemy groups were totally destroyed. In the Adriatic sector fighting continues. The attacks are made by Polish aerobatics supported by British armored formations.

Very limited operational activity is reported from other sectors of the front.

1594

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Swedish Shipping Losses

Since the beginning of the war 277 Swedish ships, totaling 293,354 tons, were lost as a result of Anglo-American attacks which also caused the death of 1,247 sailors. Last month two Swedish ships chartered by the Red Cross were torpedoed by British aircraft.

Enemy Barbarity

The merciless enemy air raids are daily causing new losses to Italian families and damage to Italian art collections. Local trading, private cars and Ven cyclists and workers walking to their factories were recently machine-gunned by enemy aircraft near Milano. At Venice a central district was machine-gunned by an enemy plane and in Piedmont, Lombardy and the Veneto heavy damage to non-military targets has been recorded.

All this shows that the enemy in these actions is guided by barbaric instincts and a frenzied of destruction for which sooner or later he will have to answer.

Fascist Appointments

It is announced that the Republican Fascist Carlo Giglio is leaving the post of secretary of the "Fascist" abroad. He will be replaced by Dr. Mario Niccolini, doctor of economics, captain, repeatedly decorated, ADC of the First-Corbi regiment and Republican Fascist Inspector. The Fascist Luigi San Germano leaves the post of Federal Secretary at Genoa and is replaced by the Republican Fascist Livio Filippa, who fought in East Africa, Spain and in this war, three times decorated for bravery, officer in the Alpine corps.

The secretary of the party directed Luigi Germano to continue in his post of regional secretary of Liguria for the Republican "Fascist".

French Relief

A meeting of French personalities was recently held in Paris to examine many problems affecting the situation of bombed-out Normandy families. The Minister of Labor, Marcel Déat, has taken the initiative in creating a corps of volunteers for the national liberation of France.

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Canadian Deserters

"Paris Soir" publishes some sensational revelations about Canada's internal situation and the position of Canadian soldiers on the French front. The Canadian prisoner of war, A. Léonard, stated that there are in Canada many deserters. When conscription started sixty per cent of the conscripts did not register. More than ten thousand Canadians were sent to concentration camps as in 1914-1918.

Russo-Polish Tension

Charebilla, and Eden, are making efforts to find a solution to the Russo-Polish tension on the basis of a compromise which would allow the use of the services of the Polish government in London.

On the basis of such a compromise the Polish government would be constituted by the Polish National Committee of Liberation with the inclusion of Mikolajewicz. The London puppet government has not yet stated its views, but it is quite certain that many anti-Russian elements will declare themselves against such a solution. In London political circles it is pointed out that the Polish government is compelled to accept such a solution following both the heavy pressure brought to bear on them and the fact that it is the only one possible under present circumstances.

RADIO MESSAGE TO POLAND BY ITALY, 243 METER, 2300 - July 27Black Market Prices in Rome

The opening was delayed because of egg shortage. Lentils began suddenly to rise, reaching as high as 1350 lire. Several shoppers ran to the Piazza del Popolo where goods were reported to be plentiful. Gold has increased further, after having reached as high as 1800 yesterday. Pumpkin seeds much sought after. Milit cigarettes went as high as 215 lire. Rubber automobile mats per square meter are priced at between 2,500 and 3,000 lire. Willed flour authorized at from 430 to 495 lire. Black material for shirts, from 2,500 to 3,900 lire. Red linen for shirts, from 2,000 to 10,000. Green vegetables quoted at 80 to 250 lire the kilo.

Milan Black Market

Men's trousers, up to 1,000 lire. White rice flour, 50 to 65 lire. Oil, 1,200 to 2,000 lire for 1 3/4 liter flask. Men's socks, 300 to 300 lire.

At closing time there was announcement of a coming distribution of large sausages, obtainable with ration card.

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RADIO MESSAGE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245 METERS - 23,15 - July 27

Black Market Prices in Rome

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Milan Black Market

Men's trousers, up to 1,000 lire. White rice flour, 50 to 60 lire. Oil, 1,200 to 2,000 lire for 1 3/4 liter flask. Men's socks, 300 to 380 lire.

At closing time there was announcement of a coming distribution of large sausages, obtainable with ration card No. 785432 for December. No reservations are made. Telephonic purchases are not allowed, even supposing the telephone were working.

RADIO MESSAGE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245 METERS - 23,15 - July 27

2358

Electricity in Italy a Problem for the Allies

In a dispatch from Rome the "New York Times" mentions the electric problem facing the Allies as they proceed with the liberation of Italy. Even supposing that the industrial structure of electric power remained more or less intact, this problem would be too great to be solved by the Italians.

Naturally! Even those great patriots, Volta and Marconi, could have done nothing without the Americans to teach them.

RADIO TUNING IN ITALY - 23, 24 JULY 27

Gala in Turkey

According to the official German spokesman the situation in Turkey remains stabilized. Rumors circulating about Turkey's stand are part of the allied way of nerves. Turkish newspapers reveal that the country's foreign policy remains the same: namely, to maintain the alliance with Great Britain and to remain a non-belligerent, according to the wishes of the people.

Assurances:

Attention! We broadcast the following messages for our German brothers:

In campana su ai a morte (Let the hell toll for death).
In luce ai è spenta (The light burned out.) Il lampadario è rotto (The chandelier is oval). Attaccapanni, sia cappelli, tra i granchi (Gloves hangers, six hats, bones overcoats). Pesci pesci pesci neri (Red fish, black fish). E io la piovra pensieri (Let the little one receives thoughts). Il bristone di banca si è rotto (The hamster stick is broken). Conventione numero 12 rosso, due punti alternati due (Convention number 12 red, two points alternate two). Conventione numero 212 verde, due punti, alternato tre (Convention number 212 green, two points, alternate three). In luce verde ai è spenta. Attenzione! In luce verde ai è spenta (The green light is out! Attention!)

Brazilian Troops in Italy

Brazil is the country from which come monkeys. Now it appears that even its warriors have arrived. The landing of a Brazilian expeditionary corps in Italy has been announced. The self-named civilizers of Brazil have brought mulattoes to Italy, characterized mulattoes who will ink their spot amidst the colors of the rainbow. England and her centuries fought with the blood of other peoples. Even the aged Gandhi, after seeing the Brazilian expeditionary corps, remarked his contemporary telegram to the head of the Brazilian government.

RADIO TUNING IN ITALY - 23, 24 JULY - 24, 25 JULY - 24, 25 JULY - 27

La luce si è spenta (The light burned out.) Il lampadario è rotto (The chandelier is bad). L'incensuranti, sei cappelli, tre prebisti (Six hangers, six hats, seven viceroyants). Passi passi passi neri (Red fish, black fish). L'isola ricca pensier (Let the little one receives thoughts). Il vigliacco il biondo si è rotto (The banner which is broken). Conventione numero 12 rosso, due punti alternati due (Convention number 12 red, two points alternating two). Conventione numero 212 verde, due punti, alternato tre (Convention number 212 green, two points, alternating three). La luce verde si è spenta. Attenzione! La luce verde si è spenta (The green light is out. Attention!)

Brazilian Troops in Italy

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ROME REVIEW IN ITALIAN PRESS - 225 PETERS - 21, 30 - JULY 27

July 25 Celebrated in Rome

The free press of Rome celebrated the peaceful late of July 25, with the exception of "The Voice of the Republic," organ of the republican party, and "New Italy", of the monarchist party. The two dissentions are most significant. If those two newspapers expressed the thoughts of the people of Rome they would certainly have been accused of neo-Fascism. And since the republicans now fail to associate themselves with the silence of the royalists who have suffered to remain silent actually because they were unable to justify the man who has destroyed Italy.

- 1 b -

GERMAN BROADCASTSNOT IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1600 - JULY 25 - (Monitored in London)Wilhelmstrasse Press Conference

Minister Dr. Schmidt was asked to state his opinion regarding a Swedish press report according to which the Swedish Minister for Social Welfare Koeller had declared in a speech that Norwegian refugees concentrated in Swedish camps were being trained there for the struggle for the liberation of Norway from the German oppressors. Dr. Schmidt was able to inform reporters that this "surprising" press statement had formed the subject of German enquiry from the Swedish Government and that the Swedish Government in its turn had confirmed the incorrectness of this report. A further question related to the present attitude of German foreign policy, with particular reference to southern European states, Dr. Schmidt availed himself of this opportunity to make a fundamental declaration culminating in the statement that all German foreign declarations of foreign policy had to be understood against the background of the conviction that this war had to be won militarily, and what is still more important could be won militarily. It would be utterly wrong to think that certain military developments could induce us to go over to the political field.

With an eye on southeast Europe, Dr. Schmidt recalled that our relations to this region in particular were characterized by an especially lively exchange of political ideas. He further recalled the fact that the Reich had always been an example to its allies in the organization for war, and finally expressed the belief that the impetus produced by recent events in Germany, and the success which no doubt would soon arise therefrom, would act as a stimulus to our allies as well.

He asked again regarding the present position of German-Turkish

a Swedish press report according to which the Swedish Minister for Social Welfare Hoeller had declared in a speech that Norwegian refugees concentrated in Swedish camps were being trained there for the struggle for the liberation of Norway from the German oppressors. Dr. Schmidt was able to inform reporters that this "surprising" press statement had formed the subject of German enquiry from the Swedish Government and that the Swedish Government in its turn had confirmed the incorrectness of this report. A further question related to the present attitude of German foreign policy, with particular reference to southern European states. Dr. Schmidt availed himself of this opportunity to make a fundamental declaration culminating in the statement that all German foreign declarations of foreign policy had to be understood against the background of the conviction that this war had to be won militarily, and what is still more important could be won militarily. It would be utterly wrong to think that certain military developments could induce us to go over to the political field.

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Indeed again regarding the present position of German-Turkish relations, the speaker was able to state that since his last explanation no steps or events had occurred which were apt to throw fresh light on these relations. Certain measures, such as the Turkish prohibition of traffic in the Black Sea and restrictions imposed on news agencies in favor of the Anatolian agency, which had been exploited against Germany by the enemy press, were described by Dr. Schmidt as purely Turkish domestic affairs concerning which the Turkish explanation had to be accepted. Summarizing, therefore it would be proper to speak of a status quo in relations between Germany and Turkey.

At the request of the correspondents, Dr. Schmidt then gave a short résumé of the political situation in Italy under Allied occupation.

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In the first place Dr. Schmidt made a reference to a report of the United States periodical "Liberty" which deals with conditions in Italy under the heading "Does liberated Italy love U.S." The essence of the article, which makes frank admission regarding the miserable free situation of the Italian people and regarding the inconceivable corruption of administration, is contained in the confession: "The simple, earnest effort to continue in Italy on lines so far pursued". Further, Dr. Schmidt dealt with the situation of political parties in occupied Italy which was distinguished by the fact that the old completely ossified edition of the pre-Fascist era had again come to the fore and it was only a question of time before the complete political sterility of these men in combination with the hunger crisis would bring about a collapse of Italy.

At the end of the conference Minister Braun von Stumm gave correspondents a most comprehensive commentary on the topic, "Humanity in War", which was so dear to the enemy press.

Pointing to Eden's assertion re: raising the alleged murder of fifty British officer prisoners of war and the official German attitude and repudiation of this allegation, which denied the country which began the bombing of civilians and gave its soldiers text books for gangsters. The right to speak on these questions at all, Minister Braun von Stumm was in a position to acquaint correspondents with some very typical passages out of this book, which bears the title "Handbook of Modern Irregular Warfare", and which is in our possession. The book is specifically described as instructions for the soldier in service and demands that every soldier should be a potential gangster, countless positively sadistic tricks teach him how to reach this goal. Braun von Stumm specifically emphasized the passage which mentions as the aim of combat not to render the opponent unfit to fight but requires that he should be killed; the concept of taking prisoners is simply denied. Definition of the term "area of operation" contained in the book is also noteworthy, as it comprises those neutral territories which represent the source of supply for the enemy.

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TRANSYCAUCASIA IN GERMAN 1930 JULY 26 (Monitored in London)

Black Sea Shipping Curtailed

The press reports that owing to large scale ARM tests shipping to the Black Sea has been suspended. Passengers were put ashore in Samsun and Zonguldak and arrived yesterday in Istanbul by train. It is possible that air traffic between Istanbul and Angazolin will also be suspended during these tests.

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HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN GERMAN AND FRENCH FOR EUROPE 0850

The Jewish Problem in Hungary
July 25 (Monitored in London)

The Protestant Bishop Thuirczy in a statement to the press commented on the strange feature that masses of Jews want to adopt the Christian faith. Dr. T. T. Church says, have been instructed to admit Jews not before one year after their baptism. Hungarian Christian churches, however, made efforts to defend Christians of Jewish origin and succeeded in obtaining the following concessions: in certain cases, Christians of Jewish origin are exempted from wearing the yellow star; families with one member of which at least is of Christian origin, may employ Christian servants; at the Jewish council a sub group has been set up for Christian Jews, with the right to raise grievances and to arrange that Jews of Christian faith may wear, apart from the yellow star a sign showing their Christian religion. Finally the church raised its voice against any methods of solving the Jewish problem which would signify a challenge to God's eternal laws.

D.N.B. IN GERMAN FOR EUROPE 1035 July 25 (Monitored in London)
Italy's Armistice Terms

Milan: The De Gaulle news agency forecast the publication of the full terms of the armistice signed by Badoglio, by reporting that in addition to the known conditions. Badoglio, after the 8th of September, signed some more terms which have become known as the great armistice. In addition to military and political demands, they include the far-reaching destruction of Italy's economic foundation.

Thus Badoglio is reported to have had to agree not only to the surrender of all warships and Italian air forces but also to that of merchant vessels and civilian transport planes. Moreover, he is said to have had to accept a demand for the stoppage of all Italian metal industries and engineering work-shops. Italy's renunciation of her colonial empire, including Libya's liquidation, the cultivation of cereals the limitation of fruit and vegetable growing, the surrender of...

member of which at least is of Christian origin, may employ Christian servants; at the Jewish council a sub group has been set up for Christian Jews, with the right to raise grievances and to arrange that Jews of Christian faith may wear, apart from the yellow star a sign showing their Christian religion. Finally the church raised its voice against any methods of solving the Jewish problem which would signify a challenge to God's eternal laws.

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2358

DATE - 1941 - JULY 24

V-1 Attacks over England

Stockholm: London reports reveal the following details about the effect of V-1: seven hundred killed bombers and two thousand fighter have so far been employed against the V-1, together with reserve machines and an air force of ten thousand aircraft is thus tied down in England entirely for this purpose. About ten thousand men of flying-personnel and one hundred thousand ground staff are thus employed against the V-1. Hundreds of AA batteries from other parts of England have been concentrated to strengthen the force in the region within the effective range of the V-1. Despite these tremendous efforts to overcome the V-1 the Allies have not yet laid their hands on a single undamaged V-1. All diplomatic representations in London have been transferred to safe areas. The true number of V-1 victims is one of the "greatest war secrets of the War Cabinet." One sees only one possibility for eliminating the V-1 at the present time and this is by ending the war speedily before the Germans succeed in putting the entire warfare on a new basis. The acceleration of military operations is therefore urged. Greatest apprehensions are entertained for the foggy weeks of autumn should the V-1 fire continue until then.

GOETTER WERKZEUGE IN GERMAN SO OVERSTRECKT - 11. 6. 1941 - 0045 - JULY 27

Speech by Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels

The speech by Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels has caused the greatest satisfaction among the whole German people. The Germans, and with them the whole world, had an opportunity to hear once again from the Minister the truth about the boundlessly stupid and objectionable as well as dramatic attempt on the life of the Fuehrer and the whole nation. The personality of Dr. Goebbels is felt to be a guarantee

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REPORT DELIVERED IN GERMAN TO COMRADES - 11,2 hrs. - 0645 - JULY 27

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Soviet Diplomatic Advance Continues

The Soviets continue their diplomatic advance. The Bolsheviks demanded two seats in the Norwegian Council of Emigrés of King Haakon.

Moscow's representative in Italy, Ercoli, declared: "The collective system, which means the Bolshevization of the land is as inevitable prerequisite to each further reform. Ercoli thus gave Moscow's answer to the generally known question asked after one year of Allied rule in Italy: "How can the Italian people be brought out of their misery?"

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - In German - 15.123 kes. -- 1945 July 27

Allied Losses in Normandy

According to German estimates, the total Anglo-American losses in killed amount to at least 350,000 men.

German Torpedo Attacks on Invasion Ships

Berlin: Last night, German squadrons of torpedo planes attacked the enemy shipping traffic north of... Between 2215 and 2315 hours German torpedo planes operated over the invasion route. Despite very heavy resistance by anti-aircraft guns of all calibre and nightfighters, the German attacks were successful. Three freighters and one transport ship totalling 23,000 tons were heavily damaged. One destroyer which was part of the escort vessels of the invasion fleet was so heavily damaged that it was left sinking. Moreover the German fliers attacked two cruisers, one large destroyer, one small destroyer, and another destroyer. Torpedoes were seen to have caused heavy destruction; however, further results of the effect could not be observed owing to a smoke screen laid down by the naval units which were hit. The German torpedo squadrons suffered only minor losses during their successful operations. Reports on three planes have not yet come in.

"Informaciones" On the Situation in Normandy

Madrid: The paper "Informaciones" writes with regard to the situation in Normandy: "The Allies following the military operations in Normandy resting now for forty-seven days call the captured territory not 'Invasion front' any longer since this name is not justified. To-day Allied circles everywhere have to admit that the strategic success is with the Germans. It becomes obvious...

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Air Attack on Budapest

Berlin: This morning, U.S. bomber formations made a terror attack on the city district of Budapest. German and Hungarian air defenses engaged the enemy formations before reaching their target and in aerial battles shot down a number of planes.

2355

RADIO BERLIN (LA VOIX DU REICH) TO FRANCE 24.7 m.1830-July 7
Franco-German Relations

An agreement was arrived at on June 15th last, between the Management of the Todt organization and the Head of the French official delegation, Mr. Robert Castagnet, who represents the French workers in Germany.

Interviewed in this connection Mr. Castagnet made the following statement: "The chief of liaison of the Central Bureau of the Todt Organization in Berlin comes under the French Delegation of Workers which is divided in the following way:

- 1) Everything concerning industrial workers.
- 2) Agricultural laborers.
- 3)

There must be a liaison chief for each group of the Todt organization for which French workers are working. In Europe there are about ten of these groups.

Lectures will take place for the benefit of these groups and "French days" will be organized including lectures in German on France, her history, geography, culture, etc.

An interesting fact is that about twenty Frenchmen who are working in the.... region will spend their first holiday, of one week, in Germany.

They were able to rest in a camping specially organized for their benefit by the local German authorities. Records and books were at the disposal of these holiday-makers.

Workers had comfortable lodgings for one week a day. They have received their food ration cards, including the special supplement for workers.

French workers have been very satisfied and pleased with their holiday.

Germans Ready for Total War

Various reports received from different regions of the Reich state that the Germans are in perfect agreement with Dr. Goebbels' declarations regarding total war.

The first articles which have appeared in the press on this subject are very energetic in their assertions and insist that

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The first articles which have appeared in the press on this subject are very energetic in their assertions and insist that war must go on until the final victory, all the more so as Germany is still very powerful.

Dr. Goebbels' words that "the enemy think that Germany is exhausted, and he will be astonished to notice that the Reich is still at the very beginning of its effort" have been particularly noted.

- 7 -

The Stand of Polish Emigrés

Polish émigrés have addressed an appeal to the London Government requesting the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs to take a stand in their favor in the Polish-Soviet conflict.

The British Government has not yet replied. One of the leading British papers writes that the British Government cannot spoil the good relations existing with Russia because of Poland.

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS 11.8 Mos - 2215 - JULY 27Invasion Front

The Anglo-Americans have thrown in more forces against Marshal Rommel's troops south of Caen, where they have launched an offensive. They have gained no ground and are waiting for a counter-offensive. The next phase of the battle may be from the west to the east of Caen, the Command of the Second Army has tried to regain the position south of Caen and to push the Germans out of their positions, but all the attempts have so far failed. No noticeable change was made. The Germans after having consolidated their positions have regained the ground lost on previous days. In the area of St. Lô the Germans have launched a counter-attack against the American First Army. They expected the collapse of the German tank forces at St. Lô. At first they succeeded in breaking through the German lines, but were then thrown back, so the Germans have retaken their old positions. Another group of American forces has tried to advance in the direction of St. Lô and Coutances. A very strong column has reached Harigny, but Hill 100 is still within reach of our artillery batteries. The Anglo-American forces, supported by tanks and aircraft, have pushed forward west of the village of Vêrichy (?). The Germans counter-attacked and were able to throw the enemy back.

Invasion Front

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Eastern Front

Soviet forces have launched numerous attacks in the direction of Lemberg, but all enemy attacks were thrown back with heavy losses to the enemy. Lemberg is still in German hands. All attacks against Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk were frustrated and local penetrations were soon sealed up.

2354

Attacks launched on the Vistula were thrown back with heavy losses for the enemy. All Soviet attacks were unsuccessful.

Great Damage in London

London: British workers were called to London to help in the reconstruction work. They have to work sixty-five hours a week. This was revealed by the British Minister of Labor. The Londoners have asked that as damages caused by the V-1 are so heavy and no service can be regularly executed, the mail should be delivered to them through the tube.

Churchill Meets Polish Premier

London: The Polish exiled Premier was received by Mr. Churchill today. They had a discussion over the appointment of the Polish Committee for National Liberation by the Soviet Government. Mr. Churchill had no recommendations to make, but only to go to Moscow and meet Mr. Stalin. It is well to remember that the same advice was given in 1940 to General Sikorski, who never returned to London. The Polish question shows clearly that the British Government is powerless vis-a-vis of Russia. It also proves that the Polish Government in London has little practical significance.

TRANSCOMM IN ENGLISH - JULY 27

General Beck Commits Suicide

Berlin: Official: Colonel-General Beck has shot himself. Hoepner has been arrested and awaits trial.

Details Released About Three Generals Involved in Plot

On the three generals now officially announced as having taken part in the assassination attempt of July 20th, only former Chief of General Staff, Colonel-General Ludwig Beck, was known to the German public. He was sixty-four and had been discharged on October 31st, 1936.

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Those in authority already knew the reason. Goebbels for the first time revealed this in his speech on Wednesday. When under any strain, Beck suffered nervous breakdowns and crying fits. This happened when German troops entered the Rhineland during the days of the "Anschluss" of Austria and during the Sudeten crisis. On the evening of July 20th, when he saw that the attempt on the Fuehrer's life had failed, Beck again had crying fits. When he was arrested he shot himself with his revolver.

Although Beck was stated by the plotters to be Head of the Reich's civil administration, the man who really pulled the wires was General of Infantry, Friedrich Olbricht. He is the general of whom Goebbels said, "he distinguished himself only by the fact that he sabotaged every important decision." Unlike Beck and Hoepner, Olbricht was an officer of the regular army. He had acted in Poland as a commander of a division, and subsequently was appointed Chief of General Staff of the Army in 1933. He was appointed Chief of the Army Staff in 1935. He was a native of Saxony. He was fifty-six, and a native of Saxony.

Colonel-General Erich Hoepner was ousted from the Wehrmacht at the end of 1941 on account of his cowardly retreat on the eastern front. He was fifty-seven. Like Beck and Olbricht, he was a General Staff Officer. Neither Beck nor Hoepner in the first World War had been in the trenches but had general staff functions. The same applies to Olbricht for the large part of the first World War. All three were taken over by the Reichswehr after that war. Their rapid career started only after 1933. Hoepner, during the Polish campaign commanded a tank corps and in the French Campaign, the Sixteenth Army Corps, consisting of tank and motorized units.

Albanian Premier Urges Unity with Germany

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Albanian Premier Urges Unity with Germany

Tirana - It is the Government's first and foremost duty to protect Albania and to render its continued existence secure, the new Albanian Prime Minister Fikri Dine stated when addressing Parliament. The question of the form of government and of administration is of secondary importance, he continued. The Prime Minister reminded his listeners of the inextinguishable intellectual and material help which Germany had rendered Albania on many occasions and warned the country against internecine strife. Any tendency to overthrow the government is an assault on the fatherland and the government will wipe out any such attempt, he said.

2251

Terrorists Executed for Cruelty to Workers

Paris: The cruelty of French terrorists has been revealed at the trial of three of them before the Lyons summary court. All three were sentenced to death. The verdict was executed immediately. During the trial it was revealed, according to the "Cri du Peuple" that one Guillard of Paris, in the department of the Var, was cut to pieces by terrorists. Another fireman, Francois Solari, was attacked at the place he worked at, and was flung into the furnace he was stoking. The "Cri du Peuple" declares, apropos these cruelties, "the martyrdom of these new heroes will not have been in vain. They will be revenged."

Argentine Relations with United States are Strained

Washington: A statement has now been issued by the State Department on United States relations with Argentina. In this statement Argentina is accused of "deserting the Allied cause". The United States Government once more energetically declares that it will not maintain diplomatic relations with the Farrell government. Countries allied to the United States are advised to isolate Argentina. This announcement led to a sudden slump in Argentine shares in the New York Stock Exchange. Argentine Ambassador Escobar leaves for Washington by air on August 1st, according to the Argentine Embassy.

D.N.H. IN ENGLISH

July 27

Allied Tactics in Mediterranean Theater

Stiffening resistance offered by German troops in the course of detaching movements which has resulted in a considerable slowing down of the Anglo-American advance seems to have induced the Anglo-Americans to resume an old plan, written Karl Praeger D.N.H. special correspondent in Italy. Reports brought home by German reconnaissance planes reveal that the Anglo-Americans have a newly concentrated large fleet in the western Mediterranean. The fleet consists of large transports and landing craft in considerable numbers. In addition the enemy has concentrated several divisions in the

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E.M.B. IN ENGLISH

July 27

Allied Tactics in Mediterranean Theatre

Stiffening resistance offered by German troops in the course of detaching movements which has resulted in a considerable slowing down of the Anglo-American advance seems to have induced the Anglo-Americans to resume an old plan, writes Karl Praeger D.M.P. special correspondent in Italy. Results brought home by German reconnaissance planes reveal that the Anglo-Americans have a newly concentrated large fleet in the western Mediterranean. The fleet consists of large transports and landing craft in considerable numbers. In addition the enemy has concentrated several divisions in the Tyrrhenian coastal sector. This allows the assumption that the Anglo-Americans are intending to carry out their former plan of landing in northern Italy, maybe in the Genoa and La Spezia areas.

The focal point of enemy attacks now as before is in the area south of Florence where particularly fierce fighting is going on on both sides of two roads leading to Florence from Poggibonsi and Montecatini. German defence is exclusively in the hands of minor rearwards.

increased British pressure on Wednesday again met with embittered German resistance. Attacking enemy tank formations and infantry columns were finally thrown back to initial positions in German counterthrusts. The enemy suffered very heavy losses in this fighting. German artillery had an essential share in the defensive success by blocking the approaches to valleys and roads, and by taking a heavy toll of enemy troops.

No fighting worth mentioning is reported from the remaining front sectors. After the High Command of the Eighth Army on Wednesday had been compelled to call off its large-scale attacks against the German Adriatic wing, activity there was restricted to fierce artillery exchanges by Thursday forenoon. Only along the coastal road did the enemy launch an armored thrust. The enemy got as far as the German main line where he was forced to turn off without having attained his goal.

RADIO BERLIN (LA VOIX DU REICH) IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 22.21 METERS -
1.300-July 27

German Communiqué on Western Front

The War in The Air

During the last twenty-four hours the Anglo-Americans bombed (in France) the factories of... and other localities including Lyons. In Belgium the suburbs of Brussels were again attacked by Flying Fortresses. Bucharest reports that Allied planes dropped bombs on several Roumanian towns. In Germany Anglo-American planes raided the region southwest of Hamburg. Flying bombs continue to rain on London and southern England. Recent London communiqués on the subject are significant.

The Goebbels Speech

Last night at 2000 hours Dr. Goebbels made a radio address, giving a dramatic report on the attempt on Hitler's life. After stating that neither the army nor the population had sympathized in this he announced the application of measures for total war. In concluding, he dealt with the situation on the various fronts, particularly the eastern front.

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This morning the entire German press was in accord in expressing confidence in Dr. Goebbels and his conviction of final victory.

Danish press comments on the nomination of Dr. Goebbels as director of total mobilization in Germany, placing particular emphasis on Germany's firm desire to utilize all resources towards final victory.

Russian Polish Situation

An agreement has been reached between the Polish Committee in Moscow and the Soviet Government. According to this the Soviet Union will respect the integrity of Polish territory and will not interfere in internal affairs in Poland.

Political circles in Vichy have taken a stand on the subject of the constitution of a Soviet Committee for Poland. They stress particularly that the formation of this committee is a further proof of the Soviet intention to dominate Poland. Furthermore, attention is drawn to the continued impotence of Washington and London vis-à-vis Moscow.

The London press also deals with the question of the Soviet Polish Committee of mediation. The "Telegraph" sees the Soviets as usurpers. The "Daily Herald" writing on the subject of a reconciliation between the Soviets and Polish emigration, states that the Committee is composed of the veritable scum of humanity, both from the political and social point of view.

Famine in India

The Minister for India stated in the House of Lords that a famine far more terrible than that of last year is raging in India. He admitted that it was Britain's fault for not having organised grain stocks.

German Minister Gives Good Account of Country's Resources

German Minister Bach states that the situation in Germany is excellent both politically speaking and from the point of view of food resources. He added that Germany's food situation would undergo no change in the coming year.

British Coal Miners Produce Less Coal

The diminished coal production is due in great part to the mine owners' attitude towards the miners.

Commentary by Roper

British propagandists declare the end of the war to be near. Soon they will have attained their goal. Admitting that the European war could end soon with the utter destruction of Germany - and admitting an Allied victory to be imminent - yet could England then boast of having finally achieved her acknowledged goal? Such are the war aims of the London Government.

In September, 1939, British leaders revealed these aims voluntarily, much more readily than they do today. They said then that it was a question of fighting German hegemony in Europe and of defending the smaller nations whose sovereignty and independence

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In September, 1945, British leaders revealed these aims voluntarily, much more readily than they do today. They said then that it was a question of fighting German hegemony in Europe and of defending the smaller nations whose sovereignty and independence were threatened. In the first place it was necessary to re-establish the integrity of Poland, a thing which had been promised by England and France. That has become of that crusade today? It is true that they continue to contest the hegemony of Germany. But they no longer speak of the sovereignty and independence of the small countries - especially do they no longer mention the integrity of Poland. Now although Great Britain continues to fight against German hegemony in Europe, it is also obliged to accept and even to favor the world hegemony of the Soviet Union.

The British government, which entered the war to maintain the celebrated balance of power, now has to fight to keep Europe from being dominated by the Soviet Union. Thus that which ... the present conflict, England could have lost the war which it pretended to have won. There is nothing more devastating, exhausting or humiliating for a country than that it be obliged to end a war and cling for a policy contrary to that which brought it into it.

Many people have valued this idea. For the last two years, while Comrade Molotov was telling the world that the Soviet Union had solved the Polish question, about which so much disagreement had occurred, England was forced to accept the measures taken by the Moscow government. She could neither reply nor contest the matter.

How could one actually defend the integrity of Poland as long as the Soviet Union claimed some six million Ukrainians in Poland?

How could one resist the obligations undertaken with the Polish government in London if Moscow organized and recognized the Committee of Liberation, fifteen members of which are notorious Bolsheviks? What could one reply to the exiled Poles in London who protested indignantly against the delivery of their country to the Bolsheviks?

Proud England is obliged to accept the dictates of her ally, and the Soviet Union did not enter the war to defend the integrity of Poland. The Moscow government never did approve the Versailles treaty when pre-war Poland was brought up. This Poland will be altered whether Great Britain likes it or not. The British government's pretended policy has been a lamentable failure - Soviet policy comes out on top.

The Polish cause, like that of Czechoslovakia and of Jugoslavia, is indefensible, especially in the sense of a crusade for democracy. Nothing is more dangerous than this principle which holds that people should govern themselves. This can be seen today - and meanwhile the government of Moscow profits by this to realize its expansionist and imperialist ambitions.

In 1939 the London government defended British interests.

Today it can only defend Soviet interests, which are incompatible with of Great Britain. One would think differently if England had proved to be able, at a desired moment, to react against this situation. Now one begins to understand the futility and absurdity of such set-ups. Only Germany has defied the Soviet government.

This same Germany.....the Bolsheviks and saw clearly that the Russian power must be crushed in the east.

Notes from the Front

And now we present the Review of Europe, in the course of which we will reveal incidents in the heroic battle being waged today by units of the German army, bearing the name "Hitler Youth",

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Today I am located in one of the most active sectors. The fighting has been going on for several hours with incredible violence and an indescribable rhythm. Everywhere one sees artillery bursts and clusters of fire. The sky is gloomy and the recent ruins from bombardments give the countryside the lugubrious atmosphere of war. This is war; on the beautiful soil of France death pitilessly mows down women and children. This savagery of the Anglo-American air arm in one of the greatest whips against France; in the beautiful Norman land the rumble of artillery makes the air unbreathable.

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Nevertheless here I have arrived - after such difficulty and along with these young German fighters, this wonderful National-Socialist youth which is fighting so admirably. These young people are defending the future and their liberty. The battle rages and in the air planes battle. Already this morning several American planes have crashed, with a loud noise - as though crying death. At what-should crimes they must have on their consciences! But blood will be revenge. Artillery duels continue. The explosions are seen. Two hundred British tanks have already been destroyed. Columns of smoke arise against the sky which overhangs this theater of war. But the young people are there and they do not capitulate. They will hold, they will always hold. The American position becomes increasingly stronger, supported by planes and artillery. Place to me are comrades who volunteered into the ranks of the SS to fight against those who are thoughtless, striving death on our towns and villages. Too many victims cry out for vengeance. These young people are fighting like knights of old. They want to... defend the so-called libertarians, who have nothing to offer but death and misery, who believe them while crying liberation. The battle continues and this strong and splendid youth cries: "They shall not win".

Polish-Russian Problem

Total confusion has been placed so.... The chief of the puppet government in London, Mikolajczyk (phonetic), will probably go to Moscow to try to obtain, through the mediation of the United States Ambassador, a compromise which would settle the question diplomatically. But meanwhile the Bolsheviks have settled the problem in their own way. From now on no protest will prevent their taking over Poland as a conquered country.

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FRENCH BROADCASTS

VICHY RADIO IN FRENCH - 250 Meters - 0730 - July 27

War in Normandy

In Normandy, the offensive launched by General Montgomery, continues with unabated violence. The attack was carried out against a limited sector not more than ten kilometers large, by powerful armored formations, supported by fighter aircraft. In spite of the considerable quantity of material employed, the Anglo-Canadians did not achieve the result which they hoped for. A break-through was made in the Falaise direction. The attackers, who were successful at first, were later compelled to abandon all the ground they had gained. The Caen-Falaise road is littered with British tanks. In the Saint Lô sector, the attack carried out east of the town does not seem to have achieved important results. From German sources, it is announced that the Saint Lô - Périers road has been crossed in various places.

Town of Falaise Attacked by Anglo-Americans

Anglo-American aircraft yesterday attacked a town in the Eure Department. Six people were killed. Another Eure town has also been bombed. A private car was strafed on the road. The vehicle was set on fire; one occupant was killed and two were seriously injured.

Monsignor Léon Ferrier, Bishop of Bayonne

The newspaper "Osservatore Romano" announces the appointment of Monsignor Léon Ferrier as Bishop of Bayonne.

Inter-Ministerial Conference Held in Paris

An interministerial conference was held in Paris, presided over by Mr. Gattili, Minister and Secretary of State. The conference discussed the food problem and the evacuation of refugees from Normandy.

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Tanks in Falaise Area Destroyed by British Bombers

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Stockholm Newspapers Publish Inaccurate Information

Inaccurate information has been published by most Swedish newspapers regarding recent events in Germany. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman stressed that the Swedish information, allegedly received from Switzerland, was dated as coming from Zurich and Bern. Now it has been proved that this information was not received from Switzerland at all, but was simply invented in Stockholm. As a consequence of this fact, the Swedish situation is rather embarrassing.

De Gaulle Speaks

General de Gaulle has made a speech in Algiers, stressing that France's future policy will be linked with that of the Soviet Union.

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WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS TO FRANCE - 22:00 HOURS - JULY 27Operations in Normandy

A despatch received this morning reveals that for the first time German heavy bombers have attacked Allied troop concentrations and positions.

In the Saint Lô sector, the Allied attack does not seem to have achieved important results.

RADIO METROPOLIS IN EUROPE TO FRANCE - 22:00 HOURS - JULY 27Commentary by Jean Monnet

Dear listeners:

Currency depreciation and the disappearance of monetary values after the 1914-1916 war, following a short era of economic prosperity, caused terror and consternation in economic circles. After a few years, the French franc was worth only eleven twelfths of its 1914 purchasing power. The pound and the dollar were worth half of their original value. The ruble had fallen to zero. In Germany and Austria, a real collapse had taken place, involving the currencies of these two countries. This situation caused the ruin (?) of those who had faith in the State or in financial organisations recommended by the State. One remembers, for instance, the promises the Minister of Finance in the Blum Government, after having promised to maintain the real value of the franc, he did not hesitate, after the subscription of 1936, to reduce the French franc to half of its value. The consequences of this operation were disastrous for those who had invested their money in this subscription. Having been sure of their financial position, they became suddenly proletarians without any kind of fortune. It is evident, therefore, that money can only give the illusion of wealth, or at least may be considered as a sure way of acquiring it more easily.

All stock exchange operations do not always end with a profit; often they result in a loss many times superior to the initial sum. On the other hand, he who counted on the money^{and} saved to end his days in security, finds himself before bits of paper and

R.D. EUROPOLE IN FLAMING TO FLAMING - 1200 - JULY 27

Comments by Jean Luc

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All stock exchange operations do not always end with a profit; often they result in a loss many times superior to the initial sum. On the other hand, he who counted on the money saved to end his days in security finds himself before bits of paper, and....

Savings and speculation: two situations: one as false as the other, which may only cause unpleasant surprises. When one speaks of fortunes, one must distinguish between the ones of which we have just spoken, and property. Property, land, a house, a talent, a craft - really belongs to the man; money belongs to no one. Property is based on a solid foundation: money is only a, cause of all human misfortunes. Proletarianism is a theft. This assertion seems to me to be terribly false, because property is the foundation of society, the essential factor for the establishment and continuation of civilization. Proletarianism, which followed made us realize to what an extent property was missed by the people who lived during the last century and by those of this century itself.

We have talked of landed property and we have simply explained land must be owned by those who cultivate it. And if property does not belong to men, to whom must it belong? To the State? But the State must protect private property, facilitate its creation and its continuation, and not become itself the owner. Capitalism invented all kinds of ways to deprive men of his property, and in so doing, it abolished responsibility. Now we must fight and foremost, free ourselves from the chains constituted by trusts, by monopolies of enormous scale, without personality or nationality.

RADIO MICHY 1100 Mos. 1940 - JULY 27

Bombing of Nevre

It is not yet possible to state the exact number of casualties in the recent air raid over Nevre. Until now there have been 127 dead and 177 wounded. A bomber, flying a white flag, was machine-gunned. Three persons were killed.

Polish Embassy in Moscow

The Prime Minister of the Polish Government in London, has gone to Moscow in order to discuss Soviet-Polish relations with the Soviet Government.

Gandhi and the Indian Question

Gandhi has confessed that he was wrong when he cited at the discussion held on Saturday in the House of Lords, and has drawn the conclusion that the British Government does not wish to solve the problem concerning India in a suitable manner. However... former Minister for the Province of Madras, has requested by the British authorities to submit a new plan. The object of this plan would be to calm the revolutionary of the Moslems and protect their interests.

Bombing of Rome

It is not yet possible to state the exact number of casualties in the recent air raid over Rome. Until now there have been 127 dead and 147 wounded.
A motorcade, flying a white flag, was ambushed. Three persons were killed.

Polish Premier in Moscow

The Prime Minister of the Polish Government in London, has come to Moscow in order to discuss Soviet-Polish relations with the Soviet Government.

Gandhi and the Indian Situation

Gandhi has confessed that he was rather disappointed at the discussion held on Saturday in the House of Lords, and has drawn the conclusion that the British Government does not wish to solve the problem concerning India in a suitably manner. However, the former Minister for the Province of Madras, has requested by the British authorities to submit a new plan. The object of this plan would be to calm the restlessness of the Moslems and protect their interests.

Normandy Front

On the Normandy front, the British succeeded in breaking through the German lines south and southwest of Caen.
East of the bridgehead Allied progress is very slow.

Russian Front

On the eastern front, Stukolienov and even are steadily in German hands. Fighting is in progress on other sectors of the front.

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' - 25.4 Meters - 0830 - July 27

Italian Front

Allied troops are re-organising their forces for the attack against the so-called Gothic Line.

Normandy Front

The Allied offensive continues to be successful. Anglo-American troops have advanced for a depth of five kilometers into German lines. Several villages were captured.

Comment on the War in Russia

The Red Army is now only eighty kilometers from Warsaw. The crossing of the San river, Lvov's encirclement; these are all important factors in a chain, which is gradually closing. The Red Army has a great advantage in the fact that the German army is only 500 kilometers from Berlin.

From the beginning of the general offensive, on June 23d last, the Russians have covered 700 kilometers towards the German frontiers. This means they have advanced at a rate of twenty-one and a half kilometers a day. Now, even the blind may see what the Red Army can achieve. Hitler himself knows it from personal experience. It is enough to think of the countless German prisoners captured by the Russians, amongst whom are several Generals, to realise the immensity of the Nazi defeat. No power in the world is able to resist the pressure of the Red Army. The Germans hoped to do so in the great Dnieper barrier, then in the Dniester and finally in the barrier of the Niemen. Now they still hope to do it in the Vistula defences. But 1944 will be the decisive year in this war, as 1918 was the decisive year of the first World War. Then, however, Allied victory was not the result of the annihilation of the German Army, but was due to the collapse of Germany's home front. This time it will be the opposite.

Comment on the War in Russia

The Red Army is now only eighty kilometers from Warsaw. The crossing of the San river, Dvov's encirclement: these are all important events in a campaign which is now being conducted by the Red Army has a very different character from the campaign in Poland. The Russians are now attacking from a different and only 500 kilometers from Berlin.

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MONTECASSINI RADIO SWITZERLAND IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-M.295-22,50-July 27

Fresh Landing Foreseen

German correspondents on the Italian front report that some significant facts observed in the Mediterranean during the past few days support the belief that the Allies will attempt a new landing in the peninsula. This landing will most probably take place along the coast from Genoa to La Spezia.

2350

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INFORMATION DIVISION

ACC

W. S. Graydon

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING DIVISION
Unit No. 1 - APO 512

JULY 27, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 42.

This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral broadcasts covering the period from 0700 yesterday to 0100 today. The station broadcasting, language, intended audience, wave length and time of broadcast are indicated at the head of each report.

Information contained in this bulletin should be treated with the utmost caution as it includes the main points of the enemy's propaganda policy.

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Section A:	Official War Communiqués
....Summary of Italian Propaganda Trends	
.....	Italian Broadcasts
Section B:	German Broadcasts
.....(including Transocean and	
	D.R.B. Broadcasts in Morse)

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Section C: French Broadcasts

Section D: Other Axis, Axis-Controlled,

Clandestine and Neutral Broadcasts

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OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUE

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11.8 hrs.-1500 - JULY 28

From the Fuehrer's Headquarters, July 26. The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In the course of heavy fighting south of Caen, the enemy succeeded in penetrating into our positions, west of the Caen-Palais road and in bringing up further infantry and tank forces. However our troops fighting fiercely, frustrated a widening of the enemy penetrations and in the afternoon launched a counter-attack. After bitter fighting the former positions were again in our hands by evening. Enemy losses are high; eighteen tanks were shot up. North-west of St. Lô, a defensive battle of great extent is raging. After the first enemy attacks launched with very strong artillery and air force support were repulsed, the enemy at several points succeeded in penetrating our front and in crossing the St. Lô-Bériers road towards the south-west. Counter-attacks are in progress. Since this morning intensive fighting has spread to the area north of Paris.

Fighter planes successfully attacked enemy prepared positions in the beach-head and heavily damaged one large transport vessel off the coast. In aerial battles eleven enemy planes were shot down.

In southern France, 110 terrorists were annihilated in fighting.

Heavy V-1 retaliatory fire continues against the area of Greater London.

In Italy, the large scale attack against the area of Monte Cassino. The enemy failed to achieve the expected break-through. Only after fierce fighting, in the course of which he suffered particularly heavy losses, the enemy achieved small tactical gains. Additional attacks on our new positions were smashed. North of Anzio and on both sides of the Tiber enemy attacks were frustrated and local penetrations ended off. On the Adriatic coast, the enemy again launched an attack. Fierce fighting there continues.

Combat craft of our Navy damaged two British

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Combat craft of our Navy damaged two British E-boats off the Italian west coast. During attacks on supply convoys in the Aegean escort vessels of our Navy, anti-aircraft naval guns and fighter aircraft shot down seven out of fifteen attacking planes.

In Calicut, between the Tiber and the Tiber, numerous enemy attacks supported by armor were repelled with heavy losses to the Soviets. In the evening, our troops repelled the enemy in a counter-attack. In the morning, 500 enemy tanks were destroyed between July 14th and July 15th, when the 20th Hamburg Panzer Division under the command of Lt. General Jauer particularly distinguished itself.

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In the area between the Upper Bug and the Vistula, the enemy gained further ground towards the San and the area of Lublin. South-east of Lublin, however, all enemy attacks were frustrated. Between Brest-Litovsk and Grodno, as well as east and north-east of Kaunas, all enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our divisions.

On the front between Dvinsk and the Gulf of Finland, our troops also achieved a complete defensive success against all Polish attempts at breaking through. Forty-seven enemy tanks were shot up there. Captain Weissenberger, wing commander of a fighter squadron, scored his 200th air victory on the eastern front.

Enemy bomber formations attacked localities in western and south-eastern Germany. Particularly in Stuttgart damage and casualties were caused in a new terror attack. Moreover some enemy planes dropped bombs on the area of the Reich capital and on localities in East Prussia. Air defences shot down fifty-one enemy planes.

Finnish Communiqué (Transoceanic July 26)

Helsinki: The Finnish armed forces issued the following communiqué on Wednesday: On the Karelian Isthmus enemy shock troops have been driven off in some places. From the southern section of the front northeast of Lake Ladoga, nothing new is reported. Between Joensuu and Rovaniemi enemy attacks with strong forces were repelled or held up, and considerable losses were inflicted on them. In the direction of Inari enemy pressure has increased again at Kuolisma. The enemy sustained great losses in manpower. In the direction of Rukajärvi an enemy battalion was repelled which had attacked with the support of lively artillery fire. Twelve enemy planes were shot down over the Gulf of Finland by fighter and ground defences.

Rumanian Communiqué (Transoceanic July 26)

Bucharest: The High Command of Rumanian armed forces issued the following communiqué on Wednesday: On the lower Danube, in the direction of the Moldavian front there was little

activities in East Prussia. Air defences shot down fifty-one enemy planes.

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- 3 0 -

SUMMARY OF ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDSMilitary

The Fascist Radio reports that particularly strenuous fighting took place in the Tyrrhenian coastal area, while there was a comparative lull in the central and Adriatic sectors where weak enemy thrusts were driven back. The village of Tavernelle was the scene of bitter fighting, though the Allied forces made no further progress toward Florence; in fact, a heavy attack by German Forces resulted in the recapture of their defensive positions round Città di Castello. In a previous broadcast the Fascist Radio went so far as to say that "Mussolini's armies were chasing back the enemy". The night broadcasts announce an increased intensity in the Allied pressure between the Elsa and the upper reaches of the Arno. German rear-guards have withdrawn to new positions. At the last minute a major British attack is mentioned in the Adriatic coastal sector but details are said to be as yet unavailable.

Tevere Radio reports that the Allies have launched a fresh full-scale attack in the area south of Florence.

Conditions in Southern and Northern Italy

Reports from southern Italy as usual harp on the difficulties of the situation and on the low spirits of the people, especially as regards the lack of food supplies. The elimination of Fascism was the only question discussed in the Italian Cabinet meeting in Rome. Disorders occurred at Groggano, near Naples, where the Allied police committed a number of thefts, stealing goods, and especially gold articles, from civilians. An appeal was launched to workers in invaded Italy in view of the forthcoming Workers' Congress, stating that unity is essential at this time. It is obvious - says the Fascist Radio - that all problems connected with workers are being completely

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Conditions in Southern and North vs. Italy

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On the other hand a picture is drawn of the morale in northern Italy where the people drove closer a round the Duce and prepare to fight for the liberation of the Mother-country.

The anniversary of the burial of brothers' death was celebrated throughout Italy on a wreath laid on their tombs.

The sum of 149,275 lire was collected by subscription and sent to the Commander of the Republican Guard for the purpose of buying weapons.

Activities of the Duce

Mussolini received the Minister of National Education who reported on the activity carried out by the fine arts authorities for the protection of the Italian artistic heritage from air raids, etc.

BRO Report London

The BBC reported that Fascist divisions were advancing on Milan, which was said to be in the hands of revolutionaries in order to protect the town. The Fascist Radio declares that report is absolutely groundless.

Proposed Reconstruction to Overcome Consequences of Last Year's Treason

The Minister for Public Works, Romano, delivered a speech in Venice illustrating the consequences of the treason of July 25 and September 8 and inviting the population of Italy to take up the work of reconstruction and to prepare for final victory.

Moreover, a message by General Renato Ricci was broadcast to the Republican battalions fighting in the Balkans, speaking of national honor and prestige and urging them to continue the struggle in spite of unfavorable conditions.

News from Radio Tevere

Radio Tevere announces that Benedetto Croce's resignation has been confirmed and that Caverzani, belonging to the Liberal Party, has been appointed in his place.

Italian Foreign Office officials have been set aside because of pro-Fascist sympathies. Radio Tevere again comments bitterly upon the non-publication of the conditions of surrender. Today's "Corriere" is Silvio D'Amico's denunciation with great acrimony.

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Radio Milano Libertà (Continued)

An appeal was launched by Radio Milano Libertà to Italian patriots urging them to intensify their campaign for the disintegration of the German army, especially as regards the help to be given to Poles, Hungarians, Czechs, etc., forcibly enrolled in the German ranks and who are now waiting for a chance to desert. Sabotage activity should also be increased. A special appeal is sent to the patriots of the Po valley, where Allied operations are now aiming at opening the way to the heart of the great plain in northern Italy. Germans should be harassed night and day without a moment's respite.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTSREPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 620 Kcs. - 0800-July 26The Western Front

Enemy attacks have developed south and south-east of Caen. Violent fighting is in progress.

The Luftwaffe is taking an active part in operations by supporting German ground forces. The areas immediately behind the enemy's front-line have been heavily bombed.

Off the bay of Brest, a British cruiser has been sunk, while another has been heavily damaged.

The Italian Front

Kesserling's armies are chasing the enemy back. Violent fighting is in progress on the road leading to

The Eastern Front

Brest Litovsk is now the centre of the heaviest fighting. Many Soviet attacks have been repulsed.

Declaration Made by the U.S. Secretary for the Navy

The United States Secretary of the Navy has declared: "Japan has shown that it is determined to continue to fight with all its might."

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - Metres 480 - 1300 - 26th July, 1944

Transmission of Field Marshal Kesserling's appeal to the Italians.

The War in Europe"V-1" Attacks Continue to Harass Southern England

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The War in Europe

"V.I." Attacks Continue to Harass Southern England

Attacks against London and Southern England went on all night and all day yesterday without interruption.

Yesterday, according to news reaching us from London and from southern England, many fires broke out and many explosions on an unprecedented scale occurred.

It has also been pointed out that the proportion of fires and the number of flying bombs on London is far greater than that on preceding days.

In that respect, a well-known British military critic writes in the "Daily Mail" that in all probability the Germans have modified their tactics and launching system.

1647

The news that comes from the British capital and, above all the comments published in the newspapers, lead one to suppose that, notwithstanding the promises made and the high-flown language used by Churchill, and notwithstanding the declarations of General Eisenhower, the war against Germany is still likely to be long and bitter for the Allies, and the losses they will suffer will be high.

A correspondent of the "Daily Express" in southern England, in one of the areas which was violently pounded yesterday and on preceding days by German flying bombs has stated that in the past few days these flying bombs have crossed the Channel and flown over southern England in a constant stream and that this has given an indication of the gravity of the German attacks.

The British people, this correspondent goes on to say, are very anxious because, notwithstanding all the promises that have been made, it has not been possible to find an efficient "alert signal". In particular, it is pointed out that the alert system of loudspeakers has not given results, owing to the fact that the sound of these is completely covered by the whistling noise made by the flying bombs and by the noise of city traffic. London's transport has suffered heavy damage as a result of continued flying bomb attacks.

Many lines of communication have been paralysed and other lines, even though only partly damaged, are not in use for fear that they may be struck at any time, before the alert signal is given.

A London newspaper declares that the direct result of all this is that the greater part of the population of southern England, and above all the population of the capital, is under a continuous nervous strain and lives in a constant nightmare, constantly fearing loss of life by the blast of a flying bomb, new destruction and further casualties.

A rumor is circulating in military and political circles of New York and Washington to the effect that the Allies are about to use self-propelling aircraft against the German flying bombs. News reaching London from the United States has not been received with excessive optimism, and the British capital is still despondent, whilst people criticize the Government for the failure of previous measures of protection.

1649

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The London "Daily Mail" states that the air raid shelters in southern England and in London itself are in a state of great confusion. Many accidents happen in these shelters which are largely due to the inadequate capacity and to the state of disorganisation of internal services. The British people and the inhabitants of London consider that flight from the areas attacked is the only means of safety.

- 7a -

The First Day of the New Allied Offensive!

The results obtained by the enemy in the first day of his new offensive against German positions on the western front are definitely of a negative character.

This morning Reuter's reports as follows! From all sectors of the front news has been received that German resistance has stiffened on an unprecedented scale and has reached such a pitch that it could hardly become greater. One has the impression, the Official British news agency goes on to say, that the German internal crisis, instead of weakening the German forces engaged in the battle which is being fought out on the western front, has further galvanised them and endowed them with a fanatical spirit which has no equal in this campaign of war in the west.

Comments by British News Papers

The correspondent of the newspaper, the "Daily Mail", and the military critic of this paper, state in two separate articles that General Montgomery's offensive and all his operations on the western front can be considered as a fiasco. After having fought against Hitler's forces, British soldiers find themselves still in their original positions and their losses have not been compensated by territorial or strategic successes.

The British forces that have been sent into attack had not reckoned on, nor were they aware of this screen of anti-tank defences which Rommel had managed to set up in the immediate rear areas of the front, and it is this screen which prevented the British troops from developing their offensive action and their westward advance.

The Anglo-American forces thought that the heavy weight of bombs dropped by Allied aircraft against enemy positions would have opened for them the road towards more important objectives in the area. They thought that these air raids would have been sufficient to open the way for an onslaught on the German positions, but all this has failed and Montgomery has made a mistake. General

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Another British newspaper declares that the offensive which started yesterday has no better result than that obtained in preceding days.

The German forces have clung tenaciously to their positions and have repulsed all enemy attacks launched in the direction of the road which runs south-west of Caen and which had been the object of a very heavy Allied artillery and air bombardment.

2345

On the opposite bank of the river Orne, the German forces have succeeded in further strengthening their positions and have repulsed all attacks launched by the Anglo-Saxon forces. The Allied attack materialised yesterday morning and the enemy forces employed were considerable, but it has been easily repulsed for the simple fact that it completely lacked the surprise factor, on which the Allies had counted.

A communiqué issued by Reuter states that the positions of Saint André and Saint Martin, which had been recaptured by the Germans in the preceding days, have been used by the Germans to repulse all further Anglo-American attacks. German forces have been particularly active towards Hill 62. Attacks launched by Allied artillery have been repulsed and many hundreds of armored cars and motor-vehicles have been destroyed or heavily damaged.

After a couple of hours of heavy fighting, according to front-line reports, the Allied forces were obliged to withdraw and left on the battlefield several hundred wrecked motor-vehicles which were destroyed.

Yesterday's heaviest fighting took place, another reporter states, in the areas between Highways 162 and 758 starting from Caen and running in a westerly direction.

In these areas the heaviest fighting has taken place, particularly around Hills 83 and 66; whereas Hill 83 is solidly in German hands, violent fighting is still taking place for the capture of Hill 66.

In the area of Villers, which the British and American troops had managed to capture in the last few days, a strong counter-attack has been launched by German forces, which eliminated a few enemy infiltrations and achieved a success in destroying or capturing enemy equipment.

A few counter-attacks launched by Allied forces in this sector have been repulsed. British and American troops that have fought bitterly in this sector have suffered very heavy losses.

A communiqué issued by Reuter states that heavy fighting is in progress for the recapture by British and American troops of the above-mentioned positions.

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Operations on the American Sector of the Normandy Front

In the American forces sector, General Bradley's troops launched yesterday local counter-attacks only, the results of which have been easily cancelled by the prompt action of the German forces.

- 9 a -

Only at certain hours of the day have American attacks reached the stage of a full-size attack supported by several hundred four-engined bombers which took part in the battle. The American forces tried to make a break-through in the German lines and subsequently to fan out in the plain which surrounds the German positions.

During the night, aircraft of the Luftwaffe carried out several attacks against enemy positions and especially against enemy ships lying at anchor. Many direct hits have been scored on these ships and many fires and explosions were observed.

The Southern Front

During yesterday fighting on the Italian front has been particularly fierce, especially in the Tyrrhenian coastal area and on the southern front. There was a lull on the central northern front and on the Adriatic front, where a few very weak enemy drives were easily repulsed, with very heavy losses to the enemy.

On the southern front, owing to the heavy losses sustained in previous days, the Italian and American Commanders were obliged to send New Zealand and Indian troops to the front-line. These troops had been held in reserve or employed on other sectors.

Bitter fighting took place around the village of Tavernole, where all the attacks launched by the Allied forces have been repulsed by German troops.

In the upper Valdarno, German troops repulsed all enemy attacks: the Anglo-American forces made no further progress in the direction of Florence.

A heavy onslaught launched by the German forces enabled them to recapture a few important positions and to re-establish their defensive positions around Città di Castello.

The Eastern Front

Violent defensive battles are still in progress in central, south and northern Russia. All the attacks which the Red Army has launched against German positions have been unsuccessful due to

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The Eastern Front

Violent defensive battles are still in progress in central, south and northern Russia. All the attacks which the Red Army has launched against German positions have been unsuccessful, due to the bitter resistance of the German defenders. In the area of the river Niemen Soviet troops have not been able to make further gains.

Some movement is still noted in the central sector, where Soviet forces have continued to launch their attacks. The enemy's offensive action in this sector has been directed mainly against Byaliystok, which has been reached by Soviet troops. Red Army troops have reached the eastern banks of a river which runs in the immediate neighborhood; but the fortress town of Jaroslaw is still in German hands.

- IC 6 -

In the area of the Comptons and in the southern sector of the front, Soviet forces have once more attacked on a reduced scale and it is thought that we are not facing an offensive by which it is intended to transfer or to extend to the southern sector the present bulk of the Soviet Army, but is rather only an operation intended to engage the German positions in this sector and not allow German forces here to be transferred to other sectors of the front. There is nothing new to report from Karelia and from the northern areas of Finland.

Misdeed by Soviet Patrol

A Soviet patrol was guilty yesterday of a new misdeed. After having reached an inhabited village which was situated in the immediate vicinity of the front-line, the patrol opened fire against the civil population with its machine-guns and started throwing hand grenades. Many persons were killed **including** quite a number of women and children. The rest of the population fled to safety in a neighboring forest.

Home News

Item of News Given Out by BBC on the Occasion of July 25

The BBC in London has broadcast a rather fantastic piece of news which is really worth**while** recording. This item of news has been in all probability broadcast. In fact, in its yesterday morning broadcast, the BBC stated that according to a report received from the correspondent of the "Tribune de Genève" stationed on the Italo-Swiss border, three columns of Fascists are alleged to be on the march towards Milan to protect the city, which is controlled by revolutionaries.

According to this correspondent the city is in full revolt. There is no doubt that there is a revolution in Milan but it is a revolution against these disgusting items of news which are broadcast by the BBC and which are against both common sense and the truth.

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Statement Made by Minister of Public Works on the Events of the

25th July

In the hall of the Palazzo Ducale in Venice, the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Romano, has delivered a noble speech in which he has reminded his listeners of the unhappy date of July 25 and has illustrated all the consequences which resulted from that treachery ^{to} be considered as a starting point and as a base for the subsequent treachery which took place on the 8th September.

The Minister ended his speech by inviting the population of Italy to go back to its work of reconstruction and to prepare for final victory and the subsequent resurrection of the Fatherland.

Italian Cabinet Meeting

It is announced in Rome that a meeting has taken place under the Presidency of Bonomi. Those taking part included the Ministers of Finance and of Treasury and a third-rate politician well known to the Italian people, viz. Count Sforza, De Gasperi, Togliatti, Ruini and Cianca. The only topic which has been discussed at this meeting appears to have been the law on the elimination of Fascism, and the newspapers have published detailed reports on the meeting itself.

Comment by the Rome Correspondent of the Swedish Paper

"Aftenbladet"

...the Italian people has suffered from the problems in which the people of the liberated areas of Italy are presently interested, as for instance, the food supplies. For the third time the population has been disillusioned: the topic discussed was once again the elimination of Fascism.

Silence Broken by Group of Senators

The B.L.C. announces that a group of Senators who had kept silent for nine years and who in the last few months had literally shut themselves up like mice, have had a meeting in the Palazzo Madama, presided over by Marquis della Torretta. The President, after having thanked the Allies for the help they have given, has shown himself to be very satisfied over the fact that the "terrible" sufferings imposed on Senators during the twenty years of the Fascist régime had at last come to an end.

It is evident that the perky little old man failed to look through the archives of the Secretary's Office in the Palazzo Madama, for if he had, he would have been able to ascertain that

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"L'Espresso"

...the Italian population has received news and in which the people of the invaded areas of Italy are generally interested, as for instance, the food supplies. For the third time the population has been disillusioned: the topic discussed was once again the elimination of Fascism.

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It is evident that the perky little old man failed to look through the archives of the Secretary's Office in the Palazzo Madama, for if he had, he would have been able to ascertain that during the Fascist régime the senators had been obliged to take a share in the direction of many business concerns, and that they had a monopoly of these posts. And this is not all, for the archives would have shown that the afore-mentioned senators had unanimously approved all, or at least the greater part, of the laws which had been submitted to their approval by the Fascist Government.

2344

Disorders at Gragnano

During the last few days, thefts, persecutions etc, have been committed by the Allied police against the civil population of the Commune of Gragnano in the Province of Naples. During these last few days the value of the goods stolen from the population amounts to half a million lire. The Allied police has shown a particular liking for gold objects.

- 12 a -

As a result of a protest presented by the population to the Allied Commands and the direction of the British and American police, a communiqué has been issued in which it is stated that these responsible for the thefts were not police officials but scoundrels dressed up as police officials. This justification has not been accepted by the population, and certainly not by those who were the victims of these thefts and aggressions who had good reason to remember the features and the Anglo-American expression of the rogues who had committed these acts of aggression. As a result, disorders have taken place and quite a number of stones were thrown against the police headquarters building at Graymanc.

Comment on the Results Obtained in the First Year After July 25th

From the information which we have received from the invaded areas of Italy under the Anglo-Saxon domination, it is possible to draw a balance with respect to the celebration of the first anniversary of July 25th.

There have been no ceremonies in the invaded areas of Italy, as notwithstanding certain attempts made by some groups to consider this date as a national holiday, the opposition shown by the majority of the population to this unhappy event has resulted in the fact that the day has passed as any other normal working day.

The only exception was a speech delivered by the Prime Minister of the so-called Government, Bonoli, who repeated the usual statements, being very careful naturally not to make any definite statement on the nature of the Allied domination and the price for which the peninsula has been sold to the enemy. In free Italy, in honored Italy, in the Italian territory where rebellion is being prepared against the enemy, in other words in Republican Italy, the celebration of July 25th was of a very different nature. The Duce's words reminded the Italian people of the necessity to fight in order to be able to wipe out our national

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Work for the reconstruction of the Italian army is in full swing, and this army will return to the front-line to fight side by side with its German ally. The attitude in the two Italies is therefore quite different-on the one side we have a picture of despondency and indifference whereas on the other we have a feverish preparation for a return to battle. The people gather always more and more round their Chief and stand in readiness to shoulder their weapons once more.

- 13 a -

The announcement made the same day by Pavolini on the mobilization of the Party, represents the very best answer that could be given to those who spread false news about the internal strength of the Fascist Party.

The party has been militarily mobilized, and is quite ready to march under the Duce's orders to fight against the enemy, to resume that very same battle which was suspended a year ago as a result of a compromise made with the enemy forces.

The party has once more returned to those brilliant years when it was first founded. The founders of the party had to give way as a result of a compromise entered upon by the Party itself. The founders who in 1919 had shouldered their weapons to use them against the internal and external enemies of our Fatherland, had to abide by legality and adhere to constitutional order.

To-day the founders of the Party resume in full their former activities in this new Italy of ours which is fully confident of achieving final victory and whose spirit has never been lowered or destroyed.

The main points of the new battle are very characteristic of the Fascist party: to fight against internal and external enemies alike so that Italy may be saved, that her greatness may be restored and that she may once more be united. The party is fighting first of all against treachery, against that act of treachery which was committed by the enemies of our country. The lull which has been imposed on the action of the founders of the party from the year 1927 to 1938 has now definitely ceased and the star of battle is now once more brilliantly shining.

The Fascist party is now about to give once more to its country the very best part of its strength and it once more turns a vigilant eye towards the destinies of our country and towards those elements which have tried to enslave it by their act of crude treachery.

This is the balance which can be drawn from the confidence made on the two different ways of celebrating July 25th in 1938 - Italy. There, indifference, despondent acceptance of the enemy's domination; here, fight to the finish, bitter fight against the enemy.

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This is the balance which can be drawn from the consideration made on the two different ways of celebrating July 25th in the two Italies. There, indifference, despondent acceptance of the enemy's domination: here, fight to the finish, bitter fight against the enemy.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 480 m. 1400 -JULY 25

Anniversary of the Bandieras' Death Celebrated in Venice

The anniversary of the death of Attilio and Emilio Bandiera has been celebrated throughout all over Italy; at Venice there was a solemn ceremony at which the Legionnaires took part.

A wreath laid at the feet of the tomb where the two heroes were buried, in St. John and St. Paul's church where Mass was said.

Battle standards were handed to volunteers leaving for the front.

The women's detachment of the Working Association sang the "Inno del Legionario".

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Appeal to the Workers' Confederation in Invaded Italy

An appeal has been addressed to the Workers' Confederation in invaded Italy. The appeal was delivered on the occasion of the forthcoming Workers' Congress, to be held in Naples, and it was stated that at the present moment the essential thing is perfect agreement and unity in facing and solving the outstanding problems.

No talks and no discussions are called for. Only action will help. From this appeal it is obvious that in invaded Italy there is too much talking, but that all problems in connection with workers have been completely neglected by those responsible for dealing with them.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - M.191 - 20.00-July 26

Announcement

The ninth special transmission for invaded territories will be broadcast at about 21.15.

At 21.00 the commissioner for the Fascist Confederation of Trade Workers, Arnaldo Vaccari, will speak on "The Social Policy of the Republic".

Broadcast of Marshal Keessling's Appeal (Repetition)

The War in Europe

Last night German aircraft dropped heavy bombs of a special type over enemy warships and merchantmen anchored off the Seine estuary. During the attack, which was made in successive waves, German pilots saw violent explosions and big fires aboard many enemy ships.

Increase of V-2 Fire

The British information service reports that flying bombs last night and today fell almost without pause over southern England, including the London area. The London press, mentioning the intensification of bombing, stresses the fact that during the past few days there was practically no pause.

A well-known British radical magazine published the opinion of one of the leading British specialists in nervous diseases saying

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Increase of V-1 Fire

The British information service reports that flying bombs last night and today fell almost without pause over southern England, including the London area. The London press, mentioning the intensification of bombing, stresses the fact that during the past few days there was practically no pause.

A well-known British medical magazine published the opinion of one of the leading British specialists in nervous diseases saying that those who are not killed by the explosions will suffer prolonged psychological disturbances due to the continued tension caused by the terrorizing bombing.

It cannot be said that the city's air raid shelters are sufficient, writes the "Daily Mail," adding that despite the present great traffic limitations the number of road accidents by the very high. The case of a bus dropping in an abyss opened by the flying bombs is not rare. The authorities concerned with the defence are quite impotent in face of the grave danger and can do nothing but build new shelters which in daytime are used to give rest to the workers forced to work at night.

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Western Front

The German command answered the offensive launched yesterday by Anglo-American forces with a series of counter-measures, prepared in advance, which have actually held the pressure of the enemy. Only in one point did the British succeed in making a three kilometer deep penetration, and that was in the direction of St. André and north-east of Hill 68 German counter-attacks forced the British to give up their attempts to penetrate on the flank of the German defensive system. In the hard fighting which followed, many enemy tanks were destroyed. St. André is still strongly held by the Wehrmacht which is successfully resisting on the Green road and in the sector from Green through Hill 68 to.... and from there to the Orne river where the enemy has not been able to score any new success. In the region of St. 15 North American troops supported by many armored units are making efforts to advance, but German defenders are strongly resisting, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. It has not yet been possible to ascertain the extent of the losses.

Southern Front

Today the enemy continued its attack on either side of the road linking Poggibonsi and Montepulciano with Florence. Despite the fact that it had a strong support by the air force and heavy artillery all enemy thrusts were decisively beaten by German rearwards, who then withdrew to stronger positions. During the fighting twenty-three British tanks were destroyed.

At present, fighting is taking place in the Casentino sector, midway between Poggibonsi and Florence while on both sides of the Tiber the Germans have withdrawn their rearwards immediately south of San Sepolcro. In the Adriatic sector the enemy this morning launched a new attack, but for the moment we have no news of it.

Eastern Front

... of the front and in the region

American troops supported by many armored units are strongly resisting efforts to advance, but German grenadiers are strongly resisting, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. It has not yet been possible to ascertain the extent of the losses.

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Today the enemy continued its attack on either side of the road linking Fogliobonzi and Montevarchi with Florence. Despite the fact that it had a strong support by the air force and heavy artillery all enemy thrusts were decisively beaten by German rearguards, who then withdrew to stronger positions. During the fighting twenty-three British tanks were destroyed.

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Eastern Front

In the southern sector of the front and in the region facing the Carpathians powerful Bolshevik forces continue their strong pressure. Further to the north, in the Lvov sector, the Germans are continuing pressure on the enemy. The Russians lost seventeen tanks during the past twenty-four hours in this sector alone.

The Luftwaffe continued its intervention in the furious fighting now raging in the region around.....and knocked out over 200 armored vehicles, fifty-three guns and many heavy tanks.

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In the Byalistsok region and between Brest-Litovsk and Grodno German troops repulsed all enemy attacks and destroyed ninety-three other tanks. South-west of Hleskau and between Ostrow and Dzierzow all enemy attempts were frustrated. On the Narva front the German defensive positions were shortened in some points without any enemy interference.

During the past four weeks the air formations under the command of Colonel General von Grein, destroyed 1,045 Soviet aircraft, 500 tanks, 327 guns and more than 2,500 motor transports. Fifty-one enemy aircraft were destroyed yesterday by German fighters and anti-aircraft artillery over the territory of the Reich. In the early hours of this morning single British planes dropped bombs over the Berlin region and East Prussia. In the Balkan western sector German units engaged in successful operations, captured over 1,119 other bandits were killed. Besides, a large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured.

Pacific Front

For three days the Americans have been making efforts to land on the island of... but Japanese troops are opposing an extremely fierce resistance, causing very heavy losses to the enemy. The Americans were dislodged from the post... the only one where they had succeeded in getting foothold... is situated on the western coast of the island. Very violent fighting is now in progress there.

Heavy fighting is also reported from the island of Guam where the Japanese sank a landing craft and destroyed eleven tanks as well as an enemy troopship of 10,000 tons.

United States air and naval forces this morning bombarded the town of... on a small island near Sumatra. Japanese artillery caused the enemy the loss of two American destroyers, one submarine and twenty aircraft. The enemy naval forces were compelled to withdraw.

From Invaded Territories

In his last speech General Strossner the old theme of Italo-British friendship. General Churchill the old politician said that a simple return to the principles of the past would not be sufficient. According to... a political remedy for the last twenty years is that of renouncing all aspirations. With this

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From Invaded Territories

In his last speech, Gandhi stressed the old theme of Italo-British friendship. Winston Churchill the old politician said that a simple return to the principles of the past would not be sufficient. According to Gandhi, a political remedy for the last twenty years is that of renouncing all aspirations. With this guiding principle in mind it has been easy for Gandhi to exploit the help given to Tito's bandits by sending him arms in invaded Italy. All this is considered a definite return to the best traditions by the leaders of the many parties of invaded IT.

Arrests in Rome

A Router's dispatch says that many arrests were made in Rome, including the director general of the judicial system of Regina Coeli, the former assistant commander of Italian Armed Police and many police officials. All were charged with treason. Upon order by Folletti the Foreign Ministry disbanded thirty members of the diplomatic corp.

After the Resignation of Croce

The resignation of Croce created a vacancy in the so-called Bonomi Government, as the liberal party no longer was represented among the ministers without portfolio. This grave omission which puts in the background the mass arrests, the people's misery, black market, epidemics and other benefits brought by the liberators to the occupied lands, was filled with the appointment of Nicholas Gerardini as Minister without portfolio. According to the British radio this man is against the monarchy as was his predecessor but will set aside any dynastic opinion and will give the usual oath of allegiance to the Lieutenant of the realm.

In occupied Italy the Liberal party refused the proposal to amalgamate with the Democratic Liberal party. This decision was announced by Count Gerardini, following a request by a Roman senator. The Democratic Labor party too refused to amalgamate with the Liberal party as was announced by its official spokesman Cavalletto. The two above-mentioned political spokesmen did not say what motives lay behind such a decision.

The Strike of Rome's Vegetable and Fruit Dealers

Following the strike by Roman fruit and vegetable dealers, Poletti ordered the arrest of the promoters of the strike as they had violated the ACC regulation forbidding all citizens to meet in public or in private without the authorization of the Allied military command. This is a really hypocritical solution in good British style. As the Allies do not want to withdraw the freedom of strike, Poletti objected to the freedom of meeting and completed his reprisal by dismissing some hundred employees of the food control with the excuse that such personnel was not necessary.

News From Abroad

The Bulgarian press today reports under big headlines the news issued by the Duce's headquarters concerning the use in the near future of the Italian divisions now training in Germany.

On the Polish Situation

The creation by Moscow of a new Polish national committee is a difficult new problem for the Western powers; it is

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On the Polish Situation

The creation by Moscow of a new Polish national committee represents a difficult new problem for the Western powers; it is in fact most probable that the Kremlin will vest the new committee with some authority as Provisional Government of Poland. In view of this development many Polish people now look to London in the hope that the national committee there will define their position. Meanwhile an exchange of view is in progress with the intention of finding a solution of the Soviet-Polish problem. It is clear that the agreement on post-war problems is even now a very thorny problem for the Allied nations.

2342

Comment on Bonomi

Bonomi until now might have been considered a well-known, old politician. In his last speech, made when he took up his new post of Foreign Minister, old Bonomi was forced to admit that Italy in face of the United Nations is a country forced to a very harsh armistice. After this clarification Bonomi had the impudence to incite Italian mothers to give their sons' blood for a lost cause. "To-day," he said, "I must duly remind you, you who will be my collaborators in a difficult and patient job, that Italy, following a lost war, is temporarily subjected to the armistice status of a defeated people. Italy had to accept the conditions imposed upon her by the victor".

How different these conditions are from those of republican Italy where everything is alive and everybody is fighting and believes that the war is not and was not lost. For this reason everyone continues to contribute his blood. We are strongly determined to increase our war activity and make our maximum effort. And then, what is the reason of the armistice? Had Italy continued to wage war, even in a condition of inferiority, would she have had a worse destiny? At least a fraternal struggle would have been avoided. The killing of Italians by Italians would have been prevented.

But Bonomi's speech is permeated with a spirit of renunciation which we all well know - the same which inspired the solution of all our problems. It is the same song: "To Yugoslavia, blackmailed by Fascism, we have not only expressions of friendship but also arms and armed forces." Here is an application of the Atlantic Charter on the other side of the Adriatic. Let us defend the Italians of Dalmatia against the barbarians, as they are sincerely Italians: we must defend them to prevent that Bonomi's renunciation be extended to the whole of Dalmatia and Istria, including Trieste. Bonomi has no sentiment of fatherland. By so doing he deceives not only the dead of twenty years of Fascism but also those of the Piave and Vittorio Veneto. How long will this destruction continue?

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY-M.491-20, 30-July 26

Message from General Ricci

We are now broadcasting a message of General Renato Ricci, Commander of the Republican National Guard to the battalions fighting in the Balkans.

Comrades in far distant lands, officers and legionaries of Italy!

One year has passed since the day when a group of traitor leaders plotting with the King and his generals made a coup d'état with a series of open and secret actions. This coup d'état paved the way to the armistice but the betrayal ...

With the capitulation the beautiful flag of Italy, which had victoriously flown in Rome and the distant lands, was lowered. Our soldiers... had become the subject of contempt of the very peoples they had beaten...

But you officers of Montenegro, Albania, Greece and Croatia did not accept such a shame and joined the German forces to fight for the common victory. One year has passed; a year of despair and efforts to rise the nation from her ruin. You continued to fight, to operate far away from the country and your families, in the most unfavorable conditions and with the greatest sacrifices but your spirit is undaunted, your faith, strong and unchanged, is your will to continue the struggle at all costs to reach the....

Comrades - The fatherland cannot die, will not die thanks to your courage and sacrifices. The National Republican Guard and the armed forces of the Republic are with you. This spiritual solidarity, this iron will of reconstruction, this persistent feeling besides national honor and prestige must be for ever the ties between us who never abjured the past for Italy's glory. This honor will be reaffirmed in face of the whole world... as Italy is too great to die.

Officers, Legionaries in the Balkan lands, keep your hearts and arms high: we salute you.

TEVERE RADIO 245.5 METRE 2030 JULY 26

News From the Fronts

Pierce fighting is raging in the neighborhood of St. Lo and Périers.

On the Italian front, the Allies have launched their offensive in the zone south of Florence.

In other zones all enemy attacks were repelled.

German motor-pontons have damaged two English motor-torpedo boats off the Italian western coast.

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On the eastern front the Wehrmacht repelled all Soviet attacks in the suburbs of Lemberg. In the Lublin area the Russians have made some progress.

On the various fronts a total of 79 Allied planes have been shot down.

New Japanese Cabinet to Continue Intensive War Effort

The new Japanese Cabinet has stated that Japan will prosecute the war with all the powers at her disposal.

Benedetto Croce Resignation Confirmed

It is confirmed that Benedetto Croce has resigned from the Bonomi Government in which he was Minister without Portfolio. Nicolo Grandini, representative of the Liberal Party, has been nominated in his place.

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Foreign Office Officials Put on the Retired List

In southern Italy, Foreign Office officials have been put on the retired list because of pro-Fascist sympathies. Such provision are included in the purge already begun by Bonomi.

The Monetary Conference

Even after the adherence of the different delegates, the Monetary Conference will not reach a satisfactory conclusion. According to Reuter, the North American Congress will not give its opinion before January 1st.

Italy in the Hands of the Gangsters

The Allies and their Italian accomplices do not publish the terms of the Armistice, otherwise their harshness would, as an obvious result, open the eyes of the Italian and raise, in all Europe, such a wave of indignation as to submerge in their shame the rascals who have imposed the terms as well as those who have accepted them.

However their publication might be useful to Italians and to Europe also. Nevertheless some news has leaked out through Lisbon which has broadcast certain passages of a speech held by Bonomi to Foreign Office officials. The hints made are more than sufficient and self-explanatory.

Our brain cannot grasp how some human beings, like the Anglo-Saxons and others, born in Italy, have been capable of imposing and accepting such conditions. It can be only surmised that these conditions are the true expression of the most ghastly criminality.

"All the home life of Italy, as well as her activity, all her economic and financial dealings, all the military administration will be subject to the control of the United Nations."

Gangsters who level their guns at the nape of their victims, rob them and then wring out from them all sorts of declarations, even of the lowest nature.

The anti-Fascist

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The anti-Fascists of North America have published an article in "Life" magazine in which they end their "Mae culpa" with the following words: "For a long time we hoped Fascism would die in order that Italy might live. Now Italy is dead."

You are rather late in noticing this. But Italy will not die. It is enough to mention the terms of the armistice to bring back, in all Italian hearts, the old virtue: rather than slavery and dishonesty, it is better to die.

TELETYPE RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245 m. 2130 - JULY 26

War News

In Normandy the Germans launched a violent counter-attack and succeeded in eliminating an infiltration which the Allies had been able to carry out.

Severe fighting is raging north-west of St. Lo.

In Italy, the Allies launched a new powerful offensive towards Florence.

On the eastern front the Germans have improved their positions in the Lvov area. In the Lublin area the Soviets gained ground.

During yesterday the Allies lost a total of sixty-nine divisions in all fighting fronts.

New German Bombs

According to German official reports, the German airforce last night, for the first time, large quantities of special heavy bombs. This is a new kind of bomb and its explosive power is very high. However the Germans do not give any particulars in this connection.

New Arrests in Rome

The Head of the Allied Military Government Police in Rome announces that all the chiefs of the demonstration which led to a group of people bursting into the offices of the Special Navy been arrested.

Those arrested will be tried by the Allied Military Tribunal. Several hundred employees of the Board have been dismissed.

Argentine Ambassador in the United States Recalled

In Washington the recall of the Argentine Ambassador from New York has caused a great stir.

Germany Appointed President of the Ministers' Council for the Defense

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1679

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Goering Appointed President of the Ministers' Council for the Defense

Hitler has appointed Marshal Goering President of the Ministers' Council for the Defense of the Reich. One of the chief duties of the Ministers' Council will be to look after the total military and civil mobilization of Germany.

Great Britain to Continue to Recognize Polish Government in London 2342

Today at the House of Commons Eden stated that the British Government will continue to recognize the Polish Government in London.

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TELETYPE RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 245 M. 2200 July 26

Comments on Silvio d'Amico

Calm, fat and greasy, our friend Silvio d'Amico, former nationalist, then editor of the "Tribuna" and "Giornale d'Italia", former President of the Academy for Dramatic Art was well-known, before July 25th, for his openly avowed Fascist faith and, after July 25th, for his delicate anti-Fascist speeches.

He was member of the Party in 1922 (as we have already stated he was formerly a Nationalist) and on all occasions he put on his blackshirt; we suppose because black suited his complexion. He put on his blackshirt especially when he had to write his plays, for the performance of which he always chose ignoramuses.

He didn't put on the blackshirt when he went into a Monastery for his spiritual practices.

On July 26th he asserted, with a lot of emphasis, that he was a victim of Fascism, because some like him, with his brain and efficiency ought to have been many a time a millionaire, instead he had to be satisfied to live in a five-storey building in via Nazionale opposite the Exhibition building.

If more accurate information is required it is better to ask at the Credito Italiano, the Banca Commerciale and the Banco di Roma where he had a current account, or to speak with Anton Giulio Bragaglia with whom he has had some differences, or to ask the Holy Father who knows him very well.

TELETYPE RADIO IN ITALIAN 245 M. 2230 July 26

Comment

When Communism speaks about Italy it is really very ingenious. If it were not so it would be natural to draw a comparison between what Stalin wrote in 1916 on the peaceful common life of the various nationalities and what he put into practice in the Soviet Union in the following years.

Stalin writes that all nationalities have the right to a wide regional autonomy, including the big nationalities, but the principle is established that minor nationalities have not the right

1681

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Stalin writes that all nationalities have the right to a wide regional autonomy, including the big nationalities, but the principle is established that minor nationalities have not the right to a separate existence because this would not be convenient to European economy, which requires the constitution of wide territories so that anti-continental characteristics of certain insignificant ethnical groups may be overcome.

And so far Stalin is right. Above all the right to self-decision is to be respected and represents one of the fundamental points on which the Marxist-Leninist doctrine is based.

- 23 a -

But what did we see afterwards? How was this principle respected in Soviet Russia? Only now, after twenty-five years, the Soviet constitutional reform goes back to its origin. But how many have been the victims of Stalin's policy.

Millions of Ukrainians died for their land, killed by the reaction let loose by Stalin against the so-called Ukrainian nationalism, which incidentally was not separatism but mere self-sufficiency. Thus many hundreds of thousands of people, belonging to other races, were murdered simply because they proclaimed that they were the children of their lands.

What can we Italians expect, even though we were communists, from a Soviet peace? At the very least to be annexed to the Socialist Republics of the Balkans, because certainly Stalin does not ignore what a French diplomat said about Italy, that he did not know whether Italy was the most western country of the Balkans or the most Balkan of the western countries.

REPUBLICAN CONFEDERATION FOR THE FASCIST CONFEDERATION OF TRADE WORKERS, IS SPEAKING TONIGHT ON "THE SOCIAL POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC".

Speech by Vaccari

Ansclmo Vaccari, Commissioner for the Fascist confederation of trade workers, is speaking tonight on "The Social Policy of the Republic".

"Tonight I wish to speak to the workers of Republican Italy and of the invaded provinces who have not given up their best reason far to be proud: intelligence. That is why I am now inviting you to do some thinking.

"The enemy is making every effort to discredit the social policy of the Italian republic. The system of discrediting on other's work to screen one's own shortcomings is quite old. But intelligence means realism. And today only facts count. The gradual promulgation of laws concerning institutes and institutions, which will deeply affect the social life of the nation, is not only in progress. Simultaneously the nation is

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REPORT ON THE SPEECH BY VACCARI AT THE ITALIAN CONGRESS, VERONA, 1945. 21.00
EXAM 26

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Angelo Vaccari, Commissioner for the Fascist confederation of trade workers, is speaking tonight on "The Social Policy of the Republic":

"Tonight I wish to speak to the workers of Republican Italy and of the invaded provinces who have not given up their best reason for to be proud: intelligence. That is why I am now inviting you to do some thinking.

"The enemy is making every effort to discredit the social policy of the Italian republic. The system of discrediting on other's work to screen one's own shortcomings is quite old. But intelligence means realism. And today only facts count. The gradual promulgation of laws concerning institutes and institutions, which will deeply affect the social life of the nation, is actively in progress. Simultaneously the principles of evolving according to the revolutionary guiding principles of Fascism. We must go back to the seventeen-point program of the Verona Congress, as it is the cornerstone of the social policy of the Republic. We must frankly admit that during the congress many people noticed quite a feeling of uneasiness, certain people of undoubted good faith revealed, through their statements, that there actually was a crystallization of ideas. It seemed, in fact, that there was nothing new, not a link between the basic idea and its continued evolution in the most dramatic moment of the country's life.

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But not everybody, during the past twenty years, though in good faith, was able to see what our revolution would have been at the end. This explains the importance of the seven-point program drawn up by the Secretary of the Party. Revolutions are made by determined and intelligent minorities. It is always a minority who at a given historic moment is able to interpret the aspirations of the people in a realistic sense.

After this sort of preamble we would like to say to Italian workers: have you thought of what is happening in your country? Have you impartially meditated upon the events in Republican Italy and those in every invaded country? We do not think so. Let us talk of them. There is no doubt that Italians beyond the Tiber are divided into many parties and groups playing the same of the traitors who delivered the country to the enemy. No social question is debated there, but only deep dissensions among the politicians are rife while the working classes show no interest for the fate of the country and only think of their material needs. They show no interest for the so-called General Confederation of Labor with the caveat that a General chaos is dominant at Naples, Bari and Palermo.

No one succeeds in finding the right way and the fact that even the so-called Party of Action has now decided to launch a program based on our clear and already realized social conquests is full of significance. In the wide circle of programs and parties labor is relegated to the fringes of that give-up policy which in its leading representative in seventy-one year old Bonomi whom Mussolini repeatedly denounced in the past, or to the fringe of the bolshevist policy of a Palmiro Togliatti, the representative of official bolshevism, participating in the Bonomi Government.

What a difference conveyed with what is happening in the Second Republic! Despite all obstacles the Revolutionary Government goes forward in the realization of its program based on two fundamental problems: Italy's return to the fighting, and the social question. We are not in a position to speak of the first problem and will not do it. We will speak instead of what has been done and is being done in the other field, that of the social policy in which we personally participate.

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That a difference compared with what is happening in the Social Republic! Despite all obstacles the Republican Government goes forward in the realization of its program based on two fundamental problems: Italy's return to the fighting, and the social question. We are not in a position to judge of the first problem and will not do it. We will speak instead of what has been done and is being done in the other field, that of the social policy in which we personally participated.

Great was and is the effort of the government expressing the aspirations of a whole people, as Italian workers remain the operating force of the nation. Italian workers, guided by their natural common sense and their instinctive intelligence, are not inclined to be deceived and know how to value the importance of the positions they have reached. The socialization of the concerns is not only a question of distribution of profits. Workers know and understand that it is also and above all a question of production by labor of the necessary technical conditions and of the economic management of the concerns. This is of general interest and for this reason all should prepare themselves for the action syndicalista as, without it, no action would remain a bargained element and not the leading force of any economic life, as it should be.

Italian workers feel that while a democratic-liberal Italy might be, as in the past, enslaved by the Anglo-American democracy a bolshevist Italy would become at the end the slave of Russia. The route, in this case, would replace the pound and the dollar. Then a nation is poor and has no raw materials it finds masters everywhere and only masters. We do not believe that Italian workers would benefit, by such a situation. Italians in invaded territories speak for us. To the Italian workers I say: think of and look to the law on socialization. Intelligence is required to reach the possession of the economic order of the nation and you will be its main agents, thereby realizing your and our revolution and extending that social order in which we all believe by instinct and conviction.

But in Republican Italy the social question is not limited to the socialization of the firms; here are a whole lot of reforms and laws already in force or in process of enforcement or elaboration which give vitality to our revolution. With the labor confederation and the new syndicalist structure we are marching towards a total revision of the syndicate position as far as production, the nation and the state are concerned, overcoming that conflict which in the end, by weakening state authority, gave no power nor prestige to the syndicate. This means that the function and structure of the Corporation are and will be drastically reformed and brought up to date according to the needs of the new syndicalist order and of the same law on socialization. And there is more.

The reform of the labor accident insurance law which will widen the basis of insurance; a reform of the contributions - which will soon be enforced - making them entirely compulsory only for employers; the improvement of many other types of social insurances in order to increase the assistance given to workers and their families; the reform of professional licensing according to principles more suited for the professional preparation of the individuals and their further technical improvement. This is a first list of reforms. Just now a collective contract has been signed sanctioning the right of all trade-workers to receive a seniority bonus even in case of their voluntary resignation. It can well be said that we have here a great achievement the attainment of one of the oldest aspirations of this category of workers, who in the past had vainly sought to obtain the acknowledgement of such a right. I add that the confederal meeting recently held at Milan urged the solution of this problem.

I will not insist on the importance of such a conquest. I am inviting all the trade-workers to think of what has been done for them in the same way as I invite all Italian workers to consider

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I will not insist on the importance of such a conquest. I am inviting all the trade-workers to think of what has been done for them in the same way as I invite all Italian workers to consider the possibilities offered by the social policy of the Italian Republic to their legitimate interests for the attainment of a higher social justice in Italy.

Above all divisions and resentments we dedicate ourselves to the cause of labor in order to realize for the Italian workers that new social order in which every one above all must feel himself a son of a free, great and strong fatherland. To this work we call all our workers, those who are still entitled to call themselves Italians now and for ever.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 491 METERS 2300

- 26 -

July 26Western Front

Forty-eight hours after the beginning of the combined Anglo-American offensive in Normandy the enemy had not succeeded in achieving any positive success. The British Second Army attack east of the Orne allowed the enemy to advance only three kilometers. The German divisions are fighting around this infiltration. It is possible that the enemy will increase his activity south of Caen. On the Orne estuary the British continue to land more troops and war material. Even in the Saint Lo sector the Anglo-American offensive achieved no new successes, in spite of the huge forces of armored vehicles and fighter planes employed. The focal point of the fighting is still northwest of the village where the enemy succeeded in pushing along the St. Lo Périers road - they were strongly counter-attacked here.

The Luftwaffe hit numerous enemy naval vessels with special heavy caliber bombs.

Mine Removal at Cherbourg

Removal of mines from the port of Cherbourg constitutes one of the most difficult problems facing the Allies. That is the opinion of the naval expert of the "Sunday Times." Every sector of the water is mined. Many mines are connected with the buoys in such a way that any ship attempting to anchor to them would be immediately blown up. The most subtle ways and means have been found by the German engineers in placing these infernal machines. The clean-up of the port is rendered difficult by the great number of submerged wrecks.

Southern Front

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Southern Front

Although in the Tyrrhenian sector a few German bridge-heads are withholding the Anglo-Americans south and east of Castellafrenco, the enemy pressure between Elsa and the upper reaches of the Arno is increasing in intensity. The German rear-guards, after having held back the enemy in the Tevernelli sector and northwest of Monteverchi, retreated to new positions. In the central sector a German counter-attack near Città di Castello resulted in the annihilation of an entire Canadian detachment. In the Adriatic sector the Anglo-Polish offensive was completely unsuccessful. All the enemy attempts to force the defenses were decisively defeated.

Eastern Front

The situation in Europe is characterized by the Anglo-American offensive on the western front and by an operative manoeuvre on the part of the Soviets on the eastern front. Events in the east have assumed primary importance as a result of the rapid development of the Soviet offensive. That which the Bolsheviks have thrown into the battle is of an exceptional entity and violence. The Soviets are advancing in depth, creating centers of gravity in some sectors, in which however they have not been successful because of strategic and tactical reasons. For this reason the Germans defended these sectors with only light protecting forces.

German military circles state that no matter how great the Soviet successes may seem they have not attained the expected results. The forces throw into the lines will soon have effect, whether it be through the number of men or by means of new weapons which the Germans have so far held in reserve. In the last twenty-four hours' fighting the German troops have withheld the enemy troops in the region of the Carpathian slopes, around Lvov and in the Vistula sector. The over-all picture is unchanged.

Soviet planes flying over East Prussia were brought down by German anti-aircraft defense.

Report on Air Raids

Mussolini received the Minister of National Education, who reported on the activity carried on by the art authorities for the protection of the Italian artistic heritage from air raids and the threat of enemy destruction.

Fascist Arms Subscription

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2340

Telegram to the Duce

Il Duce has received a telegram expressing the pride and devotion to country demonstrated by Black Shirts in Montenegro before, during and after September 8.

Liberation Committee Dissolved

Leaflets dropped in Tunisia announce the break-up of a Liberation Committee. This decision was taken following reports received on the treatment of Italians in territories occupied by the Anglo-Saxons. After admitting the grave errors committed and the fatal consequences for the Italian people, the fascists

asks all those who let themselves be misled by enemy propaganda to return to the right way of thinking. The manifesto also announces the formation of committees to combat the traitors in the service of London and Moscow.

Arrests in Rome.

Five persons have been imprisoned in Rome for having hidden twenty-three quintals of flour in their homes. The arrested persons were tried by an Allied military tribunal and condemned to three years' imprisonment and two hundred thousand lire fines.

Résumé of Goebbels' Speech

Dr. Goebbels made a lengthy radio address reviewing the events of July 20.

"There is nothing to hide", said Goebbels, "for facts speak so clearly that comment is not needed."

"The attackers left immediately by plane for Berlin, reporting to their accomplices that the Fuehrer was dead. They had committed this criminal act to cancel the oath of loyalty of the armed forces, to win the army over to their party and then to employ them to carry out their ends. They forgot however that the guard battalion of Government headquarters, was composed of fanatical National-Socialists. The commander of the battalion reported immediately to me to receive their instructions and then they communicated by telephone with the Fuehrer himself, who issued precise and clear orders for his men. They were to act quickly to eliminate as soon as possible the clique of traitors temporarily installed in the Government offices.

"But in these very offices everyone was in revolt against the traitors. The clique was disarmed and met in a room, trying desperately to convert the others that they represented the Government. At the head of the group was a general whose sole distinction was having tried to sabotage all war activity. A general who had been dismissed from active service many years ago was to have been made head of civil administration. Another vile general, who-as a result of his conduct on the eastern front had been dismissed from the Army, was to have assumed

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"But in these very offices everyone was in revolt, against the traitors. The Fuehrer was disarmed and met in a room, trying desperately to convince the others that they represented the Government. At the head of the group was a general whose sole distinction was having tried to sabotage all war activity. A general who had been dismissed from active service many years ago was to have been made head of civil administration. Another vile general, who-as a result of his conduct on the eastern front had been dismissed from the Army, was to have assumed command of the German armed forces. The attackers were to have become political advisers.

"To these individuals can be added several others of no importance who were immediately arrested without offering resistance.

"The whole affair was the attempt of a group of unprincipled traitors. It has been nipped in the bud. No soldiers or officers must feel ashamed of wearing the same uniform worn by the traitors for the uniform of the German army is honored by the hundreds of thousands of heroic dead, who died for their Fuehrer and the German people."

Geckhals said that the Puhkals escape after such a terribly grave danger can be considered a veritable miracle. "I am profoundly convinced that Providence saw fit to spare his life because a great future is reserved for him."

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY M.481 - 23.30 July 26

German war Communiqué (repetition)

The Situation on the Finnish Front

Helsinki - The situation on the Finnish front is followed with great calm by Finnish military circles. They have noticed that the Russians, following the heavy losses recently suffered, are now using their tanks only in exceptional cases. It was also surprisingly noticed that the Russians in their attacks, of the past few days, did not have the support of the air force.

The Situation in Italy

Berlin - The International Information Agency reports that south of Florence all the attempts to break through made by British divisions had no success whatsoever against the fierce German rearguard defence. The commander of the Fifth Army then decided to support the ground operations with powerful air bombardments but these too did not hold the enemy any actual result in the mountain sector. However British units tried to outmanoeuvre German detachments they were wiped out by the fire of German anti-aircraft guns. During the fighting German troops withdrew from three to four kilometers to the north.

German units destroyed twenty-three British armored vehicles which had tried to infiltrate behind them. This morning the British renewed their attacks against the Germans to keep continuing to fight with extreme bravery particularly in the sector east of San

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Along the Tiber banks German reinforcements were withdrawn from the positions they held south of San Sepulcro. In the Adriatic coastal sector a new major British attack began this morning but no details have yet reached us of its progress.

Ceremony in Varese.

Varese - In the name of the first citizen of Varese fallen for the defence of Rome, Dante Garavini, the Black brigade of the province of Varese this morning received the fighting insignia.

Milan - The price control commission inflicted a one million lire fine on Ettore Francesconi son of the late Andre Paretto, guilty of hoarding a considerable quantity of cloth. The commission then examined fifty other reports on similar offenses and inflicted other fines.

GERMAN PROPOSALS

RADIO BERLIN TO OVERSEAS - 15,110 KCS - 21,15 - July 25

Lecture by Lieutenant General Dittmer

Ladies and Gentlemen,

All that can be said about the criminal attempt on the life of our Fuehrer and, closely connected with it and doomed to failure from the beginning the effort to usurp state power, has already been said by competent critics. The army stepped in at the hour when the half dozen conspirators, as emphasized in the Fuehrer's order of the day, had already been dispatched by faithful officers and soldiers, in the very room where the treacherous plan had been contrived; there was no need of aid from any other side.

Thus the army has supplied an answer which clearly marks the event as a purely individual act committed by a few stupid weaklings entirely devoid of military honor.

12. Now, regarding the money, we have been confuted. The idea of money being a controlling factor behind and loyalty, were no more than a small group, brought together by the hazard of service assignment; to call them a clique would probably be an exaggeration. Had there not been the infamous attempt on the life of the Fuehrer, only the fact that the criminal group hold a key position in the home forces would make of the conspiracy a matter of importance.

This importance, however, unquestionably exists. He who fails to see that the mere playing with the idea of a revolution was bound in itself to cause trouble, is ignorant of the method used by every efficient organization. Neither can rigid control, operating of course in all fields, ensure in every single case loyal cooperation at important posts.

There is no doubt that the conspiracy must have, in the past, inflicted considerable damage upon the striking power of our army in the field. Here is another particularly momentous effect of the crime for which the traitors are responsible to the German people and the German army.

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Thus the army has supplied an answer which clearly marks the event as a purely individual act committed by a few stupid weaklings entirely lacking of military honor.

The army has shown that it is not a large, strong, confident, loyal, well-organized, and well-trained fighting force, but a small group, brought together by the hazard of service assignment; to call them a clique would probably be an exaggeration. Had there not been the infamous attempt on the life of the Fuehrer, only the fact that the criminal group held a key position in the home forces would make of the conspiracy a matter of importance.

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The term "sand in the machine" used in some references to the doings - active and passive - of the conspirators, fully hits the mark. It goes without saying that only when the sand has been washed out will the machine be able to run at full speed.

It is by no means our intention to consider the development of the situation in the east exclusively as a consequence of the pernicious activity of these traitors. Too small was the group, too unimportant its position in the large framework of the army to bring about such an effect. It is true nevertheless that certain measures falling into their sphere of authority, and designed to meet the critical situation that had arisen in the east, were carried out slowly, at a pace very different from that which the situation demanded and prevailing circumstances permitted.

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Seen from this angle, the whole new burst on the body of the home army, gains a particular significance.

The reports of the Supreme Command of the German front show the development which the situation in the east has since taken, although the jagged shape of the front, due to Soviet counterattacks driven far to the west, makes it extremely difficult to make an accurate detailed picture of the situation.

On the whole, the formidable battle between the German frontland and the Baltic area represents a series of similar actions, closely interdependent in an operative sense, but largely widely separated and characterised by rapid alternation of attack and counter-blow.

Strong assault forces consisting of tanks and motorized units have been and continue to be the instruments of the offensive operations undertaken by the Soviets. The latter are guided by the principal endeavor to drive continually further wedges in a general westward direction and thus to break the German resistance by attacks against their flanks. In these operations the superiority of the Soviets, especially in fast units, enabled them to gain considerable ground, as appears unequivocally from the names mentioned in the reports of the German army, already including localities situated in the area of the general government into the fighting operations. It is an undeniable fact, however, that the recent combats have assumed a character essentially different from that of the great breakthrough battle fought at Kobzarek, Orsha and Vitebsk, and ultimately in the zone of Minsk, which for the first time set the central front in motion. That is taking place now is no longer determined by Soviet tank thrusts and pincer movements to any extent similar to that of the afore-named previous combats.

With increasing clearness we observe that also the German defence possesses a remarkable offensive power which, although it was not yet able to eliminate the Soviet attacks, succeeded nevertheless in checking them in a considerable measure.

This proves in the first place to what extent our side now also has fast mobile forces at its disposal, a weapon which in the present circumstances, must be regarded as of decisive importance. In this respect it is by no means essential whether offensive or defensive tank units are fought, for against the strong offensive power of tank units a defence of an equally offensive nature is needed. For the reason that this defence is of an offensive - although with a limited aim - and

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The significance of these days' fighting in the east is perfectly clear. The Soviet Command tries to reach an operative solution, indubitably including also the arming of the Middle Vistula into the scope of its projects. What our counter-measures should be, is likewise obvious. Various operative solutions are possible, as in most cases where an adversary, in reckless exploitation of a success, pursues high aims.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that each of the measures that could be adopted, others prospects which are the more secure, the more effectively that measure is carried through by a sufficient number of strong units.

We are conscious of expressing by these remarks a very trivial wisdom. This, however, may gain particular importance in view of an event like that of July 20th, 1944, intended - apart from everything else - to prevent the fulfillment of these most obvious requirements of warfare. There is no doubt that many things which so far have been neglected, will now, as all circumstances of importance are clear, be brought nearer to their realization. Some measures - this I feel justified in saying here - will bear fruit in a very near future by securing relief to our eastern front engaged in bitter fighting.

It is equally certain that for the time being a good many extraordinary measures and also some improvisations will be required to attain what in this hour is of decisive importance: the stabilization of the eastern front, not as a transitory phenomenon but as an element of duration.

This aim justifies every measure, however exceptional, fore-going even what according to German conception invariably stands in the foreground: long-term organizational work. Also in another entirely different domain, that of instantaneously realized measures, aiming at momentary effects, we shall have to prove ourselves masters without losing sight of our ultimate objectives.

Herein lies, as in the appeal summoning the utmost exertion of every single person, the meaning of the "Nation shoulder arms!" by which Colonel General Guderian concluded his proclamation addressed to the German army, following the Fuehrer's order of the day. No doubt, the words of the old National-Socialist war song will meet with a particularly strong response, above all in the army, but to no lesser extent where the roots of its inner and outer strength spread: in the German people.

The entire phenomenal decision of the times of the struggle for power is embodied in this call. To it we must turn in full conscience. To follow it implies creating off all sloughs that habit and easy-going acceptance of what has been achieved have deposited in one's mind. The fresh wind of enthusiasm will destroy all that tended to cloud the great goal.

That it is not too late, is proved by the fearless fighting spirit of our troops which for the past weeks and months have been involved in bitter fighting. By this we do not only refer to the combat in Normandy, however great our admiration of the German achievements in that sector is, and however intense the joy with which in these days we greet our new defensive success in the areas of Caen and St. Lo as an essential event, pointing to future developments. This success is essential also with regard to the struggle in other war theaters, in Italy, and also where at present our most serious problem lies: in the east.

We know that what has been possible in special circumstances on the Normandy front against an enemy lavishly equipped with all means of attack, will in due time come true also elsewhere. What we must provide, is the time necessary for the achievement of all that is now preparing, in aim justifying every sacrifice but also every improvisation.

We are under the impression that our enemies in the east, as well as in the west and in the south, estimate highly the opportunities of our disposal for attaining this purpose. All their operative measures are dictated by a haste which often seems to be in striking contrast to what is expedient and therefore obvious.

We know what we have to do: the feverish work on all fronts, of which Colonel General Guderian spoke in his proclamation. To him July 20th has given new energy. So the day which without Providence would have become a "disaster" of German history, will be turned into a new starting point on the way to final success. The treacherous deed of July 20th has revealed the seriousness of the situation to its full extent, but at the same time has permitted us, by the spontaneous reaction of the whole people, to grasp its inner forces which in part are still awaiting their realization.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11,2 PMS - 0045 - July 26

Military Situation on the Invasion Front

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We are under the impression that our armies in the east, as well as in the west and in the south, estimate highly the opportunities at our disposal for attaining this purpose. All their operative measures are dictated by a haste which often seems to be in striking contrast to what is expedient and therefore obvious.

We know what we have to do: the feverish work on all fronts, of which Colonel General Guderian spoke in his proclamation. To him July 20th has given new energy. So the day which without Providence would have become a "disaster" of German history, will be turned into a new starting point on the way to final success. The treacherous deed of July 20th has revealed the seriousness of the situation to its full extent, but at the same time has permitted us, by the spontaneous reaction of the whole people, to gauge its inner forces which in part are still awaiting their realization.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11,6 POC - 0945 - July 26

Military Situation on the Invasion Front

Since July 20th, there was a considerable lull on the invasion front. The U.S. Divisions which had suffered great losses in the fighting for St. Lô were partly withdrawn from the front and replaced by new formations, and partly reformed so that their temporarily weakened combat strength was again restored. Simultaneously the British began with a far-reaching regrouping of their forces. This lull in the fighting, necessitated by the refreshing of forces, lasted for four days and was interrupted for the first time Monday, when U.S. divisions made an attack north-west of St. Lô. This attack was carried out with the greatest use of air force and artillery support.

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Not only all American batteries in this sector shelled incessantly the German positions but the greatest part of the U.S. bomber formations went into action in order to cripple the German defences. The massed attack proved to be a complete failure. According to the latest reports, British troops began to attack south of Caen on both sides of the road to Falais. Details on this attack are not yet available. It is interesting to note from the military point of view that the American and British attacks were not launched simultaneously but that General Montgomery waited about twenty hours until he issued the order to attack. The British Commander-in-Chief obviously lulled himself into the idea that meanwhile German reserves were diverted from the Caen sector and transferred to the area west of St. Lô in order to halt the American advance.

Italian Front

During the day the enemy on the Italian front made numerous attacks in the direction of the front line and also in the direction of the rear areas of the front line, as well as north of Gitta di Castello. The enemy was repulsed everywhere, suffering heavy losses.

Hull Refuses to Make Statement on New Polish National Commission

Geneva: It is reported from Washington that Secretary of State Cordell Hull refused to make a statement on the new Polish National Commission. It is a known fact that this commission was created by Moscow against the will of the United States.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS- 11.8 Kes. - 1500 July 26

Outstanding Victories of German Nightfighter

The most successful German nightfighter, Lieutenant Colonel

Italian Front

In 1943 the enemy on Monday made numerous attacks in the area of the Italian Front. The enemy was repulsed everywhere, suffering heavy losses.

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RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS- 11.8 Kcs. - 1500 July 26

Outstanding Victories of German Nightfighter

The most successful German nightfighter, Lieutenant Colonel Helmut Klent, holder of the Oak Leaf with Swords to the Knights' insignia, scored his 100th victory in night battle. Lieutenant Colonel Klent in addition to these night victories is also credited with eight victories achieved in day-light battles. The greater number of enemy planes destroyed by him are four-engined bombers: **2336**

English Foreign Minister Eden on Humanity of Warfare

The English Foreign Minister Eden recently expressed his view on the humanity of this war, turning in sharp words against Germany. The Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin, replying in a recent published German note to England referred to the statements and prescriptions issued by military authorities in England to serve as secret directives for British officers.

These statements indicate the new English warfare. It is said that every English soldier is to behave as a gangster towards his enemy.

Damage in Yesterday's Air Attack on Turin

Turin : During yesterday's air attack on Turin, apart from numerous awnings, the world famed St. Agnes Church was destroyed.

Swedish Press on Formation of Polish Soviet Cabinet in Moscow

With regard to the formation of a Polish Soviet cabinet in Moscow, the paper "Goetoberg's Morgenpost" writes that Moscow will not allow itself to be bound by the promises and guarantees given by England and the United States. In Poland, Finland, in the Baltic countries, and even in Norway, Moscow pursues her own imperialistic policy regardless of that of her allies. It is the view in London, writes the Swedish paper, that the Soviet Government will very energetically support the new Committee so that any favorable solution is excluded for the exiled Poles in London.

Moreover the paper "Svenske Dagbladet" reports that interesting details have been disclosed by Polish circles in London regarding the members of the Moscow Committee. Out of the fifteen members of the committee, seven are completely unknown in London; the remaining eight are mostly known because of their Communist tendencies, for instance, the chairman Murawsky, a 55-year-old worker who has been expelled from the Socialist Party in 1940 because of Communist activities. The so-called War Minister of the Committee, Zelensky, former Under-Secretary in the Polish Ministry of War and General of the Army, was involved in a financial scandal and imprisoned to five years after which time he stayed abroad for years.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11.8 KOS - 2200 - July 25, 1941

Increased Soviet Activity in Iraq

In Iran attention is given to the activity of Soviet

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RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11,8 KQS - 2200 - July 25, 1941

Increased Soviet Activity in Iraq

In Iraq attention is given to the activity of Soviet agents among the Kurds in Iraq. Soviet agitation is particularly lively in this country. Moscow's paper "War and the Working Class" stresses that the oil question in the Middle East deserves the increased interest of the Soviet public.

British Militarists Decorated with Soviet Orders

London : The Soviet Ambassador in London has awarded Soviet decorations to over 100 British militarists. A descriptive pamphlet on the Soviet Union is attached to each Soviet Medal.

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TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH - July 26Heavy Fighting in Adria Sector

British forces Wednesday forenoon started a new major attack in the coastal sector of Adria which was no surprise to the German troops. For days preparations had been recognized which indicated a major attack in this sector of Adria. Details about the present heavy fighting are not yet available. In the sector south of Florence British formations, in spite of concentrated employment of men and material, failed to gain a larger success. All attempts of breaking through were frustrated by the tenacious resistance of the German rearguards. Even the heaviest aerial bombardments failed to bring the British troops success. Repeatedly the British units tried to outflank slowly disengaging German formations in the mountainous country, but the British suffered the heaviest losses through the fire of the German heavy automatic weapons from high positions. The German disengagement movements were made on a stretch of over three to four kilometers, along the two peaks leading from Corridone and Montebello down to Florence. In the sector of Foggia movement was made along the last twenty miles, with a view of action. The fighting was especially in grim courses at San Cassiano. Along both sides of the Tiber, German formations withdrew to new mountain positions south of San Sepolcro.

Field Marshal Kesselring Wounded at Front

Field Marshal Kesselring Commander-in-Chief in Italy, was wounded during operations on the front line recently. He was given first aid, and with his usual punctuality proceeded on his tour of inspection.

Goebbels' Broadcast on Plot Against Fuehrer

Berlin: Wednesday evening, at 8,15 p.m., Goebbels made a report about the plot of July 20th and the consequences to be drawn from it: The attempt was committed before noon, during the daily conference at the Fuehrer's Headquarters. Stauffenberg had been

1703

rearguards. Even the heaviest aerial bombardments failed to bring the British troops success. Repeatedly the British units tried to outflank slowly disengaging German formations in the mountainous country, but the British suffered the heaviest losses through the fire of the German heavy automatic weapons from high positions. The German disengagement movements were made on a stretch of over three to four kilometers. Along the two roads leading from Paribonasi and westward to the river, in the region of these movements the British troops were heavily shelled, taking care of action. The lightning took especially a grim course at San Casciano. Along both sides of the river, German formations withdrew to new mountain positions south of San Sepolcro.

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The participants at the conference were blown for many meters through the window by the terrific explosion. Colonel General Kortzen who stood right behind the Fuehrer was seriously wounded and later succumbed. Only the spot where the Fuehrer sat at the map table, remained relatively unaffected by the tremendous detonation.

The Western Front

Berlin: The new major attack by the Second British Army launched Tuesday between the dives and the "rue", was intercepted shortly after the first onslaught and by immediate German counter-thrusts and was partly absorbed into a backward movement. Gains which the British had made in both sides of the road Caen-Eglise are extremely small and amounted to only a fraction of the terrain covered during the first attack launched on July 18. Even though the enemy this time undoubtedly employed the same number of units, the impression prevails however that General Dempsey now is somewhat more cautious in employing his armor or that he wants to keep them back until his infantry has smashed through the German tank defense zone. His intentions and hopes for the time being may be regarded as shattered. British advanced elements who succeeded in entering the villages of Tilly-sur-Campagne and..

It is now becoming plainly evident in the western sector of the Normandy front that General Bradley has shifted the focal point of attacks of the U.S. First Army from the Saint Lo area to the area between the Vire and Tuto. Two American thrusts launched with extraordinary strong airforce support were particularly concentrated on the Saint Lo road between the villages of a Amble and Le Mesnil-Vigot.

Refugees a serious problem in Normandy

Paris: (NY Times) The correspondent Karl Ludwig Gehl roughly 135,000 refugees are being in the roadside in ditches near Vire, in open fields or in ruins of destroyed villages, after having fled from the German panzer division to this spot. Now they refuse to walk on their own. They would prefer die than go through the ordeal of that barren area, losing their lives. Perfectly the same is the case with their hands excitedly exclaiming that they are at a loss to know how to deal with these refugees, as their own towns have been destroyed.

I received this story straight from the Vice President of the United States, a woman for refugees, Francis Perot, who had just returned from a visit to Normandy and Brittany. He

Dempsey now is... that he wants to keep them back until his infantry has smashed through the German tank defense zone. His intentions and hopes for the time being may be regarded as shattered. British advanced elements who succeeded in entering the villages of Tilly-sur-
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Refugees a Serious Problem in Normandy

Paris: (AP) Transmitted by correspondent Karl Ludwig Schmidt. Roughly 135,000 refugees are camped on the roadsides in ditches at Vire, in open fields or in ruins of destroyed villages, after having fled from the German panzers to this spot. Now they remain to wait for another step. They would rather die than go through the ordeal of what German soldiers, British and U.S. troops and German masters in Brittany have their hands excitedly expecting that they are at a loss to know what to do with these refugees, as their own towns have been destroyed.

I received this story straight from the Vice President of the United States of America for refugees, Francois Laroche. He has just returned from a visit to Normandy and Brittany. He has been asked to visit the five large camps established for accommodating refugees in Brittany. Involving the flow of refugees reaching the urgent necessity of securing the flow of refugees into Brittany. There was a possibility of getting any system of food supply to work as the population of Brittany was flooding also.

"We drove to Avranches where we caught up with the tail end of the retreat of a force from Caen and St. Lô," he said. "They had walked the whole distance of a hundred kilometers."

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They had nothing left, hardly even clothes. Mothers had taken off their dresses to make bundles of them in which to carry. Their children on their backs.

When they are told: "Go there and there, and you will get blankets and food," they reply, "Do what you like with us, but we just cannot go another step."

The further south we went the worse conditions became. At Sengere, hundreds of refugees, besieged German motorized columns. The German soldiers had given away their last crust of bread. One sergeant told me that they did not know whether they would get anything to eat themselves that day. Many of the refugees remained in that place, because they could get water there. But it was a dangerous spot, as it is a crossroads. Our officials ask for blankets and medical supplies. Along one little river, thousands were camping in open fields. They refused to stay in any inhabited place the Bürgermeister of Aubin told us. We cannot move the refugees to Rennes, Laval or Mayenne, because the populations of those towns refuse to take them in. Meanwhile, supplies have been cut off. Everything in the area is being looted.

Anglo-American Airmen Attack Remnants in Normandy

Paris: A number of French peasants harvesting in the fields near Evreux, were attacked with heavy weapons by twelve Anglo-American planes. One worker was killed. The same planes had shortly before attacked the small community of Saussey-la-Campagne, near Evreux, likewise killing two and wounding two persons by the fire from the heavy weapons.

DNB IN ENGLISH

JULY 25

Battle for Florence Begins

Karl Froegner, DNB military correspondent, reports from the Italian theatre of war; the expected Anglo-American large-scale attack in the area south of Florence began yesterday. The attack was carried out in particular along both roads connecting Florence with...

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remained in that place, because they could get water there. But it was a dangerous spot, as it is a crossroads. Our officials ask for blankets and medical supplies. Along one little river, thousands were camping in open fields. They refused to stay in any inhabited place the Burgomaster of Aubin told us. We cannot move the refugees to Rennes, Brest or Bayonne, because the population of those towns refuse to take them in. Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of refugees are in the area, including

Anglo-American aircraft attack Germans in Normandy

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DNB IN ENGLISH

JULY 23

Battle for Florence Begins

Karl Praeger, DNB military correspondent, reports from the Italian theatre of war; the expected Anglo-American large-scale attack in the area south of Florence began yesterday.

The attack was carried out in particular along both roads connecting Poggibonsi and Montecatini with Florence. German reinforcements halted all enemy thrusts and inflicted heavy casualties on attacking British formations. After bitter fighting the Germans systematically detached themselves from the enemy in a northern direction.

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FRENCH BROADCASTS

THE AIR RAID ON NANCY TO THE FRENCH - 19.63 n. 1200 July 26

Report of Monday's air raid over Valence and its
consequences. A number of people killed, so far ascertained, is
50. The wounded is 200. Last night too the same region
was hit by another violent bombardment. There were some
casualties among the civilian population.

THE AIR RAID ON NANCY TO THE FRENCH - 21.65 Meters - 1845 - July 26

Air War

Yesterday Allied planes attacked St. Ger, near Versailles.
More than five hundred bombs were dropped. The factories of Ims
and Vichy, in south-western France, last night. Allied formations
attacked Stuttgart, whilofosquitoes dropped bombs on Berlin.
German reports say that air battles took place yesterday morning
over fortifications north of the Alps and that forty-one American
planes were shot down - thirty of them were four-engined bombers.
These figures are not complete.

London reports that southern England and the London region
were last night subjected to attacks by German flying bombs.

RAF planes again attacked the flying bomb launching stations.

Pacific

American troops have improved their positions on Guam and
Finian. During the first five days of fighting on Guam the Americans
lost 3048 men - Japanese losses during the same period were 2,400
killed. The American Naval Department announces that American
formations lost 16,263 men on Saipan.

Commenting on Japanese political developments, the naval
ministry states that...

Yesterday Allied planes attacked St. Cyr, near Versailles. More than a hundred bombers were sent out in the afternoon of June 10th, in order to destroy the city. The night Allied formations attacked Stuttgart, while Mosquitoes dropped bombs on Berlin. German reports say that air battles took place yesterday morning over fortifications north of the Alps and that forty-one American planes were shot down - thirty of them were four-engined bombers. These figures are not complete.

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Pacific

American troops have improved their positions on Guam and Tinian. During the first five days of fighting on Guam the Americans lost 3,048 men - Japanese losses during the same period were 2,400 killed. The American Naval Department announces that American formations lost 16,263 men on Saipan.

Commenting on Japanese political developments, the naval ministry stated that Japan will increase her efforts and a change in her strategy must be expected.

Tokio announces that the Americans lost two destroyers and one submarine during landing attempts on the island of Tinian. In addition, one destroyer was damaged and a large number of the American planes engaged were shot down. The greater part of the island of Guam is still in Japanese hands.

Britain Continues to Recognise Polish Government in London

The British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Anthony Eden, stated in the House of Commons today that the British government will continue to recognise the Polish Government in London as legal. Mr. Eden requested that the House should not insist on this point inasmuch as it was a question of "relations between two Allied countries."

American Policy with Regard to Japanese Possessions

The London "Daily Mail" publishes a report from its New York correspondent which has caused a considerable sensation in England. According to the report the Americans supposedly intend after the war to keep all the Japanese possessions in the Pacific, particularly the Marshall, Caroline and Mariana islands.

Gandhi Attitude to Indian Question Unchanged

In the House of Lords the British Under-Secretary of State for India stated that Mahatma Gandhi has not in the least changed his attitude and that he still does not approve of a provisional Hindu Government as long as the Viceroy of India still retains full power. However the Mahatma's proposals confirming an agreement between the Congress members and the Muslim League have been favorably received in London. During the debate it was revealed that the shipment of bread cereals to India already represent a deficit of two hundred thousand tons. According to the report of a medical mission two hundred million Hindus are already victims of epidemics in Bengal and Bihar. The famine contributed greatly to the spread of cholera.

Commentary - World Echoes

British Foreign Secretary on Polish Question

Mr. Eden has spoken in the House of Commons, declaring that His Majesty's Government would continue to recognize the Polish Government in London. Quite a consolation for Mr. Michalovich (phonetic)! But, alas, it is the Soviets who have penetrated into Poland and not the Anglo-Americans. It is therefore very probable that the authority of the Government in exile will increasingly diminish and become more and more illusory. This in spite of the formal recognition of the Alliance in Washington and London.

One has seen the example of Yugoslavia and we know well the position of Moscow's leaders. At the very start King Peter of Yugoslavia and his Government were invited to establish relations

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One has seen the example of Yugoslavia and we know well the malice of Moscow's leaders. At the very start King Peter of Yugoslavia and his Government were invited to establish relations with the National Committee under Marshal Tito; then it was General Mihailovitch, early propped up by the Anglo-Americans, who was abandoned in favor of Marshal Tito, and represents the Soviet cause. Moscow has gained its ends in Yugoslavia and it will do the same in Poland, even with its consulting the Allies.

A proclamation has already been issued by the new Polish Council of Liberation, stating that close bonds unite the Polish and the Soviet peoples and that Poland must lean more and more on the Soviet Union.

For its part Moscow declares that it has no designs on 103 Polish territory, and the Soviets invite all Polish communists to redouble their efforts. Thus, dear listeners, you have still another success on the part of Soviet politics and at the same time a certain check on the independence of the western powers. This we must realize.

What will remain of British independence? But can the Anglo-American alliance be called into Soviet ambitions? Meanwhile Mr. Eden did not fail to express his sympathy for the London Polish Government in exile. He has already done the same thing for the "Allied Government and King Peter's Government" - whenever he felt it necessary to bring them a certain recognition or to sustain them in their illusions.

Situation in Germany Subject of German Discussions

The international press devotes many commentaries to the situation within Germany. In a general way the commentaries of allied newspapers have become more circumspect. They no longer announce... Furthermore, the intensification of the German war effort as observed yesterday rather proves that the leaders of the Reich are quite determined to continue the war and that they have not yet given their last warning. That at least is the opinion of the "Daily Herald" this morning.

Japanese Successes in Repatriation of War

It is very likely that as far as Japanese sources the Japanese authorities are just as delighted as Germany. The news from America today reveals that despite American successes in the Marianas Islands the position of Japan's main fleet and the route to Tokyo is still filled with great obstacles. As we can see, dear listeners, when we probably will not attain the climax of the war, either in Europe or in the Pacific.

RADIO VENNY IN FRANCE - 6:30 AM - 21/2 - 21/2 - 21/2

Sabotage Reported by Radio - American Navy

Anglo-American war units boarded the Japanese base of Saigon, in the Philippines. Three cruisers, several destroyers and submarines took part in the operation. One cruiser and two destroyers were sunk. One destroyer and several submarines were damaged.

1719

Allied newspapers have been more circumspect. They no longer announce... Furthermore the intensification of the German war effort as decided yesterday either proved that the leaders of the Reich are quite determined to continue this war and that they have not yet gotten their last weapon. That at least is the opinion of the "Daily Herald" this morning.

Japanese Possibility in Prosecution of War

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RADIO VICHY IN SPURCH - 620 KC. - 2140 - JULY 26

Sabam Bombarded by Anglo-American Navy

Anglo-American naval units bombarded the Japanese base of Sabam, on the Island of Samar. Three cruisers, several destroyers and submarines took part in the operation. One cruiser and two destroyers were sunk. One destroyer and several submarines were damaged.

Goebbels and Ley Speak in Berlin

At 3:30 p.m. Goebbels broadcast a speech on the unsuccessful attempt, made on 20th July against the Fuehrer's life.

At 4:45 p.m. chief of the German Labour Front, made a speech at a meeting of German workers in Berlin. He stated that in the present situation the German people are facing a decisive turning point in their history.

2335

France Will Be Influenced by Russia

In Algiers, General de Gaulle stated that Soviet Russia will undoubtedly have a very great influence on France's future. The French political trend will follow Moscow's lead.

Agreement between Chungking and Communist Party

The Minister of Information of the Chungking Government spoke of a preliminary agreement between Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist Party.

India's Post-War Independence Discussed

In a report sent by the White House to Great Britain, it is stated that the British Government wishes to be the only one to take a decision regarding India's independence after the war. On this matter, however, the United States have also something to say, because this country is sustaining the heaviest part of the struggle against Japan.

Diplomatic Relations Between Chile and Soviet Union Discussed

The Chilean Foreign Minister denied a report, according to which diplomatic relations had been established between Chile and the Soviet Union.

Paul Marion's Editorial

The Advisory Assembly held a meeting in Algiers, two days ago. General de Gaulle made a speech. He stated that after the liberation of French territory from German occupation the following measures must necessarily be adopted:

- 1) Eliminate any kind of compromise with the Germans.
- 2) Apply the socialisation to banks, insurance companies, transports and mines.

Today, in France, it is difficult to find a businessman or manufacturer who has not more or less compromised himself with the Germans in the course of his work, sales, or purchases. The communistic trend of these measures adopted by the General

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Today, in France, it is difficult to find a businessman or manufacturer who has not more or less compromised himself with the Germans in the course of his work, sales, or purchases. The communistic trend of these measures adopted by the General, who represents the French Provisional Government, is of no importance. However, with the aim of reconstructing a devastated Nation, the best thing one finds to do is to denounce bankers, manufacturers and businessmen. On the other hand, Mr. de Gaulle, who does not hide his anti-British sentiments, asserts that communist influence is very strong amongst the reactionary forces of the secret Army. Some day, Communism will control the industrial capital of the Country; Communist functionaries will control the workers and supervise the works. On this economic basis, French politics and the French electoral system will be re-organised. This will be the economic régime in France, as a European Nation. In the international field, France will be dominated by the Anglo-Saxons and the Russians.

De Gaulle demands the socialisation of industry, because, according to his belief, French peasants and workers are already communist.
(End of the broadcast incomprehensible).

OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, ORIENTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

MILANO LIBERTA' RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 25, 4 - 0830 - JULY 26

Advice to Italian Patriots

Action Aiming at Disintegrating the Enemy Ranks Must Be Increased

In our preceding broadcasts we urged the Italian patriots to hasten the process of disintegration in the enemy ranks with all the means at their disposal. The various objectives have already been described. Stress must be laid on the fact that in the German army there are Poles, Czechoslovaks, Hungarians, French and representatives of various other countries as well. These unfortunate men have been taken and forcibly made to enlist. They hate the Germans as much as we hate them ourselves because they have had their countries plundered by them, their towns destroyed, the civil population massacred, their brothers reduced to slavery. In the ranks of the German army many are traitors who would desert the moment all these people must jump at their opportunity. Today we bring up the subject again because it is necessary that enemy strength should be dispersed and all action in this sense intensified. The crisis which Germany is now going through is comparable to the crisis undermining Mussolini's régime on the eve of July 25, 1943.

The first consequence of the German generals' plot against Hitler will be considerable weakening of discipline in the German ranks. The number of deserters will increase. Another consequence is that among the Germans themselves the idea is beginning to get about that the war has been lost and that it is better to give up.

It is necessary to hasten the process of disintegration in the German army, not only in order to put a stop to the war but also to avoid useless bloodshed. Leaflets in various languages should be made to circulate among the German troops so that all soldiers enrolled by the Nazis will be able to learn in their own language the real situation in which Germany now finds herself. It is necessary that all these mercenaries should know of Germany's defeats. They should be encouraged to desert by the assurance that no harm will come to them and that they will be warmly welcomed.

of enemy, their towns destroyed, the civil population massacred, their brothers reduced to slavery. In the ranks of the German army many are taking the courage from the Germans. All these people must jump at their opportunity. Today we bring up the subject again because it is necessary that enemy strength should be dispersed and all action in this sense intensified. The crisis which Germany is now going through is comparable to the crisis undermining Mussolini's régime on the eve of July 25, 1943.

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German troops should be attacked everywhere by night and by day - no breathing-space should be left them.

The end of foreign tyranny in Italy should be hastened so that the work of reconstruction may begin.

Patriots of the Valley of the Po, Your Moment Has Come 2285
The battle for the valley of the Po has begun. While Fifth Army units have freed Pisa, Eighth Army units have been operating at the other end of the front, at Sinigallia.

The liberation of northern Italy has begun. Now the German lines on the Apennines should be unhinged so as to open the way to the heart of the Po valley. The enemy's position is serious and the patriots, the Italian partisans and especially those of the Po valley, are showing plainly that the moment has come to rid ourselves of the German thieves and murderers. It is necessary to intensify the struggle against the Germans so as to prevent them from fortifying the passes on the Apennines. The struggle against the Germans must soar to vast proportions. It must be carried out everywhere, at Bologna, Faenza etc. Sabotage against enemy's communication lines must be organized. It is absolutely necessary that reinforcement and supplies should not reach the German soldiers. Railwaymen can play an important rôle, because they can destroy deposits, rolling stock, and cause railway accidents whenever trains laden with German soldiers are passing through. By cutting their supplies the Germans will not be in position to get a foothold on the Apennines between Tuscany and Emilia. Bridges must be destroyed in their rear. Continuous acts of sabotage can turn the German withdrawal into a real catastrophe. The Apennine regions are suitable for guerilla warfare. Groups of patriots, especially in the Po valley, must increase in number and importance. Germans must be harassed wherever they are, we must not give them a minute's rest. Italian peasants and agricultural producers must refuse to give wheat to the Germans. Workers must refuse to work for the Germans, thieves and murderers. Those engaged in the fortification works must be active with their sabotage.

People of the Po Valley, not a single German must come out alive from your hands. The Lamentous Hour has struck. Do away with the Germans to hasten Italy's freedom.

TOKIO RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - Metres 16.8 - 1115 - 26th July 1944

Alleged German and Japanese Peace Proposals

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Alleged German and Japanese Peace Proposals

As regards the item of news spread out by the Anglo-American propaganda, according to which Japan and Germany wish to negotiate peace with the Allies through the good offices of the Holy See, the Japanese Government's spokesman made the following statement to foreign press representatives: "This news is totally unfounded.

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It shows that our enemies are war weary and have lost their faith in being able to bring the struggle to a victorious conclusion for them. Our enemies have sensed out the news that our Ambassador to the Holy See has been received in audience by the Holy Father to whom he is alleged to have declared that Japan is ready to make peace providing certain conditions are observed. This item of news is very far from the truth.

In substance, this is what actually happened: on the occasion of the transfer of his premises from one section of the Vatican to another, our Ambassador called on the Holy Father to render homage to him as is customary in such circumstances in the diplomatic world.

And the matter ends here: if our enemies talk of peace it means that they are not capable of achieving victory although they affirm the contrary. Japan and Germany will ^{not} make peace until they have achieved complete and total victory over their enemies.

VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN 50.26 m. 2130 July 26

My dear friends, good evening.

We refer you to our short news bulletin on religious matters.

Pope's Initiative in Favor of Refugees

The initiative of the Holy Father in favor of refugees has had a moving echo among the Reverend Brothers. Priests throughout Italy are in correspondence with the Pontifical Commission for the Assistance to Refugees. In every diocese the setting up of an office of the Pontifical Commission itself is well under way.

The Holy Christian Serenity

...at the Holy Father's Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

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Day of Christian Serenity

Yesterday, Tuesday, at the Religious Sisters of the Sacred Heart, at Trinità del Monte, the fifth "Day of Christian serenity" took place.

This is a well-known initiative which has given and will give its results: One hundred poor, chosen in ten different Parishes of Rome, invited by outstanding personalities, will spend one whole day in perfect serenity and tranquillity: from the Holy Mass to the Benediction, they will have abundant meals and will enjoy a good program of music. Several Parish priests were seen among their parishioners.

A Religious Center in Ireland

One of the most important factors for the spreading of Catholic education in Ireland, and afterwards in Australia, was the foundation, which took place in 1802, of the Irish Christian Brothers, whose regulations were approved by Pius VII in the year 1820. This was the first official approval by the Holy See of a pious men's institute in Ireland.

With the end in view of celebrating the centenary of the death of the founder, Edmund Iaratush Rish, a meeting among the notables of the city was organized in Dublin. These notables pledged themselves to build a house, with suitable lodgings, for the formation of those young people who wished to continue to do the praiseworthy work of the Irish Christian Brothers.

Premier De Valera, who at the beginning of his life was educated at the Irish Christian Brothers', stated that the way in which they began this method of modern education was truly fortunate for Ireland.

RADIO AMSTERDAM IN DUTCH 31 JULY 1944

Our former President died last with an accident a few days ago. The President visited the patient and wished him a rapid recovery. His general condition is good, but he will have to remain in bed for a few days.

The attempt to assassinate Adolf Hitler continues to draw the world's attention. It is not known yet what was behind this plot. The military command in Germany, General Dittmer, pointed out that the plot was prepared by a group of irresponsible generals. He claimed that the activities of this group was the cause of Soviet successes, especially in the central sector. In view of the intentioned resistance, even the simplest precautions were not taken in time. Thus the unfortunate situation was created. The same group has also tried to demoralize the forces in the interior of the country. This statement shows that the opposition in Germany has succeeded in penetrating even into the army. The plot was carried out by persons who occupied very important positions.

The correspondent of the Atlantic Agency about the following information about the incident: no official statement has yet been made about the plot, but only a few hours and it may be considered closed. It is not known yet what kind of bombing was planned by General von Stauffenberg in Hitler's room.

It was thought that General Keitel had been executed, but from information received today it appears that the Marshal the balcony of his apartment. The General

The attempt to assassinate Adolf Hitler continues to draw the world's attention. It is not in a yet what was behind this plot. The military commander in Germany, General Dietrich, pointed out that the plot was prepared by a group of far-rightist generals. He claimed that the activities of this group was the cause of Soviet successes, especially in the central sector. In view of the international negligence, even the simplest precautions were not taken in time. Thus the half-panic situation was created. The same group has also tried to demoralize the forces in the interior of the country. This statement shows that the opposition in Germany had succeeded in penetrating even into the army. The plot was carried out by persons who occupied very important positions.

The correspondent of the Atlantic Agency sent the following information about the incident: no official statement has yet been made about the plot, but only six hours and it may be considered absurd. It is not known yet what kind of bombs were placed by General von Stauffenberg in Hitler's room.

It was thought that Marshal Keitel had been executed, but from information received today it appears that the Marshal had appeared in the balcony of his apartment. The Marshal's situation in Berlin continues to be quiet. This leads one to think that strict measures are being taken everywhere.

Great new measures are being taken in Germany everywhere demanding a more total war. All classes must share the burden in order to meet the requirements of the war. Dr. Goebbels has been appointed Vice-Chief of "For Production".

While Germany is taking measures to meet the situation, the Soviet forces have crossed the river Vistula, although it is not mentioned at which point. It is supposed that it is north or northwest of Lublin, as it is stated that the thrust was developing favorably.

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Northwest of Lublin three villages were captured and some 200 more inhabited localities were liberated. New Soviet successes are reported in other directions. The threat to Bialystock and Brest-Litovsk is growing. The encirclement of Lwow has been completed. One General, together with the staff, has surrendered.

A new item attracts the world's attention. Moscow radio has announced that an agreement has been reached between the Soviet Government and Poland. The Red Army considers itself in a friendly country. The Soviets are fighting in Poland just to chase out the Germans who are considered the common enemy. No Soviet administration, civil or military, will be formed in Poland. Soviet Russia has no territorial claim upon Poland. The operations taking place in Poland are necessary only on account of war conditions.

London announces the formation of the new Polish Committee in Moscow. It is thought that the Polish Government in London will pay a visit to Marshal Stalin to discuss the matter. It has been stated in the House of Commons that everything will be done to ensure that Poland and the Soviet Government may reach an agreement.

Stalin is said to be in Poland at a time that the Allies are making progress. American troops have advanced some 3,500 yards west of St. Lo. It is also announced that the operations around St. Lo are developing favorably. In the south attacks and counter-attacks are taking place, and German counter-attacks have been repelled.

It is reported that General Eisenhower visited ^{the} front in Normandy. He had a long interview with General Montgomery, lasting six hours. General Eisenhower, then returned to England.

Tokio Radio has announced that the port of Saipan has been heavily bombarded.

P.2.0

INFORMATION DIVISION
AUG

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING DIVISION
Unit No. 12 - APO 512

JULY 26, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 41.

This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral broadcasts covering the period from 0700 yesterday to 0100 today. The station broadcasting, language, intended audience, wave length and time of broadcast are indicated at the head of each report.

Information contained in this bulletin should be treated with the utmost caution as it includes the main points of the enemy's propaganda policy.

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Section A:..... Official War Communiqués

..... Italian Broadcasts

... Summary of Italian Propaganda Trends

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..... (including Transocean and

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Clandestine and Neutral Broadcasts

OFFICIAL TOP SECRET

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS: IN 14 HOURS - 11:00 PM JULY 25

From the Fuehrer's Headquarters July 25th The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, the Americans yesterday, following fierce artillery preparation and incessant air attacks, launched an attack with strong forces, north-west of St. I. In and south-west of Carcass. In this fighting the enemy was repulsed with heavy artillery and air force preparation. In the morning of today, English divisions began their expected attack in the area of Caen after very heavy artillery and air force preparation. Heavy fighting developed with increasing intensity. Last night, heavy German bombers effectively attacked enemy-held localities in the beachhead, enemy prepared positions and supply traffic.

An enemy destroyer was damaged in the waters west of Brest. Over the beachhead and in the occupied western territories, the enemy lost twenty-one planes.

In the course of mopping up operations in France, 75 terrorists were annihilated in fighting.

Heavy retaliatory fire continues against London.

In Italy, the enemy, yesterday, made numerous local attacks in the area of Fiss, east of Fentulera and with major forces, east and north-east of Foggiobosci, as well as north of Citta di Castello. The enemy was repulsed everywhere, suffering heavy losses. Enemy units which had penetrated into our positions north of Citta di Castello were thrown back in a counter-attack.

German E-boats heavily damaged one British motor torpedo boat off the Dalmatian coast.

In the east, the great defensive battle between the Upper Danube and the Gulf of Finland continues with growing intensity. In Galicia, numerous Soviet attacks supported by tanks and battle planes were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our gallant grenadiers. In the course of mobile fighting, Panzer formations threw back enemy assault troops at several points and destroyed numerous tanks. In the city district of Iwry, fierce fighting continues. Strong enemy pressure continues between the Bug and the Vistula. The division of Lublin offered stubborn resistance to the enemy, who in attacking from all directions, North-west of Brest-Litovsk, several Bolshevik large-

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enemy lost twenty-one planes. In the course of mopping up operations in February, 75 terrorists were annihilated in fighting.

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On the front between Dvinsk and the Gulf of Finland numerous enemy attacks supported by tanks and fighter planes collapsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Fifty-six enemy tanks were shot up. The Luftwaffe yesterday with strong formations of fighter planes also carried out numerous low-level attacks to support the ground troops and destroyed another fifty nine Soviet tanks.

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The enemy lost 54 planes in aerial battle and by anti-aircraft artillery. Last night, enemy troops concentrations and deployments in the area of Lublin were the target of attacks by heavy bombers.

In daylight enemy fighter-planes made thrusts against the southwestern German area. A British bomber formation last night made a terror attack on Stuttgart. A few enemy planes dropped bombs on Berlin and localities in East Prussia. Fifteen enemy planes were shot down.

Finnish Communications (Transoceanic July 25)

Helsinki - The Finnish armed forces issued the following communiqué on Tuesday: On the Karelian Isthmus there was harassing fire and local patrol activity. Northeast of Lake Ladoga enemy attacks in the direction of Luksajärvi were rejected. West of Loimolaanjärvi the enemy attacked our positions on a broad front. Apart from one restricted penetration all attacks were repelled with heavy enemy losses. East of Tolvaajärvi our troops withdrew to new defence positions. In the direction of Luksajärvi nothing of importance is reported. On the air front nothing of importance has happened.

ITALIAN PROPAGANDISTS

REPORTS ON NAZIIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY-620 KC.-0700- JULY 25

Details of Mussolini's Trip to Germany

The following details have been issued of the Duce's visit to Italian troops in Germany:

Mussolini and Graziani made a visit to the Italian divisions and stayed with them for a week. One by one, the big Army units listened to the Chief's words. They cheered him and assured him of their devotion and of their decision to bring Italy back into the ranks of honored nations, to the place that only victory can bestow upon her. The Duce was preceded in Germany by Marshal Graziani. Having crossed the frontier on July 13th, the Minister of Armed Forces, accompanied by his suite, arrived in the area decided on

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ITALIAN PROPAGANDISTS

REPUBLICAN NAZIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY-620 KC.-0700- JULY 28

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- 3a -

"Officers, petty-officers, soldiers!

"I had promised your Commander that I would visit your division. I am keeping my word and am here among you. Soon, you will go back to your Fatherland; this return will contradict the assertions and criminal insinuations made by traitors and by officers in the enemy's service, when you left for Germany. You are the first important unit that will see the sky and the soil of Italy, betrayed, divided and devastated by the enemy. You are thus the main pillar, the foundation stone of the new edifice built by Italian armed forces. As Alpine troops, proud of your heroic tradition, consecrated in hundreds of battles, you deserve this great privilege, and being Alpine troops, you certainly value this honor and responsibility.

"During these months you have prepared and perfected yourselves in the technique of fighting, under the guidance of instructors who have trained the strongest soldiers in the world - and this has been admitted many times by the enemy. Living in the midst of this great people, you will now be convinced that they deserve victory, not only by the great strength of their arms, but above all for their discipline, their will-power and their spirit of sacrifice. Convinced that I speak for you as for myself, I wish to thank the instructors who have not spared themselves in their friendly spirit, with you and for you.

"Coming back to Italy, you must not fear to meet on the front line other Italians - be they renegades. Together with few Europeans, you will be fighting against Asiatic, African and American people - mercenary troops, without any kind of ideal. The sight of your division has been very comforting to me. It is and must remain an iron division. Italy, led by Fascism to the greatness of an Empire, redeemed from dishonor and betrayal by the Social Republic, consider you her best sons, and counts on you for the achievement of all her future hopes. By your dauntless conduct on the front line during and after battle, I am sure you will not betray the hopes of your Country, but will pave the way to victory."

The Duce's words were enthusiastically greeted. The flags were consigned to the Commanders of three Regiments, who went up to the stand and received the ensigns from the hands of the Chief, amid great emotion. The thoughts of everyone turned to Italy. After the ceremony, Mussolini promoted officers, petty-officers and soldiers

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At 7.30, the division officers were called to report. Outside the building, the Alpine troops were loudly singing old war songs.

Marshal Graziani opened the meeting by reading his report. The Duce explained several aspects of the political and military situation.

He stressed, amongst other things, that the 16th of July must be considered as an historical date, because it was the day of the consignment of the flag to the divisions of the new Italian Army.

"Today" - states Mussolini - "with these flags, you possess a valuable military training and powerful arms. You must bear in mind that a People who do not deserve to shoulder their arms, must in the long run, shoulder other people's. With their own arms, they are free; with other people's, they are slaves. Once, I said that we must decide between Bolshevism and Fascism. Italians, the real Italians, have already decided for Fascism".

At 19 p.m. the Duce ate, his rations with the Division's officers. Meanwhile, the Alpine troops went on shouting for him to speak.

He came out from the big door and talked to them for over an hour.

On July 17th, Mussolini visited the Bersaglieri division. Preceded by Graziani, the Duce arrived in Lager at 10.30 a.m. Together with the instructing General, he reviewed the regiments, which are impeccable. Mussolini addressed the soldiers:

"Officers, petty-officers, soldiers of the 'Italia' division! You are greatly honored. Your division bears the immortal name of Italy. When you were passing, at a running pace, accompanied by the notes of your glorious march, the Italian People saw themselves in you and considered you as their chosen representatives.

"Today, you have come to a Country which has glorious military traditions. You all feel that in this moment, it is supremely necessary to shoulder your arms again, with the aim of cancelling the 8th of September in the only possible way: by fighting. I consigned the flag to you, the flags of the Italian Social Republic. And I ask you: Are you ready to defend them with your blood?

.(From the soldiers' ranks echoed a formidable cry: "Yes")

I am sure you will lead your division which bears the name of Italy, to the rescue."

At the end of the speech, the Commanders of the various regiments received the flags from the hands of the Chief. Immediately afterwards, Mussolini promoted officers and petty officers to superior ranks. Then, followed the officers' report.

Mussolini stated amongst other things: "There are about ten different parties which claim to represent Italy in the territories where Anglo-Americans are in command. But for me and for you, there is today one and only Italy: Fascist Italy, the Italy of the Social Republic."

On the morning of the 18th of July, at the training camp of the San Marco Division, Marshal Graziani received the salute of the troops waiting for the Duce. At 10.45, a.m., Mussolini arrived. The division Commander introduced his soldiers to the Duce, who reviewed them. He mounted the stand and said:

"Officers, petty-officers and soldiers of the San Marco division! A few months have passed since the day on which I had the great joy of meeting you. Many events have happened during this time. Rome, which in the course of thirty centuries, has never been dominated by a foreign power, is today profaned by bastard and uncivilised races. You have shown yourselves to me impeccable. In your deportment I see not only

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After his speech, Mussolini handed over the flags of combat to the various Commanders and promoted officers and petty officers to superior ranks. While the Duce walked towards the building chosen for the officers' report, the sailors of the San Marco division cheered him and he stayed amongst them for over an hour. At the end of the meeting, Mussolini thanked the German instructors officers. During the officers' report, Mussolini said:

"When the Italian soldier is well-armed, well-led and intelligently employed, he is equal to the soldier of any nation. This is not the moment to wait behind the window and see on which side the wind is blowing. There is only one path to follow: that of combat and honor. To this end, you must feel soldiers amongst soldiers and set an example. You must feel the pride of going back to the front line with your German allies, who allowed you to re-organise those armed forces without which neither peace nor future can exist for any people."

The Duce's words were enthusiastically welcomed.

During the afternoon, the Duce visited the Littorio division. Before the review, he was present at the troops' manoeuvres, and followed the action from the observation post. Then accompanied by Marshal Graziani and General Agosti, Commander of the division, he reviewed various units, and addressed the soldiers of the Littorio division:

"I wish", he said "before you all, to thank the German General who supervises your training, and your collaborators who dedicated all their energy and their goods will to your preparation. Your division is called 'Littorio', and this name it will continue to bear. It is a name consecrated by the Spanish and African wars, and a particularly dear one. Under the sign of the 'Littorio', the legionaries of ancient Rome marched and won. It is the symbol of the Social Italian Republic."

"Officers, petty-officers, soldiers of the Littorio division:

"With my visit to your division, my first round of visits to the Italian divisions which are preparing themselves for the resort, is ended. All divisions have presented themselves to me in an absolutely impeccable way. Yours, however, carrying out the manoeuvres at which I was present, gave me the impression of being in excellent training conditions. You must defend to the last drop of your blood, the flags which I am about to consign to you,

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"We must revive our fight, because the ignominious betrayal and capitulation of the 8th of September can be cancelled in only one way: with blood. The pass-word of your division is eternal and will always be the same, All for one, one for all. Thus, we shall be the ones to pave the way for the Fatherland's better future."

The Duce then called to report the officers of the Littorio division, stating:

"I wish to express to you once again, comrade officers, my pleasure in the manoeuvres I saw this morning. I followed the troop movements, attentively as a whole, and in detail.

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is important. Often, the movement of one soldier, may save the life of many others. It is precisely that you should do your best to take advantage of the training you have had. You must therefore, overcome your susceptibilities and convince yourselves that the German People are drawn on all a military people, who take everything seriously, and particularly the most serious thing of all: war. On the 8th of September, we experienced an episode of History which makes us shiver with indignation. An extraordinary thing happened: in one moment yesterday's ally was abandoned and we went over to the enemy. All Italian armed forces were destroyed. Today, on German soil, the Italian divisions revive. To their regiments, have been consigned the flags of the Social Republic, - Republic, not only because Italy's tradition is more Republican than Monarchist, but also because, suddenly, we found ourselves before a Monarchy which had dishonored itself by capitulating, before a King who, attempting to save the Crown, passed over to the enemy.

Why Social Republic? We have before us the example of several republics. I hope no one amongst you wishes to form in Italy a plutocratic republic on Roosevelt's model. I believe that not one of you would wish to have a parliamentary Republic on the French model. Let us not speak of the Republics on the other side of the Ocean. It is therefore clear that the Italian Social Republic is Fascist, and can only be Fascist. Its institutions can only be inspired by the Fascist doctrine. On the 8th of September the bells rang, while this day should have been celebrated as a day of mourning. Now we must say: in these conditions, one thing only is important: to fight. He who does not fight today is a man morally dead. Let us take up the struggle to become a real Nation once more.

Italy must face this dilemma: either it is great or not. To crisis, comrades! They were given to you, so that your ideal may become a reality." With this speech, the Duce's visit to the Italian divisions in Germany ended, as has already been said, Mussolini visited the Fuehrer, at his General Headquarters, with the aim of expressing to Hitler his personal gratitude and that of the whole Italian Social Republic.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 480 M. - 3300-July 25

It was possible to monitor only the following.

Proposal to Celebrate the 25th July

It is learnt from invaded Italy that on the part of a few members of the Bonomi Government and of certain branches of the house of Savoy family, it was proposed to celebrate the 25th July by considering this date a national holiday and allowing the workers to stop work.

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The Italian Party of Action has opposed the project, pointing out that such a proposal, if accepted, would signify a self-exaltation on the part of the Monarchy. Therefore the British radio last night announced that July 25th would be considered an ordinary working day and that workers would not be allowed to suspend the activities in which they are engaged.

Undeniably the opposition shown by the Party of Action is justified even if only on account of the devastations, the ill fortunes and the mourning which have befallen Italy as a result of the 25th July, 1943. This in itself is quite enough to ensure that this date indeed represents no holiday but should on the contrary be kept as a day of mourning.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -480 M.-1400-July 25

The broadcast was almost completely inaudible.

The Air War

Owing to bad weather, Allied air forces have considerably slowed down their activity in the last few days. Atmospheric conditions stopped the Allied air forces from operating, especially over the Normandy battle fronts.

The Western Front

British forces have slowed down their attacks in the beachhead sector. Local operations have taken place which have in no way brought about a material change in the situation. The American troops, under the command of General Bradley, have been more or less inactive. In a few clashes they have had with German troops, they suffered heavy losses in men and material.

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The Eastern Front

During yesterday heavy fighting continued in the area between Lake Peipus and the Baltic States, where the Soviet forces tried to launch numerous attacks with a view to obtaining a break-through in the German lines.

All their attempts were smashed by the stubborn defence put up by German troops and the enemy suffered exceptionally serious losses in men and material.

In the area between the rivers Dvina and Niemen especially, Red Army troops attacked German positions in a fruitless attempt to separate the German forces stationed in the Baltic area from their main body. All these attempts failed and the Germans destroyed much enemy equipment.

The Luftwaffe supported the ground troops and destroyed fifty-seven armored cars, one hundred motor vehicles and fifteen enemy guns.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -491 M.-1700-July 25

German Communiqué

Résumé of News of the Preceding Broadcasts

The War in the Pacific

In the island of Guam, Japanese troops have destroyed a large number of enemy tanks and have sunk several naval units fully loaded with war materials.

Ceremony at Milan

A solemn ceremony has taken place in Milan, in which a large number of workers took part. The battle banner was consigned to the "Aldo Resega" Brigade in the church of Saint Lawrence. In other cities similar ceremonies took place.

Publication of Duce's Decree on Punishment for Thefts

The Duce has published a decree which threatens punishment for all those who steal from the armed forces.

Varied Views in Italy on Celebration of 25th July

In occupied Italy, the various parties which share among themselves the honor of serving the invader have found themselves in disagreement on the question of celebrating the 25th of July. In the end the opinion of the so-called Action Party seems to have prevailed. This party is said to have stated that the 25th July must be considered as an attempt made by the bourgeoisie and reactionaries to re-establish dictatorship in Italy. The British radio in Rome has mournfully broadcast the news that to-day will be considered an ordinary working day in the invaded areas of Italy.

The Black Market Still Exists in the Invaded Areas

"Aldo Resega" Brigade in the church of Saint Lawrence, in Rome. Cities similar ceremonies took place.

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The Black Market Still Exists in the Invaded Areas

Whereas one section of enemy propaganda states that the Black Market has virtually disappeared from the scene in the invaded areas with the disappearance of Fascism, Bari Radio does not seem to be of the same opinion. In fact only yesterday that broadcasting station gave out news of various requisitions which had been carried out of large food supplies which were destined to be sold clandestinely.

Tension between Washington and Buenos Aires

Tension between Washington and Buenos Aires has increased following the departure of the United States Ambassador who has been recalled by his Government.

1740

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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News Papers Discuss Aspects of 25th July, 1943

The very clear articles which have recently appeared in the "Corriere della Sera" of Milan newspaper, have recalled step by step the history of the pre-creation and subsequent development of the notorious 25th July.

But in the Social Republic this date is celebrated with manifestations which are a clear proof of the love and faith which the population has for the country and for Fascism. On this day, battle banners are consigned to new Italian units. We are sure of the future because we have once more confided to Mussolini and to Fascism our confidence, our strength and our possibilities of resurrection.

The newspaper "Repubblica Fascista" writes that on the 25th July an attempt was made to ruin Italy, because Fascism - the downfall of which it was intended to bring about - is really the Italian nation itself. It is the vitality and strength of Fascism which has upheld the Italian people. It is around Fascism that in these last ten months the people have gathered and it is on Fascism that the people counted in order that Italy might be saved. To-day the situation is clear both for Fascism and for Italy: we must fight and struggle.

The "Corriere della Sera" asks this question: "What has Italy gained by this unhappy 25th July?" And what have their authors gained by it? The King has lost his crown, his Lieutenant has not been recognised, or scarcely, and the members of the Government have refused to swear allegiance to him. Badoglio has been eliminated, notwithstanding the promises made and the pressure exercised by the Allies, because none of the anti-Fascist parties would tolerate him. The traitors of the Grand Council and of the Armed Forces have had their deal. The Chiefs of Staff have met their end and the complete collapse of the Army is a direct consequence of the Armistice. The Catholics and the bourgeoisie can see rising behind the feeble and mild figure of Bonomi, the features of Togliatti, who is the master of the situation in the invaded areas of Italy, and the only one to be in command of an armed and well-organised party.

Also the newspaper "Stampa" of Turin, after having examined one by one the causes and effects of the 25th July, concludes by saying: "It is the resurrection of Fascism which will give Italians the chance to rise again, because Italy must not die and will not die."

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The Duce's Inspection Tour in Germany:

The first details of the inspection carried out by the Duce in Germany and the words he has addressed to the troops in the various training camps are given ample space in all the foreign press.

A newspaper in Belgrade writes: "It is a new Italy which is rising, an Italy more than ever determined to fight and conquer."

The Hungarian newspaper underlines the always greater solidarity existing between Italy and Germany. The will to fight of both countries has been further strengthened and this determination will inevitably lead them to the achievement of final victory.

Comment by the "Informaciones" of Madrid:

The "Informaciones" of Madrid, commenting on the introduction of the Roman salute in the German Army, points out that this salute, which was adopted in the first instance by Fascism is becoming bit by bit the salute of all the nations of New Europe.

Comments Appearing on German Newspapers:

The German press points out that the introduction of the Hitlerian salute into the Armed Forces shows that there is an ever-growing sense of unity between the German Army and the National Socialist Party. The desire expressed by the Armed Forces of the Reich to substitute the traditional military salute with the national socialist salute is a very eloquent demonstration of the repercussion resulting from the attempt on Hitler's life. The soldiers who found themselves in the presence of the Fuehrer greeted him in the past by extending and raising their arm. The spreading of this habit is the answer which has been given by the soldiers to the enemy's attempt at sabotage of the heroic struggle in which Germany is engaged to safeguard the future of Europe.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -M.491-20,00-July 25

Announcement

Alessandro Tavelini, Secretary of the Party and Commander of the "Black Brigades" will speak tonight at 21,00.

Monitor's Note

Kesserling's usual appeal to Italians was not broadcast.

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The War in Europe

Last night and this morning the rain of flying bombs continued over London. On the matter it is useful to remember that London is the main industrial city of Great Britain according to British official statistics. In 1935, when an industrial census was made, 48% of British machine tool factories were in the Greater London area. Besides these were in London 26% of the automobile plant, 48% of the chemical plants, 40% of soap factories, 57% furniture factories, 46% of preserved food factories and 72% of scientific instrument factories. The London industry engages 22% of the British labor. Consequently the bombing is fully justified also from this point of view, as well as a legitimate retaliation.

Western Front

For the third time, fifty days after their landing in Normandy, Anglo-American forces have launched a violent attack in the Caen and St. Lô regions. The Allied command concentrated many divisions there in the hope of finally breaking out towards the south. The German defence, has so far caused the failure of all the plans of the enemy who after seven weeks during which the very heavy losses suffered compelled him to draw on his reserves, is still obliged to manoeuvre in a narrow coastal belt under the protection of the guns of the navy. South-east of Caen today's attack was preceded by a most heavy artillery barrage accompanied by strong air attacks. Then the opposing infantry engaged themselves in a violent clash especially in the northern sector. North of St. Martin and in La Caigne sector the British made an initial infiltration but the Germans counter-attacked and succeeded in repulsing the enemy on the starting lines and destroyed many tanks. Fighting is still in progress in a belt from six to eight kilometers wide.

In the sector of St. Lô the Americans today started a major offensive against the positions held by the Wehrmacht ³³²⁷ of the Garentan peninsula. The center of the fighting is just north

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In the sector of St. Lô the Americans today started a major offensive against the positions held by the Wehrmacht south of the Carentan peninsula. The center of the fighting is just north of the Vire on a five kilometer front. The enemy is striving to reach the St. Lô road but here too the attackers were repulsed. The "Luftwaffe" supported the ground fighting and bombed many points in the bridge-head, hitting supply centers. Twenty-one enemy aircraft were destroyed. A British destroyer was seriously damaged west of Brest.

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Southern Front

While the enemy continues to mass fresh divisions on the road to Florence the fighting once again was today limited to scouting parties frustrated in good time by the German defence. In the Tyumenian sector the forces of the "Wehrmacht" which were south of the Arvo River have withdrawn north of it. In the Montevarchi region German rearwards fought local actions and captured many prisoners. Besides they re-established the former line of resistance. Along the Adriatic coast the lively artillery duel continues. The German artillery continues its hammering of the port installations at Ancona.

Eastern Front

On the southern front the offensive activity of the enemy is increasing in the sector facing the Carpathians, where German formations repelled aggressive thrusts of the enemy. In the Lemberg region German forces, though outnumbered by the enemy, continue their resistance, rendering the enemy manoeuvre. Nineteen Russian tanks were destroyed there during the past twenty-four hours. East and south-east of the city "Schmuck" formations eliminated some infiltrations made yesterday by the enemy, who has not been able to bring up fresh reinforcements. The German garrison at Lublin, after having defended their positions to the last shot, ceased every resistance.

German counter-attacks resulted in the elimination of Soviet salients and in the capture of 3,000 prisoners. Twenty-three enemy tanks were destroyed. Violent clashes are still in progress south-east of Grodno. Sixty-nine enemy aircrafts were destroyed for certain by German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries. Twenty-eight aircraft were destroyed last night over German territory. The Allied air force continues their indiscriminate raids and this morning attacked a Red Cross hospital train on the Emden... line. Some dead and many injured are reported.

U.S. Navy Losses

On the southern front the offensive activity of the enemy is increasing in the sector facing the Chernobyl area, where enemy formations remained offensive thrusts of the enemy. In the Leningrad region German forces, though outnumbered by the enemy, continue their resistance, hindering the enemy's maneuvers. Nineteen Russian tanks were destroyed there during the past twenty-four hours. East and south-west of the city "Vichnitski" formations eliminated some infiltrations made yesterday by the enemy, who has not been able to bring up fresh reinforcements. The German garrison at Lublin, after having defended their positions to the last shot, ceased every resistance.

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U.S. Navy Losses

The United States Navy Department, following the usual habit of partial admissions, announced that casualties to date in the navy personnel are 48,575. The losses in personnel of naval aircraft attached to land commands are not included in the figure.

Brazilian Escort Ship Sunk

A Brazilian ship on convoy escort duty was attacked by enemy aircrafts and sunk soon afterwards.

Ceremonies in Republican Italy

The battle insignia was today solemnly presented to the Black Brigades constituted by Republican Fascist federations in all Italian cities. Everywhere the ceremonies maintained a strict military character and were attended by a great mass of people as well as by members of the youth, women's and labor organizations of the party. The units in arms repeated their oath and marched east, warmly applauded by the people. Representatives of the republican armed forces and of the German armed forces attended the various ceremonies.

From Invaded Territories

Bonomi made a speech to his collaborators in which he went as far back as 1921 and 1922, when in his capacity as Prime Minister he participated in the international conferences of Paris and Cannes. Bonomi dared to say that on those occasions as well as other Italian ministers were on a footing of full parity with the Prime Ministers of France and Great Britain. But he seemed to forget that such asserted parity led as a consequence to Versailles and to the abandonment of the peace conference by his successor and loyal friend Orlando.

Speaking of the present situation Bonomi said: "Italy had to accept the conditions imposed on her by the victors. They are extremely heavy. All our internal and external life, all our economic and financial activities, all the guiding principles of our civil and military administration are submitted to the will and benevolence of the United Nations." These disclosures on the harshness of the armistice clauses confirm, if necessary, that the traitor king and Badoglio did not even concern themselves, while discussing the armistice, with the future and dignity of the Italian people.

"New Chronicle" on Italy's African Possessions

According to the "News Chronicle" Italy must always be 2326
the staff correspondent Cunningham

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"New Chronicle" on Italy's African Possessions

According to the "News Chronicle" Italy must always be considered as an enemy country. The staff correspondent Cunningham (?) writes "Many things have been said about Rome and Italy. Let us not forget that Italy cost us many tens of thousands of precious British lives. Whatever form the new democratic government will take in Italy this country must renounce for ever her African territories."

The Black Market in the South

A war correspondent has reported a resolution stressing the workers' concern against all the promises made by the Government and the Allied authorities. In detail, it was asked that legumes be distributed to the farmers at a fair price, that a policy of improving food supplies be started forthwith as the only weapon against the black market. Government and Allied authorities were then invited to increase workers' salaries in accordance with their repeated promises, adding that in order to fight profiteering it is necessary to reduce the profits of all those exploiting famine and misery among the people. The resolution ends saying that agricultural unemployment must be eliminated as soon as possible and in every way. Radio Bari informs that such a resolution was unanimously approved.

Rome British Radio on Harvesting

Rome British radio announces that in invaded Italy wheat is ready for harvest but this will not be completed before the end of the current month. Allied authorities are now resorting to threats - instead of the previous offers of money - to convince farmers to bring their cereals to the pools; but it is a known fact that most of the harvested wheat was privately milled by farmers.

Air Raid Damages Around Rome

The damage caused by air bombings at Tivoli and other places around Rome was very heavy according to a "Manchester Guardian" report. This newspaper says that Anglo-American forces were received by the inhabitants of Tivoli with great restraint.

An Order by the Fuehrer (See German Home Service, 2000)

German Press on German Salute

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The German press points out that the introduction of the Roman salute in the German armed forces is a sign of the close solidarity with the party. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says that the wish of replacing the traditional salute is an evidence of the feeling of the armed forces following the renovation of the German armed forces. Newspaper recalls that after the presentation of the Fuehrer used to make the rank and file presenting themselves to the Fuehrer used to make only the military salute. Now the introduction of the new reform is the first answer of the German soldier to the enemies of the Reich.

Field Marshal Kessel, commander in chief of two army groups addressed a message of solicitation to the Fuehrer for the failure of the attempt on his life on behalf of the men fighting on the eastern front.

Burke, Foreign Minister Replies to Japanese Colleague

The British Foreign Minister sent a cable to the Japanese Foreign Minister to express his congratulations on behalf of the whole British Government for the composition of the new Japanese cabinet and to repeat Britain's willingness to collaborate with Japan.

Mr. Cordell Hull Non-Committal on July 21

Mr. Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, refused to make any statement on the creation of a new Polish national committee which would appear to be recognized by the United States.

Let us recall that the Polish national committees so far known are three: the first is in London under the protection of the British Government and is strongly against the second committee inaugurated at Moscow by Stalin. The Moscow committee denies that the London committee has any authority whatsoever to represent the will of the Polish people, adding that it voices only the interest of Great Britain. The creation of a third Polish committee more or less subservient to Roosevelt comes in the right moment to shake not only the Polish union but also and above all the ties between the three so-called United Nations.

Comment - July 25

This morning the Blackshirts marched through the streets and squares of Republican Italy, of our Italy. Acclamations and pride. Fascism is alive, more alive than ever because it is free of the dead weight represented by the historic compromise between the régime and monarchy which in the past stopped the march of the revolution, a march which goes not like ties and cannot express itself with words but crushes all, as it renews all with the dynamism of its acts.

Paradoxically it can even be said that on the twenty-fifth of July the real twenty-eighth of October dawned: first because it would have been impossible to respect the monarchy when the march of the Italians would have become a crushing one, and because it called on everyone for union; secondly because the monarchy, gambling on the political ignorance of the people remained attached to Fascism, inasmuch as the latter was vindicating all our rights, born of victory, yet denied us despite all pacts. The 1922 compromise had in itself all the germs which poisoned the system and determined the crisis of the twenty-fifth of July.

For twenty years Fascism had to tolerate the crisis which was leaving unperturbed a monarchy busy in allying herself with the forces of capitalism and rallying serfs, simultaneously awaiting the proper moment to strike the mortal blow.

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For twenty years Fascism had to tolerate the crisis which was leaving unperturbed a monarchy busy in allying herself with the forces of capitalism and rallying serfs, simultaneously awaiting the proper moment to strike the mortal blow.

Then we have the promotion of hatred: hatred for the law of the Grand Council, hatred for the social reforms, hatred for this form of labor democracy. And it is for this reason that this war - a war that Italy was compelled to wage in her own defence - (had we had aggressive intentions we certainly would have not dispersed our energies in the African and Spanish campaigns) - offered to the traitor king the motive for stabbing fascism.

For this reason the plot was organized in November 1942, just when the last African battle was to begin. Pantelleria was handed over to the British without fighting and Sicily was on the point of being invaded. Meanwhile fascists fell by thousands; the "squadristi" battalions were far away fighting in the Balkans; the Party was emptied of its military energies. The hour had struck. Mussolini who had loyally donated everything to Italy and the King, even an empire and a kingdom, was arrested. That is was the climax of the Italian tragedy.

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One year after that day we evaluate that drama. Without the twenty-fifth of July we would still have an army, an air force and a navy hampering the murderous activity of the barbarians and above all we would still have our land in all its beauty, with all its farms and houses. Our land today would not be fought for inch by inch. Without the twenty-fifth of July Italy and Rome would not have suffered the shame of destruction and the contempt of a merciless enemy.

But if it is possible - as it is possible - that great historic crises affect only great peoples we must have no feeling of despair. On the contrary, the new divisions of our republican army are ready to go into battle. Today everyone is at his fighting post and with fire and arms is siding with the soldiers. Go forward, Italian people: this is your hour. Forward, Italian people, for honor and victory!

TELEVISION RADIO IN ITALIAN 245.5 m. 2030 July 25

Western Front

Yesterday, the Americans launched an attack north-west of St. Lo and south-west of Carentan. The attack was repulsed. An Allied destroyer has been damaged.

Italian Front

In Italy the enemy has made several thrusts, without success. A light British unit was severely damaged off the Dalmatian coast.

Eastern Front

On the eastern front bitter defensive battles are raging. The German have launched several counter-attacks.

Travel in Italy Limited by Allied Authorities

In southern Italy even the civil servants of the Benoni Government must have a special permit issued by the Allied authorities before they can travel.

Western Front

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On the eastern front bitter defensive battles are raging. The German have launched several counter-attacks.

Travel in Italy Limited by Allied Authorities

In southern Italy even the civil servants of the Bonomi Government must have a special permit issued by the Allied authorities before they can travel.

King George VI Arrives in Italy

King George VI of England has arrived in Naples by plane. He is to inspect the Italian Front.

Purge Among the Fascists

The Allied military Government has decreed that all the persons, of whatever classification who took part in the March on Rome, or who are members of Squadrista or Sciarpa Littorio, are to be removed from their posts.

- 17 a -

Armistice Conditions Not Equal to Italy, Says Bonomi Minister

Minister De Gasperi, of the Bonomi Government, at a conference held on Sunday in Rome at the Bramaccio Theatre, said that the conditions of the Armistice are not equal to Italy. However he refused to make further declarations on the matter.

Comments on July 25th

(By a woman; poor reception)

The day will come when these appalling years will make history. Who is today Minister of National Education - or rather of national destruction - in the Bonomi Government?

It is said that July 25th stands for the beginning of a new era. But the Italians will think: a King in full uniform, is put to shame by the allies, and afraid of a political movement. Generals, admirals, ministers, political leaders, who for years have put on a mask of cold severity, and are now shaking with fear, betray, plot, and sell their soldiers to the enemy. Some of these Generals and political leaders have thrown away their uniforms and fled. Under the earth lie the dead soldiers they have betrayed.

It must be recognized, however that amidst all this misery and pettiness, an example of moral strength is given to these miserable Generals. Who will win at the end: that host of cowards this grand and solitary spiritual strength? This strength will again soar high and the 25th July will remain as a date of shame only for these Generals.

Little Italian boy, trust in the future; you can preserve your faith in your Country and in the man who is loyal to it.

Songs of July 26th

To believe, to obey, to fight. Three words of the Fascist era, but now, with Redoglio, they have been wiped out for ever. There is the song of July 26th.

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TEVERE RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 2100 - JULY 25 -

The first detachments of a division, which has just finished its training in Germany, have arrived in Republican Italy.

The population cheered them but civilians requested some of the soldiers, in their free hours, and invited them to desert and to accept civilian clothes.

The soldiers listened to them, and then (London Radio would now say that they accepted such offers) beat these civilians with all their strength, so much so that many of them are at present in hospital, while others have died.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 49th. 21. 00-JULY 25

The Voice of the Party

The following republican fascists have fallen for the honor and greatness of the fatherland: Giacomo Bretti at Fossano - Giancarlo and Guido Culmini at Casale - Ettore Vannucci at Genoa - Mario Prigido at Castel di Mezzo - Antonio Olivieri at Genoa - Volter Innocenzo Castello at Camponovaro - Carlo Marano at Rocca. They served the fatherland and Fascism unto death and their sacrifice will not be vain because when an idea is consecrated by the dead it cannot and will not die.

The Secretary of the Party is at the microphone:

"More than a month has passed - it was exactly on the twenty-first of June - since a notice so far maintained secret was issued, giving special instructions. This circular letter said: "On July first the party will abandon its present political-military structure to become an exclusively military organization. Since the first of July all the members of the Republican Fascist party between eighteen and sixty years of age who are not incorporated in the Republican armed services constitute an organization composed of fighting squads. All the bodies presiding over or directing activities which are not strictly party ones are transferred to the new organization. The Secretary of the Party will take care of the transformation of the present governing body of the party in staff headquarters of the present corps of the Blackshirt fighting squads. Provincial federations will become brigades of the Blackshirt fighting squads."

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are transferred to the new organization. The Secretary of the
Party will take care of the transformation of the present
governing body of the party in staff headquarters of the auxiliary
corps of the Blackshirt fighting squads. Provincial federations
will become brigades of the Blackshirt auxiliary corps.

Owing to the peculiar nature of the organization and its
aims the command will be given to the chief of the province.
There will be no ranks but only commanding functions. The corps
will be submitted to military discipline and come under the
jurisdiction of the military war code.

- 19 a -

This corps will be employed by the chiefs of the provinces who are responsible for public order and the safety of the citizens.

Immediately after such definition the party set itself in motion and while the work was starting in the provinces of Tuscany and black brigades were constituted at Leghorn, Florence, Pisa, Lucca, Apuania and Pistoia, the comrades of Umbria and Latium reached northern Italy. Since the first of July we are working on the instructions we received and today, only twenty five days later, the first twenty thousand "squadristi" are already well incorporated. The delay in making known the decision of the Duce is due to reasons of our own; but it was taken as a pretext for wrong considerations on the transformation, the aims and the nature of the party. These have gone so far that it has even been said that the party was being dissolved. We preferred to postpone the announcement of such a decision because it was better to let the hopes of all enemies and cowards accumulate and then wipe them out with one stroke and also because we like to speak of facts only after they have materialized.

The Blackshirts are today a reality and it is for this reason that today we speak of them for the first time. They are, of course, a new-born reality, which can be developed. But apart from the fact that they were created when the party has already given its best men to the armed services and to the Republican National Guard, never as in this field is the saying true that quality counts more than quantity, quality which can be summarized in one word: faith, faith of men who never betrayed, never wavered, who consecrated themselves to an idea, a cause, one person. Not only the party did not dissolve itself, nor is doing so, but it is not even true to say that it is transforming itself. The party is militarizing itself. This means that the party is decisively strengthening its own weight in the Italian life: it multiplies the efficiency of its own action. The party is marching on as do those whose reaction is to declare themselves even more fanatical Fascists when adversities become more acute and dramatic and when others prefer to camouflage themselves. This is the hour when the Fascist badge in the lapel is not enough; we want the old unmistakable black shirt, tested in daily military

23

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The Republican Fascist Party renounces to nothing of its political activity and historic positions but is conscious that this position will safeguard the essence and defend the intervention - strong of will and arms - of the auxiliaries on the internal and external front. The political activity of the party is suspended only in that part which would be incompatible with the fact that Republican Italy is a besieged citadel and a martyred outpost of the European fortress.

What is the essential aim? To fight. The "Fasci" are once again fighting organizations, as at the beginning; fighting for the public order, for the revolutionary order, against outlaws and criminals, for the destruction of possible groups of enemy parachutists.

The Black Brigades tomorrow may even represent a force on the battlefield, side by side with the heroic formations of Kesselring, and the gallant formations of the Italian Republic.

- 20 a -

For the moment the urgent problem is that of ensuring safety, of clearing the country of the bands paid by the enemy who are attacking unarmed people already so much tried by their many sufferings.

The people know that the Black brigade men will protect and help them. In many provinces farmers have been able to carry out their harvest because they were protected by our blackshirts. Sometimes, during the latest air terror bombings these blackshirts rushed first to relieve the bombed-out people; this because "squadristo" means.... but also solidarity with humble people. This will be more clearly seen in the future when the struggle for liberation will be intensified. Mussolini in a letter to Marshal Graziani which is still unpublished, said: "My dear Graziani - the organization of the movement.... we must take into account the psychology of the population. The reaction of the Social Republic..."

I am speaking tonight from barracks, somewhere in Piedmont, which are the headquarters of the first mobile black brigade commanded by the Secretary of the Party. These units will be proud tomorrow to operate under the operational guidance of a Fascist and a soldier. And Graziani is a Fascist and a soldier.

In all Republican Italy the Black Brigades are organizing themselves along two parallel lines: in every center there is a territorial brigade to garrison the local situation. In every group of provinces there is a mobile brigade which goes here and there according to the emergency. The new corps has not a well defined central set up. In the first circular letter sent to the federal secretaries commanding the Black Brigades a general staff is mentioned having his headquarters at the General Headquarters as far as the territorial brigades are concerned and mobile headquarters going wherever the situation requires it.

The strictest discipline is typical of the corps. The commanders are personally responsible of it. It is a question of fighting. The uniform is the blackshirt or the black pullover. The badge is that of the party. The fighting squads are the basic nucleus; some squads form a company, three companies form a battalion and three battalions form a Black Brigade.

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Every brigade bears the name of a dead Republican Fascist. The name of Ettore Muti is reserved to the Ravenna brigade; the Turin black brigade will bear the name of "Aldo Resega" and that of Milan that of "Aldo Resega", etc.

The black brigades inaugurate their first fighting flags bearing the names of these comrades on this twenty-fifth of July, which marks the first anniversary of the royal betrayal without which they would not have fallen, without which Italy, brought by Mussolini to the glory of the Empire would not have precipitated in such a shame and suffering. But not all is lost. On this date of infamy men of strong character are rallying around a clean flag which today really means only total redemption. This flag is Fascism.

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The word fatherland is as great as the word mother. We are not of the Italy of Badoglio and of a Palmiro Togliatti. Our divisions are set for a better return to the fatherland. Our arms have in their bayonets a political idea. How could it be otherwise in such a hard time, in such a war which struck Germany with the of religion? Even the crisis which struck Germany with the criminal plot at the Fuehrer's life - frustrated by the Almighty - is a good omen. Not a Germany with a new non-political character to her armed forces but an ever more Nazi Germany is the one which will victoriously face the concentric attack of Bolshevism and plutocracy. On the Italian front as well as on the others the point is not far away on that stabilized line from which the Italian recovery will start. And Italians are the troops addressed by Mussolini in Germany in an atmosphere of ardent enthusiasm which has its parallel among the populations of the Veneto and Lombardy when he visited upon his return. The infantrymen of the recovery are the Black Brigades among whom as in a second spring burns the old ideal and faithful fire of "squadismo".

Comrades - despite every sacrifice against the future is ours. As we return to a Europe whose light, necessary to the world, cannot be put out.

You have heard the Secretary of the Party.

To you, fallen men who have kept high the name of Italy on civilians, fighting men who are waiting to return one day to the battlefields, prisoners who are particularly, soldiers of the to dishonored fatherland, to you, particularly, the betrayed Republic who have again taken up arms to raise the yoke of fatherland, to you brothers who are suffering under the yoke of the enemy in invaded territories, to you all, the Party sends its salute. Go forward for Italy so that the sacrifice of our dead will not have been vain, so that our brothers will again be able to say with pride that they are Italians.

temporarily when he visited upon his return. The infantrymen of the recovery are the Black Brigades among whom as in a second spring burns the old ideal and faithful fire of "vanguardism".

Remember: despite every superficial aspect the future is ours. As we belong to a Europe whose light, necessary to the world, cannot be put out.

You have heard the Secretary of the Party.

To you, fallen for Italy's greatness, soldiers and civilians, fighting men who have kept high the name of Italy on the battlefields, prisoners who are waiting to return one day to unhonored fatherland, to you, particularly, soldiers of the Republic who have again taken up arms to raise the betrayed fatherland, to you brothers who are suffering under the yoke of the enemy in invaded territories, to you all, the Party sends its salute. Go forward for Italy so that the sacrifice of our dead will not have been vain, so that our brothers will again be able to say with pride that they are Italians.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245 METERS - 21.30 - July 25

Western Front

In Normandy, early today, British troops went over to the offensive in the Caen sector.

An Allied destroyer was damaged west of Brest.

Italian Front

Numerous Allied thrusts were repulsed.

Eastern Front

Fighting continues between the upper Nistru and the Gulf of Finland. There were numerous German counter-attacks designed to eliminate infiltrations.

Air War

Yesterday the Allies lost 90 aircraft on the various fronts

- 22 a -

Bonomi Declares That Allied Armistice Terms Are Not Severe

This morning Bonomi spoke to officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Referring to the armistice signed by Badoglio. He stated that Italy had to accept the terms imposed by the victors and that these terms are most severe. Bonomi's statement made a profound impression in Rome.

Fascist Arrested

Dr. Spataro, accused of Fascist activity, has been arrested in Rome.

Polish London Government Protests Soviet Committee

The Prime Minister of the Polish Government in London has sent a protest to the British and American governments as a result of the Soviet's creation of a Polish Liberation Committee. The Polish Minister also requested an interview with Stalin to clarify the situation.

Bomb in Jerusalem

Another time-bomb has exploded in Jerusalem police headquarters.

Pan-Arab Conference

Radio Ankara reports from London that the British government hopes to postpone the conference of delegates from Arab countries, fearing that at this conference these countries might demand independence from England.

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RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 2200 - JULY 25

Bonomi's Speech (A Satire)

Representatives of all Parties! Today, the first anniversary of a date which will remain engraved in the history of Italy, I shall make a short balance of this first year of freedom.

By the Armistice, signed on September 8th, we have realized quite a remarkable economy in the State budget. I can assure you, in this connection, that all luxury expenditure, encouraged by Fascism, has been eliminated.

- 23 a -

To begin with, by the signing of the Armistice, which has at last thrown the Italian people in the mud (Cheers), - after this Armistice was signed all expenses in connection with the army have been eliminated with the disappearance of the army itself.

In the same way, all expenses connected with the navy and airforce have been automatically cancelled. The building of aeroplanes and tanks, the manufacture of arms and ammunition have stopped.

The colonies have been handed over to the Allies. The Italians don't even wish to be reminded of the colonies (Cheers). Voices: "And the islands? Down with the islands".

Many islands which for many centuries had belonged to Italy have already been given away and I can guarantee that soon also the others, still in our possession, will be given away (Cheers). Many speeches will be held in this connection.

The programme for Italy's total disruption is well on the way to realization. During this past year many things have been done. I am pleased to tell you that 8,312 churches, asylums, kindergarten, and hospitals have been destroyed (Cheers), 2,820 schools raised to the ground (Cheers) 4,947 kilometers of roads put out of order and within the next few months 1,500 more kilometers will be in similar condition (Cheers). We must not forget railways and rolling stock. The number of engines and carriages destroyed is really imposing. But that is not enough. Thefts and murders are on the increase (Cheers). The regions reclaimed by Fascism will once more be flooded. Mosquitoes these wonderful insects which Fascism had tried to destroy, will again reign over the marshy lands (voices: "We want malaria").

A decree will shortly be approved prohibiting land from being cultivated, and the same applies to the building of dams and the production of electric power (Cheers).

I can give you my word that all useful works of Fascism will be destroyed in a very short period. (Voices: "tomorrow, tomorrow").

Do you want the mail and telegraph service to run regularly? (Voices: "No, no"). The disorganization of the mail and telegraph service is well under way, as well as all public services (Cheers).

What is the programme set out by our Government and which I

2320

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The programme for Italy's total disruption is well on the way to realization. During this past year many things have been done. I am pleased to tell you that 3,312 churches, asylums, kindergartens, and hospitals have been destroyed (Cheers), 2,220 schools raised to the ground (Cheers) 4,547 kilometers of roads put out of order and within the next few months 1,500 more kilometers will be in similar condition (Cheers). We must not forget railways and rolling stock. The number of engines and carriages destroyed is really imposing. But that is not enough. Thefts and murders are on the increase (Cheers). The regions reclaimed by Fascism will once more be flooded. Mosquitoes these wonderful insects which Fascism had tried to destroy, will again reign over the marshy lands (voices: "We want malaria").

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Do you want the mail and telegraph service to run regularly? 2320 (Voices: "No, no"). The disorganization of the mail and telegraph service is well under way, as well as all public services (Cheers).

This is the programme set out by our Government and which I intend to put in practice in the shortest time possible so that Italy, freed from the Fascist yoke (Cheers) can at last aspire to the place due her, side by side with the Republic of Andorra. (voices: "Bonomi, Bonomi, Bonomi").

The Head of the Government withdraws from the balcony while representatives of anti-Fascist parties go on applauding His Excellency Bonomi. Inside the palace, Bonomi is interviewed by the American journalist Cecil Sprigg, together with Orlando and Badoglio, on the payment of eight thousand lire for every Fascist denounced.

Sprigg: "I could write long articles in my paper about this. Americans are crazy for sensational news".

Bonomi: "We do everything possible to give sensational news to America."

Sprigg: "Thank you, Your Excellency. I shall let them know. Who thought first of Italy?"

Bonomi: "H.E. Badoglio".

Badoglio: "Thank you, Your Excellency, but really it was an idea we all had."

Bonomi: "My dear Badoglio, you are always too modest, but we do not forget your merits. Our friend here wants to know something about the ransom of 8,000 lire for every Fascist denounced."

Badoglio: "Eight thousand lire? But it seems to me we have begun to squander left and right. I could buy a new suit with eight thousand lire."

Bonomi: "I think that for less than eight thousand lire nobody will do anything. Things are so terribly expensive now. If we want people to bring us Fascists we must pay."

Sprigg: "I think we ought to make some differences. You pay eight thousand lire for an Avanguardista as well as for a Gerardo?"

Bonomi: "Of course."

Sprigg: "The ransom is very high. With eight thousand lire even Togliatti would become a Fascist. Really many people are making pots of money this way."

INTERNAL TRAFFIC IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 245 - 2230 - July 25

Comment

Why only recall the glorious dates of our country's history and only celebrate the happy anniversaries?

If we study this habit we at once come across the policy of "all is well" which brought us general corruption, cowardice and treason.

Neither must the Italian Social Republic be rhetorical because books, beginning with school ones, even before they speak of the glory of our municipalities and of our "Risorgimento", quote the names of those Italians who have brought ruin upon their country.

nobody will do anything. Things are so terribly expensive now. If we want people to bring us Fascists we must pay."

Sprigg: "I think we ought to make some differences. You pay eight thousand lire for an Avanguardista as well as for a Garibaldi?"

Bonomi: "Of course."

Sprigg: "The ransom is very high. With eight thousand lire even Togliatti would become a Fascist. Really many people are making pots of money this way."

RECENT TRIP IN ITALY TO ITALY - M. 245 - 2230 - July 25

Comment

Why only recall the glorious dates of our country's history and only celebrate the happy anniversaries?

If we study this habit we at once come across the policy of "all is well" which brought us general corruption, cowardice and treason.

Neither must the Italian Social Republic be rhetorical because books, beginning with school ones, even before they speak of the glory of our municipalities and of our "Risorgimento", quote the names of those Italians who have brought ruin upon their country.

We must quit speaking of the enthusiasm of the people for the unity of Italy, - for the "Risorgimento" was the work of a few dozens/intelligent and willing men and of only about 20,000 volunteers who did the fighting - a ridiculous figure compared to the twenty million inhabitants that Italy then boasted of.

We must quit speaking of our people's African past.

As far as Africa is concerned, only a handful of men ever understood that it was in Africa that Italy could expend.

But our people, as Giosuè Carducci says, shouted "Death to Garibaldi and Mazzini" in 1857 just as in 1896 they shouted "Long live Menelik" while our soldiers were being massacred in Ethiopia because of a pack of traitor politicians.

We must quit remembering our great victory in the first world war, since the winners returning from the front were compelled to put aside their war clothes so as not to be mocked or reviled. We have enough of bloated rhetoric. We are going to recall the black dates too. And July 25, for instance, stands for a date marking the vile treason of a certain number of political men who saw in their country nothing but a dinner table.

Spartans never spoke to their sons of their own virtues but took them to see a drunkard so that they might be disgusted.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 491 Meters - 2300

July 25

(Broadcast very disturbed - impossible to record entire program)

Southern Front

Today's fighting was characterized by lively artillery exchanges. The Anglo-Americans achieved only explorative thrusts in the Arno sector and along the eastern bank of the river. The German defenses drove the enemy decisively from all sectors. Along the Adriatic coast no important changes were reported.

A last minute dispatch reports that bitter fighting took place this afternoon along the road leading northwest from Monteverdi. Details are lacking.

Fascist Ceremonies

In all Italian cities today there were ceremonies marked by the presentation of battle flags from the federations of Republican Fascism to the Black Brigades. In an atmosphere of patriotism and loyalty the Fascists of Turin today turned out to fête the Black Brigade "Father Capelli." The manifestation took place in barracks dedicated to the martyrs - representatives of the Republican army and of political organizations were present.

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2319

Fascist Memorial Booklet

There will shortly be published, under the aegis of the syndicate of Lombardy journalists, a richly illustrated book dedicated to the tragic incidents of the forty-five days following July 25.

- 26 a -

Roman Fascists Arrested

An enemy controlled radio reports that there are continued arrests in Rome of Fascists and all those who had relations with the Germans. Yesterday a well-known aristocrat and the director of a tourist agency were arrested, both accused of collaboration with the German authorities.

Wheat Shortage

The enemy radio reports that the prefect of Bari has instructed farmers to hand over their wheat within five days of threshing, or suffer severe consequences.

Fascism Attacked

Last night Radio Bari made a new accusation against Fascism, that of having destroyed the primordial nucleus of the nation - the family. Such an accusation is not only stupid but impudent. No Italian can deny the energetic, effective pro-family policy carried out by Fascism in recent years.

Hitler Attack

The treacherous attack on Hitler's life, launched by a clique of ambitious and dishonorable officers, misfired at the start - so stated Lieutenant General Dittmar. The army took a proper stand when its officers and men punished the conspirators without mercy.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 2300 - July 25

(Satirical)

This is your friend La Guardia speaking, - speaking with deep feeling on the anniversary of July 25 from Rome, finally freed. It is a fact that there is only one July 25 - fine and big, so fine and big, that the neighborhood can speak of it.

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It is a fact that there is only one July 25 - fine and big, so fine and big, that the neighborhood can speak of nothing else. This morning in the streets quite a number of commemorative demonstrations took place: houses were set on fire in front of which some Fascists had passed.

Diego Calceagno made a speech recalling past events. As to the festive day, Bonomi wished to confer with me on some political questions.

Bonomi says he is worried because of the lack of medicinal Did I say medicinal were lacking? Then I will say : as soon as someone feels ill shoot him and there will be no need of medicines. It is like the egg of Columbus, don't you think?

And now with the recurrence of July 25 I will give some good advice to my friends the partisans.

This is your friend La Guardia speaking and telling you to carry on your work of sabotage. If you have rope keep it and don't cut it, so nobody will be able to say that you have cut the rope (quit the file) because of the hated Germans.

When you are hungry eat thirty Bayer aspirins or so and it will be the Germans' fault that you snuff out. Always go about with a lame dog so that you will learn to walk like one - in this case too the fault will be the 'ermans'. As a last piece of advice I'll suggest energetic measures - take a purge.

This is your friend La Guardia speaking and saying to you: Be brave, go ahead!

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALY TO ITALY - 23.15 - July 25

Bishop of Arezzo Denounces Germans

Last Sunday the Bishop of Arezzo, speaking in the Cathedral denounced the German terror in words never before used by any Italian clergyman. The religious ceremony was attended by Allied soldiers and the Mayor of the town. Then the Bishop led a solemn Te Deum of thanksgiving.

Now if a third-class politician had spoken of the Arezzo bishop, using the terms chosen by the bishop in speaking of the Germans, nobody would have minded it, but the fact that a bishop, and an Italian bishop, opens his arms to the destroyers of Italy, to the murderers of innocent people and those whose betrayal dishonored the fatherland, is an indignity which reaches the lowest depths of shame.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.491 - 2330

July 25

From the Stefani News Agency.

German Communiqué(repeated)

Southern Front

According to the International Information Bureau only patrol activity and weak Allied attacks took place in the western sector of the front.

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Nine German units which were still south of the Arno withdrew to the other bank of the river where the disengagement operations resulted in unimportant encounters, causing comparatively heavy casualties to the Anglo-Americans. At this point, however, the latter succeeded in hindering German movements.

In the region south of Florence the Allies go on concentrating their forces and this morning the first stiff encounters began. No details are as yet available.

British troops tested the German positions along the road leading from Montevarchi to the north-west.

On the eastern bank of the Tiber the German troops eliminated a British infiltration by means of a counter-attack and reoccupied their previous positions.

Something similar happened in the Adriatic sector where no particularly important fighting took place, though the entire eastern sector is being hammered by an intense artillery fire.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 245 - 23,30 - July 25

Bonomi and the Brazilians

The Italian president of the Council, Bonomi, sent a telegram to the Brazilian government at the very moment of the landing of Brazilian troops on Italian soil. We were of the opinion that the rôle of the Brazilian state was that of supplying coffee to the world. This was clear to Cirio, who used to sell canned coffee, but Bonomi didn't understand it. At the last moment we have a doubt: does Bonomi want to offer a drink to the Brazilians?

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RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 245 - 23,45 - July 25

July 25

- Let us not forget to celebrate the anniversary together!
- Which anniversary do you mean? Your birthday? I refuse
- No, my dear, in such sad times I have no birthday. I refuse to believe I was ever born. The anniversary is the 25th of July.
- What are you saying? That date gave me the opportunity of shouting against everybody and about everybody. It's the date of liberty!
- I simply remember that on that day I saw infuriated women and drunken men.
- You are a fool and I do not want to listen to any more.
- You can refuse if you want but I only wish to listen to my songs.

SUMMARY OF ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

Military

The Fascist Radio reports that Allied divisions are missing "on the road leading to Florence" and that this morning heavy fighting began in this sector. Earlier broadcasts stated that German troops withdrew from the southern banks of the Arno to the other side of the river "in a northerly direction." Bitter fighting is also in progress in the Monteverchi area on the road leading northwest, but no particulars of the fighting in either area are given. From the Adriatic sector, intense artillery activity is reported.

The Twenty-Fifth of July

The first anniversary of Mussolini's overthrow provides the main theme of to-day's Fascist broadcasts which open with Mussolini's speeches on the 16th and 17th of July to four Fascist divisions in Germany, published to-day for the first time in their full text. The speeches fall in three parts. 1) "You will soon go back to your Fatherland; this return is a clear denial of the accusations and insinuations by traitors and officers in the enemy's service, made at the moment of your capture to Germany." 2) The appeal to the morale of the troops follows the usual Fascist propaganda line: "You need not fear you will find other Italians, in the frontlines not even renegades. You will be fighting-against from a few Europeans-Asiatics, Africans and Americans, mercenary troops, without any ideals." This is followed by: "I am sure you will not betray the hopes of the country" and "I do not believe the Germans will have to repent having given you the arms for the liberation of your country." 3) "Italy must face the dilemma, either to be great or not to exist at all, " we must decide between Bolshevism and Fascism."

This last theme is taken up in the "Review of Facts and Ideas": "The 25th of July was an attempt to stab Italy in the back... it is on Fascism that the people count for their salvation." The "Corriere della Sera", under the title "What has Italy gained by this unhappy 25th of July" pictures Bonomi, as a mild and feeble figure behind whom "the Catholics and Bourgeois can see rising the situation." Another

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- 30 a -

During the day, states the Fascist Radio, "ceremonies of handing over battle emblems to the Black Brigades of the Republican Fascist Federations took place in all Italian towns." "The function of these newly constituted formations is explained in a speech by Pavolini. All party members between 16 and 60 years of age who are not in the army are enrolled in these "action squads"; the Party Directorate becomes henceforth "Chief of Staff of the Auxiliary Corps of Black Shirt Action Squads" and the Fascist Federation itself "the Brigade of the auxiliary Black Shirt Corps". The corps will be employed "under the orders of the chiefs of provinces who are responsible for public order and security". Enrolment began, states Pavolini, on the 1st of July "in Leghorn, Florence, Pisa, Lucca, Apuania, Pistoia and northern Italy," and, within the last twenty-five days, "20,000 men have been enlisted". Pavolini states that the news of the formation of these squads is "the answer to those who spoke of a dissolution of the party... an answer which, with a single blow, dispels all the hopes of the enemy."

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GERMAN BROADCASTSRADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11,8 KCS - 09,45 - JULY 28Allied Mistakes on the Invasion Front

Reuter reports; apart from the rain that hampered troop movements of the Allies on the invasion front, grave errors committed in Eisenhower's headquarters have influenced operations. Reuter further admits that many localities were erroneously reported as captured by the invasion forces; first of all it is not true that Moyers, Gavens and Estabaux have been occupied by the British. The report also states that both in the eastern and in the western sector of Normandy the Germans have carried out numerous successful attacks.

Polish Liberation Committee Takes over Civil Administration of Occupied Poland

Radio Moscow notified the foundation of a so-called Polish liberation committee. This committee directed by Moscow, is to take over the civil administration in the Soviet-occupied parts of Poland. It has already issued a decree ordering the expropriation of property in all Soviet-occupied parts of Poland and the introduction of the Zolotoz system.

Polish Exiled Government in London Discredited

According to reports English political circles hold that the Polish exiled government in London has lost the game. All signs indicate that it has been cut out by the Polish National Council in Moscow. Polish emigration circles in London, however, emphasize over and over again that the Moscow National Council for Poland represents only a small group of upstarts who have no support whatever in Poland itself.

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Unemployment and Rapid Increase of Prices in Liberated Rome

A refugee who escaped through the Allied lines reports **2316** unemployment in Rome has become almost unbearable. After a few days already the so-called Allied liberators abolished extra foodstuffs rations for men performing heavy work. Prices of all commodities show an enormous increase.

Allies Do Not Keep Promise

A refugee from Rome says in a report on life in that city that on the day after the Anglo-American entry in Rome all Roman newspapers announced with enormous captions that the Allied Supreme Command would be able to supply the population with a packet of flour, sugar,

- 2 b -

butter, marmalade and corned beef. After four days the same papers published a statement, this time in very small letters and on the back page, that the distribution of the promised rockets is for technical reasons unfortunately impossible at the present time.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11.6 hrs - 1500 - JULY 25

Thanksgiving Service in Madrid to Celebrate Fuehrer's Escape

Madrid: In the Church of San Jese in Madrid, a thanksgiving service was held on Monday on the occasion of the Fuehrer's escape from death. The service was sponsored by former Spanish front-line fighters, above all, former soldiers fighting on the eastern front. The church was filled to the last seat.

U.S. Tank Losses

Between July 13th and 20th, German troops on the western front destroyed or captured 420 Anglo-American tanks and about 100 armored reconnaissance cars and ammunition trains.

"Voelkischer Beobachter" Reports on the Eastern Front

The defensive battle at the present is raging with enormous intensity along the whole eastern front from Pskov to the northern Carpathian foothills and in Rumania. The Soviet aim obviously is to bring about decisive action in this area. German troops of the eastern front oppose this onslaught with ferocity and stubbornness, inflicting on the Soviets enormous losses in men and material. The German command, in order to support the gallant fighting of German troops who by themselves are unable in the long run to bear the extensive pressure, will be forced to take measures on a large scale. These will consist above all of concentrating in the rear of the present front line new and strong forces which will absorb the retreating units and of forming fresh fighting units to bring

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Between July 18th and 22nd, German troops on the western front destroyed or captured 420 Anglo-American tanks and about 100 armored reconnaissance cars and ammunition trains.

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Heavy Enemy Tank Losses on Eastern Front

Characteristic of the main German defensive fighting is the fact that, according to reports by German war correspondents, in the area of Izyev alone more than 500 enemy tanks were destroyed, even after German positions were overrun. In the defence strip of a German Panzer division within a half hour 47 Soviet tanks of the G-34 type were destroyed.

Official Report on U.S. Losses on Italian Front

Berlin: The report by the U.S. Department of War on the loss of 73,000 men on the Italian front is regarded by military circles in Berlin to be a modest and partial admission only.

SOLDATENSCHMER ITALY IN GERMAN 720000 - 2000 - JULY 25

Italian Front

Yesterday, no large-scale operations were reported from the front sector held by the U.S. Fifth Army. The enemy confined himself solely to getting closer to our lines. Several enemy reconnaissance thrusts particularly in the bridgehead south of Castel Franco and to the east of it were again repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers. In the area of Dardanello (?) fighting is still in progress against the enemy, who despite heavy and bloody losses suffered on the previous day continued to attack. A penetration temporarily made at one point was eliminated gallantly by our soldiers in the course of hard and fluctuating fighting. The enemy, who had advanced in the course of fighting on the previous day north of Citta di Castello, was thrown back by our counter-attacks, and the old line of resistance was sealed off without gaps. The English and their auxiliary troops in the remainder of their army sector confined themselves to local and partially armored patrol and reconnaissance thrusts which were repulsed everywhere by our combat outposts. From the Adriatic coastal sector artillery noises were on both sides is reported.

Press Conference Given Information by Foreign Office

Berlin: For the purpose of illustrating British hypocrisy and with regard to the statements made some time ago by the British Foreign Minister Eden on the alleged execution of English flying officers by the German Wehrmacht, a few passages of paragraphs in "Modern and Irregular Warfare" found in the possession of an escaped English

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2315

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 15.11.0 KCS - 2130 - JULY 25th

Italian Press on Anniversary of Badoglio Treachery

Milan: The paper "Corriere della Sera" writes with regard to today's anniversary of the Badoglio treachery: "The authors of the coup d'etat of July 25th, 1943, have gained nothing but lost everything."

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The King lost his crown, Mussolini was removed by his own allies, the traitors of the Fascist Grand Council were rightfully exposed to contempt, and the General Staff the berror of...the capitulation has been swept away. Behind the signs of Bononi the shadow of Stalin is already being recognized. The paper "Regime Fasciste" declares: "The whole Italian nation has not realized that the enemy powers are by no means waging war against Fascism but against Italy."

Jewish Congress Honors British Prime Minister

Jerusalem: On the occasion of a meeting of a Jewish Congress in a town in Palestine, a religious service was held in honor of the British Prime Minister Churchill. According to the Jewish paper "Davar" Jews attending the meeting prayed in loud voices to the Lord that He may grant a long life to Churchill.

Jewish Congress in Alexandria

Alexandria: Jews residing in Egypt held a congress in Alexandria. The Egyptian Government by the utmost means...to forbid Arabs following the way to settle down in Egypt. The Egyptian Government replied that foreign elements have no right to interfere with Egyptian politics.

Hull Statement on Polish Problem

Washington: Secretary of State Hull made a statement with regard to the establishment of a new Polish National Committee. However within the United States it is...that this Committee has been founded contrary to the will of the United States and will not be recognized by the Roosevelt Government.

New Refrigerator Train Put Into Service by German Reich Railroad

Berlin: The German Reich Railroad has put into service a new and

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New Refrigerator Train Put Into Service by German Reich Railroad

Berlin: The German Reich Railroad has put into service a new and universal refrigerator-train in which commodities sensitive to heat can be transported over long distances. The store-room temperature in these trains for instance can be kept at zero for more than one week.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN GERMANY - 740 Wks. - 2000 - July 25

Hitler's Decree

The Fuehrer, on July 25th, 1941, issued a decree for an all-out war effort for the area of the Greater German Reich and accordingly for the annexed and occupied territories. The essential stipulations from this decree are as follows:

"The war situation compels us to a complete exploitation of all efforts for the armed forces and armament. I therefore decree that the Chairman of the Minister Council for Reich Defense, Reich Marshal Herman Goering, is to adapt the entire public life to the requirements of an all-out conduct of the war in every respect. In order to carry out this task, he proposes a Reich Commissioner for All-Out War Effort's. This Commissioner has to see that all public gatherings are adapted to the plan of an all-out war effort and that the armed forces and armament are not deprived of any manpower. He has to examine the entire state apparatus including Reich Railway, Reich Postal Service, and all public institutions and plants with the aim of releasing the maximum of manpower for the armed forces. This is to be done by applying greatest economy in men and means, by closing down or restricting activities of lesser war importance, and by simplifying methods of organization and all procedures.

"The Chief of the Party Chancellery by employing the Party on the basis of powers granted to him will energetically support the measures which I have decreed.

"By virtue of this decree, the Fuehrer, upon suggestion of the Chairman of the Minister Council for Reich Defense, Reich Marshal Herman Goering, has appointed Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels as Reich Commissioner for All-Out War Effort".

TRANSCOMAN IN ENGLISH July 25

General Jodl Was Injured and Mussolini Present at Attempted Assassination

Berlin: Colonel General Jodl who was present when the attempt was made on the life of the Fuehrer sustained injuries to his head, it becomes evident from a picture published in Tuesday morning papers here. This picture shows Grand Admiral Doenitz addressing the navy over the radio after the assault. Jodl was present with a bandaged head. Another picture shows Field Marshal Keitel welcoming Mussolini from which it becomes evident that he was present at the incident but remained uninjured.

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TRANSCRYPTION IN ENGLISH JULY 25

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2314

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The head of the province of Venice as well as other provincial heads asked the population to display flags. That Mussolini's visit proceeded according to schedule is regarded as proof that government business has not been disturbed by the assault.

Italian Traitors Are Denounced

Headquarters of Mussolini: Fighting emblems of new armed formations of the Fascist party will be dedicated on Tuesday, July 25th anniversary of the day on which Mussolini was removed from office by Victor Emmanuel. These formations will be given the name of "Black Brigades". Further trials against Italian traitors were predicted by Mussolini when addressing officers of the Littorio Division on his visit to Germany. "Many traitors of yesterday have been punished. Others will still be punished," he said.

Another Anti-Fascist Party Is Formed

Venice: (By Transocean's correspondent Walter Seidlitz) A new anti-Fascist party has been founded in Rome, increasing the number of such parties to fifteen. Apart from six big anti-Fascist parties supporting the cabinet of Bonomi there are a number of smaller parties of the same shading which however are not regarded as fit to be presented in the government. The new party has been founded by de Nicola, barrister by profession, who had been in a position to carry out his professional duties undisturbed under the Fascist regime for twenty years. His aim is liberal monarchist party emerging from a fusion of Liberals and Democrats. But it is very doubtful whether this fusion will take place, the resignation of Croce, one of the leading men in the liberal party, thus does not enable to all appearance from conditions in the cabinet alone but also from conditions in the liberal party. Croce is an out and out monarchist.

Further trials against Italian traitors were predicted by Mussolini when addressing officers of the Littorio Division on his visit to Germany. "Many traitors of yesterday have been punished. Others will still be punished," he said.

Another Anti-Fascist Party Is Formed

Venice. (By Transocean's correspondent Walter Seidlitz) A new anti-Fascist party has been founded in Rome, increasing the number of such parties to fifteen. Apart from six big anti-Fascist parties supporting the cabinet of Bonomi there are a number of smaller parties of the same shading which however are not regarded as fit to be presented in the government. The new party has been founded by de Nicola, barrister by profession, who had been in a position to carry out his professional duties undisturbed under the Fascist regime for twenty years. His aim is a liberal monarchist party merging with a fusion of Liberals and Democrats. But it is very doubtful whether this fusion will take place, the resignation of Croce, one of the leading men in the Liberal party, thus does not seem to all appearance from conditions in the cabinet alone but also from conditions in the Liberal party. Croce is an out and out monarchist.

Armistice Conditions Remain Secret

Geneva. Publication of Italian armistice conditions which had been announced when the seat of government was shifted to Rome has been indefinitely postponed by Bonomi's cabinet according to Tuesday's "Le Suisse". A more favorable time was to be awaited for its publication this message states. News of this step had caused no disquiet among the people, the message continues, as it is regarded as confirming the belief that armistice conditions accepted by Badoglio are unreasonably severe.

- 7 b -

Planes Over Switzerland

Berne: Considerable violation of Swiss territory was carried out by unidentified aeroplanes between 0018 and 0223 hours Tuesday morning along the Swiss northern frontier between Lake Constance and Pruntrut Point, it was officially announced here,

RADIO BERLIN (LA VOIX DU REICH) IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 26, 21 METERS

- 1800- July 25

Attention; listeners in the French Empire! Beginning tomorrow, July 26, this broadcast, which is addressed particularly to you, will be extended thirty minutes in length. In this extra time we will present varied newscasts, military reports, diverse items in the world of art and European life and a broadcast especially dedicated to French prisoners and workers in Germany, with messages for their families in France or in the empire. So listen in tomorrow on 24, 25, 29 and 31 meter bands.

German Communiqué

Finnish Communiqué

Late War News

German Weeron

Confirmed reports from London tell of the effectiveness of the V-1 weapon. Seven hundred Allied bombers and two thousand fighters have so far been sent to combat the V-1 bombs, their supposed launching bases and factories where they are manufactured.

Counting replacement aircraft, three thousand planes are now being absorbed in England for this task; this represents a round figure of ten thousand aircraft and one hundred thousand ground crewmen, all diverted to fighting the V-1 bombs. In spite of these gigantic efforts which are being made in England to destroy the V-1's, the Allies have not yet been able to destroy a single V-1 plant. London circles state that the real

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French Fight Allies

French fighting... were located near Clermont escaped during the attack to the German lines. They declared: "The British authorities killed part of the inhabitants of our locality and took the others away to concentration camps in England. The inhabitants of the village had begun guerrilla warfare against British supplies. Similar measures have been undertaken by the occupation authorities in other sectors located behind the front lines.

- 10 -

FRENCH BROADCASTSRADIO VICHY IN FRENCH TO FRANCE 1200 Hrs. 0730 July 25The War in France

Anglo-American air-forces, have bombed Marseilles and Arles. Casualties are reported. Valencia was also bombed and various districts severely damaged, ten persons were killed and forty wounded.

Nantes was again the target of a heavy air raid which resulted in severe damage. There were some hundred casualties.

Anglo-American planes carried out heavy raids over northern France, in the regions of the Lower Seine and at Pas de Calais. Several villages were machine-gunned. There were about eighteen dead in the municipality of..... (Lower Seine).

RADIO METROPOLE IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 31.65 METERS - 1845 - July 25German Stamina

The German press observes that the German army has lost its qualities even though it has carried out a series of retreats on the eastern front. Everywhere the German troops are launching counter-attacks and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

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2312

Polish-Russian Question

As we previously announced in our first news bulletin; the Polish National Council, which operates under directives from Moscow, has decreed the formation of a National Liberation Committee. The Committee immediately issued a manifesto declaring the Mikolechef (phonetic) Government illegal. Tuesday night the same Committee published a statement laying claim to certain parts of Silesia, Moravia and Eastern Prussia.

The Polish Telegraph Agency in London for its part designated the Liberation Committee created by the Russians as a group of usurpers and not at all representative of the interests and aspirations of the Polish people. The same agency urges the Polish people to remain faithful to the Mikolechef Government.

- 2 c -

Russia-Turkey Situation

The Swiss radio relays reports from Moscow that the Soviet Ambassador has conferred with the Turkish Prime Minister about the question of the Dardanelles. It is further reported that Mr. Vichinsky, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, will go to Ankara to arrange a more rapid solution to the problem.

Commentary - World Situation

Dear listeners: Unparalleled fighting is taking place on all fronts and in all theaters of operations, and the people are redoubling their efforts to defeat the enemy. Germany is on the defensive throughout Europe, but everywhere according to war correspondents, she is putting up a vigorous resistance - even in Russia where every position is defended stubbornly and where numerous counter-attacks have been launched.

The battle however is not being waged on the field of battle alone but in the political camp also, particularly in recent days when feverish activity permeates the corridors of the world theater. It must be admitted that so far the Russians have worked the strings and dominated the center of the stage. They are past masters in the art of utilizing situations and of seizing upon the most favorable occasion for increasing their activity, with a continuity worthy of the best strategists. It is they who lead the dance and they who, between two quarreling thieves, steal the cake.

If we so desire.....today's news which announces the formation of a National Liberation Committee, with headquarters in Poland and direct control from Moscow. Not only has the committee been formed independently of the Polish Government in London but, going further, the new committee has declared the Polish London Government illegitimate at the same time declaring itself to be the sole representative of the Polish people, and, naturally, of the Moscow government. You can easily imagine the surprise of Mr. Micholecki and of the Poles in London, not to mention Churchill and Roosevelt. But what can one do

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Thus the American United Press makes use of yet another droll euphemism to explain this new "fait accompli" of the Soviets. They say that Moscow is using the same formula as President Roosevelt employed with the Algiers Committee. In order to avoid complications over the matter of the Polish government in London they would like to disregard it, even to the point of undertaking new measures. And, continues the reasoning of the United Press, there is no reason for criticising Moscow's attitude toward the Polish government in London. O.K. But what a funny way to solve the problem and what a curious doctor, one who, having trouble with a patient, decides to suppress him altogether.

RADIO VICHY IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 1160 Kc. - 21,30 - July 25

Commentary by Xavier Vallat

At 2000 Radio Algiers consecrated its broadcast to me, with Geroges Gorsch (?) at the microphone. Since they saw fit to bother about poor little me why shouldn't I return the courtesy?...

Gorsch was grossly inaccurate. In 1926 I was too young to run for senator. I realize that young people (and George Gorsch must be quite young) consider men approaching fifty decrepit. What irony! Men of my generation; including de Gaulle... Be careful, M. Gorsch. I will tell you something else. Hubert really exists. You mentioned that Hubert's letter to me, which I read on the radio, amused you greatly. You find his first name comical. Just the same, Hubert is also the first name of a great man, a Marshal of France who made of Morocco French territory... while you - you installed the Americans at Casablanca. Hubert does exist and many people were able to recognize his real name. Ask them there in Algiers.

Well of course Hubert is my friend and he will remain so whatever happens. I remain his friend - but you wouldn't be able to comprehend such a sentiment - that would require a minimum of noblesse. Yes, M. Gorsch I remain Hubert's friend even though he is vastly at fault. My ideas are the same as those of Philippe Henriot. You people in Algiers undoubtedly know that the men of the maquis went to the Jura mountains... where no German soldier has ever been seen. After battling with the French they committed the crime of pretending to be with the Marshal and of desiring a crusade against the occupation troops. The maquis has committed innumerable crimes in three years' time. We know quite well that they received into their midst young people who for years have been hoping each month for liberation-young Frenchmen whom they convinced of the existence of a mass German round-up. We know too that in the maquis there are young officers who are real patriots. These men have a monopoly on the courage which the resistance movement would like to attribute to itself.

In speaking to Hubert I hoped to reach these men. Hubert belongs to this latter category of respectable patriots. Some of them have the Cross of Lorraine. But we must not confuse things. There are young Frenchmen, young combatants, who are risking

1818

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There are young Frenchmen, young combatants, who are risking everything for their beliefs. They mistakenly think themselves right. I would like to bring back these young people to true national sentiments. M. George Gorsch is far from danger - from North Africa he incites the French to fight on their native soil. For the crimes of the maquis and for those who from afar encourage others to crime - for these people I have the same contempt as did Philippe Henriot... I looked in vain in Gorsch's reply for a response to my affirmations. He should have proved that I was wrong in stating that the communists led France to war between 1935 and 1939, that they then became pacifists when the war broke out, and that finally they became true patriots, irresistible patriots inasmuch as Russia had entered the war...

I can only thank you, M. Gorsch, for having indirectly proved that I was not wrong. My listeners must have been disgusted with you - and so should Hubert, if he was listening to you. Hubert must find it unbearable to be amongst spirits as low and vile as yours.

OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

BERNE RADIO IN FRENCH - 2205 - JULY 22 (Monitored in Algiers)

Payot's Speech

From a more military viewpoint the situation on the eastern front is very interesting, particularly on the northern sector. (Today from Pskov, south of Lake Peipus, to Riazansk you cross the Grodno where stand or rather stood the fortresses of the German defense line protecting Latvia, Lithuania and Eastern Prussia. Against that line, running from Northeast to southwest, four Soviet armies are launching violent assaults. The army of General Pliemsk which started from Teopoczek and crossed the Lettish border is now ready to go beyond the railway which joins Pskov and Vinerbourg. In the vicinity of the latter town the Germans resist with obstinacy, for its protects the door to Riga, so General Bagration, at the head of the second Russian army is making slow progress. But the third and fourth Russian armies, under Generals Tchernikovski and Zakarof, won great victories between Vilna and Grodno. Both towns have been occupied and Soviet forces are now crossing the Niemen River and approaching Kaunas, chief town of Lithuania, while other columns came as near as a few kilometers from the border of Eastern Prussia. They will before long see the famous Marijsh Lake in the region..... where during the 1914 war Germans made the Russian army suffer a bloody defeat. But that Russian army could not compete with the present forces either in strength or in organization. It seems that the Wehrmacht brings reinforcements in the sector and, as it is easy to understand, they want to defend the national soil. It may be deemed that they have enough confidence in their strength to protect the Baltic states for otherwise it would be hard to understand why they did not drive back their left wing on the Kurva-Pskov line in order to prevent it from being deprived of its communication lines. The Berlin chronicler who tries to satisfy the curiosity of his foreign listeners, notices that indeed such a back drive would agree with the tactics taught in the military schools but which the Germans do not want to practice. Though he certainly does not know more than we do he suggests that both methods, and particularly the isolated army method, are strong enough to challenge every case. Moreover he thinks there may be surprising events in the near future. True, this ever-changing front

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This is an interesting statement since it shows that the difficulties of a war raging on three fronts after two years of strategic involving heavy sacrifices. To what do the German strategic reserves amount? We do not know. It is a secret which even belligerent guards jealously. It is sure that the high command has reconstituted a number of divisions. They returned soldiers who worked in factories by appointing in their stead men or women from eighteen to sixty years of age. They drafted a new class of recruits whose average number amounts to six hundred thousands youths. They incorporated again the injured who had been made whole. Moreover it appears from the inspection of prisoners taken in Normandy or in Italy that a number of foreigners were enlisted in the Reich's forces, Russians, Czechs, Poles, etc. That these troops are not equal to those of 1940 is natural but it must be noticed that the Nazi chiefs are still fighting in earnest.

While the Germans try to stop the Soviet push towards the Baltic States through an action of their reserves, they have to face a new menace against their positions which defend Lwow. In this sector General Keniev, who took the place of General Zhukov, renewed the manoeuvre which failed some time ago. Thanks to the tremendous help given by twenty-eight thousand (?) soldiers, he succeeded in opening a breach of sixty kilometers on a two hundred kilometer front. Such an operation gives the impression that the German army is in danger of being tapered by Russian pinners. Thus except in the Southern part the whole Russian front is moving on a length which extends beyond one thousand kilometers. In Normandy the fight is raging with increasing fury in somewhat narrow sectors.

This merely reminds us of the war. Communications which give names of villages speak also of hills and forests and notice an advance of few hundred meters. Once more the German army of General Delisey tries to break through the German lines southeast of the Orne River and east of Caen. There it runs into the obstacle formed by five Reich's divisions. Without progress was slow for the terrain with its high ground.

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This merely reminds us of the war. Campaigns which give names of villages speak also of hills and rivers and notice an advance of few hundred meters. Once more the second army of General Dempsey tries to break through the German lines southeast of the Orne River and east of Caen. There it runs into the obstacle formed by five Reich's divisions. Although progress was slow for the terrain with its high grounds, forests and hedges make defence very easy. Americans report that they stopped forward between Lessay and Saint Is and succeeded in occupying both towns which are certainly much damaged. The main features of this battle remind us of fighting in Italy after the capture of Naples. It is somewhat like a game of the rope, two squads pulling in opposite directions and trying to take decisive advantage. Notwithstanding the tenacity of the Reich's best divisions, the allied pressure goes slowly ahead. Montgomery's division has begun to strike hard. He launched such an air attack as soldiers were seen during this war on German positions, east of Caen. Within the space of three hours, more than two thousand soldiers dropped eight thousand tons of bombs on an area which was not more than two hundred square kilometers.

have entered Ankara. The German resistance may be explained by the fact that Nureyev tried to apprehend his last great offensive line, which extends from a Spanish to Rimini through the Apennine mountains. This is the last German province, the plain of the Po which the Government will put out to sea. It is to be continued to 30 50.

Macdonald's diplomacy seems to be very strong, though one may have the impression that the German power could stop his activities of this war. For, when it comes to its military situation, it is not so strong and more isolated. It is because of this that they speak of it as being the fighting spirit of their people. On the other hand, just while an appeal to the Government to attack them to increase their efforts in order to prevent what he calls a total war, it is an indisputable and profitable action were unable to overcome the consequences of defeat.

Nevertheless the political situation was noticed in Ankara, Turkey in still one of the two parts mentioned which takes the risk of peace. The subtlety of the leaders succeeded in Turkey it has been done at a time when they were to its territory, a territory whose geographic situation is very important. As a result of a revolution held in Ankara and of steps taken by the Turkish Government, the British Military Mission left Ankara. During the last month, these relations improved somewhat. Turkey stopped its deliveries of Garment to the Soviet and Russian German forces from crossing the straits. This measure is one of the measures of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Monsieur Macdonald, who was for action neutralized. The Allies, and particularly Persians hope so.

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The latter would like to bring their war material through the Dardanelles rather than carry it along the road of the Persian Gulf. But this will not be possible as long as they have not been able to take back the Isles of the Aegean Sea now in the hands of the Germans, it is probable that the Turks, who are famous for their prudence will presently make concessions which would stir the resentment of the Reich. Moreover the population does not seem willing to enter war.

We shall speak more at length next week about aggression from which Hitler has just escaped. It is the work of conspiracy headed by a few Marshals and Generals who condemn the strategical conception of the Fuehrer and his personal General Staff and who think that war must quickly come to end. It is not yet known if the movement has wide connections in the army. Anyhow leaders of the party took extended measures to put an end to a crisis which lurked for a long time and to save the endangered regime. The seriousness of this crisis in the High Command may be surmised by a perusal of pathetic appeals addressed by Marshal Goering and Admiral Doenitz to the fighting forces.

MILANO LUNEDÌ RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 25. 4/ M. 0830 + July 25

The Front in Italy:

Allied troops have liberated in Italy the following towns: Pisa, Città di Castello and Senigallia. These three cities have been captured on the same day. This must be considered as something much more than an ordinary event. Pisa represented the main western stronghold of the German fortified line towards the Po valley. Città di Castello is the main central stronghold, and Senigallia was the main stronghold covering the approach to the Rimini plain.

The Germans defended Città di Castello for more than a week, at Pisa they fought in the streets of the town and at Senigallia the German allowed itself to be almost annihilated. This does not mean that the Allies have broken through the Gothic line or that a breach has been driven in the line.

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MILANO LIBERTY RALLY IN ITALY TO ITALY 25. 4/ M. 0930 + July 25

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The Germans defended Città di Castello for more than a week, at Pisa they fought in the streets of the town and at Senigallia the garrison allowed itself to be almost annihilated. This does not mean that the Allies have broken through the Gothic line or that a breach has been driven in this line. It is not a question therefore of talking of a breach or a break-through, but the fact remains that three strongholds have been captured, which, as far as the intentions of the German High Command goes, were to hold up as long as possible the attacks to be launched against the main German defence line. This main defensive enemy line begins at Lucca and after crossing the Apennines, runs through to Rimini.

The capture of the three above-named towns means that the attack against the main German defenses is about to begin and that we have now entered upon the first phase of the battle for the Po valley.

General Alexander will now have to make a maximum effort to see that the Germans are not given a chance of holding on to their mountain defensive system. He will need the active cooperation of our partisans, a contribution which might be of the utmost importance, especially if secured out in the enemy's rear.

And now I would like to say a few words on this so-called Gothic line. It is worthwhile talking about it in order to avoid any error of interpretation on the part of the partisan. What does this line actually consist of? Not even those who talk so much about it really know anything definite.

German propaganda has very complacently woven a myth around this fortified line in order to demonstrate that defensive tactics are based on solid and concrete grounds. The Germans have constructed fortifications along the main passes of the Apennine mountains because in these sectors it is easy to create a defence system. But to talk of an impenetrable fortified line, in a sense which is the common interpretation of such an expression, is quite another matter and certainly does not apply to our case.

The Gothic line is nothing more than an emergency defence system, constructed in a great hurry, without a real, scientific plan. It is simply a succession of machine-gun nests and gun emplacements. It is therefore one of the usual defensive areas of which the Germans have given us so many examples of late and from which they have obtained all the advantages offered by the nature of a terrain particularly suited to defence. Let us do away then with the mythical idea of a Gothic line!

It is known that the Russians broke through the so-called Vaterland line in three days; it is known that the famous Atlantic Wall has been of no avail in impeding the Allies in their landings in Normandy.

If there should be anybody inclined to contradict what we have said, we could make the following definite statements:

1) The Germans have not had sufficient time in Italy

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If there should be anybody inclined to contradict what we have said, we could make the following definite statements:

- 1) The Germans have not had sufficient time in Italy to construct a defensive line on the Apennines, and

2) The Germans do not have sufficient guns, mortars or men to defend with any chance of success a line which is two hundred kilometres long. The only area which is not mountainous is Rimini and that is a stretch of land twenty-five kilometres long.

In all sectors of the so-called Gothic line there are numerous partisan units which greatly hamper the Germans in their activities, and who are right in the heart of the German main defences. According to our point of view therefore the Gothic line does not exist but only some defensive positions on the "Tosco-Emiliani" peninsula. However, Allied success in this sector will depend on the activities of the partisans.

TOKIO RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 16.35 M: 1115 July 25

Communist Party in Italy Criticized by the Pope

In accordance with a telegram received from Rome it appears that the Holy Father criticizes most severely the Communist Party in Italy, and that the Vatican City newspaper, the "L'Espresso Romano", in its issue of the 22nd July, endorsed this criticism.

It is to be pointed out in this respect that on the 23rd of July, the Holy Father, Pope Pius XII, received in audience a few members of the "Associazione di San Pietro" (Saint Peter's Association), a religious organization for helping the poor, and told them: "We do not hesitate to lend a helping hand to every movement which has in view the solution of our social problems, but we regret that the Communist Catholics give us the impression that they have forgotten the truths of the Catholic Doctrine."

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Creation of a Polish Liberation Committees in Moscow

Following the creation of a Polish Liberation Committee in Moscow, it is learned that strong differences have arisen between the newly-formed Committee and the Polish Government which has taken refuge in London. From a telegram we have received, we gather that it is impossible that the Polish Government in London will prove a match for the so-called Polish Committee created in Moscow. The Polish Government in London will not be able to help losing all its influence as it is apparent that the Committee in Moscow carries more weight.

Polish Residents in America Take Active Interest in Home Affairs

A telegram received from Washington states that seven million Poles now residing in the United States, have asked President Roosevelt to allow them to take a hand in the internal affairs of Poland. It appears that the attitude taken by President Roosevelt to this question will greatly influence one way or another the future Presidential elections.

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RADIO ADDRESS IN ENGLISH, 21.12.1945, 18.00 P.M.

Soviet Radio Address

The German attempt to assassinate Hitler has turned to the offensive launched by the Russian forces in the east. Warsaw has been encircled. With the fall of Lublin the fate of Poland is sealed. The Soviet troops are moving the tanks further to the south a very important railway junction has been captured by the Soviet troops. In view of fighting is going on in the streets. The failure to check the Russian advance has given rise to different comments. The London Radio states that the Russian thrust is far greater than thought and the German are helpless to check it. It is hard to believe that the Germans will show very strong opposition. They are making a steady and orderly withdrawal to a line prepared earlier. The withdrawal had been decided after the fall of Minsk. The retreat was not speedy enough, thus the German plans of a general retreat, avoiding clashes as much as possible has not succeeded fully in accordance to the German wishes. It is likely that we shall witness important events within the next weeks.

Polish Committee in Organized

It has been announced from Moscow that a Polish Committee for National Liberation has been set up. The Polish Committee issued a declaration that until a general election is held in Poland it considers itself as the sole representative of Poland. The same Committee expressed the right of Poland to have Danzig returned and that East Prussia and Silesia should be turned over to Poland. It is urged also for a solid collaboration with the Slovakian people. Germany has immediately taken advantage of the appointment of this committee and has announced that the Polish Government in London has lost all importance and that the Committee has greater influence than the Polish Government in London.

New Allied Offensive in France

A new Allied offensive has been launched in Normandy.

was not speedy enough, thus the German plans of a general retreat, avoiding clashes as much as possible may not succeed fully in accordance to the German wishes. It is likely that we shall witness important events within the next weeks.

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New Allied Offensive in France

A new Allied offensive has been launched in Normandy. Although of minor importance it is developing into a large-scale operation. At least, we are led to believe so, because it follows the Prime Minister's visit.

British and Canadian troops started the attack this morning at 3.30 south of Caen. The first stage of the battle has developed fully with Allied successes. However it is too early to say anything about the final success.

785016

- 8 d -

The Tripartite Pact and Its Crisis.

Then Mussolini visited the German Chief of State, it was only to learn that he had escaped from an attempt of assassination; and that some important Generals were shot to death. Mussolini wanted to know from the Fuehrer what could and would be done in face of the Allied advance in Italy. Mussolini must have known that the steady advance of the Allies is eating up all Germany's reserves at a greater rate than was expected. Mussolini must have learned also of the occupation of Gann.

The reason for the crisis is clear: the state of mind of the people is changing. Is it worth while to prolong the war and thus increase the losses of human lives and materials, or would it be better to surrender?

At the present stage various differences are coming to the surface with those in power and the masses of people, who are not responsible for the war. The German people are not held to the old structure by enthusiasm but by fear. In 1944 the belief in victory has changed and has shifted from one side to the other. It is now clear that an order of peace should not be violated. The peace will be established in such a way as to reward the people for the unparalleled sacrifices they were compelled to stand. Thus to prolong the war is utterly without any sense. Consequently it is much better to choose unconditional surrender.

The war entered upon by the states of the Tripartite pact is lost. The mere hope in victory is something that cannot be relied upon.

VATICAN RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - R. 50.25 - 2130 - July

Vatican station speaking:

Good evening, my dear friends

people is changing. Is it worth while to prolong the war and thus increase the losses of human lives and materials, or would it be better to surrender?

At the present stage various differences are coming to the surface with those in power and the masses of people, who are not responsible for the war. The German people are not held to the old structure by enthusiasm but by fear. In 1914 the belief in victory was changed and has shifted from one side to the other. It is now clear that an order of peace should not be violated. The peace will be established in such a way as to reward the people for the unparalleled sacrifices they were compelled to stand. Thus to prolong the war is utterly without any sense. Consequently it is much better to choose unconditional surrender.

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VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - R. 50.25 - 2130 - July 2

Vatican station speaking:

Good evening, my dear friends.

The Holy Father has received today in private audience: His Excellency Monsignor Vittorio Consigliere, Bishop of Ascoli Satriano and Cerignola; General King and Brigadier General Casadei.

Continuation of Pope's Speech

Listen now to the continuation of the speech made by His Holiness on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the magnificent Roman institution of the Club of Saint Peter. The first part we read yesterday.

"A programme? The history of the glorious past of three quarters of a century is more and better than a programme: moreover, this is the description of your intense present activity in the field of charity: a history and a description that are, above all, the forecast and the warrant of a future still more beautiful and fertile."

3 Sprung in a time in which Christ's passion was renewing itself once again in the person of His Vicar. Your Association was born of Divine Charity in its highest and most delicate expressions and developed itself in the love of Christ and the Church. But when Charity fills the heart it must necessarily overflow like a torrent sweeping away all obstacles, like a river flooding the plain and making it fruitful.

During seventy-five years progress continued without interruption, without crises or moments of uncertainty or slackness, for the inexhaustible source of this charity in God's heart itself.

In all this time a number of names have left their luminous trace in history, and in our heart and in yours a multitude of cherished memories. Of your innumerable food works you have had the inspiration of giving us a living image, almost a synthesis, in bringing here with you and with your indefatigable lady fellow-workers the representatives of those benefitted by you.

Thus you have taken unto yourselves the beautiful maxim of a fervent Christian and a great benefactor of humanity - Pasteur: "When there is good to be done, duty ceases only where power fails." With what loving hearts has the Club of Saint Peter for the last seventy-five years carried on this noble purpose! They watch the distress of so many poor and seeing it under the most various aspects they vary the means of relieving it so as to extend their charity to everyone; and seeing this misery grow and rise up even as the tide in its fullest days, they draw from love new strength to remove farther from themselves the limits where their power should cease, without ever admitting that such limits have been reached. In such tragic days as these in which we are living, many unhappy people, who have known comfort and perhaps even wealth, wander about without a home and a roof over their heads, tortured by hunger, humiliated by having to show in their rags the relics now sadly ironical, of their past splendor.

The hand of God manifests itself in you, dear sons and daughters. Through your charity it gives to these unfortunate people the tables of the public kitchens and to a good number of them a family meal as well, the beds of your dormitories, the clothes from your wardrobe. But even in this work called of bodily charity, you aim higher than mere material help: you awaken, so as to satisfy what spiritual benefit is brought by the

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The hand of God manifests itself in you, dear sons and daughters. Through your charity it gives to these unfortunate people the tables of the public kitchens and to a good number of them a family meal as well, the beds of your dormitories, the clothes from your wardrobe. But even in this work called of bodily charity, you aim higher than mere material help: you awaken, so as to satisfy what spiritual benefit is brought by the Sunday Masses, by the sermons and periods of retirement promoted by you.

And what can we say of the discreet but effective activity of your Club aiming at directly influencing souls? By teaching and thanks to the catechisms courses, first communion and the spreading of the Gospels, the true doctrines penetrate ever deeper. At your people's Secretariat, more over, necessary and gratuitous support can be found for many of the administrative and legal transactions, as well as friendly advice for helping people to follow the good path with surer steps.

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The citizens of Rome see the outer activities of your Association, whose name is a blessing to the poor receiving from it support and comfort. But one must know its soul to be able to understand its secret. It is there that its beauty lies; it is there that the web of its good works is woven with such great variety.

Be faithful to the spirit of your Association! It is obvious that your methods may have to be adapted to the changed conditions of time and events. Are not these incomparably more difficult than seventy-five years ago? That is the reason why Christian charity wishes to make its work perfect even from a technical point of view, for it is the essence of apostleship to adapt itself to the improvements brought about by experience and progress in the field of organization so as to maintain itself worthy of its task.

May that intimate strength and supernatural atmosphere be always your spirit, that same spirit animating your elders, that same spirit permeating this room, more potent than any word, more vivid than any spark. It will also keep you from any failing or deviation - so easy and frequent in these agitated and chaotic times of failings and deviations that we are compelled with deep regret to lament in some of our dearest sons who, even while still calling themselves Catholics, seem to forget the plainest and simplest teachings of the Church."

At the end of His speech the Holy Father gave to the people present His Apostolic fatherly benediction.

1838

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING DIVISION
Unit No. 12 - APO 512

JULY 25, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 40.

This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral broadcasts covering the period from 0700 yesterday to 0100 today. The station broadcasting, language, intended audience, wave length and time of broadcast are indicated at the head of each report.

Information contained in this bulletin should be treated with the utmost caution as it includes the main points of the enemy's propaganda policy.

CONTENTS

Section A:..... Official War Communiqués

....Summary of Italian Propaganda Trends

.....Italian Broadcasts

Section B:..... German Broadcasts

.....(including Transocean and

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Clandestine and Neutral Broadcasts

2305

1839

in the French area, British sabotage squads which were dropped by parachute, as well as 219 terrorists, were killed. The retaliation fire on London was continued by day and by night.

In Italy the enemy vigorously carried out major attacks to the north of Leghorn against our rear guard, which were taken back to the northern bank of the Tevere River in the course of the fighting. Particularly deadly fighting developed north of Rome. The enemy's attacks were repulsed, but they inflicted heavy losses on our troops. Repulsed enemy attacks on the Adriatic coastal sector were also unsuccessful.

In Albania and to the west of the river Bug numerous Soviet attacks, which were supported by tanks and fighter planes, were beaten off in bitter fighting. Only in a few sectors the enemy succeeded in pushing forward. In these sectors fighting continued in Leningrad. The German offensive was repulsed, but they inflicted heavy losses on our troops. Repulsed enemy attacks on the enemy attempted to break through between Minsk-Litovsk and Grodno as well as to the northeast of Minsk were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our military divisions. At several sectors the Bolsheviks who had penetrated were thrown back in the course of counter-attacks. During these operations the commander of a combat group, Lt. Colonel Gerasimov and the Chief of Staff of an Army, Major General von Trevelin, were killed in the first line. Between Leningrad and Lake Peipus Soviet fighter attacks were crushed. Local concentrations were called up in hard fighting.

Last night a British bomber formation carried out another terror attack on Kiel. Single aircraft bombed the area of the Reich's capital.

Rumanian Commanding General's Report July 1941

2104

Subsequent to the 1st Command of Rumanian armed forces issued the following communication to Soviet forces. We and on the Moldavian front we are fighting for the liberation of our country.

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SUMMARY OF ITALIAN PROPAGANDA REPORTS

Military: Military

Early Fascist front reports stressed "the local character" of the present fighting on the Italian Front. The Allies were advancing "very cautiously indeed" in the Arno Valley while German rearguards scored "important successes" in counter-attacks. In the southern Chianti area the Allies were advancing only "yard by yard" owing to the extremely stubborn character of the German defences. Only thanks to their numerical superiority were the Allies able to reach "the southern suburbs" of Pisa. Later broadcasts, however, report increasingly bitter fighting, particularly to the north of Poggibonsi, but "all Allied infiltrations were eliminated by the German defences."

The trend in Fascist comment is minimizing the Allied progress and of playing down the importance of the fighting in Italy is continued by Corrado Zoli in his weekly War Review. The Allies were able to gain only a "little ground" in Normandy and the Germans relinched "only a few square miles" on the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic sectors, devoted to his weekly review almost wholly to the eastern front.

After discussing the possibility that the Russian offensive on the Finnish front was "of a diversionary nature," only, he states that the main attack was launched on the central sector of the Russian front where the German positions presented "a considerable salient towards the east." The attack in this region "still very far from the vital positions of the Reich" left greater freedom to the German Command "for tactical manoeuvring under the overwhelming weight of the enemy drive." He concludes by saying that "operations are still in full swing, but the Germans have considerably delayed the Russian drive by a series of battles aiming at exhausting the enemy."

General Gratitude to Mussolini Over Italian Agreement in

Fascist Italy

The comment on the agreement reached between Hitler and Mussolini concerning the new status of Italian internees in Germany is more revealing of public apprehension and hostility. It states that Hitler then, on recent Fascist

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General Gratitude to Mussolini over Internee Agreement in

Fascist Italy

The comment on the agreement reached between Hitler and Mussolini concerning the new status of Italian internees in Germany is more revealing of public apprehension and dissatisfaction in Fascist Italy than any recent Fascist broadcast.

These internees will now only "under certain conditions" become "free workers or be incorporated in the auxiliary service of the German Army." After stressing the great enthusiasm this measure has aroused and "the eternal gratitude" which Italy owes for it to Mussolini, the Fascist Radio continues: "The conditions of these Italians who were obliged to live under certain limitations with regard to their personal freedom in foreign territory were really terrible."

Further, these workers continually hear of German measures taken against their own brothers, against the patriots who had collaborated and were still collaborating in Italy with the German soldiers in the fight against the common enemy.... the settlement has done away with many rumors that had been circulating lately... all the statements made by enemy propaganda have acted as a narcotic: it was thought possible to stab Italy in the back." The effect of these statements "has not lasted long but has been very harmful indeed."

Extensive publicity is again given to Mussolini's visit to the Fascist troops in training in Germany. Possibly in order to counteract the impression of a very protracted training period which could be gained from the fact that the Fascist Radio has for many months past referred to the training of these troops in Germany, Mussolini is quoted as referring to "their eight weeks of training in Germany."

Radio Tevere makes another reference to the Fascist troops: "A considerable number of Fascist troops has been concentrated in Milan. Neutral circles point out that the Italian Social Republic has now sufficient forces to maintain public order." Not quite consistent with this claim is a report from Turin by the Fascist Radio reporting an attempt on an army officer who "was seriously wounded by terrorist elements, as a reprisal measure, four outlaws were executed on the spot. Two other outlaws were executed for acts of sabotage."

Attacks on Bonomi Government

The trend of the attacks against the Bonomi Government remains unchanged: it is responsible "for cutting the bread ration and for tightening up the regulations by which wheat is to be taken to the collection centres." Bonomi is again accused of delaying the publication of the armistice terms: "the Italian people know they have been sold but they do not know yet in what way they will have to perish." The same trend is apparent in a comment by "Repubblica" on an alleged manifesto issued by Toscanini, Salvemini,

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ITALIAN BROADCAST

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 0800 - JULY 23rd
(Excerpt)

Disorders in Turin

In Turin an army officer has been seriously wounded by terrorist elements. As a reprisal measure, four outlaws were captured and executed on the very same spot where the officer had been wounded. When these outlaws were taken they still had their weapons in their hands. Two more outlaws were executed for acts of sabotage.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY, 400 M. - 13.00

JULY 23

(Excerpts)

Tour of Inspection Made by Mussolini in Germany

Communique Issued by D.N.B. on Mussolini's Inspection

On the inspection carried out by Mussolini of the Italian units in training in Germany, the D.N.B. has published the following communique through its special correspondent:
As he did two months ago, Mussolini has again carried out a tour of inspection of the Italian units which are being trained in Germany, in fields and forests, in villages and around lakes. The Duce visited the various units which are all equipped with new weapons, own their own motor transport and have given proof of their capabilities before being employed in the battle areas.

The Italians wanted to give proof to their Chief, before their departure, that they are ready to use the weapons that they have been given. They have shown Mussolini and Graziani that they have obtained very good results from the period of training that they have undergone in Germany.

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They also wanted to give proof of their single mindedness of purpose in the military preparation they have gone through and show at the same time that they have completed their instruction as well as the necessary preparations which will enable them to be used as front line troops.

Before the inspection, Mussolini, accompanied by Marshal Graziani, left the special train in which he had been travelling and exchanged cordial greetings with the German and Italian officers and members of the diplomatic world, who had gathered at the station to greet him. The troops hailed Mussolini as soon as he appeared. The Duce then drove in an open car to review regiment of the San Marco marines. Thence, after having reviewed other troops, the Duce exchanged a few very cordial words with the instructors and reminded them of his first visit. He also assured them that the spirit by which they had been guided in the training they had imparted to the troops was of the best and that the results obtained had been excellent. These eight weeks of training in Germany, the Duce said, had created in the men a single mindedness of purpose. He then very warmly thanked the German instructors, and expressed at the same time the feelings of gratitude which he and the Italian people had for the spirit of comradeship and the compatibilities shown by them in the training of the Italian units which are now ready to join in the fight against the enemy.

The Duce then went on to examine the latest events and those which took place immediately after his last visit to Germany. The Duce has expressed very deep satisfaction for the results which have been obtained by these soldiers and appeared to be very satisfied with the new weapons with which the Italian units had been equipped. Both the Duce and Marshal Graziani have shown minute interest in the new weapons and equipment given to the Italian soldiers. The Duce then reviewed these soldiers and took the salute as they marched passed. Subsequently, Mussolini had a very cordial conversation with the instructors and with the Italian

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Followed by the greeting of his soldiers, the Duce and his entourage returned to his special train and resumed his trip through Germany.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356 SECTION 3.3/NND No. 785014

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY, 400 M. 1400 JULY 23

(Excerpts)

Consignment of Battle Flags to Units of the National Republican Guard:

The Commander of the National Republican Guard handed over this morning the battle flags to the assault troops and to the parachutists and motorcyclists, as well as cyclist troops of the Republican Guard, gathered in Milan. Lieutenant Ricci, gave these legionaries the Duce's greetings and expressed his satisfaction for the efficiency of the units, and for the spirit they have shown to possess, which will lead them to fight side by side with their German allies. The men subsequently marched through the streets of the city and were enthusiastically applauded by the population of Milan.

Internal Situation of the Reich after the Attack on Hitler

The Government of the Reich denied last night all rumors appearing as news in the press of neutral countries, and particularly the Swedish Press, on the internal situation of Germany following the attack on Hitler.

The Government spokesman stated that, according to these rumors, in an area of southern Germany and in another area of northern Germany, many regiments that had revolted have been annihilated, and many hundreds of officers have been killed; that in many cities of Germany revolution has broken out; that the person talking over the microphone was not Hitler but somebody else owing to the fact that the wounds inflicted on the Fuehrer by the blast of the bomb are very serious. These rumors have been divulged to the foreign press representatives in Germany in order that they may judge for themselves what liars these persons were who spread out these rumors. The Foreign Press representatives in Germany can ascertain in person what the actual internal situation in Germany is to-day.

Alleged Arrest in Rome of the ex-King of Afghanistan

According to news reaching us from Rome it appears that the Allied Authorities have arrested the ex-King of Afghanistan and accuse him of having collaborated with the Axis.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 490 M. 2000 July 23 (Excerpts)

Rules Set Out by the Minister for Public Education

The Minister for Public Education in Italy (occupied by the Allies) in agreement with the occupation authorities has decided to keep on using next year the books of the Fascist schools. This is one of the many contradictions of the antifascists who, after having spoken very badly of all the institutions of the Fascist régime, change their decisions with the greatest of ease.

Removal of Professor Perina from his Post

Colonel Pofetti has recently decided to remove Prof. Perina from his post. Dr. Cesareo Ferris has taken over from him as President of the Eastman Dental Institute.

Comments "Freedom"

What is then the Government doing (?), after the entry in Rome which occurred two months ago, after having announced that the bread rations would be cut, after having rendered more severe the regulations by which wheat is to be taken to the stock piles, after having established the maximum respect for every opinion, barring the opinions of those who have believed and believe in the greatness of our country? The head of the Government, Donomi, finds himself in the fortunate position of carrying out his task in the best possible manner, and even so he seems undecided. It is really strange. With the publication of the document of the Badoglio surrender ... he is now free to complete his masterpiece. Then why is he so undecided? Is he perhaps waiting for Fiorullo La Guardia to come and read this document? This would certainly be a great scheme. As in this case our friend Fiorullo ought to - let it be allowed that we give this piece of advice - read it out loud with his so truly Italian diction from the Capitol. But friend Fiorullo might be late in coming whereas the Italian people are united in their anxious desire to know the details of the Badoglio-Eisenhower pact.

The Italian people remember like a nightmare when Mussolini kept them waiting even only a few hours before letting them know about the Four Power Pact which foresees this tragic war and tried to avoid it. The Italian people remember only too well when Mussolini made them wait just for a few minutes, which seemed eternal, to acquaint them with the fact that he had saved the peace by taking part in the Munich conference in 1938; and

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But if Fiorello La Guardia is late, why is the document not read by some other similar clown, why is it not read by the Lieutenant himself, or any one of the clowns who have adhered to the tragic theory of freedom?

one regulations by which wheat is to be taken to the stock piles, after having established the maximum respect for every opinion, bearing the opinions of those who have believed and believe in the greatness of our country? The head of the Government, Bonomi, finds himself in the fortunate position of carrying out his task in the best possible manner, and even so he seems undecided. It is really strange. With the publication of the document of the Badoglio surrender ... he is now free to complete his masterpiece. Then why is he so undecided? Is he perhaps waiting for Fiorello La Guardia to come and read this document? This would certainly be a great scheme. An in this case our friend Fiorello ought to - let it be allowed that we give him a piece of advice - send it out loud with his so truly Italian dictation from the Capitol. But friend Fiorello might be late in coming whereas the Italian people are united in their anxious desire to know the details of the Badoglio-Eisenhower pact.

The Italian people remember like a nightmare when Mussolini kept them waiting even only a few hours before letting them know about the Four Power Pact which foresaw this tragic war and tried to avoid it. Italian people remember only too well when Mussolini made them wait just for a few minutes, which seemed eternal, to acquaint them with the fact that he had saved the peace by taking part in the Munich conference in 1938; and the Italian people also remembers the spasmodic expectancy when Mussolini personally announced the withdrawal from the League of Nations, the declaration of war on Abyssinia and the declaration of war against England and France, a war which was considered necessary to safeguard the honor and the interests of the country. These declarations were always made in the name of Vittorio Al Savoia, signatory of any and every action undertaken by the Fascist régime.

But if Fiorello La Guardia is late, why is the document not read by some other brilliant clown, why is it not read by the Lieutenant himself, or why one of the clowns who have adhered to the tragic dance of treason?

The Italian people have had their freedom. It is the freedom such as enjoyed by serfs in feudal times; by Italians sold by the master of land along with the land itself; it is the freedom such as enjoyed by cattle sold with property. But the henchmen and the feudal populus knew what their fate would be. The cattle goes to its stable and realises what the conditions are of the new regime. But it is not so with the Italian people. The Italian people know that they have been sold, but they do not yet know in what way they will have to perish.

TELEVISION RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - N. 245,5 - 2030 - JULY 23 -

Fascist Forces

A considerable number of Fascist battalions have been concentrated in Milan. In neutral circles it is pointed out that the Italian Social Republic has now sufficient forces to maintain public order.

The Right and the Left

Perhaps you remember the play about the Simple-minded who used to change her thoughts and feelings every time she changed her frock. Here are two recent examples drawn from the political field, which are as good as a play though sometimes not so amusing.

The characters are Togliatti and Gullo, two Communist Ministers. In an interview with the "New York Times" correspondent Togliatti declared that his Party policy does not aim at creating a communist Italy. This was a lie so big that it gave Palmiro away. So much so, in fact, that Stalin suggested that he should take his mask off.

As far as the Monarchy is concerned Togliatti said that the question will be solved after the war because now everybody must collaborate in clearing the country of Germans. Meanwhile, however, the monarchists are hiding rather than enlist.

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Togliatti, then, said that the constitutional question will be postponed to the day of liberation, when all the Italian people will be able to express their opinion.

Vittorio Emanuele and Umberto can therefore still go on believing that when peace comes the Italians will vie with each other to call them back on the scene.

Gullo, Minister for Agriculture, has always declared, with his smiling mask, that the Americans and the British will give the Italians all sorts of good things and therefore they should be anxiously waited for and helped on the way. Yesterday, however, Gullo laid aside his mask and yelled to the peasants: "Remember that the wheat that we are getting from the Allies we must pay for and so every grain that you bring to the granaries - he meant the "emmassi" or stock piles - is a sacrifice loss for the Italian people"

On hearing such words the Italians in the invaded territories - that is the simple-minded - must have exclaimed: "Is this the abundance and generosity we were to expect from you!"

But perhaps Ponomi's miserable show will be plain to everybody on the day in which the terrible clauses of the shameful surrender are published.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.491 - 21.45 - Juli 23

MILAN: Extension

The Repetition of the Triangular Battle (Talk by Corrado Zoli)

This week I will tell you about another sector of the triangular battle which is now being fought in Europe, namely of the eastern sector which is the farthest from us but not the least interesting and important.

In the two other sectors of the battle no unforeseen or particularly important event has taken place in the last week.

By insisting on their local attacks in the narrow area around Saint Lo and Caen, the Anglo-Americans have only managed to gain a little ground, without undermining in any way the solidity of the German front.

In Italy renewed attacks by overwhelming enemy forces have compelled the German Tenth Army after some hard fighting to relinquish a few kilometers of ground in the two coastal strips along the Tyrrhenian and the Adriatic and still less in the central sector of the front.

Reports from the eastern front are, on the other hand, much more revealing. But better to understand the developments, the implications

MILITARY Situation

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Reports from the eastern front are, on the other hand, much more lively. But better to understand the developments, the implications and the meaning of these reports one must recall previous events.

On seeing the Red Army attacking on almost the whole Finnish front, and judging by the number of forces employed and by the vigor and insistence of the attacks, one might really have thought that the Soviet Supreme Command had decided to finish off once and for all the resistance put up by small and heroic Finland who, for five years, dared oppose herself to the over-sized Russian bully, instead of which nothing so drastic has happened. The great Russian offensive against Finland was limited to three much more modest objectives: to unblock from the north-west the offensive circle weighing on Leningrad; to recapture the town and bay of Viipuri thus further approaching the frontier imposed on the Finns in 1940; to open river communications between the Ladoga and Onega lakes and the Stalin canal.

These very limited objectives had not yet been reached when about a month ago, on June 2, the real Red Army offensive was launched in the central sector of the eastern front. One therefore wonders what the previous and almost simultaneous drive on the Finnish front means. Was it a full-scale diversion action intended to sow doubts in the minds of the German Supreme Command? Was it a sort of grand sham aiming at drawing considerable German reserves on that front? It is difficult to say, but as far as I am concerned I am not greatly in favor of such an interpretation. I would much sooner believe that the attack on the Finnish front was the outcome of a definite policy rather than of a purely military plan. The offensive launched by the Soviets on June 22 in the central sector of the front was much more in harmony with the latter, and it is important to keep in mind that in that moment, and as a consequence of the stiffening of the front after the winter offensive, the German deployment in Russia presented in the central sector a considerable salient toward the east. On the other hand the action engaged upon in this region, which was still very far from the vital positions of the Reich, left greater freedom to the German Command to manoeuvre elastically under the undoubtedly overwhelming enemy drive. And this is just what we have seen happening in the first month of operations. The Russians attacked at the basis of the vast German salient in White Russia, employing at least eighty infantry divisions preceded by two powerful tank armies and supported by combat planes in great strength. On their side the German troops have considerably delayed the enemy advance by a series of battles based on exhausting tactics. Operations are still in full swing with hard fluctuating fighting between the Dvina and the higher reaches of the Pripiet. Further north Russian attacks have made much more limited progress, and in the northern sector, between Ostrov and the Finnish Gulf, the situation is on the whole stationary. In the southern sector, on the other hand, the Russian divisions engaged in action in the last eight days are now resolutely attacking between the Pripiet, the northern reaches of the Bug and the Dniester. Here too operations are in full swing and fighting is extremely fierce.

1860

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RADIO BUREAU - 245 M. - 2200 - July 23

(Excerpt)

Anniversary of Rome's First Air Raid

We wish to inform the Vatican Radio that we have taken due note of the communication, according which the Parish of the Immaculate in the Quartiere Tiburtino, commemorated the disastrous day of July 19th 1943. The following words were said during the commemoration service: "July 19th 1943, the day on which the destructive power of war visited, for the first time, the people of Rome." Does the Vatican Radio think, by any chance, that by the omission of a few words, people have forgotten that the bombardment was ~~by~~ ^{by the} the Anglo-Americans?

- 12 a -

TEVERE RADIO - 245 M. - 22.30 - July 23
(Excerpts)

Naples under the direct control of Allied Command

Naples is to be under the direct control of the Allies. The reason for this measure is that there is unrest among the workers. Neapolitan workers have protested because wages are not sufficient to support their families.

Farmers in Puglia Refuse to Hand over Produce

A ruthless struggle continues in the Puglia province against the peasants on the part of the Authorities of Occupation. It is reckoned that three quarters of the production have been withheld from the "ammassi" (food reserves).

Limited Supplies of Salt in Rome

There is not even salt in Rome. The ration has been reduced to 30 grams a month.

Mill-Owners Arrested in Rome

It is reported in Rome that several owners of mills have been arrested.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-491 M.-23.00-July 23
(Excerpts)

From the Invaded Territories

Anti-Fascists who had flattered themselves that they were able to double-cross the Allies have been arrested by the so-called liberators. Among them is Giulio Maria Fiorenzo. He was for some time editor of the newspaper "Italia". He has been charged with having collaborated with the Germans.

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Cardinal Maglioni Ill

It is learned from Vatican City that the Secretary of State, Cardinal Maglioni, has been ill and has left Rome for Casoria to recuperate.

RADIO TALKERS IN ITALIAN TO ITALY ON 2320 - JULY 23rd - 1941

(Excerpt)

Special Messages

A few special messages for our Roman brothers:
Only half the candy has been eaten - He is reticent because he is suspicious - The door has been closed by a double bolt - The tiles are grey - Those who think walls are sought after and are found - The accomplices of the slaughter house must always be listed - Conventional number 97 - next to quotes, look for a clue, close bracket and after two stops one full stop. The letter has been sent to Via Crescenzo. Beware, beware, the locusts are about to arrive.

The Italian Text Was:

Per i nostri fratelli romani alcuni messaggi speciali:

Il torrone è stato consumato a metà - Egli è reticente perché non si fida - La porta è stata chiusa a doppia mandata - Le mattonelle sono grigie - Chi pensa bene si cerca o si ritrova - Il complice del mattatoio sia sempre elencato.

Convenzionale numero 97 - Prendiamo fra virgolette circa

indizio chiude parentesi dove due punti finito.

La lettera è stata inviata in Via Crescenzo. Attenzione, attenzione! Prendiamo la virgolette.

REPUBLICAN PASCIET RADIO IN ITALY ON 2320 - JULY 23

Western Front

No action worth mentioning was registered in the St. Lô sector.
In the Caen region the Germans slightly improved their front line, and the enemy did not hinder their movements.
Nothing is to be reported from other sectors.

Per i nostri fratelli romani alcuni messaggi speciali:

Il torrione è stato consumato a metà - Egli è reticente perché non si fida - La porta è stata chiusa a doppia mandata - Le mattole nelle sono grigie - Chi pensa bene si cerca o si ritrova - Il complice del mattatoio sia sempre allentato.

Convenzione di Roma 97 - presidenza fra virgolette circa inizio chiudi parentesi dopo da giusta punto.

La lettera è stata inviata in via Crescenzo. Attenzione, attenzione! Arrivano le esultanze.

REPUBLICAN RASOIST RADIO FM ITALIAN TO ITALY - 0700 - JULY 24

Western Front

No action worth mentioning was registered in the St. Lô sector.

In the Caen region the Germans slightly improved their front line, and the enemy did not hinder their movements.

Nothing is to be reported from other sectors.

Southern Front

Also in Italy, only sighting of local character took place. In the Tyrrhenian zone, German troops have slightly withdrawn towards Pisa.

South of Città di Castello, Anglo-American detachments have progressed. Their progress is not important.

Order of Battle in Germany

The German Head of the Staff has spoken over the radio to the German troops. Among other things he said that the army has wiped out all these elements in a few days and attempt on the Fuehrer's life.

2298

He further declared that on all fronts and in the fatherland everybody is doing his duty serenely and all efforts are bent toward Victory. The entire population is completely devoted to the Fuehrer.

Situation at Caen

The city of Caen after the fierce Allied air raid is like a cemetery, writes a correspondent of the "Daily Express" from the western front.

Japan's Fighting Spirit and Her Industrial Production

The strengthening of our fighting spirit and the increase of the industrial production of the country is the pivot of the future policy of the Japanese Government, Japan's Premier has declared.

Rome's Food Rations

The Food Provincial Action for the City of Rome has announced that as a result of the German-Italian alliance, the meat ration for the month of July, for the second, third and fourth zone of Rome will be 25 grams per person.

Flying Torpedoes

According to a report from the United Press published by some Swedish newspapers, flying torpedoes poured uninterceptedly over London Saturday and Sunday. It is thought that damages caused by explosions are very serious.

In one suburb, flying torpedoes destroyed two thousand houses out of the six thousand existing.

This figure was given at the Communal Conference and may be considered as official.

British Assistant Military Attaché at Ankara Commits Suicide

Greeg, (?) Assistant Military Attaché at the British Embassy

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Greeg, (?) Assistant Military Attaché at the British Embassy in Ankara, committed suicide on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock in his own house in Istanbul. The reasons for this act are not known, but it is known that Greeg had been entrusted with the elaboration plans concerning the Balkans.

Bolshevik Sailors Fire at Some Persons in Teheran

Bolshevik sailors fired at groups of persons in Teheran who had gathered for a demonstration. Several dead and wounded are reported.

1867
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356 SECTION 3.3/NND No. 785014

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -800- JULY 24

The War in Europe

According to the semi-official British Agency a real rain of bombs poured over London and southern England during the night between Saturday and Sunday and during the whole of yesterday, Sunday.

Swedish newspapers, commenting on this, point out that the damages caused in these last few days have been more and more serious

Western Front

The arrival of new Allied re-enforcements on some sectors of the front is noted.

Intense artillery fire prefaces a new Anglo-American offensive. In the St. Lo sector enemy batteries have been very active.

Eastern Front

Severe fighting is raging in the suburbs of Lemberg.

On the Brest-Litovsk sector Soviet attempts to break through our lines have been repelled. In this zone 1,500 Soviet prisoners have been captured. Sixty-three tanks and thirty-five armored cars have been destroyed.

Southern Front

In the..... sector fierce fighting is in progress. In the central sector clashes of local character are reported.

Ancona's harbor installations are being hammered by German batteries, thus preventing the enemy from carrying out the necessary repair works to put the harbor once more in efficiency.

Call to the Colors

The Under-Secretary for the Navy announces that until now only the 1923 and 1924 classes have been called to enlist. Those belonging to the 1925 naval draft classes have so far no military obligations.

The Archbishop of Westminster to Go to Rome

According to news from abroad the Archbishop of Westminster is to go to Rome to pay a visit to the Pope.

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Churchill Visits Cherbourg

2297

Reuter announces that Churchill, who is on the Normandy front, accompanied by the American General has visited the port of Cherbourg, which has not yet been restored, after the destruction carried out by the Germans.

Germany's New Gun on the Italian Front

Correspondents of British agencies write that the Germans now have a new type of gun on the Italian front.

Criticism of Diplomats and de Gaullists

A Communist paper of Algiers criticises certain diplomats and de Gaullists.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY-Netres 480-1300-
24th July, 1944

(The first part of the broadcast was inaudible.)

The War at Sea

During yesterday, operations were limited to artillery duels on both sides. A German convoy which was steaming in the Channel, managed to cross the Straits from west to east notwithstanding violent shelling by enemy coastal batteries, which caused no damage to the ships. The convoy reached its port of destination without suffering a single loss.

Fighting in Italy

The enemy continued to move very cautiously yesterday in the Arno valley and in the area south of the valley itself. German rearguards have launched strong counter-attacks against the extreme flank of the enemy position and have succeeded in gaining important successes. The enemy, thanks to his numerical superiority, has managed to reach the southern suburbs of Pisa.

There is nothing new to report from other sectors of the front.

The resistance put up by German troops in the southern Chianti region is particularly stubborn. In this area the enemy has to fight very bitterly so as to advance yard by yard on the road to Florence. In the area of Montecatini the bitter fighting which has recently taken place resulted favorably for the defenders, whereas in the Upper Elber valley the German forces have had to withdraw their lines north of Gironi at Castello. On the Adriatic coastal sector, local skirmishes have taken place and there is no material change in the situation.

The Eastern Front

The Baltic Sector

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The Eastern Front

The Baltic Sector

The frontal invasion of the Baltic sector proper, that is the stretch of land between the River Dvina and Lake Peipus, has definitely taken shape, especially after the Germans had abandoned the towns of Pskov, Ostrov and Osnikova. As was the case in other sectors, the Soviet move aimed at smashing through enemy lines and passing German strongholds, but the move has not met with success. The German forces have been able, thanks to instructions sent out by the High Command, to disengage themselves from the advancing enemy and to retreat to new defensive positions.

- 17 a -

These positions include the Baltic Hills area which runs through the battle zone in a straight line, and some of the hills are as high as 300 metres.

Further south, along the banks of the Dvina and Neman rivers, the Russians have not been able to overcome the German defence system, and this is a particularly important area from the point of view of defensive strategy.

Central and Southern Sectors

In the central-northern and central-southern sectors, the situation is still fluid and is characterised by the see-saw movement of a battle in full swing. The Soviet Armies have continued their attacks but have not been able to achieve the desired break-through. Air activity has been remarkably intense in the battlefields themselves and in rear areas. In the northern sector the Soviets have launched various attacks against the German positions, but they have been violently attacked in their turn by Luftwaffe fighter planes. A formation of Russian bombers which tried to attack Krimine was successfully intercepted by formations of German fighters which shot down seventeen enemy aircraft.

North-American and British aircraft dropped bombs, last night, on the residential quarters of the town of Bucharest. Many buildings were damaged. The number of casualties has not yet been ascertained.

The Pacific Front

This morning American troops tried to effect a landing on the island of Tinian, which is one of the Mariana Group. Many bombers supported the landing troops. Japanese reaction was prompt and effective. One battalion and two destroyers which were protecting the enemy convoy were struck, and set on fire by Japanese coastal batteries.

1872

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Communiqué issued by the Navy Department in Washington

2296

The Navy Department in Washington announces that two more submarines, the Traus and the Zeripur (?), must be considered lost.

Jews Celebrate Their Return to Raver in Rome

The Jews in Rome, who have emerged side by side with the traitors of our country, are continuing in Rome their joyous demonstrations under the protection of Anglo-American bayonets and of colonial troops.

- 18 a -

Four thousand Jews gathered in the Synagogue to thank Anglo-American soldiers for the freedom they have brought to them. The ceremony was even broadcast. This is happening while the population is dying of hunger.

The Food Situation in Rome

The communiqué issued in English on the distribution of indispensable commodities confirms that the population is starving. The black market has soared sky high as a result of the initiative taken by those Jews who lean on the liberators and on the so-called Bonomi Government.

General Johnson Reviews Roman Police Forces

Yesterday in Rome, in the vast area of the race-course of Villa Glori, General Johnson, Commander-in-Chief of the Rome military area, reviewed the Italian police forces serving in the city of Rome, and the fire brigades. The Allied Commander paid a tribute to the police for the collaboration it offered in the task of Fascist repression. Eight thousand lire for every denunciation and an official tribute from the Commander-in-Chief of Allied Military Forces in the city of Rome, represent the prize for the collaboration of these worthy instruments of oppression against freedom and against honest Italians who do not want to bow their heads to the invaders. The Italian Social Republic considers these informers as traitors against whom the laws of our mother country, will inexorably be applied.

Police Measures in Naples Against Dock Workers

In Naples, according to a Reuter report, the Allied Authorities have strengthened their police forces in the harbor area. This measure has been taken as a result of demonstrations which had been organized by unloading squads as a protest against the low wages fixed by the Allied authorities. The workers' arguments had been many times set before the Allied authorities in the town, who promised to study the question, but so far no solution has been found by them. The laborers' protests have found so far only one reaction on the part of the British and American authorities, that is to say, the strengthening of the police forces.

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Visit to Hitler by Vatican City Diplomatic Corps

The Foreign Diplomatic Corps of the Vatican City in Berlin, headed by Monsignor Oreenigo, Ambassador of the Holy See in the German Capital, paid a visit to Hitler and congratulated him on his lucky escape.

Photographs of Scene of Assassination Attempt (See Transocean, July 23)

Further Newspaper Comments on the Attack on Hitler

The newspaper printed for German troops fighting in Normandy has the following comment:

On July 26 we felt as if the whole earth trembled under our feet, when we realised that we were menaced by such a catastrophe. We ourselves have always understood that our victory means victory for Germany. If there have been some cowards in Germany, we must renew our promise to Hitler to fight until final victory is achieved.

President of Nationalist China Sends Congratulatory Message to Hitler

The President of Nationalist China, Mr. Wang Ching Way, has sent a telegram to the Fuehrer, congratulating him on his lucky escape.

Allied Terror Raids Destroy Churches and Monuments

The ancient Flemish town of Oostrevelde has been subjected today to another terror raid on the part of the Anglo-American Air Force. The churches of Saint Michael and of the Madonna were destroyed, and the old Town Hall and other precious monuments suffered the same fate.

French Finance Ministry Allocates Sum for A.A. Defence

The French Ministry of Finance has decreed that the sum of one billion two hundred million francs be devoted to the intensification of anti-aircraft defences to afford greater protection for the French civilian population.

Death of an American General

Washington announced that the American General Werlett (2295) was killed in action on the Normandy battle front.

- 876

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Britain Announces Canadian Mail Lost by Enemy Action

The British Postmaster General has reported that all mail and packages sent by mail from Canada to Great Britain during the period 7th-11th April have been lost as a result of enemy action.

Prime Minister of Japan Confirms Unity with Germany

The Prime Minister of Japan, Koiso, is reported to have stated to newspaper reporters who interviewed him, that it is the intention of Japan to strengthen the bonds of relationship and collaboration already existing with Germany.

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He went on to say that, notwithstanding the immense geographical distance dividing the two countries, they can nevertheless follow a common policy in the political as well as in the military field. He concluded by saying that in this way it will be easier to achieve final victory over the enemy.

Meeting Between the Fuehrer and the Duce:

The news that the Duce and the Fuehrer have examined the position of Italian war internees in Germany and that a decision has been taken in regard to the solution of the problem, in a sense that these workers will - under certain conditions - be considered as free workers in Germany or incorporated in the auxiliary services of the German Army, has been received with great satisfaction throughout Italy.

The condition of these Italians, who were obliged to live under certain limitations with regard to their personal freedom of movement in friendly territory, was really terrible. Further, these workers were continually hearing about German measures taken against their own brothers and against the patriots who had collaborated and were still collaborating in Italy with the soldiers of the Reich in the fight against the common enemy.

The news that an agreement had been reached has been received throughout Italy with deep satisfaction. Eternal gratitude is owed to Mussolini who is engaged in the great reconstruction effort. The news has created also a sense of deep gratitude to Adolf Hitler. Let the propaganda continue to talk about the war as it does, let it continue to speculate on the good faith of so many Italians. Facts are facts.

Just one simple communiqué, of the agreement reached by Mussolini and Hitler on the settlement of the question of the prisoners, has done away with so many of the rumors that had been circulating lately.

Now this question, in which many Italians were deeply interested, has been virtually solved; the Italian banners are again flying over the battlefields - and the Italian divisions are again in the front-line.

All the statements made by enemy

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All the statements made by enemy propaganda have acted as so many narcotics. It was thought possible to stab Italy in the back, but these statements have the same effect as a drink about. They do not last long but the consequences are very harmful.

Greetings Sent to Their Families by Italian Laborers in Germany

The following laborers stationed in Germany, sent greetings to their families in Italy and assure them that they are well:

Andrea Agosta, Giolo Mittiga, Nicola Nerrari, Michel Coerveri, Francioni Cittadino, Giacomo Giandue, Vottiro de Luca, Francioni Farina, Antonio Pecorelli, Gaetano Celestribi, Paolo Giorda, Paolo Marellini, Pasquale Parenzani, Alberto Panconi, Vittorio Politico, Eugenio Parentini, Perone Pierino, Nicola Ragusa, Angelo Fargini, Alfiero Russo, Andrea Salvador, Fulvio Segre, Vincenzo Vitabile.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - M. 430 - 1400 - July 24

Attacks Increase Against Southern England

Attacks against southern England and particularly London have been intensified since last Thursday. According to British official communiqués the damage caused is enormous.

The Under-Secretary for the Home Office declared to a "Daily Mail" correspondent that the destruction caused by the flying bombs is very extensive and that the effects are terrifying. Nothing has yet been found, added the Under-Secretary, to diminish the effectiveness of these attacks.

General Abe (?) Appointed Military Adviser to Japanese Premier

The Japanese Premier has appointed Gen. Abe his personal military advisor. General Abe (?) is well-known as a soldier, a politician and a manager of great industrial and trade concerns, not only in Japan but abroad, and his appointment was warmly welcomed.

Japanese Counter-Attack in Burma

It is reported from Burma that Japanese forces have counter-attacked and recaptured a number of positions, among which

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Japanese Counter-attack in Burma

It is reported from Burma that Japanese forces have counter-attacked and recaptured a number of positions, among which is an important town now firmly in their hands. 22%

Chinese Republic Helps Japan's War Effort

When the new Japanese Cabinet was formed the President of the Chinese Republic, Wang Ching Wei, issued orders for the increased supply of men and material to aid Japan's effort in achieving final victory.

Regrouping of Allied Forces in Normandy

A Berlin paper publishes a report by the "D.N.B." special correspondent to the Norman front, according to which Gen. Bradley, Commanding the American First expeditionary Corps, has been compelled again to regroup his forces as a result of losses suffered in preceding days.

- 22 a -

Gen Bradley was obliged to fall back on the reserve divisions concentrated in the rear-lines of the front for action as soon as the first objectives had been reached.

As his expectations had not materialised and the Anglo-American casualties were very high, Gen Bradley was obliged to bring up these reserve divisions which have now been almost completely absorbed in the front lines.

The equipment now being used on the front lines is also supplied largely from reserves.

Messages:

The following Italian officer and soldiers living in Germany send their greetings to their families and say that they are well:

Emanuele Saduni - Luigi Angelici - Benedetto Salvador - Salvatore Grasaria - Augusto Vito - Rocco Cardani - Leandro Brillo - Michele Giordani - Giordano Lelli - Gesualdo Lomascio - Ernesto Lomonaco - Filippo Leani - Pietro Madia - Vincenzo Palmieri - Alberto Palma - Ruggero Pantoni - Ruggero Tani - Schiavo Politico - Vincenzo Tito - Arturo Pinestri - Guido Vennu - Camillo Gaeini.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 491 M. - 1700 -
July 24 -

French Comment by Marcel Déat:

A very significant comment has appeared in the French press, the author of which is Marcel Déat. After having reminded his readers that Hitler escaped with his life by a miracle, the writer states that if the attack had had the consequences that its authors wished for, the most disastrous period in the history of Europe would have started from that moment. All the constitutive forces and the forces of reaction have been

Germany send their greetings to their families and say that they are well:

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 491 K. - 1700 -
JULY 24 -

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Writing on the moral effects which the attack and Hitler's subsequent speech have had, Marcel Déat states that they have only served further to strengthen the firm determination of the German people and of the armed forces of Greater Germany. The Reich seems more united and more solid than ever. These are the effects which the enemy has obtained by his criminal act. The peoples of Europe, who are in the fight side by side with Germany, gather new strength and inspiration from her fine moral strength and will go on fighting until the enemies are beaten.

- 23 a -

Reports on Italian Units Trained in Germany

The German press publishes to-day many photographs on the trip made by Mussolini to Germany to inspect Italian troops undergoing training in the Reich and which will soon be in the front-line.

The "Voelkischer Beobachter" writes that demonstrations made by the Italian soldiers were really spontaneous and warm. These troops reveal their firm determination to fight again for the honor of their Fatherland.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" referring to the effects of the attack on Hitler and of the Fuehrer's subsequent appeal to the troops on the fields of East Pr., writes that everywhere Hitler's words have been received by such spontaneous demonstrations that they have unquestionably shown what the spirit of the German troops engaged in battle actually is. The newspaper concludes stating that the Italian divisions which are about to be used on the Southern Front are inspired by the same feelings. These German and Italian warriors will reaffirm with their weapons and with their spirit, which has weathered all the terrible trials of the last twenty months, that Hitler and Mussolini are really the men chosen by destiny and capable of saving the future of Europe.

Comment on an Anti-Fascist Manifesto

The "Repubblica Fascista" publishes an interesting paragraph on a manifesto published by anti-Fascist elements, among whom are Toscanini, Selverini, Vannucci and others. In this manifesto Great Britain is asked to make a declaration that Sicily and Trieste are considered as Italian and that they will be respected as such. The manifesto then goes on to say that no matter whatever has been made to the Italian people. On the whole, Italy is the victim that will have to pay.

Also those who had illusions and thought that the "death of Fascism meant the rebirth of Italy" have now opened their eyes. Toscanini, who has offered his art for the construction of North American harbors which were to destroy Italian towns, should have been well aware of the moral substance of his friends. Even if

were are inspired by the same feelings. These people and Italian warriors will receive with their weapons and with their spirit, which has weathered all the terrible trials of the last twenty months, that Hitler and Mussolini can finally the man chosen by destiny and capable of saving the future of Europe.

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Also these who had illusions and thought that the "death of Fascism meant the rebirth of Italy" have now opened their eyes. Toscanini, who has offered his art for the construction of North American bombers which were to destroy Italian towns, should have been well aware of the hard substance of his friends. Even if they have come back to reason, no pity should be shown to these renegades. They deserve all our contempt.

2293

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ROMAN GO ITALY - N. 491 - 22.00-JULY 24

The "voice of the Party" will be broadcast tomorrow night at 21.00.

Field Marshal Kesselring's Answer (petition)

Western Front

The lull in the operations is attributed to adverse weather conditions by the Allied command, which says that bad weather, during the past forty-eight hours has hindered the development of the offensive battle engaged in by ten Anglo-American divisions which are trying to break out towards the south. On the contrary German military circles are of the opinion that such a lull above all was caused by the heavy losses suffered by the enemy recently and add that such losses not only have frustrated the achievement of the planned goal but also jeopardized the execution of the whole Allied plan.

Today the positions of either side remained practically unchanged. Local clashes took place west of the Orne river and in the Caen sector. One bridgehead south of the river ... was wiped out. In the St. Lô region American forces attacked without success. Eleven enemy tanks were destroyed by German grenadiers during a counter-attack. In the other sectors of the front the fighting activity was very limited. Prisoners taken during recent operations confirmed that elements of the "Patterson" division were sent into action in Normandy.

Southern Front

In Italy enemy attacks, though of increased violence, have maintained the character of local actions. North of Foggiobonsi the Anglo-Americans in the early hours of this morning started a heavy barrage followed by renewed thrusts in the afternoon. The German defence in the course of dogged fighting eliminated all infiltrations and destroyed eleven tanks. On both sides of the Tiber very fierce fighting is now in progress. In the Tyrrhenian coastal sector German rearwards are engaging enemy groups north of Cassina. Along the Adriatic coast, on the contrary, no relevant action is reported.

Eastern Front

Very fierce actions were fought during the past twenty-four

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Eastern Front

Very fierce actions were fought during the past twenty-four hours. The struggle continues to be centered around Ivov where extremely heavy fighting is still in progress, including cold steel clashes. North of Grodno the enemy made some territorial gains at a cost of very heavy losses.

American Aircraft Are Challenged over France

German fighters intercepted a North American air formation flying in the direction of Paris. Fierce air battles took place in the sky of northern France with the result that seven enemy aircraft were shot down. The total losses suffered by the Americans have not yet been completely ascertained.

A Communiqué of the Armed Forces Ministry

The Armed Forces Ministry, Relief Division, has issued the following communiqué: As it has been made known by a previous communiqué local offices have been created by this ministry in every provincial town.

SECRET

Their activity up to June 15 is expressed by the following figures as far as the office for Piedmont, Lombardy, Liguria, Emilia, the Veneto, Umbria and Tuscany are concerned: Families of prisoners missing, interned and at present living in occupied regions - demands received - 32,000; already given favorable answer - 21,500; families of those still alive - demands received - 4,700 and already given a favorable reply - 3,600; families of soldiers on active service - demands received - 10,000 and already given a favorable answer - 7,050; soldiers on sick leave accepted in curing centers - demands received - 5,300 and already given a favorable reply - 5,400.

The above mentioned delegations have received 157,000 demands and of them, 45,300 have received an answer favorable to the people concerned. The procedure is still pending for the others.

War Volunteers Meet at Trieste

A general meeting of the Italian war volunteers was held at Trieste. The President of the national association of war volunteers addressed the meeting and saluted the soldiers in arms, reminding them of the solemn warning left by the dead and that inspired by the faith of the volunteers; serve the sacred glorious tradition of Italy at any cost.

From Invaded Territories

The Democratic-Christians De Gasperi made a speech at the Brancaccio theater in Rome... Pius XII has openly condemned the Fascist Christian movement.

Fascists Kill 14 in Occupied Italy

Despite the most violent persecutions Fascists in the invaded territories continue to keep high the torch of their faith. It is learned from the provincial committee of that city has taken very serious measures against several "saboteurs" for the "sabotage" they had during the past few months.

A general meeting of the Italian war volunteers was held at Trento. The president of the national association of war volunteers addressed the meeting and saluted the soldiers in arms, reminding them of the values working left by the dead and that brought by the death of the volunteers, serve the sacred glorious tradition of Italy at any cost.

From Invaded Territories

The Demo-Christian De Gasperi made a speech at the Brancaccio theater in Rome... Pisan VII has openly condemned the Communist Christian movement.

Fascists Still Alive in Occupied Italy

Despite the most violent persecutions Fascists in the invaded territories continue to keep alive the torch of their idea. It is learned from Trento that the provincial committee of that city has taken very serious measures against even "apostates" for the behavior they held during the past few months.

Rome Extension Dominated by a Roman Romanism

"L'Unita Libera" published in Rome carried an article 2292 the situation in Rome. According to the writer Romans are actually living separated from the remainder of the peninsula: nobody shows any interest in politics, excluding the members of the government and their associates who are voting for their own sake.

Fuehrer's Thanks (See D.N.R.)Nazi Salute Adopted by German Forces (See Soldatensender 2000)Hitler Honors Communications Minister

The Fuehrer has awarded the Cross of Knight of the Order for War Merits to the Minister of Communications as an acknowledgement of his high merits.

Allied Violations of Swiss Air Space

The violations of Swiss territory by Anglo-American bomber crews, which have increased during the past few days, show that Anglo-American crews abandon their crew in order to reach safety by parachute. One of them recently damaged the residence of the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

"Die Tat" - newspaper's viewpoint, says that pilots guilty of such acts must be judicially punished.

List of Civilians Living in Italian Social Republic Territory

Luigi Sacchetti (Santa Maria delle Rovere) - Troiano Ciasto (Milano) -
Gustavo and Matilde Tomaset (San Michele al Tagliamento) - Alessandro
Orsini (Vidua) - Paolo Delcorte, Elisa Gisturi, Anselmo Manin (Marschere) -
Michele Baccani (Purmann) - Famiglia Modolo, Giovanna Parisi,
Famiglia Binti, Neri Vincenzo, Luigi Tonari, Giuseppe Radoni (San
Cosmo) - Amelia Gallo and Ferdinando Vedro (Cortigliano) - Rocco
Giaco (Castelfranco Veneto).

RADIO MESSAGE TO ITALY - 245.5 M. - 20.10 - July 24

This is Radio Tevere, the Voice of Free Rome.

Normandy: The Americans evacuated their bridge-head on the Seves.

Russia: Fighting is going on around Leopoli.

Italy: There is bitter fighting north of Puyriconei and south of Florence.

Air: The Allies attacked Kiel in mass.

Pacific: The Allies failed in their landing attempt in the Marianas islands.

Churchill visited the bridge-head in Normandy

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Quatavio and Matilde Bonafede (San Michele al Tagliamento) - Alessandro
Chiesse (Udine) - Paolo Dolcetta, Elisea Giotari, Angelo Manin (Verona) -
Michele Botta Vassalli (Portofino) - Stefania Rodolo, Giovanna Parisi,
Famiglia Fini, Mari Vincenzo, Luigi Tonari, Giuseppe Badoni (San
Cosmo) - Emilia Balan and Ferdinando Vedra (Cortigliano) - Ettore
Giaco (Castelfranco Veneto).

RADIO TOWER IN ITALY TO ITALY - 245.5 K. - 20,30 - July 24

This is Radio Tower, the Voice of Free Rome.

Normandy: The Americans evacuated their bridge-head on the Seves.

Russia: Fighting is going on around Leopoli.

Italy: There is bitter fighting north of Bozibonzi and south of
Bosonac.

Air: The Allies attacked Kiel on mass.

Pacific: The Allies failed in their landing attempt in the Marianas
islands.

Churchill visited the bridge-head in Normandy

Hitler expressed his thanks through the press to those who sent him
messengers and telegrams about his narrow escape.

Jews invade Rome: Speculation in currency and in food products has
found a very fertile field in the Jewish colony in Rome.

Papers in Occupied Italy admit that so far nothing has been done to
alleviate the discomforts of the people in any field.

The Pope has sent thirty thousand francs to the people of Rouen.

Attempt at Originality - Commentary

To speak of the Action Party is a little like speaking of the
Arabian phoenix: everybody speaks of it but no one knows it, except
for the fact that the Action Party doesn't want to identify itself
with the ex-Fascist professor Ortolan, present rector of the University
of Naples.

You will have noticed that the Action Party is the most strident
of all the anti-Fascist parties. It keeps quite busy; but it resembles
those individuals who in despair to be original become strange or
completely grotesque.

- 27 a -

Now the Action Party wants to celebrate the 25th of July as Italian Liberation Day; they contend that this date represents the attempt of the House of Savoy and of the forces of reaction to destroy liberty.

All Italians will consider as infamous the celebration of this date, which brought Italy to her knees.

You have seen the counter-active forces of the Action Party... (at this moment the broadcast, already weak, became completely inaudible).

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 491 M. - 21.00
JULY 22

Announcement

The "Voice of the Party" has been postponed to tomorrow night at 21.00. Consequently to-night's program will be changed. We are broadcasting symphonic music.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245 METERS - 21.30 - JULY 24

Normandy: A strong Allied attack is expected southeast of Caen.

Russia: On the eastern front 420 enemy armored vehicles have been destroyed between July 13 and July 25. Fighting continues to be very bitter and violent. Fighting continues at Lemberg. There was considerable Soviet progress north of Grodno. Two German generals were killed on the eastern front.

Italy: There was strong Allied pressure south of Florence.

U.S. Naval Losses

United States naval losses so far amount to 49,575 men. An American general was killed on the Normandy front.

892

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Air War

Kiel was bombed. There were air battles over France. Six Allied planes were shot down in the Paris region. 2291 Allied pilots landed by parachute on Swiss territory.

Fascists Condemned

In Bari seven murderers have been condemned for their political activity.

Pope on Communism

In a recent address the Pope condemned the tendency of Catholics to collaborate with communists.

Fascist Monuments Please Allies

An article in the "Times" reports that the Anglo-Americans were favorably impressed by visits to the monuments of Fascist Rome.

- 25 a -

Allies Support Partisans

The Allied Control Commission has promised rewards of money, decorations, labor and anything else they desire to the patriots of central and southern Italy who distinguished themselves in the war of the German army. However, all these youths must give up the arms which they possess. Said arms will help to reinforce the patriots bands in northern Italy, for the Allies have none at all for them.

Rather clever on the part of the Allied Control Commission.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 22,00 - July 24

H.E. Piccardi

Who is H.E. Leopoldo Piccardi, Minister of Corporations in the first Badoglio cabinet? We like to remember to-day, on the anniversary of his assumption to power, that he was a regular member of the Fascist National Party and that he was appointed state councillor under the hated régime. He also participated in the legitimization of many Mussolinian laws and was delegated to represent the Fascist Government to the international conferences of Algiers and Brussels of 1936, which yielded him quite considerable profit, paid in gold.

Badoglio and Victor Emmanuel paid him the honor of considering him an anti-Fascist and of putting him beside Buozzi and Roveda in their demagogic and defeatist activity.

On September 8th he took refuge in the church of San Marcello. Afterwards he urged a high Vatican personality to take him to the Tyrrhenian coast where a British submarine was waiting for him. In this way he reached Bari where he still was on June 4th. Probably he is so scared that he has not moved and is now striving to have Count Sforza forget him. Count Sforza is president of the Central

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RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 23.00 - July 24

Strikes in Milan?

According to an enemy radio strikes broke out in Milan and elsewhere in northern Italy, accompanied by popular demonstrations of joy, when the news was known of the unsuccessful attempt on Hitler's life.

It is true that there were manifestations but not according to the wishes of the Allied propaganda. Quite the contrary. If the enemy has no other light to turn on he will have to undress in the dark!

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 491 - 23.30-July 24

(Very poor reception)

German War Communiqué (repetition)

Italian Front News (repetition)

Eastern Front News (repetition)

De Gasperi Speaks in Rome

The so-called Minister without portfolio De Gasperi made a speech on the ties between Christian Democracy and Communism at the Brancaccio theater in Rome. The speaker stressed the different points of contact with Communism.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 245 - 24.00 - July 24

On September 4, 1939, Roosevelt speaking to the American people said that America would always defend America, adding that he had seen the war and that he hated it. He also declared that American troops would not be sent out of the American continent and that as far as it was within his power America would not prevent the achievement of a lasting peace.

His statement on the September 4, 1939, when he

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This was his statement on the September 4, 1939, when he had already encouraged England as well as France and Poland to wage war and promised and made considerable supplies of war materiele.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 490 METERS

26.00
26.00
24

Western Front

No events of importance were reported today. In the sector of Caen British troops made some violent thrusts towards Hill 112 and Esquay. German artillery frustrated all such enemy attempts and eleven British tanks were destroyed during the day. North of the road to Périers, which was the scene of hard fighting during the past few days, some fifty-eight American tanks were destroyed.

.. 30 a .

German counter-attacks resulted in the elimination of some enemy soldiers. Thirteen enemy aircrafts were shot down by the "Luftwaffe". German soldiers captured an artillery observer disguised as an English clergyman who tried to direct the artillery fire in a sector of Caen. He was equipped with a radio transmitting set.

Southern Front

In Italy fighting is increasing in violence. At present hard fighting is in progress on both sides of the Tiber and north of Cassino, in the Tyrrhenian sector. This morning the enemy attacked north of Poggibonsi. The attack was preceded by a powerful Anglo-American artillery barrage. The German defence eliminated all enemy infiltrations, destroying eleven tanks. No fighting is reported from the Adriatic sector.

Eastern Front

Fighting in the Lwow and Carpathian sectors has increased in violence. North and north-east of the sub-Carpathian region Hungarian troops are engaged in hard fighting against powerful Soviet mechanized forces. East and north-east of Lwow all enemy attacks have been repulsed by the Wehrmacht. The garrison now holding the centre of the city has so far destroyed sixty-nine Soviet tanks and thirty-three guns.

Bolshevist troops attempting to storm the town of Jaroslaw were driven back in counter-attack to the starting lines. Here the enemy lost seven tanks and four armored vehicles.

The garrison of Lublin today continued its resistance to the assaults of powerful Russian forces and destroyed thirty-nine tanks. In the central sector of the front German forces eliminated the bridgehead across the Bug river and sealed off some infiltrations made yesterday by the enemy. Violent fighting is in progress in the lake region east of Dinapur where the German lines have been withdrawn three kilometers. In the same sector fifty-three Russian tanks have been disabled.

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Bolshevik troops attempting to storm the town of Jaroslaw were driven back in counter-attack to the starting lines. Here the enemy lost seven tanks and four armored vehicles.

The garrison of Lublin today continued its resistance to the assaults of powerful Russian forces and destroyed thirty-nine tanks. In the central sector of the front German forces eliminated the bridgehead across the Bug river and sealed off some infiltrations made yesterday by the enemy. Violent fighting is in progress in the Lake region east of Pinsk where the German lines have been withdrawn three kilometers. In the same sector fifty-three Russian tanks have been disabled.

Allied Air Raid on Turin

This morning enemy air formations made terror raids over Turin and other centres of the same province. As usual bombs were dropped without discrimination and hit targets without any military or war importance. The heavy raids resulted in the destruction of residential houses and in casualties, showing in the clearest manner that they had nothing but a terrorist aim.

- 31 a -

Italian Chargé d'Affaires Calls on German Ambassador

As soon as the news of the attempt at Hitler's life was known the Italian Social Republic Chargé d'Affaires... visited the German embassy in Paris and expressed his own felicitations as well as those Italians living in France, upon the miraculous escape of Adolf Hitler.

Archbishop of Portsmouth to Go to Rome

Reuter states that the Archbishop of Portsmouth will soon go to Rome to visit the Pope.

Stalin and the Polish Problem

It is already known that Stalin has appointed a Polish Committee of National Liberation which immediately declared that the Polish Government in London has no right to speak in the name of the people and therefore can have no voice in the Polish question. For its part, the Polish government in London has described the Moscow committee as a small group of usurpers attempting to impose political ideas which are distasteful to the great majority of the people. It is pointed out in neutral circles that this disagreement confirms the insuperable differences existing between Great Britain and Russia which are becoming more acute at the very moment when the occasion arises to show that an agreement between Russians and Anglo-Americans actually exists.

Curtin on the Monetary Conference

The Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Curtin, questioned on the results of the international monetary conference, which ended on Sunday gave an evasive answer, saying that he could not accept or refuse the results of the conference. The Australian Parliament will take the final decision as the Government does not feel it is able to take such a responsibility.

1900

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RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIANO ITALY - 245 METERS - 23.30 - July 24

Normandy

2289

There were British attacks at position 112 and east of Esquay. Nineteen enemy tanks were tanks were destroyed. On the Périers road the Allies lost thirteen more tanks.

Eastern Front

There is fighting in the streets of Lublin. The Russians lost fifty-three tanks. Fighting continues northeast of Lwow.

Miscellaneous Items

The Polish Government in London has repudiated the Soviet Polish Committee. Seven persons have been condemned to death for political activity.

Many pilots are deserting to Switzerland; they descend by parachute, abandoning their planes.

instead of doing their duty as every soldier should. The Army has purified itself by throwing out those elements. On all the war fronts, as well as on the home fronts, sacrifices are being made and people are working feverishly for victory. The Army and the nation stand united behind the Fuehrer. The enemy was wrong when he calculated that he could bank upon the conflict among the German Generals working out in his favor. I assure the Fuehrer and the German people of the unity of the German Generals, officers and men, who have only one aim; namely to obtain final victory and to fight with the watchword which the memorable Field Marshal von Hindenburg always used: Loyalty is the foundation of honor.

Long live Germany and our Fuehrer Adolf Hitler!
 "People, to arms!"

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 118 kos. - 0945 - July 24

Western Front

On Calvados, the fighting, except for strong artillery activity on both sides, continued to be within small dimensions. The focal point was again in the area south of Caen, where the British launched six attacks in the area of the hotly contested Height 72. This height, which commands the sector of St. André and St. Martin, is firmly in German hands, as well as both small villages. The only point where the Allies were able to gain very little ground was the village of Malver, which also has frequently changed hands. There were no large-scale engagements on the southern Cotentin.

2288

- 2 b -

But the Germans are worried with regrouping their forces and German propaganda reports believe their object is to capture the St. Lo-Paris road which is still in German hands. A small detachment made by American troops along this road was eliminated. Other U.S. units were also repulsed.

Characteristics of the heavy U.S. losses in men is the fact that during the past few days only inexperienced forces were captured. The capture of part of the veteran fighters of Cotentin are no longer fit for combat. ... It was found necessary in view of the heavy losses suffered particularly by the American First Army, an emergency from Washington, to send into action 400,000 more young Americans, hitherto were held in reserve.

When German officials ask the captured U.S. soldiers what they wanted to learn for they receive the uncertain reply: "No order to withdraw now". This war air, remarks a German war reporter, could have been relieved easily for the U.S. troops. Why for instance, is the way from California to California to lead across the straits and half-known Continent of Europe and through German prison camps? That there are people within the Allied camp within this war not only for the purpose of returning home is interesting to the announcement of the Allied Headquarters according to which all French back accounts in Cherbourg have been frozen, a few hundred bankers from London have already arrived there in order fully to liquidate French property.

Map of Strategic Situation of Land Captured by Invasion Troops

See picture taken in view of the memorable day of July 22nd, when the map captured by Eisenhower's invasion was equal to that for which the Allies of campaign to conquer the whole of France. The map shows the line of battle showing the terrain which the German soldiers were captured within 47 days. In the upper left corner of the map there can be seen a small black-dotted strip of land which Eisenhower's invasion armies have captured within the same time.

"Voeikings' Propaganda" and Anglo-American Strategy

reporter, could have any way for assigned, so the way from California to lead people who stayed and half-unknown Continent of Europe and through. Human prison camps? That there are people within the Allied camp, having this way, not only for the purpose of returning home to America, but the announcement of the Allied Headquarters according to which the French bank accounts in Marseilles have been frozen. I have English bankers from London have already arrived there in order fully to liquidate French property.

Names of Division, Squad, Platoon or Troop Captured by Invasion Troops

The details presented in view of the memorable day of July 22nd, when the town captured by Eisenhower's invasion was central to that for which the campaign was fought, is a campaign to conquer the whole of France, and the details of France showing the terrain which the German armies will capture within 47 days. In the upper left corner of the map there can be seen a small black-dotted strip of land which Eisenhower's invasion armies have captured within the same time.

"Vocationalism or Brotherhood? and Anglo-American Struggle"

During Chamberlain's stay in the Normandy beachhead, he stated the invasion was a success because of the fact that the Anglo-Americans succeeded in transferring a number of their divisions to France. However, the exact number was not disclosed by the British Prime Minister. This is for the obvious reason not to reduce the chances of the great contrast between the expenditure of material and men, and the territorial gains achieved so far. The "unofficially established" raises the question as to how it is possible to attain a minimum of success with such mass capable material as the new material.

The "Voelkischer Beobachter" finds the answer in an Anglo-Saxon statement which says: "British-American strategy wasted its strength in mass attacks instead of letting the well-founded French fancy reign supreme." It is true that this quotation in its original text refers to the Allied flanking process in the First World War. The man who uttered this very severe criticism was Winston Churchill. A Moscow broadcast on July 20th gave Eisenhower a good advice for more sufficient action.

Radio Moscow declared that the stagnation in Normandy could be overcome only by a new landing. Evitens and Americans should design to put at stake still larger troop contingents; the Red Army had not hesitated to do so.

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS - JULY 24 - 12:45

Commentary by Ryan Garner

The fact that the Red Army crossed the former Soviet-German demarcation line on the upper Polish Bug and is advancing on Lublin is a point of some significance. The crossing of this eastern border of the Government General certainly brings forth some political reflections which are worth pointing out. The peculiarity of the situation is borne out by the fact that while Poland is a theater of war again, where two great armies and air forces are engaged in a terrific struggle, there is a Government in London, pretending to be Polish and showing the world that it seeks as its foremost job the safeguarding of Polish interests. This Polish group in London, which has been given the official status of a refugee Government by Britain, is the declared enemy of Germany, and maintains no diplomatic relations with Moscow either. The developments in the center of the eastern front, prove conclusively that Poland's fate can be decided neither in London nor in Washington. The final word will come from Berlin or Moscow, for Poland is a small neighbor

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The fact remains, however, that Britain entered this war with certain definite war aims. If we disregard all political phraseologies and propagandistic slogans such as the Atlantic Charter and get down to facts, we will come to the conclusion that the British Government must either have changed its war aims in the course of the conflict, or abandoned them completely.

The point is, that the British Government went to war in 1939 in order to re-establish the balance of power in Europe; for the Chamber of Commerce considered then that Germany was upsetting this balance of power and making an attempt to dominate Europe. An independent Poland was regarded then by British politicians of all shades to be the main part upon which the foundation of this balance of power system was built up.

If either Germany, or any other power, would not respect this foundation, then Britain would go to war. Today it is obvious that Poland will never again be in its pre-war form. Both Germany and Russia have no interest in Poland, since the Polish Government in London pursues a policy which is definitely hostile to both countries.

The German demands on Poland are limited, of course for Adolph Hitler demanded only the security of Germany's eastern frontier. This security would be assured if the Government in Warsaw would be prepared to collaborate with the German Government.

In 1939, the British intervened in the interest of their balance of power system. The Soviet demands on Poland are of a quite different nature; Stalin also wants a free Poland, he says but in his conception a free Poland is a Polish-Soviet Poland. In short, he wants a Polish-Soviet Republic.

The Soviet occupation of eastern Poland in 1939, demonstrated in a classical manner what Moscow is aiming at in this area. When the Soviets drove their western frontier a good distance to the west, they removed the population to the east of their new borders. Millions of Poles were removed to Siberia and to other areas of the vast Soviet union. It is really surprising that the Bolsheviks went so far in this terrible. Those who remained were given a chance to be converted Communists. And all of those who did not.

Today, the Red Army is again on Polish soil, even farther to the west than in 1939. In 1939, Poles are again being removed to the west, as the Red Army forces advance to the west. Millions of Poles are being moved to the east on their way to Siberia.

There is a Polish Government in London which pretends to safeguard the interests of the Polish people with the help of the British Government. This British help, this alliance between the Polish Refugee Government in London and the British Government, was in no wise helped the Poles. In reality it has been a course to them and the source of their suffering.

of power system. The Soviet demands on Poland are quite different; Stalin also wants a free Poland. He says but in his conception a free Poland is a Bolshevik Poland, in other words, he wants a Polish Soviet Republic.

The Soviet occupation of eastern Poland in 1939, demonstrated in a very clear manner what Moscow is aiming at in this area. When the Soviets drove their western frontier a good distance to the west, they removed the population to the east of their new border. Millions of Poles were removed to Siberia and to other areas of the vast Soviet union. It is really surprising that the Polish people were so all this trouble. Those who remained were given a chance to be converted communists. God bless those who did not.

Today, the Red Army is again in Polish soil, even farther to the west than in 1939. Millions of Poles are again being removed to the east. As the Red Army forces advance to the west, Millions of Poles are about to move to the east on their way to Siberia.

There were is a Polish Government in London which professes to safeguard the interests of the Polish people with the help of the British Government. This British help, this alliance between the British Government in London and the British Government, has in no way helped the Poles. In reality it has been a curse to them and the source of all their troubles. The Anglo-Polish Alliance gave the British Government the possibility of starting this war, but it has given the Poles nothing. And when the way is over the Poles will be told that they have lost everything simply because they refused to collaborate with Germany. The alliance which the Poles are facing today is similar to that of the other small nations of Europe: it shows that it is impossible to rely on England. If they want to remain free, they have to follow the example set by the Finns, and take up arms to fight the Bolsheviks.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11.3 Nos - 1500 - JULY 24

"Berliner Boersenzeltung" Says All Reserves Will Be Used.

The "Berliner Boersenzeltung" writes that now, after elimination of the whole seat of northicic Geris, the will to use all available reserves of energy is powerfully breaking through everywhere at home and on the front.

Demonstrations to Celebrate Rescues of Fuehrer

In the northern sector of the Eastern front spontaneous mass demonstrations of German, Latvian and Estonian soldiers celebrated the rescue of the Fuehrer. In the Balkans, Bulgarian troops decorated the picture of the Fuehrer with garlands. Moslems lighting the Tito bands celebrated the event of Adolf Hitler's rescue according to their rites.

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO - 15.110 Nos. - 1945 - JULY 24

"Informaciones" and Succecion in Germany

Madrid: There can be no doubt, writes the Spanish paper "Informaciones" with regards to the events of July 20th, that the striking power of the Reich and of its leaders has only been increased by the clever and quick action of the Fuehrer. Above all, every suspicion has been removed simultaneously with the execution of the ring-leaders.

Two Dead Allied Soldiers per Square Kilometer in the West

Paris: A German front reporter characterizes the extent of the American losses in the sector of Ligny-Périers by stating that two dead soldiers per square kilometer were left behind by the Americans when they retreated. The German front reporter believes that the lack of infantry training in the U.S. is responsible for these high losses.

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2286

"Osservatore Romano" Denounces Hostility of Communist Catholic Party

Rome: The official Vatican publication, "Osservatore Romano", commenting on the intentions to create a so-called Catholic-Communist Party in Italy said: "Catholicism and Communism are incompatible. Every member of such a party would, whether he likes it or not, sacrifice his religion".

SOLDATENSCHWUR JULY - 1933 - 2000 - JULY 24th, 1944

Nazi Salute Adopted by the German People

Fuehrer's Headquarters: Reich Marshal Goering, as highest ranking officer in the German Wehrmacht, speaking also on behalf of Field Marshal Korten and Admiral Doenitz, has reported to the Fuehrer that all branches of the German Wehrmacht on the occasion of the Fuehrer's birthday have asked for permission to adopt the Nazi salute as a sign of unshakable loyalty to the Fuehrer and of the very close bond linking up the German Armed Forces and the National Socialist Party. The Fuehrer has given his consent to this. With immediate effect German soldiers therefore, instead of giving the traditional military salute, will render the salute of the Party.

Two More Victims of the Plot Against the Fuehrer Die

Berlin: The Chief of the General Staff of the Luftwaffe, Colonel General Guenther Korten and the Chief of Staff officer in the Department of Operations in the Army, Major General Heinz Brandt, succumbed to their injuries suffered in connection with the attack on the Fuehrer's life, according to an official announcement. The number of the victims of the plot thus increased to three including the aide to the Fuehrer, Berger, who died the same day of the plot.

Goering's Obituary for General Korten

Reich Marshal Goering dedicated the following obituary to the late Chief of Staff of the Luftwaffe, Colonel General Korten: "An unfortunate event has taken Colonel General Korten, Chief of Staff of the Luftwaffe, from our midst. General Korten died as a result of the murderous attack."

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I personally not only mourn one of my closest and best collaborators but also a comrade and friend who will remain in my memory forever."

Allies Lose 400 Tanks in the Test Within One Week

Berlin: From July 16th to 24th German troops captured or destroyed 420 Anglo-American tanks on the front on the west. This does not include about 300 armored scout cars and armored ammunition vehicles destroyed by the German forces.

Americans Did Not Achieve Their Goal in Normandy

Berlin: The American forces in Normandy did not reach the goal which was allotted to them by the Allied Supreme Command before the invasion. This statement was just made by a high-ranking American officer to a Reuters' special correspondent with the American forces in Normandy. The U.S. officer is said to have added: "If the Germans had decided to withdraw and to fight it out further inland the American forces would have made faster progress. Since they did not do this the American progress was bound to slow down."

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO - 15.11.40 P.M. 2130 - JULY 24

Helmut Suedermann on the Consequences

Berlin: The German Deputy Chief of Press, Helmut Suedermann, commented on the results of the criminal attempt on the Paenrepe's life as follows: "There is no more 'behind the front' in Germany today. We shall become a single nation of fighters. The hour has come! The crime of July 20th is the signal for action!"

Anglo-American Press Impressed by Failure of Plot

London: While a number of Anglo-American correspondents are still laboring on fantastic reports on the alleged situation inside Germany, papers like the "London Times" and others are forced to admit that the hope to disunite Germany by a clique of traitors and to deliver her into the hands of her enemies by this method has turned out to be a complete failure. On this occasion, incidentally, the Anglo-American papers admit that their war aim is not the elimination of National Socialism but the dismemberment

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GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO - 15, 110 Kcs. 2130 - JULY 24

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2285

German Fronts are Intact

Berlin: Berlin papers are able to point out with pride that the German fronts, in the east as well as in the west, have proved to be the enemy that they are fighting as well as ever. The whole nation is convinced today more than ever that Adolf Hitler has been selected by Providence to emerge victorious out of the struggle against Polishoan and its plutocratic allies.

Eisenhower States No Slacking of German Efforts in the West

London: Anglo-American news agencies report from Eisenhower's headquarters: The events within the German camp have not led to a weakening of the German efforts in the west. On the contrary,

- 8 b -

for Adolf Hitler to the last drop of blood.

Only Insignificant Allied Gains in Defensive Battles in the West

Madrid: The military correspondent of the Spanish paper, "Arriba", points out that the offensive in the west which had been termed by Allied leaders as the "decisive action" has only led to insignificant gains. Although the Anglo-Americans fought under the protection of their naval guns and although they suffered tremendous losses they were unable at any point to break through the German lines.

Many Soviet Tanks Destroyed in Lemberg Area

Berlin: Characteristic of the bitterness of the German defence in the east is the fact that in the area of Lemberg alone, according to reports by German war correspondents, more than 600 enemy tanks were destroyed even after the German positions had been by-passed. In the sector defended by one German armored division forty-seven Soviet tanks of the T-34 type were destroyed within one hour.

Streets Leading Out of London are Clogged with Refugees

Stockholm: The roads leading out of London are clogged with refugees, reports the Swedish Social Democratic paper, "Morgentidningen". The stream of refugees has particularly increased since yesterday, one of the worst days of the V-1 fire on London. Troop transport suffered considerably because of this condition.

"Combat" Attacks Members of the Algiers Committee

Paris: The Communist weekly, "Combat", which is published in London, vehemently attacked some of the diplomatic representatives of the Algiers Committee and accuses them of lack of devotion to Moscow.

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THE VOICE OF THE REICH IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 25,21 METERS - 1800 JULY 24

Flying Bomb Attacks Continue over London

London United Press states: All day Saturday and yesterday morning, German flying bombs crossed the Channel to London without interruption. As usual, no details have been revealed of the damages caused during the last few days, but this must be very serious. Reuter states that all Sunday and during Sunday night, flying bombs have been falling continuously on Southern England. Casualties and damages were caused.

Bucharest Bombed by Anglo-American Planes

Anglo-American planes flew over Bucharest last night, dropping bombs on the residential districts of the city.

Normandy Forests Destroyed by Allies

It is revealed today in German military circles that the Allies are now bombing forests in Normandy. Apparently they hope to destroy troop concentrations and supply centers. This action is the second phase of the Allies' strategy of destruction, which began with systematic bombing of all towns and villages in the regions occupied by the German troops. This however has not in the least hampered the German supply system.

Allies and Friends of Germany Express Their Sympathy to Hitler

On the occasion of the attack against the Fuehrer's life, several politicians belonging to countries allied or friendly with Germany, have expressed their personal sympathy and that of their people, to the Chancellor of the Reich.

Amongst the personalities who sent telegrams of congratulation to the Fuehrer, are the Chief of the French State, Laval, the Norwegian Prime Minister, Quisling, the Slovak and the Manchurian Premiers.

Swedish Anti-Aircraft Measures Against Foreign Planes

Stockholm : The Commander in Chief of the Swedish Army has issued the following details:

"When Swedish neutrality is violated by foreign aircraft, anti-aircraft batteries will first issue warning salvoes, and then shooting will begin. The space of time between the warning salvoes and the shooting will be shortened, should the foreign planes carry out attacks against Swedish territory. In this case, Swedish batteries will open fire without warning. All aircraft remaining over Swedish territory after the warning salvoes, will be attacked."

"Polish Liberation Corps" Is Formed

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"Polish Liberation Corps" Is Formed

Moscow radio announces the formation of the "Polish Liberation Corps." The Moscow "Council of the Polish Committee", states the Soviet radio, has published a leaflet in which it declares: "The London Government in exile is illegal and the Poles of the Soviet Union do not recognize it. The Polish Government in London still considers Poland in a pre-war light."

The National Polish "Soviet" has already issued ²²⁸228, re-establishing economic the Polish regions liberated by the Soviets.

British Military Attaché Remains Suicidal in Istanbul

Istanbul : A British Major Gripps (?) yesterday morning committed suicide in his Istanbul apartment. Gripps was assistant military attaché in the British Embassy, and military chief for the Balkans. His motives are not yet known.

- 10 b -

Commentary by René Paricourt

Every day, the "one way plane" offensive against England is intensified by Germany. A few days before it started, the British Government, proud of the island's isolated position, stated that the German warnings of reprisals against the terror raids on German towns, were ridiculous. The same Englishmen who exclaimed after each R.A.F. communiqué: "Again, again, keep it up", now speak of humanising the war, and accuse the Germans of barbarism. London commentators speak of a new invention, similar to that of tanks in the last war.

The British, who are businessmen rather than poets, consider Lord Byron as one of their greatest poetic geniuses. Poets are inspired people. In 1805, Lord Byron, completely under the influence of Greek civilisation and the Mediterranean atmosphere, violently attacked the looting of art treasures, during the expedition to Greece of Lord Elgin. "With vindictive fury, Lord Byron launched his famous malediction of Minerva. (The speaker then recites a few verses of the well-known poem). In most of Lord Byron's poems and tales, one is impressed by his prophetic power. In 1840, after the famous malediction, Victor Hugo wrote a poem entitled "Les Deux Côtés de L'Horizon". America survives and Rome dies, but America is without a soul. (The speaker goes on speaking about poetry. He then gives a detailed description of the destruction carried out by the Anglo-Saxons in Normandy. He tells of a woman who had been obliged to remain in Paris; at the beginning of the Allied invasion, she asks the German troops crossing the French Capital to take her with them to Lisieux. The Germans accept and the woman finds her child, but alas! in what horrible circumstances, and in what conditions).

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TRANSCOCEAN IN ENGLISH July 23

Allies Advance Towards Florence

Florence: - (By Walter Seidlitz). Florence today is a city

attacked the looting of art treasures, during the expedition to Greece of Lord Elgin. With vindictive fury, Lord Byron launched his famous malediction of Minerva. (The speaker then recites a few verses of the well-known poem). In mout of Lord Byron's poems and tales, one is impressed by his prophetic power. In 1840, after the famous malediction, Victor Hugo wrote a poem entitled "Les Deux Côtés de L'Horizon". America survives and Rome dies, but America is

without a soul. (The speaker goes on speaking about poetry. He then gives a detailed description of the destruction carried out by the Anglo-Saxons in Normandy. He tells of a woman who had been obliged to remain in Paris; at the beginning of the Allied invasion, she asks the German troops crossing the French Capital to take her with them to Lisieux. The Germans accept and the woman finds her child, but alas!, in what horrible circumstances, and in what conditions).

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH: July 23

Allies Advance Towards Florence

Florence: - (By Walter Seidlitz). Florence today is a city without soldiers. The only German uniforms I observed during my stay there were worn by control-guards who had to see that no German units marched through the town. After Leghorn had been occupied by Allied invasion forces and the thrust had been carried out to the Arno river, any day a military decision might decide the fate of Florence. In spite of the peaceness of the front the curfew imposed on civilians only begins at midnight.

- 11 b -

Communist Group in Rome Criticized by Pope

Vatican City: For the first time since Rome has been occupied by the Allies Pope Pius the Twelfth on Sunday publicly gave his opinion about communism in Italy. The Pope especially condemned the communist group which had gathered around the new communist weekly "Voice of the Laborer" in Rome. He stated: "We deplore that some of our sons, although calling themselves Catholics, follow theories which have been formally condemned."

Details of Assassination Attempt Revealed by Press

Berlin: Where did the attempt on the life of the Fuehrer take place and how did the room look where the bomb exploded? This question which is being asked in Germany, is answered in some measure by the pictures published by the German Monday Press. "The place of the criminal onslaught on the Fuehrer," is the caption of a photograph in the "Montage Post" showing the room totally destroyed by the explosion of the bomb. Upon the low ceiling of the room it is not said to which building it belongs-plaster and wooden boards are hanging down. The window-frames and the doors are splintered and scattered on their hinges. Tables and chairs are demolished. An arrow points to the place where the Fuehrer was standing at the moment of the explosion of the bomb. This place

is nearly in the centre of the room. The second picture shows the Fuehrer and Benito Mussolini inspecting the place of the outrage which the Fuehrer escaped as if by miracle, as the pictures stress.

TRANSCOMM IN ENGLISH

July 24

Governor of Korea Is Appointed

Tokio: General Moberyuki Abe has been appointed Governor of Korea, where he succeeds General Muninzo Koiso, the new Prime Minister. He was introduced to his new office on Monday morning at the Imperial Palace. Abe was Prime Minister in 1939-40 and was President of the political movement "Yokusan." The President of the Tokio newspapers "Tokio Shinbun," Ryusaku Endo, was appointed Vice Governor of Korea.

- 12 b -

It is quite possible that the fruitless attempt made on the Fuehrer's life will accelerate a development which has been taking shape for some time. The appointment of Reichminister Himmler to be Chief of the German forces behind the actual fighting fronts proves that the German Supreme Command is determined to direct to the front reinforcements and supplies in sufficient numbers and quantities essentially to change the primary conditions. It is interesting in this connection to remember that Colonel Count Klaus von Stauffenberg, the Fuehrer's would-be murderer, comes from quarters of the German Army exclusively entrusted with deciding questions of reinforcements and supplies to the front.

As far as the situation on the fighting fronts themselves is concerned, there are obvious indications that the German High Command continues to give preference to the western front, while the fronts in the East and South for the time being are considered to be of secondary importance. This tendency is evidenced by the fact that Montgomery's forty-five divisions are still prevented by the Germans from achieving any decisive operative success. Even the attack launched by twelve enemy divisions and one thousand tanks against the very narrow sector of the line east and south-east of the Orne towards Dives has resulted in nothing but the occupation by the enemy of a handful of villages a few kilometres in front of the original Allied positions, although the enemy troops flung into the battle regardless of losses have suffered very heavily indeed in men and material. The Allied High Command has failed to secure the desired freedom of operative initiative, although opposed by a fraction only of the available German fighting strength.

In Italy, where the enemy is confronted largely by German rearguards only the progress made by the Anglo-Saxons is remarkably slow. It has been apparent for some time that the Germans have chosen a certain mountain line as their main defence area. Meanwhile it had been expected that the Anglo-Saxons would have captured at least Florence. Germany's military interest in holding Pisa, famous for its leaning tower and other historical monuments, is very limited.

On the eastern front the far-reaching aims of the Soviets are becoming more and more evident and so are the German counter-measures.

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On the eastern front the far-reaching aims of the Soviets are becoming more and more evident and so are the German counter-measures.

The German army in Estonia, now as before, is not taking part in the general German detaching movement West of Tarnopol. The Soviets meanwhile are making a frantic attempt to deal a devastating blow to the Germans. It is true that within the ambit of German detaching operations some critical situations have again developed, for instance in the area north-west of Lemberg and at Brest Litvsk. At both these points, as well as North of Grodno, the Germans are exceptionally active in taking countersteps to prevent from the very outset the danger of soviet outflanking movements threatening the concentration of German forces along the shortened front-line further westwards.

Soviet difficulties are growing in proportion as German resources in men and material are replenished. It is impossible, of course, to disclose yet where the German High Command has decided to set up a definite barrier to the Soviet advance. It seems certain however that the Soviets will have to throw into action another big part of their war potential before reaching the point where the Germans will give battle.

- 13 -

END IN ENGLISH

July 24

Hitler Acknowledges Messages of Congratulation

"I have received such numerous congratulations and demonstrations of loyalty from all walks of life of the German people, in particular from Party and armed forces, on the occasion of the attempt on my life and that of my collaborator, that I want to use this channel to convey my own and my comrades' heartiest thanks to all who remembered me in these days. Signed, Adolf Hitler." This is the announcement issued by the Fuehrer on July 24.

- 1 a -

OTHER AXIS-C NTHROBLES, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTSRADIO BEAMS IN FRENCH TO SWITZERLAND - 47.20 - 13.45 - July 23Allied planes over Switzerland

It is officially announced that at 0200 this morning twenty-two foreign planes flew over Swiss territory. Alerts were sounded in many regions of Switzerland.

MILAN RADIO "LIBERTY" 25.40 metres - 0830 - July 23

July 25th, first anniversary of national resurrection.

July 25th, 1943 is for Italy a momentous date, when she succeeded in throwing off fascist tyranny, and a national renaissance set in. On July 25th the fascist party disintegrated, its power.

Had the fascist continued to rule, Italy would soon have been no longer numbered among the civilized nations of the world. Our people would have fallen into complete servitude, necessary to save

Italy from the abyss into which Mussolini had thrown her, began. The principles of our movement, upheld by Mussolini and Garibaldi, were re-established. July 25th marks the beginning of a new era after so many years of moral and material deflection. On that day the national flag was raised out of the mud in which it had been buried and the Italian people raised it in support of liberty, independence, death to fascist tyrants and to Germans, fascist oppressors the Italians, robbed them of everything, starved them, and, finally, compelled them to fight a war for the imperialistic aims of Germany. A gigantic war was ruthlessly launched by a group of people, who gave no heed to the pain or starvation of the Italian people.

On 25th of July was the day on which the nation rebelled at the unjust war, at the imperialistic aims of Germany slavishly followed by Mussolini. During the war fascist had had an uninterrupted series of defeats, with the result that people were ruined and reduced to servitude.

July 25th is the day on which the revolt against the hated foreigner began and when the struggle for independence started.

Had the Fascist continued to rule, Italy would soon have been no longer numbered among the civilized nations of the world. Our people would have fallen into complete serfdom.

On July 25th the natural process, necessary to save

Italy from the abyss into which Mussolini had thrown her, began. The principles of our Movement, upheld by Garibaldi and Garibaldi, were re-established. July 25th marks the beginning of a new era after 60 any years of moral and material dejection. On that day the National flag was dragged out of the mud in which it had been buried and the Italian people raised it in support of liberty, independence, death to Fascist tyrants and to Germans.

Fascism oppressed the Italians, robbed them of everything, starved them, and, finally, compelled them to fight a war for the imperialistic aims of Germany. A gigantic war was ruthlessly launched by a group of people, who gave no heed to the ruin or starvation of the Italian people.

The 25th of July was the day on which the Nation rebelled at the unjust war, at the imperialistic aims of Germany slavishly followed by Mussolini. During the war Fascism had had an uninterrupted series of defeats, with the result that people were ruined and reduced to serfdom.

July 25th is the day on which the revolt against the hated foreigner began and when the struggle for independence started. Fascism has been plunging everyone and everything and compelling the Italians to exiles with its whims. On that day therefore, the Italians rebelled against the Fascist oppressor in an effort to secure freedom for the country. 2281

Italians were granted food rations barely enough to keep them going, while the Germans in Italy were getting at least twice as much. It was only natural that people should revolt: it was a case of life or death.

It can be truly said that Fascism would ruin all classes, workers, employers, employees, artisans, industrialists, peasants. Only a few, among the Fascist leaders, had accumulated enormous wealth. On that day it was really a revolt of Italians against those who had starved them and deprived them of everything they held most sacred. Fascism was a tank of corruption and of blood-suckers.

On July 25th honest Italians revolted against these dishonest Fascist leaders because they wanted the nation to go back to a normal life where justice reigned and where private interest was respected and not against Mussolini's oppression, so that Italy could once more assume her place among civilized nations.

Since October 1943 Italy has been fighting side by side with the United Nations, and it is thanks to their help that two-thirds of the country have already been liberated. Our people are shedding their blood for a just cause; to have a right to freedom. The struggle is not finished. All our forces are being mobilized to take part in this war to free the entire national territory.

In those regions still under the German and Fascist heel the patriots must intensify their guerrilla activities; they must increase acts of sabotage. July 25th, 1944 must mark a date when all our forces will be mobilized for war on Germany. On Tuesday, July 25th, throughout Italy the only cry must be: Away with the Germans! Death to the Fascist oppressors. That day must be celebrated in the whole of northern Italy, from Florence to the Alps. Patriots must increase and intensify their attacks on the German invader. On Tuesday, July 25th, a general strike must be declared in all these regions. On that day armed attacks against the Germans and the Fascists must begin. All Italians must be mobilized to chase the Germans out of Italy and to destroy Mussolini's gangs. Citizens, let us fight to affirm our determination to be freed from the Fascist régime. Long live the 25th of July, day of national uprising against the Germans and Fascism.

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TOKIO RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 16.55 H. 1115 JULY 24

The New Japanese Government

The head of the Propaganda Section of the Chinese Government, on July 23rd made the following declarations in connection with the new Japanese Government:

The formation of a new Japanese Government is a clear proof that the political and military strategy, in collaboration with the other Allied nations, has been strengthened. All peoples of Great Asia are convinced that the liberation of all Asiatic races is not far off. All Asiatic peoples firmly believe in the final victory and we swear with the support of our faith to fight to the very end at the side of Japan.

During an interview granted on July 23rd to foreign journalists, the spokesman of the Japanese Government made the following declarations regarding the new Cabinet:

- 3 a -

The Japanese Prime Minister, in his speech, has stressed the importance of the great Japanese unity. The Premier has confirmed again his intention not to change the policy of the new Government. Our relations will undergo no alterations because the new Cabinet chiefly aims at reaching the end in view of this war: Victory.

TOKIO RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 400 M. - 12.30 - July 24

The War in China

It is learned that in the Chinese province of Yunan, Japanese forces have scored important successes over the enemy. Japanese soldiers have occupied several positions which until now were in enemy hands. The local population shows clearly the signs of their sufferings, due to the lack of food and to unsanitary lodgings. A large number of Chinese forces have been compelled to surrender.

The 86th and 87th Chinese divisions which in the last few days have been fighting against our troops - they belonged to the 71st Chungking army - have had severe losses. It is said that the dead amount to 5,900, many of them officers.

Apart from this figure there are wounded and prisoners captured by our forces. The actual total of casualties is therefore exceptionally high.

It can now be stated that the 71st Chinese army has been virtually wiped out by our gallant troops.

Japanese Policy Maintained in New Cabinet

In the course of an interview granted on the 23rd of July to Japanese and foreign journalists, (the latter being at present in Tokio), the Minister for Foreign Affairs and of Great Eastern Asia, declared, that the stability of Japanese policy and diplomacy is chiefly due to the fact that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs comes under the present Ministry for Great Eastern Asia, as was the case

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The 35th and 87th Chinese divisions which in the last few days have been fighting against our troops - they belonged to the 71st Chungking Army - have had severe losses. It is said that the dead amount to 5,900, many of them officers.

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As regards the war, the Minister stated that this will go on until decisive victory over the enemy has been obtained. He added that political collaboration with friendly and allied nations will be strengthened, particularly with Germany.

At the same time, the Minister stated, the efforts of the Cabinet to establish the new order in Great Eastern Asia will be intensified.

All relations with friendly and neutral countries will be improved, especially those with Japan is linked by frontiers.

The Foreign Secretary finally stated that the Foreign policy of the Government will not be altered by changes which have taken place inside the Government; on the contrary, he concluded, many promises made by the preceding Government will be carried out by the present one.

Philippine President congratulates Japanese Premier on Appointment

The President of the Philippines has sent a telegram of congratulation to the new Japanese Premier on his appointment and affirms that his appointment constitutes a symbol of the success that Japan will score over the common enemy.

- 4 d -

RADIO ANKARA IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 31 M.-1845 - JULY 24

Lausanne Treaty Is Celebrated Throughout Turkey

The twenty-first anniversary of the Treaty of Lausanne was celebrated in the whole country with outstanding ceremonies. This day means for Turkey the universal acknowledgment of her independence and the Turkish people took the occasion to express their sympathy and loyalty to our national chief, the hero of Lausanne.

The Turkish press stresses the importance of this historic day and published many articles and photographs on the matter. In its editorial "Ulus" says: "During the twenty-one years since 1923 the principles of Lausanne have permeated our spirit leaving indelible traces. The dominant idea of this diplomatic... was the liberty and independence of the country. Our history during these twenty years... are ready for all sacrifices for the victory in the cause represented by Ismu. In one word Lausanne means independence and our loyalty to its author is unending".

The fifth anniversary of the annexation of Hatay to the mother country was today celebrated everywhere and with special enthusiasm in the towns and villages of that department.

At Atakia the ceremony began exactly at 08,45, the very moment which five years ago the Turkish flag was hoisted in place of the French one. After the singing of the independence hymn the march began in the square of the republic. All the speakers stressed the importance of this anniversary and remembered our eternal chief Ataturk, simultaneously expressing the gratitude of the whole people to the national chief Ismu. The Governor last night offered a banquet and many celebrations were held during the day.

While we are celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of the Treaty of Lausanne the Ministry of the Interior is celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of the

1933

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The fifth anniversary of the annexation of Hatay to the mother country was today celebrated everywhere and with special enthusiasm in the towns and villages of that department.

At Atakia the ceremony began exactly at 08.46, the very moment which five years ago the Turkish flag was hoisted in place of the French one. After the singing of the independence hymn the march began in the square of the republic. All the speakers stressed the importance of this anniversary and remembered our eternal chief Ataturk, simultaneously expressing the gratitude of the whole people to the national chief Ikonu. The governor last night offered a banquet and many celebrations were held during the day.

While we are celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of the Treaty of Lausanne the Minister of Economy, Mr. Furt Chermou, went to Izmir and inaugurated three great institutions which are the result of the efforts of Ikonu, the hero of Lausanne.

Organization Behind Plot

The attempt at Hitler's life continues to be the center of the world's attention. The mystery which surrounds it continues. It seems clear, however, that the small clique mentioned by the Germans is the result of an organization which has been active for a long time. Some members of this organization have been killed while others... and the rest are under arrest. In the German official communiqué the names of the conspirators are not given in full, excluding those of Col. Von Stauffenberg and of Beck.

VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN - 50,000 LISTENERS - 41100 - JULY 24

- 5 d -

My dear friends, good evening.

First of all, we are going to tell you about the audience granted by His Holiness, and then we will read you the words of gratitude and of encouragement pronounced by the Holy Father to the "Circolo di San Pietro" on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of this glorious Roman institution.

The Pope's Audiences

His Holiness today received in private audience the Very Reverend Eminences Cardinals Giuseppe Pizzardo, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Seminaries and of the Universities of Studies, Domenico Jorio, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Sacraments, His Excellency Reverend Monsignor Luca Dimezzogildo-Pasetto, Archbishop of Isonzo; the Reverend Father Ildefonso Ren; His Excellency Mr. Stanislas Loretatis and General Peter Chévilion.

"Circolo di San Pietro" Anniversary Celebrated

Yesterday (Sunday) with a splendid and filial tribute to the Holy Father the "Circolo di San Pietro" celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its foundation. In the Clementine Hall, at 10 o'clock, representatives of all the various branches of this sacred and beneficent institution met. Also present at the meeting, were many Roman poor, who were helped by the "Circolo di San Pietro", and wished to show their gratitude in this significant way.

The Pope was enthusiastically greeted at his entrance to the Hall. His name, inscribed as member of the institution from the first days of his youth, will ever honor the "Circolo di San Pietro".

Having seated himself on the throne, the Holy Father listened to the devoted tribute paid by the President of the Institution, Marquess Sacchetti. "Very Holy Father", said Marquess Sacchetti, "on completing its seventy-fifth year of life, the Circolo

Congregation of Seminaries and of the Universities of Studies, Domenico Jorio, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Sacraments; His Excellency Reverend Monsignor Ivo D'Ercole, Bishop of Vercelli; His Excellency Reverend Monsignor Ivo D'Ercole, Bishop of Vercelli; His Excellency Mr. Stanislas Leger, President of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences.

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Having seated himself on the Throne, the Holy Father listened to the devoted tribute paid by the President of the Institution, Monsignor Sacchetti. "Venerable Holy Father", said Monsignor Sacchetti, "on completing its seventy-fifth year of life, the Circolo di San Pietro has humbly asked to receive from Your Holiness the Apostolic Benediction. Your Holiness, with paternal benevolence, has granted us this solemn audience. The "Circolo di San Pietro" is more as a whole: from its members to the last of its young adherents, from the nuns who give us their example to follow and sanctify our work with prayer, from the pious ladies who cooperate with all our initiatives, to the young women who give us their precious assistance, and to that dear group of young men who work with fervour in our ranks. But also priests, very Holy Father, and the representatives of our various organisations and a group of those thousands of persons whom we have the joy of serving every day with our economic activities and communal kitchens. On all these people, Holy Father, we pray you to turn your beneficent eyes."

- 6 d -

Marchessa Sacchetti concluded: "The Circolo di San Pietro" wishes to answer the anxious appeal of the present hour, with prayer, words, action and sacrifice, it wishes to co-operate in the sacred crusade of love and charity, against rancor, hate and vengeance".

The Holy Father graciously answered Marchessa Sacchetti with the following words: "While the terrible anguish caused by these years of war is weighing on Our soul, your presence, Reverend Cardinals Venerable Bishop and all of you, dear sons and daughters, here united with your President in the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of your Circle is for Us a source of great joy. How many noble enterprises stimulated by ardent faith! How many works of mercy, corporal and physical, born from the fervor of your activity! How many proofs of devotion to the Holy See were given by your institution during these years! The "Circolo di San Pietro" can be proud of a glorious past. A sign characteristic of the spirit which must animate our ranks is in fact the Profession on Faith, which the active members make immediately after their admission, and in which the Confession of Catholic Faith is contained. "I solemnly promise," the members declare, "frankly and courageously to profess and practice the Catholic religion." However, what justly constitutes your pride, is particularly the fact that your predecessors were always true to their emblem and their promise. When in fargone days, fighting took place in the streets of Rome around the mortal remains of a Venerable Pontiff, the men and youths belonging to your association were in the most dangerous places. Those were times of high tension in public life but also times which held no preparation or promise of visible triumphs for the Church. The Papacy was then compelled to sustain great hardships. The members of your association knew this very well. May the magnanimity with which, in hard moments, they always remained united to Peter and His successors, be always the light, the model and the law written in the hearts of the members of your Circle!

If we now turn our eyes towards the work of prayer and

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If we now turn our eyes towards the work of prayer and charity to which you, dear sons, and you, dear daughters, are dedicating your indefatigable devotion, increasing your activity in proportion to the growing distress of body and distress of soul - we realise that your three-fold ideal: prayer, action and sacrifice, has really been your title of nobility and your purpose."

(Tomorrow night we shall continue the readings of the Pope's speech).

MINISTERO DELLE CORPORAZIONI

GABINETTO

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Cat.

DATA	Numero di protocollo	DATA	Numero di protocollo	DATA	Numero di protocollo	DATA	Numero di protocollo	DATA	Numero di protocollo
De Grossi Mario		12890							
Cambollini Alessandro		12891							
Debre Antonio		12892							
Favelli Virgilio		12893							
Santero Benaldo		12894							

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735614

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