1941

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

1942

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

Vol. 2

July 1944

Vol. 2

Vol. 2

July 1944

1943

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

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1944

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

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

JULY 23, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 39.

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

..... Italian Broadcasts

Section B: ..... German Broadcasts

..... (including Transocean and D.N.B. Broadcasts in Morse)

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

Case No. Attached to the back of each report.

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Section A: ..... Official War Communiqués

..... Italian Broadcasts

Section B: ..... German Broadcasts

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Section C: ..... French Broadcasts

Section D: ..... Other Axis Controlled,

Clandestine and Enemy Broadcasts

2884

1943

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

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS 11,8 kcs - 16,00 - JULY 22

German War Communique

From the Fuehrer's Headquarters, July 22nd. The Supreme Command of the German Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy the enemy yesterday carried out several strong attacks supported by tanks to the east and the south of Caen, in the course of which he succeeded in penetrating our main front line at several points. In the evening, however, the lost ground was regained by means of counter-attacks and an enemy battalion was routed by our troops. Strong tank preparations of the enemy to the southeast of Caen were successfully pounded by artillery. Northwest of St.Lô vigorous local enemy attacks failed.

Fighter-planes of the Luftwaffe heavily damaged an enemy destroyer and shot down a British escort aircraft in the Ouessant area west of Brest.

In the French zone 73 terrorists were annihilated in battle.

In the defence against enemy air and speedboat attacks on a convoy in the German Bight minesweepers, escort vessels and naval anti-aircraft batteries shot down five enemy fighter-bombers. Off the Dutch coast they heavily damaged two British speedboats. Two German vessels were lost.

Retaliation fire on London continues.

In Italy the enemy carried out numerous local attacks along almost the entire front, most of these attacks were repulsed. Only in the left flank was the enemy able to gain some ground after suffering heavy losses. Renewed attacks against our new positions failed.

In the Italian area 70 terrorists were routed in battle recently.

In the east several gaps in our front were sealed by [illegible] counter-attacks by our troops to the east of Lemberg. Northwest of the town Soviets gained further ground. On the Upper Bug Bolshevik contingents which had set foot on the western bank were

1947
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765016

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Fighter-planes of the Luftwaffe heavily damaged an enemy destroyer and shot down a British escort aircraft in the sea area west of Brest.

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In the Italian area 70 terrorists were routed in battle recently.

In the east several gaps in our front were sealed up in counter-attacks by our troops to the east of Lemberg. Northwest of the town Soviets gained further ground. On the Upper Bug Bolshevik contingents which had set foot on the western bank were checked in heavy fighting. Between Brest-Litovsk and Grodno the enemy made a charge with strong infantry and tank forces. In some sectors he advanced but in most other sectors he was repulsed with heavy casualties and with the loss of numerous tanks. Northeast of Knovo ferocious fighting is being continued. In the lake district, southwest of Dvinsk and Lake Peipus, numerous enemy assaults were dispersed with heavy losses, at some break-through points fighting is still going on.

In aerial combat the enemy lost 83 machines. During the night the stations of Borissov and Orsha were the targets of

1948
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

heavy German bombers. Station installations were set on fire and several munition trains were blown up.

North American bombers flew into the area of the Reich from the west and south and raided several localities in south and southwestern Germany. Particularly in residential quarters in Munich, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Schweinfurt damage and casualties are reported. Air defence forces destroyed 68 enemy planes of which 55 were four-engined bombers. At night enemy air forces flew over northwest and southeastern Germany and amongst other targets scattered bombs over the area of the Reich's Capital. Six British planes were brought down.

Submarines sank nine vessels totaling 44,000 tons and two destroyers in a stiff encounter. Another destroyer and four vessels were torpedoed. A U-boat shot down a four-engined bomber.

Finnish Communique (D.N.B. July 22)

The Finnish war communiqué states. There was artillery and mortar activity on the Karelian Isthmus. Three enemy attacks in the Tuesmaki area were repulsed. Heavy fighting is in progress northeast of Lake Ladoga between Lounajaervi and Aeaenejaervi. The enemy suffered heavy casualties. In the Porajaervi area our troops [illegible] the Tuhevaara. The enemy suffered considerable losses. One enemy tank was destroyed. Six enemy aircraft were downed.

Rumanian Communique (Transocean July 22)

Bucharest: The Rumanian war bulletin says: There were no special events on the lower Dniester, in central Bessarabia and on the Moldavia front.

ITALIAN BROADCASTS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 480M 0700 JULY 22

Appeal by Field Marshal Kesselring to the Italians.(Repetition)

Western Front

Yesterday afternoon after a short lull, the enemy attacked again south of Caen. All British attempts however were nipped in the bud by German counter manoeuvres.

Hill Feature No.72, on the road from Saint André....has been

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785216

abandoned by British troops. German paratroops penetrated the town of Saint Martin were heavy fighting is still in progress. Troops of the Reich recaptured some ground south-east of Caen. The other sectors of the front were comparatively quiet.

Flying Bombs

The operation of flying bombs on London and on Southern England has continued and has been further intensified.

The Southern Front

Yesterday fighting took place only in the Adriatic sector, where German rearguards repulsed enemy attacks which had been launched by British and Polish troops on the line running from San Marcello to the coast. In the other sectors the enemy is still adjusting his front lines.

The Eastern Front

The Soviets concentrated their greatest effort yesterday in the area of the Upper Dnes. Heavy fighting is in progress in the area of Brest-Litovsk. Two hundred and one Soviet armored cars were destroyed in this sector. At Gendre the Russians had very heavy losses. The Luftwaffe destroyed forty-eight enemy tanks, 500 motor-vehicles and fifty-five aircraft.

News From the Invaded Areas

In Rome it has been possible to resume the distribution of electric current for lighting only from two o'clock in the afternoon to sunrise. It is learnt that A.M.G.O.T. has handed over the operation of various firms to Anglo-American inspectors

The Allied Command has declared that it is not possible to travel to Naples and to the zones in the immediate vicinity of this city, which are sill under the complete jurisdiction of the Allies, without a special permit.

Foreign News

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

The Eastern Front

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Foreign News

It is learnt from German official circles that the developments of the plot, from the moment in which the attack on Hitler was made, up to the moment in which the conspirators have been arrested, have not been extended over a period of more than six hours.

The attempt made by the small clique of conspirators who wished to gain possession of power in the Reich, was easily suffocated without there being the necessity of gathering milita

2286

1952

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

units and without there being any bloodshed with the exception of that of the traitors.

Appeal by Marshal Von Kluge to his Troops

Marshal Von Kluge, Commander of the German Armed forces in the West, has made an appeal to the German divisions, in which, among other things it is stated that the only word of truth in which the German soldier must believe is that which leads him to overcome vitoriously and with unconditional loyalty to the fight against his enemies.

Messages of Loyalty to the Fuehrer

From all the areas in which German soldiers are stationed, messages of loyalty have been received by the Fuehrer. Messages have also been sent to the Fuehrer by the Commander in Chief of the German Forces in the south-east, by the Governor of Bohemia and Moravia, by General ... on behalf of the Latvian people and from the Commander of the German troops stationed in Norway.

Comments of Norwegian Press on the Plot against Hitler

The Norwegian Press, commenting on the news of the plot against Hitler, points out that the attack does not affect the will of the German people to continue the fight with maximum determination. Also some of the Athens newspapers point out that the news of the plot was received in Greece with the greatest indignation.

News of the Plot against Hitler in Slovakia

The news of the plot against Hitler spread very rapidly throughout the Slovak capital and was received with great indignatio in all sections of the population. The Deputy Prime Minister and Home Secretary immediately called on the German ambassador to express of behalf of the people and the Government of Slovakia their compliments for the happy way in which the Fuehrer had escaped from being killed. He then subsequently made an appeal

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785446

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and Estonia by General [illegible] on behalf of the Latvian people and from the Commander of the German forces stationed in Norway.

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Flight of Foreign Aircraft over Swiss Territory

North-American aircraft yesterday again flex over Swiss territory. Five four-engined aircraft were obliged by anti aircraft batteries to make a forced landi[illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780046

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 480 K. - 0800
July 22

The Western Front:

The counter-attack which the Germans have launched in the sector south of Caen continued to develop with success. The town of St. Martin has been captured by direct assault after heavy fighting.

Mopping up is now in progress in the surrounding areas. Hill feature No.72 along the Saint André-Caen road has been the scene of very bitter fighting. South-west of Caen, British attacks, supported by heavy artillery fire, have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

West of Caumont other British drives have failed. On the river Orne German resistance has stiffened. Enemy installations have been heavily pounded by the Luftwaffe.

Italian Front: From Leghorn to Pisa, German rearguards continue their withdrawal northwards.

Eastern Front:

In strong German counter-attacks, fifty-nine tanks were destroyed and two thousand prisoners captured. In the central sector of the front very heavy fighting is in progress east of Lvov, where the enemy is trying to concentrate his forces.

In the northern sector, Soviet activity has been further intensified. Fifty-seven enemy armored cars have been destroyed. Many prisoners have been captured.

Italian Reaction to Hitler's Escape

The news of the dastardly attack against the Fuehrer has been received in the Italian Social Republic in a spirit of unanimous condemnation. The Secretary of the Fascist Party, on behalf of the Blackshirts, has expressed to the Fuehrer the deep feelings of devotion and duty with which the Italians are possessed. All the ministers have expressed in their turn their

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

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Neutral radios and press have expressed their indignation over the attack made against the Fuhrer... .

2785

Change in Japanese Government;

It is learnt that the new Japanese Government will be formed in the near future.

1956
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

German Flying Bombs:

The Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, has stated again that to date it has not been possible to find an effective means of defence against the attacks made by the Germans with their Flying Bombs. He has warned the British people to beware in London of the flying bombs.

The War at Sea:

Off the Dutch Coast, a violent action took place the other night... .

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 486 M. 1300 - July 22

Appeal by Marshal Kesselring to Italians.

German Flying Bombs:

British public opinion is very much impressed by the continuous downpour of flying bombs, which goes on day and night in southern England and particularly in the city of London. According to bits of news which have reached us from southern England, during yesterday and last night the downpour of German flying bombs has been particularly violent and has caused heavy damage to property and individuals, many of whom have been killed.

British newspapers have published articles in which they examine the trend of the attacks made with flying bombs against southern England, stating that damage caused has been very heavy indeed. These same newspapers also state that as a result of these attacks the greater part of telephone, telegraph, rail and road communications have been interrupted. The measures which have been adopted to counter the situation thus created, have revealed themselves useless and inadequate.

Over and above all this, there is to be added the absolute insufficiency of shelters on the one hand and of anti-aircraft batteries on the other. It has been shown in practice, a British, newspaper affirms, that British anti-aircraft guns used against

1937
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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The Western Front:

The recapture by the Germans of the town of Saint Martin and of the town of Saint-André is the best possible proof of the fact that the great offensive which the British forces had launched against German positions has utterly failed. With this offensive the British aimed at obtaining a wide and deep break-through of the German lines in this sector. Yesterday heavy fighting has been in progress in this area and the enemy has suffered heavy losses in men and material.

1958
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795016

It is to be pointed out, as has already been done by German front line reporters, that the British commanders have thrown in the battle a large quantity of armour and a high number of troop Nevertheless, notwithstanding this imposing array of forces the German troops have been able to contain in the first place the allied offensive and succeeded subsequently in transforming it into a number of small actions. Then the Germans counter-attacke and in some sectors were even able to gain a little ground.

One hundred and four armored cars were destroyed by the Germans yesterday on this front. From this figure the heavy losses suffered by the British can easily be gathered, losses which have been incurred by the enemy in his vain attempt to overcome German resistance.

In the western sector of the German front, the Americans ha had to slow down their drive. General Bradley's troops have suffered in these last few days very heavy losses. After the first violent attacks against the German positions, attacks which have been supported by powerful formations of tanks and of self-propelled guns, the American troops have had gradually to ease up on their offensive and limit themselves, as they have already done the previous day, to actions of local importance which have in no way affected the situation.

The German defensive positions have strongly resisted against the enemy forces which were attacking the first lines of defence and have obliged the Americans to withdraw and in many cases to retreat beyond their original positions.

Some German counter-attacks in this sector have been crowned by success and have enabled German troops to recapture a few important towns.

The Southern Front

In Italy, notwithstanding the fact that the enemy is fighting on favorable terrain, yesterday Allied forces have slowed down considerably their attacks against German positions all along the front. In the Tyrrhenian coastal sector in particula the enemy forces have not been able to gain any ground north o Leghorn.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765046

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The Southern Front

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The enemy has found himself above all in the necessity of reorganizing his troops to fill in the gaps which have been caused by the heavy losses suffered in these last few days in the violent fighting which has taken place. Furthermore, the lack of heavy material has forced General Alexander to bide his time.

The main fighting yesterday has taken place in the valley of the river Ura.

2384

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

The hills bordering the valley have been in fact the scene of very heavy fighting in the course of which, the Germans, not only managed to keep their positions intact but were able to inflict heavy losses on the enemy. Also in the area further inland, violent fighting has taken place, even though the battles were of a local nature. North of Arezzo Allied forces have renewed their attacks against the German positions but have been repulsed after suffering very heavy losses. The attacks which have been launched by Anglo-American forces in this sector have been heavily supported by armor, and many tanks have been destroyed by air units of the Luftwaffe. Many German counter-attacks have obliged the enemy to withdraw and retreat towards his original positions. In the Upper Tiber valley, enemy attacks have been on a fairly large scale in the area of Citta di Castello, but nevertheless no success was achieved by the Allied forces and no territorial gains were made by them.

Along the Adriatic coast line violent battles were fought out yesterday north of Ancona, along the banks of the Esino river and north of the river itself.

Due to the heavy losses which British and Polish troops suffered yesterday morning, the attacks were called off by the enemy in the afternoon.

The Eastern Front

There is no particularly new important development on the fighting which is now in progress on the eastern front. The fighting has been heavy and bitter, especially in the central and southern sectors of the front where Soviet troops have renewed their attempts to break through in the direction of Lvov. This area was in the spot-light during yesterday's fighting. A few enemy infiltrations have been contained and bloc ed; subsequently, these enemy infiltrations were wiped out as a result of German counter-attacks. The German positions have held firmly against the assaults launched by the enemy. They have even allowed the German forces to launch a few counter-attacks and consequently regain some of the positions which had been previously lost. Many violent battles have taken

1961
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

and north of the river itself.

Due to the heavy losses which British and Polish troops suffered yesterday morning, the attacks were called off by the enemy in the afternoon.

The Eastern Front

There is no particularly new important development on the fighting which is now in progress on the eastern front. The fighting has been heavy and bitter, especially in the central and southern sectors of the front where Soviet troops have renewed their attempts to break through in the direction of Lvov. This area was in the spot-light during yesterday's fighting. A few enemy infiltrations have been contained and blocked; subsequently, these enemy infiltrations were wiped out as a result of German counter-attacks. The German positions have held firmly against the assaults launched by the enemy. They have even allowed the German forces to launch a few counter-attacks and consequently, regain some of the positions which had been previously lost. Many violent battles have taken place -- and are still in progress for the possession of some localities. The Luftwaffe has pounded the waves of attackers and is responsible for the destruction of many enemy tanks.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789046

The fight against enemy tanks has been particularly violent north-east of Brest-Litovsk where squadrons of German bombers have attacked enemy columns and destroyed many motor-vehicles. One single group of German bombers yesterday destroyed eleven armored cars, seventy motor-vehicles, four anti-tank guns and four self-propelled guns. During an action in which Soviet forces had managed to infiltrate lightly into the German lines, 110 enemy motor-vehicles have been destroyed. In the fighting which took place in this sector nineteen Soviet aircraft have been brought down.

The War at Sea : German U-boats, fighting tenaciously against enemy escort vessels, have sunk a number of Anglo-American ships for a total of 47,000 tons and two destroyers. Another destroyer and four ships have been torpedoed. It is not yet possible to state whether they were sunk or not. In a battle which has taken place in another area, a German submarine shot down an enemy bomber.

The Air War : A formation of German fighters yesterday intercepted a powerful enemy formation which had attempted to attack some of the towns of Bohemia. Sixty-eight aircraft were shot down by the German fighters: of the enemy aircraft brought down, fifty were four-engined heavy bombers.

A heavy battle took place last night over Western and Northern Germany, as well as over occupied territory, against a formation of enemy bombers which tried to attack the city of Berlin. Shortly after midnight the anti-aircraft batteries of the capital opened up a very heavy barrage which caused many gaps in the enemy formations. Many British aircraft did not get back to their base from their terroristic mission.

Appeal by the Commander of the Roumanian Air Force : The Commander of the Roumanian Air Force has sent an appeal to all air force officers and soldiers on the occasion of the celebration of Air Force Day. The Commander pointed out the great number of victories which Roumania has contributed to the cause of the allied nations fighting against bolshevism and plutocracy. At the same time he has underlined the fact that whereas in the period 1942/1943 the Roumanian Air Force carried out a total of 15,000 war missions, unloading 4,000 tons of bombs, during the period 1943/1944 Roumanian aircraft flew

1963
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785414

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2283

1964
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

Communication Sent Out by the War Ministry:

So as to find out what the position is of war volunteers and settle it in respect to their economic conditions and to the assistance rendered to their families, it has been decided that the treatment will be equal to that given to all the other categories of the Armed Forces of the State.

This principle applies also in respect to the treatment referring to the assistance given to their families, owing to the fact that such treatment allows a certain freedom of choice between the possibilities which it offers to those concerned and to their families.

As is known, ever since the first few years of the Fascist Regime the Direction of the Party had organized colonies for the sons of our compatriots living in Italian Africa.

Following the events which have taken place, events of a military and political nature, the sons of our compatriots who had taken up their residence in the colonies and who have had to abandon their homes and all their belongings, find themselves in a greater necessity than others to make use of the aforementioned concession. It has therefore been decided to hand over the operation and the reorganization of such rest centres to the "Opera Balilla". Therefore, all those who want to take advantage of this kind of assistance and who find themselves in the conditions contemplated can put in a request at the local offices of the Opera Balilla or eventually to the Direction itself of this organization.

The Attack on the Fuehrer:

Regarding the plot against the Fuehrer's life, we have received the following details;

Count von Stauffenberg, who was the material author of the attack by planting the bomb in the room where Hitler works, was attached to the Staff office of the German High Command.

In Berlin circles that the bomb had [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046
1965

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Following the events which have taken place, events of a military and political nature, the sons of our compatriots who had taken up their residence in the colonies and who have had to abandon their homes and all their belongings, find themselves in a greater necessity than others to make use of the aforementioned concession. It has therefore been decided to hand over the operation and the reorganization of such rest centres to the "Opera Balilla". Therefore, all those who want to take advantage of this kind of assistance and who find themselves in the conditions contemplated can put in a request at the local offices of the Opera Balilla or eventually to the Direction itself of this organization.

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It is pointed out in Berlin circles that the bomb had been placed where it was just a few hours before it exploded: it was a delayed action bomb.

The clique of officers who had organised the plot was composed of elements who, being incapable of organizing and [illegible] in the field, had been dismissed from their posts of command in the German Army; on the other hand it was composed of men who [illegible] command of certain units but who had no contact [illegible] the troops in the operational field. This circumstance has been given full evidence in the communiqués and in the proclamations which have been issued during these days in Germany.

[illegible] which has been made in these proclamations that no notice should be taken of the orders issued by these ambitious traitors, has been made with the object of seeing that no confusion [illegible] out of the situation.

1966
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780046

In the meantime, the news which has spread over Germany of the fact that Hitler had escaped the danger of being killed, has been received with profound satisfaction and joy.

Deep satisfaction has also been caused by the news that Himmler has been appointed Commander in Chief of the forces of the interior of Germany.

The speech delivered by Hitler over the radio has been the cause of so much joy that one can get a clear glimpse of it in the articles which have been published by this morning's press. One newspaper says that the order given by Hitler not to obey on command which may be issued by the traitors was governed by the fact that he wanted to avoid confusion and by the fact that the plotters had availed themselves of the complicity of an officer attached to the secret service office.

However, it is now a case of events which have already been superseded by facts. All the plotters have either been killed or have committed suicide.

From the moment of the attack to the complete elimination of the plot only 36 hours have elapsed. These 36 hours have been enough to bring failure to what would have been the gravest risks for Germany and the whole continent of Europe. It would have been an act of treachery which has no precedent in history.

It is also pointed out in Berlin that the elimination of the plot took place without its being necessary to ask for the intervention of the police.

In the whole of Germany the news of Hitler's escape from mortal peril was received with deep satisfaction and emotion. No incident is reported from the various localities of Germany. All the newspapers are full of details on the failure of the plot. Last night during a meeting in the capital, Dr. Ley delivered a speech in which he said that the plot which was being carried out by the traitor officers had been definitely silenced and that Germany could continue to march in its fight against the enemy under the sure guidance of Adolf Hitler. The whole press devotes ample space to the operations which have ended with the arrest of all the plotters.

In the political circles of the capital, one does not fail to point out the fact that if the criminal attack had been successful, the consequences for Germany and [illegible]

1967
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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In the political circles of the capital, one does not fail to point out the fact that if the criminal attack had been successful, the consequences for Germany and for the whole European continent would have been very grave indeed. In fact, it is only thanks to Germany and to the guidance of her great Chief that Europe will be able to save itself from the very grave menace which is created by the objectives which the Russians and the Anglo-Americans would like to reach.

Some enemy newspapers have specially wanted to underline the fact that Mussolini was present at the Fuehrer's headquarters, and they have gone to the conclusion that.....

2 3?

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

In the 45 days of the Badoglio Government everything was tried against Mussolini. From the splendid salons of the Palazzo Venezia he was transferred to a squalid prison cell and in a dark shelter in quarantine. After having been miraculously freed from his Gran Casso prison, what his friendship with Hitler had actually been was quite manifest. All the activity in which the Italian traitors had been engaged was also revealed at the same time in all its brutality. The figure of the old and cowardly King also came to the foreground in all its crude reality, - this King who clung to everything only to save his crown and his post. The atmosphere of exaltation existing in Italy up to the 25th July had given way to a sense of despondency and of depression which eventually led the country into the situation which still exists to-day in many of the invaded areas. It had been attempted to spread as much as possible this atmosphere of delusion and depression. We are certainly not too audacious if we express the opinion that it is only due to the fact that Mussolini was freed from his prison in the Gran Casso that he was subsequently able to resume his great work in favor of his country. And his being set free again is a direct result of the friendship that Hitler has always felt for Mussolini.

It can really be said that if Hitler has been miraculously saved from the blast of a bomb which has exploded at a distance of only two metres from where he stood, this means that he has been charged by Divine Providence with the task of continuing the fight for his people, for their spiritual and moral welfare.

The Gran Sasso episode is one which will never be forgotten. The Italian people share the joy of their German brothers and feel at the same time that Divine Providence has once more impeded the crazy plan of a bunch of men who wanted to stab through the Fuehrer Germany and [illegible] Italy as well.

The German plotters find their colleagues in the Italian plotters of the 25th July. Divine Providence has chosen that the fight be continued for the salvation of the people of these two nations.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY Kcs. 1500 1700 July

Review of Events and Ideas

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

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY Kcs. 1500 1700 July

Review of Events and Ideas

The Italian press joins with the German press in recognising that fate has chosen to protect the life of Adolf Hitler, to enable him to bring to a close his gigantic task.

The "Corriere della Sera" writes: "In Germany there was someone who thought it possible to change the course of destiny and to throw Germany into a state of chaos. All the work which had been accomplished by Hitler was about to be destroyed, and Germany with him. But nothing happened.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Someone tried to stab Germany in the back but without success. Someone tried to bring about the collapse of the greatest heroism in history, but Hitler is safe and Germany is still fighting as she was yesterday and as she will always fight on all her war fronts. And to think that they were Germans who tried to stab Germany in the back, just as those who stabbed Mussolini in the back on the 18th of September were Italians. If the coup had been successful, Germany would have suffered the same fate as Italy. But the danger has been averted and we must thank God for that."

The "Republica Fascista" turns to England and reminds her that a century ago, through England even then, a plot was organised by a group of French generals against Napoleon. The plotters, to the general satisfaction of all, were brought to justice.

The same is happening in Germany. Germany will gather still closer round their Fuehrer and will show the same spirit as that which animated the French people of a century ago.

The "Secolo Sera" writes that it is not a question of a simple political plot, but a real act of treason. To stab the Head of a State which is engaged in war is a crime against the country. We who are still suffering the consequences of internal treason, can understand the danger which has been run by Germany. Nothing induces understanding more than painful events.

In this spirit of solidarity which binds us to the German people we also admire the prompt action taken by the authorities in bringing the plot to an end.

Among the newspapers published in the provinces, the "Cronaca Prealpina" writes that the enemy hoped to deliver a fatal blow to Germany and to cause the home front to collapse. But Germany is still a solid rock which cannot be shaken.

Foreign Press Review 2281

Comments of the Foreign Press on the Attack on Hitler

The appointment of Himmler as Commander in Chief of the German metropolitan army, has been particularly emphasised by the Berlin press.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

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Foreign Press Review

2581

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The appointment of Himmler as Commander in Chief of the German metropolitan army, has been particularly emphasised by the Berlin press.

The "Volkischer Beobachter" writes that the choice is a particularly happy one. Himmler is a man, writes this paper of the National Socialist Party, who, in the most difficult circumstances, has always shown himself to be master of the situation. He has always done his duty. He has known how to create that powerful instrument of order known as the S.S. The S.S. divisions are dreaded by their external as well as by their internal enemies. The newspaper concludes by affirming that the appointment of Himmler as Commander of the Reserve Army has contributed to strengthen the soldiers' faith in their leaders and to render still more compact the structure of the German armed forces.

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

The"Lokal Anzeiger" has hig praise for the discipline of the German nation. Everybody understands, the Berlin newspaper writes, that only discipline can ensure greater security.

All the newspapers publish photographs of the Fuehrer taken immediately after the attack. He appears to be in excellent condition and his face shows no sign of burns or abrasions. In the entire international press the echo of the criminal act committed against the Fuehrer still rings out.

Spanish newspaers, as well as Slovak and Hungarian newspapers emphaise the importance of the measures adopted by the Fuehrer to guarantee the internal safety of the country and point out how after all nothing really out of the way has happened in Germany. The German people have shown themselves to be higly indignant, the newspapers state.

The "Informaciones" writes that when it was known that the Fuehrer was unhurt, nobody seemed to be anxious any longer and nobody left his work; even for a single hour. The paper, writing about the attack on Hitler says that Dr. Ley, speaking to a large gathering declared that the bomb had been imported from England and used harsh words against this Anglo-Saxon crime. The utmost limit has been reached".

Home News From Colombia

In Colombia there still exists a state of siege. The gravity of the situation did not permit Parliament to meet on the occasion of a most important national holiday.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 491 - 20.00

July 22

(Poor Reception)

Mussolini in Germany

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 1973

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 491 - 20.00

July 22

(Poor Reception)

Mussolini in Germany

The Duce was in Germany from the 16th to the 20th of July to visit Italian units training there. The Duce presented flags to the regiments and addressed the troops. Everywhere he was received with impressive manifestations of enthusiasm. At the end of his trip the Duce paid a visit to the Fuehrer at his headquarters. The conservations between the Fuehrer and the Duce took place in an athmosphere of great cordiality. Both the Duce and Fuehrer examined the situation with particular regard, among other problems, to the question of the Italian war internees. The main lines for the solution of the problem were the bearing in mind of the moral and material interests of the two countries. Such a solution involves the transfer of war internees from their present status to that of free workers, to be employed as auxiliaries in the frame of the German armed forces.

1974

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

Marshal Herman Goering, Foreign Minister Ribbentrop, Marshal Keitel participated in the conversations on the German side while on the Italian side Marshal Graziani and the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Mazzolini were also present. The German ambassador to Italy Rahn and the Italian Ambassador to Berlin, Anfuso, accompanied the Duce in his trip. At the moment of returning to Italy the Duce sent the following telegram to the Fuehrer: "I return to Italy at the moment when the Almighty chose to preserve you for the German people and the future of Europe, and I wish, Fuehrer, to assure you that the faith of the soldiers of the Italian Republic now training in Germany and the immense bravery of your own soldiers are a good omen for the victory of National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy against all the Allied reactionary forces and their Allies, the Bolshevists. Pray, Fuehrer, accept this expression of comradeship and friendship. Signed: Mussolini".

Marshal Graziani cabled Field Marshal Keitel as follows: "Upon my return to Italy after the unforgettable hours passed in your great country among my Italian comrades and the gallant German soldiers I wish, my dear Marhal, to repeat to you the expression of my gratitude for what you have done for our troops and to express the feeling of my best friendship. Signed: Rodolfo Graziani".

Foreign undersecretary Mazzolini sent to the Reich's Minister of Foreign Affairs the following telegram: "To the Reich's Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop. It has been for me a great joy that I have been able to renew the cordial relations which I already had with you and I am glad to express to you my most heartfelt thanks for the hospitality which your country offered me and the feeling of my best friendship. Signed: Mazzolini".

2850

Hitler's Order of the Day

As supreme commander of the army the Fuehrer has issued the following order of the day to the armed forces of Germany: "Soldiers of the Reich - A negligible group of officers made

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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Hitler's Order of the Day

2280

As supreme commander of the army the Fuehrer has issued the following order of the day to the armed forces of Germany: "Soldiers of the Reich - A negligible group of officers made an attempt against my person and the members of the General Staff in order to take over the authority of the state by a coup d'état. The Almighty saw to it that that attempt failed. The timely intervention of officers and soldiers of the armed forces loyal to me resulted in the elimination of the clique of traitors, as well as the arrest of the culprits, within a few hours. My expectation was not disappointed. I am more than certain that you will continue to fight with full discipline and absolute devotion until victory is achieved".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

German Generalissimo von Kluge, commander of the western front sent the Fuehrer the following telegram: "The foul attempt that a criminal made against your [illegible] life, my Fuehrer, failed, thanks to the protection of the Almighty. With the troops of the army of the west under my command as Generalissimo of the west, I renew the promise and I assure you, my Fuehrer, that under any circumstances you can count on our unshakable loyalty".

The chief of the German labor front to-day addressed a great meeting held in Berlin. "Millions of Germans - said Doctor Ley - have been struck dumb by the news of the attempted assassination of Adolf Hitler. What would have happened if the attempt had been successful is evident to the whole nation. Consequences would be unbeen undreamed of: a gigantic work would have been destroyed in a moment. Misery, slavery, destruction and famine would have hit our people. The sacrifices of millions and millions of soldiers would have been in vain. I do not believe in miracles", said Dr. Ley, "but I must tell you that God, by checking the assassin hand allowed the leader of Great Germany to continue his duty.

For the execution of the attempt, bombs of English make, containing a powerful explosive, according to Jewish orders as well as those of Moscow, have been used. We are permeated with utter indignation. We belong to the Fuehrer and he is ours. This indignation once again shows the intimate union between our people and the Fuehrer". Dr Ley then said that this attempt at sabotaging the war has been in vain.

Further information reveals that a foreign power armed the hand of the coward traitors who attempted the life of the Fuehrer. It is learned that the would-be assassin had international relations as he had married twice, the second time a British lady; he also had a Polish sister-in-law, born in white Russia.

The Fuehrer continues to receive felicitations from all European capitals. Among others those of the members of the Bulgarian regency council and Dr Tiso. The Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Bulgaria, Bragonow, sent his felicitations as well, on behalf of the entire cabinet, to the German Minister at Sofia. All the members of the regency council and of the cabinet of Albania have also expressed their felicitations to the local German representative

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

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of the regency council and of the cabinet of Albania have also
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The War in Europe

A letter sent by a London lady to a British pilot recently,
down over Hungarian soil begins with these words: "The sirens sound
uninterruptedly and it is impossible to find shelter in the
underground stations". The letter continues describing the tragic
consequences of the bombing: flats are destroyed like matchwood,
public service is efficient, railways and mail do not work, fire
rages everywhere and then concludes as follows: "Certainly if we
have to face death in the front line, fighting is to be preferred
to this continued bombardment".

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

Western Front

Esquay, St. André and ... have been reoccupied by the German troops during the past twenty-four hours. Of ever one Thousand tanks used in the recent offensive in the sector of Caen, 307 have been knocked out in the past three days. One clear sign of the heavy losses suffered by the enemy and of the great losses inflicted by German defence on the rank and file of the ten divisions employed by the Allied command is to be seen in the fact that the latter has been compelled to send to Normandy elements of the "Patterson division" previously assigned to other duties. The "Luftwaffe" has intensified its activity behind the enemy lines and against enemy convoys. After the three destroyers knocked out yesterday,(one of which sank soon afterwards), another was sunk in the early hours of this morning, west of the coast of Brittany. Other air formations have bombed armor concentrations and enemy fuel dumps.

Southern Front

German rearguards have today hindered all enemy attempts to interfere with the movements of the main body of our troops taking position on the new line. For this reason only local actions have been reported and the Anglo-Americans have achieved no success whatsoever. Only in the Adriatic coastal sector, Polish mercenaries, supported by British armored formations, have made some slight progress out of all proportion to the losses suffered. The enemy is bringing up new reserves, which is an indication that fighting will soon flare up again. It is especially in the central sector that the enemy is concentrating big formations and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

Eastern Front

From south to north the fighting is diminishing in fierceness while in the Lwow sector ..... In other sectors of the front only local actions are at present in progress. East of Lwow German troops continue successfully to resist superior Bolshevist forces. Between Brest-Litovsk and Grodno war activity has diminished to a minimum. In this sector Bolshevist armies have been held by German counter-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785616

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Eastern Front

2279

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759214

Italian Republican War News

The day after the successful attack by Italian [illegible] carrying aircraft off Bari, other formations of torpedo-carrying aircraft, commanded by Major Marino Marini, carried out daring night operations against Anglo-American convoys in the Mediterranean

(broadcast suddenly interrupted)

Nine aircraft were shot down for certain - two Wellington bombers, two heavy fighters, four [illegible] and a "Spitfire". Six other aircraft have probably been destroyed.... has been [illegible] hit. On our side, we suffered the loss of some gallant [illegible], among whom Capt. Forrini and Capt. Mancini, fell in fighting for the defence of our country. During the latest actions the pilots of the second fighters group particularly distinguished themselves.

From Invaded Territories

The United Nations News Service says that the "Party of Action" voted a resolution against the celebration of the twenty-fifth of July in the invaded territories as for the Party the date marks the beginning of an attempt by the Monarchy and the reactionary forces to establish tyranny over the Italian people

Vatican Changes Tone on Air Raid of Rome

The Vatican radio announced that in the Portuense [illegible] of the Immaculate in the Tiburtino quarter a mass was celebrated on the first anniversary of the sad day of the 19th [illegible] when the devastating fury of war for the first time struck the Roman population. The language used by the Vatican radio regarding an air raid during which thousands of harmless civilians were murdered, deserves special comment. Such bombing was then condemned in due form by the religious authorities. But neither Colonel Poletti nor the representatives of the Allied Governments were in Rome.

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

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New Commissioner at Naples

Following the Allied decision that Allied jurisdiction should continue in Naples and the surrounding districts, Colonel ... has been appointed commissioner for the city of Naples. So, despite the liberators' promises, Naples will continue to be under an actual Allied military Government

The threats of the occupation authorities and the puppet steps of the Communist Minister of Agriculture in the Bonomi Government continue to be ignored in occupied Italy. The British radio says that in the Lucca province many people have been arrested for clandestine milling of considerable quantities of wheat.

Journalist Commits Suicide in Rome

The Rome British radio announced that the newspaper man Enrico Rocca committed suicide by jumping out of a window of his apartment in Rome, in the [illegible] Medaglie d'Oro

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

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 245,5 - 20.55 - JULY 22 -

Allied Air Losses

During this week alone an average of one hundred Anglo-American aircraft was shot down every day. Perhaps the figure is to be almost doubled taking into account the Soviet air losses. This fact is full of significance. Meanwhile London ever increasingly knows the amusement of the V-1. Public opinion is fearfully asking what will happen when the Germans start their retaliations with still more powerful weapons.

The Far East

In the Far East the Japanese offensive in China continues almost without meeting any organized resistance. In the Pacific the Americans have succeeded in dislodging the enemy from Saipan in the Marianas. But Japan is giving herself up for that.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 245,5 - 21,30 - JULY 22 -

Repetition of the official communique on the Hitler-Mussolini meeting.

Spellman Arrives

The Archbishop of New York, Mgr. Spellman, arrived last night in Rome. This afternoon he was received in audience by the Pope.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.491 - 21.35 - JULY 22

"Who will win the war?" (Unsigned comment)

[illegible] part of the comment)

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

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.491 - 21.35 - JULY 22

"Who will win the war?" (Unsigned comment)

(It was impossible to hear the first part of the comment) 2278

Russia, so far, has not missed any useful opportunity for that political and social demolition of Europe which represents the first part of the Leninist program and for which millions of Russians have not been vainly butchered. Nor should this be considered the Bolshevist bogey used to incite the European people to continue the war.

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

In 1939, contrary to every expectation, Russia concluded a non-aggression pact with Germany. The lightning German victory against the Poles resulted in the donation of half of Poland to the Soviets, as first revenue of this agreement. In 1941 the war between Germany and Russia broke out. Most people were surprissed. Only a few noticed that the new conflict represented the logical development of Soviet policy. Remaining at Germany's side, Russia would have won the war - but she wanted to win the peace, namely she wanted eliminated from Europe the only power which might have opposed the full realization of her plans. For political reasons the United States entered into an alliance with the Russians - namely communism and capitalism. A unique marriage sponsored by one patron: Jewry.

The fact was widely commented. England and the United States hurriedly declared that in the international field there were no differences and that, so far as internal affairs were concerned each country should have the government she wanted. The Anglo-Saxon powers even went so far as to declare that Russian Bolshevism was on the point of starting an evolution towards socialism, more or less democratic, so much that Russia would [illegible] to the economic and social principles of England and the United States. Russia did not speak. Bolshevists were then well in the mud and had no interest in revealing their plans. The supreme necessity was to save themselves; afterwards, in a changed military situation, there would have been time to talk politics. And the situation changed. After an uninterrupted series of defeats the Russians passed to the role of an attacking power. De Gaulle's France allowed the Anglo-Saxons to set a dominant foothold in the Mediterranean. In the Balkans the possibility of creating a partisan front was rising. Then came Badoglio's treason. England and the United States were too much engaged against Germany to be able to see the new possibilities and goals of Bolshevist policy. Stalin did not remain inactive: he sent Tito to the Balkans, Togliatti to invaded Italy and his own representative to the Algiers committee. In England and America his agents promoted strikes and disorders which were nothing but the preliminary conditions of a social disorder which had many analogies with Russian bolshevism. Mindful of the experience

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765046

Bolshevism was on the point of starting an evolution towards socialism, which would have meant that Russia would have [illegible] and the economic and social principles of England and the United States. Russia did not speak. Bolshevists were then well in the mud and had no interest in revealing their plans. The supreme necessity was to save themselves; afterwards, in a changed military situation, there would have been time to talk politics. And the situation changed. After an uninterrupted series of defeats the Russians passed to the role of an attacking power. De Gaulle's France allowed the Anglo-Saxons to set a dominant foothold in the Mediterranean. In the Balkans the possibility of creating a partisan front was rising. Then came Badoglio's treason. England and the United States were too much engaged against Germany to be able to see the new possibilities and goals of Bolshevist policy. Stalin did not remain inactive: he sent Tito to the Balkans, Togliatti to invaded Italy and his own representative to the Algiers committee. In England and America his agents promoted strikes and disorders which were nothing but the preliminary conditions of a social disorder which had many analogies with Russian bolshevism. Mindful of the experience of his predecessor, Stalin had the wolf covered with the wool of the lamb. To please pious and religious souls he revived a Patriarch; to please the bourgeoisie he had his press talk of a new Russian bourgeois state; to distract other nations' attention he disbanded the Third International and proclaimed the independence of the foreign policy of the various Soviet republics.

1986

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

Parallel to his action abroad, Stalin with a very long offensive campaign against the whole metropolitan territory en forced the Allies to open a second front in order to ensure that the end of the conflict would not find Germany and her allies still efficient.

This is the history of events. Considering for a moment that the United Nations win the war, who will win the peace? How would England and the United States oppose the ambitious Russian plans? What interest would America have in supporting great Britain in a struggle which, besides more and more weakening herself would in the end allow England to consolidate her hegemonic position in Europe and the Mediterranean?

These questions and the very real significance they have for thinks impartially of the deep significance of this positive dilemma: Rome or Moscow. United Nations victory would pave the way to a Red victory. Europe would become at first an arena for ideological battles then a field for economic ones and at the end an open battlefield with the impossibility for Europeans of participating in the conflict, as they would remain in a condition of political and economic slavery, in the role of spectators and not as bearers of arms.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 1945 22.30 July 22

Devil and Holy Water

The Church of England as everybody knows, was born in the adulterous bed of Henry VIII and was christened by a law which was ferociously hostile to Rome. The Catholic church was defined as a sect, as every one can read in the British Encyclopedia. And it is just on these precedents that the struggle continues. Materialism was taken over by Bolshevism which proclaimed that all those faithful to God must be exterminated and the flag of the godless hoisted on top of churches transformed into museums and bar rooms.

This unusual and strange fact was noticed by the Vatican and the Pope himself as well as the other hierarchs of the Church

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

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RADIO TEVERE TO ENGLAND TO ITALY M. 245 22.30 July 22

Devil and Holy Water

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This unusual and strange fact was noticed by the Vatican and the Pope himself as well as the other hierarchs of the Church stressed this dispersion of the flock. Now the stand of the Roman church in this struggle does not need any comment whatsoever. Every one can use his own judgment. Today we want to call the attention of our listeners to the importance given by the "New York Times" to the Stalinist Minister to Italy Togliatti, without portfolio for the moment.

The above mentioned newspaper reports a speech made by Togliatti, in which speaking of Stalinism and the Catholic church he said that the relations between the Catholic church and Communism must be evolved towards a situation of reciprocal "tolerance."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785044

I have done the impossible - said Scoglietti - to convince the church representatives that Mussolini will respect the Catholic church. As you can see the only point of this comment which is not true is its caption: "Devil and Holy water". How can we speak today of holy water with regard to the policy of the Vatican when during the present conflict the church opens the doors of convents to protect the traitors of the fatherland and transforms the confessionals in places of conspiration against Italy, that is to say against Europe. So it is not holy water. It is a kind of holy water in which Communism can well wash itself.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN MILITARY - M.491 - 23,00 - JULY 22

Official Communique on the Hitler-Mussolini meeting (repetition)
Telegrams by Mussolini, Graziani, Rappolini (repetition)
Order of the Day of the Fuehrer (repetition)

Nazi Aircraft Attack Convoy in Mediterranean

During the days immediately following the victorious attacks of our torpedo-carrying aircrafts off Bari, torpedo-carrying aircraft formations led by Major Albino Marini made daring night actions against Anglo-American convoys in the central Mediterranean. In the course of these actions made at a great distance from the bases and in very bad flying weather conditions, a ship of 4,000 tons was hit and must be considered probably lost. Other ships were torpedoed but it was not possible to observe the results. Our crews all returned to their bases. Two of them were forced to land at sea and were rescued by German aircraft.

Our fighters too recently scored new victories during fierce fighting in the Emilian sky, though outnumbered by the enemy. Nine enemy aircraft were shot down; six others must be considered probably shot down and a considerable number of other aircraft, bombers and fighters, was repeatedly strafed. We

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

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Our fighters too recently scored new victories during fierce fighting in the Emilian sky, though outnumbered by the enemy. Nine enemy aircraft were shot down; six others must be considered probably shot down and a considerable number of other aircraft, bombers and fighters, was repeatedly strafed. We suffered the loss of some gallant fighters, Capt. Torrini and Captain Mancini, fallen while fighting for the strenuous defence of our cities. In the latest actions the pilots of the Second Fighter Group particularly distinguished themselves.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780016

In the afternoon there have been only clashes of local importance between enemy reconnaissance and German reconnaissance. In no sector of the front has the enemy made progress except along the Adriatic coast. Armored elements have reached the locality of Belvedere, German heavy batteries bombarded the port of Ancona where the enemy is making efforts to restore it to serviceable condition.

Eastern Front

The centre of the fighting continues to be in the region between Brest-Litovsk and Grodno where Bolshevist forces have succeeded in gaining ground, after a violent artillery barrage. In the other sectors German troops have repulsed all enemy attacks and destroyed a great number of tanks. Further to the north fierce fighting is still in progress. In the region of the lakes south-west of Duenaburg German defence is engaged against superior enemy forces but the latter have made no progress at all. Fighting continues on the evidence of some infiltrations.

New Japanese Cabinet

The Emperor of Japan this morning personally handed over to the President of the Council and all the other members of the cabinet the affairs of their ministries. Koiso is Prime Minister and Admiral Yonai is Minister of the Navy. Shigemitsu will continue in office as Minister of Foreign Affairs, taking over also the portfolio for the Affairs of Greater Asia. The new Minister of War is Tugiyama, an elder man still on active service in the Army General Staff.

The first Cabinet meeting was held soon afterwards at the imperial palace. Prime Minister Koiso reported in detail on the events which led to the formation of the new government. The members of the Cabinet then approved the text of the statement which the Prime Minister will read to the Diet.

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, Kosaki, said: "The confirmation in the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the preceding cabinet shows that Japanese foreign policy is unchanged. Far from being changed it will be strengthened and a closer collaboration with the powers of the Tripartite for the victorious conclusion of the war can be foreseen".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046
1961

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Doenitz Hails Dead Hero

2276

Grand Admiral Doenitz has issued the following Order of the Day regarding the death in captivity of Lieutenant Werner Henkel: "We have lost one of our best men. In the fight against enemy convoys and warships he had altogether destroyed twenty-six enemy ships totalling 156,000 tons, a cruiser and a destroyer. We lower our flags to honor the gallant sailor whose memory will live forever as an example to his crew in the struggle against our enemy, in the course of which he has gloriously fallen".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780046

Confusion in London

Following the effects of the V-1 over London the ever-increasing inefficiency of the London organization for mass evacuation of the city has come to light. The "Daily Telegraph" admits that in most of the regions chosen by the authorities it is impossible to find adequate accommodations for children. For instance at York nothing better than a church has been offered to the evacuees. In another place people refused to accept children. The correspondent who witnessed the departure of the children from the capital writes that it took place in great confusion. About fifty children were lost.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-M.491-23,30 July 22

Repetitions: German war communiqué
Communique on Hitler-Mussolini meeting
Telegrams to German counterparts.

The War in Italy

On the war situation in Italy the International News Agency reports that yesterday there was fighting of local character. At present the Anglo-Americans are bringing up a number of units and much heavy material to make good the losses suffered by their divisions. This flow of men and material is greater on most of the central front. Yesterday the enemy concentrated his activity in the valley on both sides of the Tiber and in the Adriatic sector. In the Tiber valley the British succeeded in making some infiltrations which were promptly eliminated. In the Adriatic sector British armored detachments occupied the locality of Belvedere. The fire of German heavy guns was the whole day yesterday concentrated on the port of Ancona where the British are making big efforts to restore the harbor installations to efficiency.

A Communiqué of the Minister for the Armed Forces

The Ministry for the Armed Forces has issued the following

1693
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

Telegrams to German counterparts.

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A Communiqué of the Minister for the Armed Forces

The Ministry for the Armed Forces has issued the following communique: "In order to acknowledge the work of the volunteers all the offices concerned have been instructed that the economic treatment to which the volunteers are entitled as far as family relief is concerned is identical to that contemplated for ... Such a treatment offers the possibility of choosing that form of assistance which the interested individual deems most fit for himself."

Garibaldi Legion

The General headquarters of the Garibaldi Legion has asked all the red shirts of Italy to send to the Venice office of the legion their name and precise address so as to receive the "Order sheet", free of charge.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

Further Comments on the Attempt in Hitler's Life

The fact that German armed forces have nothing to do with the attempt on the Fuehrer's life is clearly stressed by the fact that none of the participants in the plot had any contact whith the fighting forces. This is vigorously stressed in military circles. Meanwhile a great number of orders of the day are communicated by commanders of various rank on both the eastern and western fronts, all expressing devotion to the Fuehrer and the most heartfelt felicitations.

Repetition of excerpts of Dr. Ley's speech made in Berlin.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.491 - 23.30 - July 22

Repetition of the official communiqué on the Hitler-Mussolini meeting.

Harbor of Leghorn Unserviceable

The United Nations news service in a despatch from the Italian front says that it is quite evident that there is no possibility at all of restoring the port of Leghorn to serviceable condition.

Purge Is Expected

The President of the Senate of southern Italy announced that a vast purge will be made not only in the personnel but also among the members of the assembly.

1995
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

GERMAN BROADCASTS

DNB IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1430 - July 20 (Monitored in London)

British Government Said to Have Left London

Zurich : Members of British families who were evacuated from Gibraltar to Britain two years ago and have now returned to Gibraltar declare that owing to the "V-1" raids the British Government has removed from London. Its new seat is not known.

TRANSCONTINENT PRESS IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1045 July 20 (Monitored in London

Budapest Hotels to Be Run by the State

In order to eliminate the non-Aryan influence from Hungarian economic life, the State has taken over shares in the following Budapest hotels: the Bristol, Royal, Park, Astoria, Palatinus and the Palace. These enterprises will presumably become completely nationalised a measure successfully applied in other instances.

TRANSCONTINENT PRESS IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1438 July 20 (Monitored in Lond

Gypsy Problem to Be Discussed in Hungary

Budapest : Following the passing of the death sentence on ten gypsies, the press discussed the gypsy problem. When caught house-breaking, these gypsies offered armed resistance to the police, killing a major and a sergeant of police. "Esti Ujsag" draws attention to the fact that in Hungary the gypsies number at least 35,000. Thus, great danger arises for the population, particularly from roving gypsies. The paper recalls various crimes committed by gypsies, and calls for a radical solution of gypsies in labor camps.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795016

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ONE [illegible] GERMAN TO EUROPE - 1447 - July 20 (Monitored in London)

Attempted Assassination of Newspaper Owner in Sofia

Sofia : Unknown assassins made an attempt on the life of the director of "Zora" the second biggest paper of Bulgaria. The director, Danail Kraptchev, was attacked with a sword and iron bars, and injured outside the newspaper office. The police have started a search for the assassins and have cordon around part of the [illegible] in which the attempt was carried out. Danail Kraptchev founded "Zora" in 1921.

2014

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

GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 15.110 Kcs. - 2205 - July 21st. 1944

Lecture by Hans Fritzsche

Ladies and Gentlemen: Many a German's first reaction to the unsuccessful attempt against the Fuehrer's life was a feeling of unbounding gratitude that the Fuehrer had been saved. The next thought perhaps was the deliberation of how many times this man who has taken Germany's destiny into his hands faced dangers and how often he was saved from their consequences. How infinite is the number of dangers which Adolf Hitler had to face ever since he did his duty in World War I as a dispatch runner, since the march to the Feldherrenhalle, on November 9th, 1923, which cost the life of many of his disciples while his was spared! How great were the dangers born by the hate of his enemies until he gained power on January 30th, 1933! The love of his people which he gained and which he held more and more firmly stood firm against the hate of his enemies. How often did we worry about the fate of this man who again and again suddenly showed up among his beloved soldiers!

Almost miraculous seems his deliverance from the attempt on his life on November 8th, 1939. But even more miraculous than anything before was his rescue from the danger which threatened him yesterday. The explosive went off two meters from the Fuehrer injuring more or less seriously all those around him - one even suffered death - while he remains amidst this explosion untouched and unharmed. It is small wonder then that millions of Germans today see in the Fuehrer's deliverance the renewed deed of Providence which spared him so he could accomplish his eternal task.

What the speaker of the German Radio said on Thursday night, what was in the heart of every German, all that has been expressed in a very fitting manner by some newspapers in the headline: "The Fuehrer lives, long live the Fuehrer!". This blow which was warded off by Divine Providence was carried out at a most difficult time. We all are facing now the struggle even more determined than ever.

The next question which must have been raised by every conspiracy ever come to pass? From the

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

were the dangers born by the [illegible] power on January 30th, 1933! The love of his people which he gained and which he held more and more firmly stood firm against the hate of his enemies. How often did we worry about the fate of this man who again and again suddenly showed up among his beloved soldiers!

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What the speaker of the German Radio said on Thursday night, what was in the heart of every German, all that has been expressed in a very fitting manner by some newspapers in the headline: "The Fuehrer lives, long live the Fuehrer!". This blow which was warded off by Divine Providence was carried out at a most difficult time. We all are facing now the struggle even more determined than ever.

The next question which must have been raised by every German is: How did such a conspiracy ever come to pass? From the Fuehrer's speech as well as those of Reichs Marshal Goering and Admiral Doenitz and the official announcements, all of which were broadcast over the German Radio, it becomes evident: A tiny clique of two generals and their adjutants or aides wanted to gain power over the dead body of the Fuehrer. They longed for a power which they would not have been able to retain in their hands but which, most likely, they attempted to grasp by order of a foreign power. The clique was so small that it did not even come to a serious clash before it was done away with.

When, hours after the announcement of the unsuccessful plot against the Fuehrer's life, the treacherous political aim of the criminal conspiracy became apparent the night which this clique hopes would protect them instead expelled them in a spontaneous purge. In other words, when after a short period of understandable confusion light was thrown for the first time on the real purpose of the plot, the conspiracy was foiled already.

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

Not a single act of force, not a single appeal to the people was needed to destroy the conspirators; and if the Fuehrer had not told about the political background of the plot in his address none of the 90 million Germans would have suspected that such was the case. All that was necessary to quell the conspiracy was to identify treacherous aims with the persons of the traitors. This fact is of tremendous importance.

In his attempt during the last war to wear down the German nation and to undermine the Reich from within, the enemy had many Allies inside Germany in the form of parties which had attracted millions of Germans and held more than 100 seats in the Reichstag of these days. With these allies inside the Reich, and with these alone, the enemy succeeded at that time in wearing down the nation. In this struggle the enemy has spoken for years of a silent but powerful opposition within the German nation. How often did they maintain that there is a group of generals which in reality represents the real power opposing the Fuehrer! Now we have seen what was behind all those assertions: two miserable creatures taken over from a time long passed, they and their aides.

All the talk about differences between the nation and its leadership, the Wehrmacht and the Party, or the Fuehrer and the Supreme Command has burst like a soap bubble. I think we Germans ought to be thankful, even though we might have been angry with fate at first that such burdens as this conspiracy had been placed upon us in this difficult moment, thankful that by this event the insignificance of all the rumors of a secret opposition have been brought into the open.

We furthermore know that some barriers have been broken down which were blocking the way here and there to a total and more radical war effort. We thus believe that also this time, as always in such critical events, a strengthening of the fighting front as well as the home front has resulted from this episode and we are in need of this strength, particularly in these days.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11.9 mcs - 21,45 - July 21

The Question of Retaliation - an Essay by Dr.Goebbels in "Das Reich"

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
2000

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RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11.8 Mcs - 21,45 - July 21

The Question of Retaliation - an Essay by Dr.Goebbels in "Das Reich"

When in the night of June 16th V-1 missiles buzzed for the first time over the Channel, the English public was all at once seized by paralyzing horror, to such an extent that the Minister of the Interior Morrison saw himself compelled not later than on the following morning to deal with this new reprisal weapon. He did so in a tortuous exposition which partly admitted the seriousness of the situation created by it for the English capital; partly, however, he tried to contest or at least to extenuate the formidable effects of our retaliation fire.

2001
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Probably he hoped to be able to deceive us about the extent of the destruction done, an attempt doomed to fail for the very fact that we had the possibility of studying most accurately in tests of many months' duration the new V-1 weapon both in regard to its range and to its explosive power. But there was still another reason that played a decisive part in his attempt to ridicule our first reprisal weapon.

Foreign countries were not to know, if there was any possibility of preventing this, what the effect of V-1 missiles was, the more so as it was hoped in Government circles that very soon means of defence would be available to a sufficient extent. These hopes, however, proved fallacious

It is true that in the London press nearly every day more and more effective defence means make their appearance. But not one of them has so far succeeded in stopping the unhampered flow of these missiles over the Channel and to London.

Meanwhile the English Government itself has long ago given up all attempts to deceive its own public and that of the the world as to the dimensions of these attacks and damages. On the contrary, it slips more and more into the opposite extreme, dramatizing things in a sentimental tone so as to arouse the pity of the world and endeavoring also in every other way to play the rôle of offended and slandered innocence.

This the English accomplish with such an air of would-be worthiness that we must suppose that they are far from noticing themselves what a comical impression that attitude of theirs produces.

We may forego citing once more all the voices which only a few months ago dealt out unlimited praise to the Anglo-American air forces for their brutal and cynical attacks on the German civilian population.

When at that time we emphasized the barbarism of such a warfare, a roaring laughter sounded over London. They no longer deemed necessary to put on a humanitarian mask. Power

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Such was the situation at the end of last year, if our memory does not fail us. Our western enemies did not even make an attempt to keep up appearances. They called their bombs block-busters with the same frankness and cynicism with which they attributed to the flying crews the honorary title of "Murder Incorporated."

The English above all appeared in that phase just as they are by nature, without any varnish or paint, completely bare and nude.

When in all modesty we ventured the remark that we were preparing an adequate retaliation by new weapons that would some day break loose over London, London burst into a side-splitting laughter and asked us the witty question whether these new weapons did not happen to be invented by propagandists instead of by scientists and technicians.

We did not then consider it necessary to insist upon convincing the English of the correctness of our announcements.

We well knew that sooner than the English would have it, the facts themselves would begin to speak.

And meanwhile England's laughing mood has completely vanished. Even the Prime Minister, usually so inclined to cynicism, has spoken recently in the House of Commons in anything but a facetious manner on the subject of our V-1 weapon.

The impression prevails that the London press is neither able nor willing to accept things in the way apparently wished by the British Minister of the Interior.

During the first days English newspapers called our V-1 missiles "troublesome beetles". Now they are named "robot-bombers." This alone illustrates sufficiently the difference between yesterday's ardent appeal to humanity and world-conscience in this matter. Their behavior during the time of their great and successful bomb-terrorism stands too manifestly in the way of such a possibility.

At that time already we predicted the development that has since taken place, and declared that we would well remember the particularly cynical voices of British publicity in regard to air-bombing of which we would have good use one day. This moment has now come.

No effect whatever is produced by London's present spasmodic efforts to deny the aiming accuracy and thereby the military value of the German V-1 weapon, a value that liberally

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
2004

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During the first days English newspapers called our V-1 missiles "troublesome beetles". Now they are named "robot-bombers." This alone illustrates sufficiently the difference between yesterday's ardent appeal to humanity and world-conscience in this matter. Their behavior during the time of their great and successful bomb-terrorism stands too manifestly in the way of such a possibility.

At that time already we predicted the development that has since taken place, and declared that we would well remember the particularly cynical voices of British publicity in regard to air-bombing of which we would have good use one day. This moment has now come.

No effect whatever is produced by London's present spasmodic efforts to deny the aiming accuracy and thereby the military value of the German V-1 weapon, a value that liberally attribute to British air attacks on German land, above all to the attacks undertaken in the nights of last winter.

A superficial inspection of the bombed German cities suffices to show that just the opposite is true.

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2572

2005
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

If the bombs of the R.A.F actually possess a certain aiming accuracy, British pilots have obviously not made use of it in their raids on German civilian population. They threw their bombs chiefly into cultural centers and densely populated residential quarters of our cities and for the most part destroyed them. And British public opinion, including that of ministers and archbishops, applauded.

That London periodical which wrote that England is now getting back what she some time ago lavishly bestowed on others, is perfectly right. No great gift of prophecy was needed to foresee this development which, contrary to our habit in other instances, we have predicted dozens of times. If the English in their latest enunciations term our V-I weapon mean and unfair for the reason that it is not wielded by men, but endangers and kills men on the enemy side, they are entirely wrong. The same remark could be nearly identically applied to British night attacks made from a completely cloud-covered sky and in such unfavorable atmospheric conditions as to preclude any counter-action of our fighter planes. These were the nights which the English last winter intentionally chose for their attacks on German land. And when we expressed our indignation, London replied in a cool and menacing voice that it was their natural aim to use and risk not as many, but as few men as possible, and to cause the enemy not as little but as much damage as possible. Does our V-I weapon not present the ideal fulfilment of these British requirements? And is there anybody who doubts for a moment that the English if they could themselves use this weapon against us, would do so unreservedly and with much good reason be to make their attitude appear perfectly fair and morally just?

In London the newspapers are clamoring for retaliation, for the sole purpose of making the world forget that our V-1 action is a retaliation. If the English had the possibility of retaliation they would hardly allow any scruples to hamper them. They and their American allies would have sufficient air forces at their disposal for such a purpose, which however are at present used on the invasion bridgehead. Should they be withdrawn from there, this would mean for us a considerable operative advantage; a clear proof of the fact that contrary to the British assertions our V-1 weapon pursues and serves exclusively military aims and objectives.

2006 Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

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The English refuse to admit this because they speculate on the pity of the world. It is not in our line to greet the appearance of our first reprisal weapon with cynical malicious joy and to announce with equal feelings our reprisal weapons to come. Had there existed any possibility of waging this war and the war in the air in a chivalrous and human way, we should have gladly seconded such an endeavor. It was the English who did not wish this. They were never willing to consider any proposals by which the contending armies and peoples would have been benefitted.

2007

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

Such was the situation at the end of last year, if our memory does not fail us. Our western enemies did not even make an attempt to keep up appearances. They called their bombs block-busters with the same frankness and cynicism with which they attributed to the flying crews the honorary title of "Murder Incorporated."

The English above all appeared in that phase just as they are by nature, without any varnish or paint, completely bare and nude.

When in all modesty we ventured the remark that we were preparing an adequate retaliation by new weapons that would some day break loose over London, London burst into a side-splitting laughter and asked us the witty question whether these new weapons did not happen to be invented by propagandists instead of by scientists and technicians.

We did not then consider it necessary to insist upon convincing the English of the correctness of our announcements.

We well knew that sooner than the English would have it, the facts themselves would begin to speak.

And meanwhile England's laughing mood has completely vanished. Even the Prime Minister, usually so inclined to cynicism, has spoken recently in the House of Commons in anything but a facetious manner on the subject of our V-1 weapon.

The impression prevails that the London press is neither able nor willing to accept things in the way apparently wished by the British Minister of the Interior.

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

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780016

It is a well known fact that the war was kindled by this attitude of the British Cabinet in 1939. But London does not want to come to its senses. They indulge in illusions and are therefore always reaching the wrong conclusions. How often did the British Government declare through the mouth-piece of its press that there is no German secret weapon or, if such should exist, the enemies know about it and have made the appropriate preparations to counter it.

If there was no German secret weapon, how was it possible then that such went into action? And if they were known to London is it possible then that the V-1 missiles are reaching London undisturbed? How is it possible then that women and children have to be evacuated from the British Capital, that a large part of London's population has to live in the overcrowded subway stations and that according to the British press V-1 is the only topic of discussion with the British public?

Although we had every reason to do so, we are not at all jubilent about the desolation caused in London by the German weapon of retaliation. We consider it only a measure of military expediency and we are only interested in its military results. In fact, we almost shudder at the thought of what the British Capital will have to go through when we commence to put out other heavy weapons of retaliation into action. For this process is only in its beginning not its end.

Military experts far and wide agree that our V-1 has revolutionized the whole field of armament technique. What will they say when our most up-to-date weapons appear, which cannot be compared in any way with V-1? Has London thought for a minute that we would let the air terror break upon us without thinking of appropriate counter measures? It may be that the inventors in the enemy camp have surpassed the German engineers in this or that field of armament technique because we did not recognize in some instance the importance of basic research for the conduct of the modern war. But one would underestimate German thoroughness and scientific fanaticism if one assumed that our scientific institutes and research laboratories accepted this fact once and for all. They have caught up with the enemy in the meantime to a greater extent than he is going to care for. His latest inventions are almost

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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We do not belong to those who see in the technical standard the only decisive factor in the conduct of a modern war yet it is part of it, whether we like it or not. Morale and technique together lead to victory. Until now our enemy was superior in technique, we in morale. We, however, will catch up with him in the field of technical development while he will never catch up with our morale. This is the decisive advantage on which we have to place our confidence. This will prove, in the end, that we have the longer breath than the enemy.

2013
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

The modern war has little to go with humaneness on the enemy side. They forced it upon us with all its bitterness and totality. We have to fight with the same uncompromising spirit and totality. They will not shrink from using any weapon at their disposal of which they expect any measure of success. We therefore have to defend our skin. In this struggle one surpasses the other in certain fields, or viceversa. The decision will depend on who will fight with more fanaticism and who can bring the better idea and higher moral standard to bear upon the struggle. This one will win.

In this respect it is not too important where the final great battle will be fought. More important is that one has divisions and regiments left for this battle which will fight on the final day of the war with the same zeal as they did on its first one. The luck of battle fluctuates hither and fro and he who wants to achieve great things has to accept great dangers and risks. Those in particular, however, are the test for the steadfastness and the manly character of a nation at war, determined to defend its life and liberty to the last man, if need be, and never to show a sign of weakness. From this war only the strong nations will emerge victorious and only they have the moral historic right to create a new world, for they alone have paid for it with their blood and the lives of the best of their sons.

The weapons which they use in this struggle are also an expression of their inventive genius and their unshakable will to fight for their national existence and their liberty. They do not decide about success or defeat alone. Above them stands the morale of a nation, its firm determination to fight and to win, and its inflexible belief in the justice of its own cause. We possess all that . The enemy has only his greater number and, for the time being, his more advanced technique to throw into the battle. In this field therefore we have to catch up with him. We indulge in this reasoning neither because of a feeling of conceit nor of weakness. We are absolutely sure of ourselves and our cause, particularly when it is going through a most difficult period. We should have doubted the durability of victory would it have fallen into our lap after the collapse of France in the [illegible] have come too easy and

2014

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760016

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We indulge in this reasoning neither because of a feeling of
conceit nor of weakness. We are absolutely sure of ourselves and
our cause, particularly when it is going through a most difficult
period. We should have doubted the durability of victory would
it have fallen into our lap after the collapse of France in the
summer of 1940. In this case, victory would have come too easy and
would have been unable to stand more severe future tests. This
way, however, we shall have achieved it the hard way and only
after bitter struggle.

When this war has reached its end, we will know how
much we had to pay for it. It is not likely that then anyone will
be found who would endanger peace and victory by lack of vigilance
and of consciousness. The coming victory will belong to us
all if we fought, worked and suffered for it as a nation. We will
make it therefore a matter of the nation, its fruits as well as its
safeguarding. To-day it is everybody's duty to work for it
fanatically and unconditionally.

2015
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

The nation has been called upon to do the job. It lacks neither the means nor the possibilities; it only has to make use of them. If the nation does just this, it can look into the future with sovereign firmness. The storms to come are like thunderstorms of nature which break loose over cities and countries with the impe of the elements and which suddenly, as if by a supernatural power, are yield to the light of sun.

RADIO BERLIN. -- IN GERMAN TO SWEDEN. - 118 kcs - 0945 - July 22

Details on the Plot Against the Fuehrer.

Berlin: It is learned from well-informed circles: The whole corps of officers stand loyalty its oath to Adolf Hitler whose attitude is dictated by the conception dominant, at the present, among all military circles. Remarkable details are disclosed by these circles with regard to the attempt made by the clique of conspirators to seize government power by means of an attack with explosives against the Fuehrer and his staff of close military collaborators. It is said that it was Count Claus von Stauffenbert, shot Thursday afternoon, who after having carried out by himself thi attack by placing a time fuse bomb in the immediate surroundings of the Fuehrer, attempted to act as go-between of a small and ambitious group. According to papers and other documents found within a few hours following the unsuccessful attack, it was proved that this group was in close contact with an enemy power; This fact was enlarged upon by revealing statements made by the chief conspirators shortly before their execution. This clique of c conspirators was composed of many retired Generals who associated themselves with a handful of officers in the service and activity of the army and who are to be considered as the instigators of the undertaking. These men for several years did not play the smallest part in the German Army and have been in contact with an enemy power for some time. That the German Wehrmacht has nothing in common with this attack is particularly illustrated by the fact that none of the men involved served on the front.

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It is obvious that active German militarists and commanders of all army units point to that fact with emphasis.

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

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It is obvious that active German militarists and commanders of all army units point to that fact with emphasis.

From all fronts, East and West, North and South, orders of t day of chief commanders, commanders and local commanders of army units are being transmitted, clearly expressing, in addition to unconditional loyalty to Adolf Hitler, that the front is in firm hands for the unflinching continuation of the fight and for its final and victorious outcome on all battle fronts. At the same time congratulations are conveyed to the Fuehrer on the occasion of his rescue and the satisfaction has been expressed that with Heinrich Himmler a man has now been appointed as commander of the Home Army whose military and organizational ability, particularly proved in building up the Waffen S.S. guarantees an increased total effort on the part of the nation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735042

In this connection it is interesting to hear statements made by competent German military-men who during the decisive hours were at their posts. Accordingly to them the clique of traitors by means of a communication system placed at their disposal by a lower-ranking officer participating in the plot, attempted to issue orders to other authorities at home and on the front. These orders, because of their tendency, were immediately recognized as open treachery at all receiving-posts and accordingly not complied with. The knowledge that the clique was in possession of a certain communication system was undoubtedly the reason for the corresponding statements made by the Fuehrer Thursday night. The Fuehrer as well as the Commander-in-Chief of the Luftwaffe Reich Marshal Goering, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, Grand Admiral Doenitz, who immediately rushed to him, when issuing their statements, were unaware of any details as to how long the clique by means of their communication system would be able to continue. The corresponding omissions which at the time they were speaking were superseded by new events without their knowledge had the obvious purpose of preventing the receiving posts from believing that the orders issued by the traitors were genuine. Everywhere at the military command posts up to the advanced front positions the voice of the Fuehrer and his commander-in-chiefs was felt to be the moment of liberation confirming one's own attitude and action. The Fuehrer together with Reich Marshal Goering, Reich Ministers Himmler and Goebbels, General Field Marshal Keitel and Grand Admiral Doenitz from the time immediately following the attack firmly controlled each phase of further happenings personally or by personal telephonic communication.

European Press on the Attack on the Fuehrer

Throughout Europe, the news of the miraculous rescue of the Fuehrer was received with joy and satisfaction. Comments in almost all newspapers of various European countries again and again express the fact that it is to be considered as a sign of Providence that the Fuehrer in this attack, with a bomb exploding at a distance of two

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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2019 Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765046

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 118 kcs. - 1500 - July 22

Radio London Report Causes Great Hilarity in Germany

Berlin: Radio London reported that civil war has broken out in Germany. This report by Radio London which is not commented upon in the Reich has caused great hilarity among the German population.

Miraculous Rescue of Fuehrer Is Topic of Conversation

Berlin: Wherever people meet each other in Berlin and throughout Germany, the topic of conversation is the miraculous rescue of the Fuehrer. The German people are seized by a feeling of intense wrath about the unprecedented attack. However their gratitude is based on profound faith strengthened by this miracle. "God protected the Fuehrer"; "Providence acted for Adolf Hitler and for us." These sentences are heard again and again in offices and factories, in public conveyances and markets.

German Wehrmacht Has Immense Reserves Available

Berlin: In military circles of the Reich unshaken conviction is being expressed that there are still immense reserves of strength available among the German people and the German Wehrmacht. These forces will now be mobilized to an extent inconceivable for the enemy

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 118 kcs - 1945 - 2569

"Voelkischer Beobachter" On Importance of Himmler's Appointment

Berlin: The German press commenting upon the unsuccessful attack by explosives on the Fuehrer also points out the importance of Himmler's appointment as commander-in-chief of the home forces. The "Voelkischer Beobachter" writes: "Himmler's personality is a guarantee that his task will be mastered. Just as he has created in silent fulfillment of his duty during the fighting period of the Party by his Schutzstaffel(S.S.) a steel-hardened instrument of our political leadership so he organized from small beginnings with the divisions of the Waffen S.S. an instrument which is as much dreaded by the enemy as it is respected [illegible]

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

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Address by Dr. Ley on Reason Behind Attack on Fuehrer

Berlin: Saturday morning, Reich Organization Leader Dr. Ley spoke to the workers of an armament plant on the reason behind the infamous attack on the Fuehrer. Dr. Ley stated that the explosive unit used by the criminals was of English origin. When Dr. Ley emphasized that the Fuehrer only by a miracle remained uninjured, he was interrupted again and again by the applause of the German armament workers. The manifestation which was witnessed by millions of workers over the radio turned out to be an overwhelming pledge of loyalty of the unbroken strength of the home front for the Fuehrer.

2021 Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785814

GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 19,110hrs. - 2130 - JULY 22

The Mikado Congratulates Hitler

Tokio: The Mikado expressed in a personal message to Adolf Hitler his sincerest sympathy and satistaction at the deliverance of the Fuehrer.

Neutral Report on Present Conditions Inside the German Capital

Berlin: British news agencies indulge in fantastic statements about conditions inside Berlin. The truth, however, comes out in a report by a neutral correspondent which cabled to his paper on Thursday. "If one would not read the headlines of the capital's papers or listen to the German broadcasts one would not notice that anyting out of the ordinary had occurred."

Characteristic of the trend of the Anglo-American news service is the assertion that a Luftwaffe "Reich" has been found inside Germany which is fighting anti-Government formations. It should be known in Britain that this "Luftwaffe Reich" has been in existence already for many months and that it is employed in defence against the Anglo-American air terror. London and Washington continue to point out that an appeal of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army was not forthcoming. British and North Americans do not seem to know that the Fuehrer has taken over for a long time this job within the German Wehrmacht.

"Berliner Lokalanzeiger" Comments on Himmler's Appointment

Berlin: The "Berliner Lokalanzeiger" comments on Himmler's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Army as follows: The German people know that Heinrich Himmler who has been entrusted with one of the most important civilians as well as military tasks has well deserved the confidence of the Fuehrer and nation.

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

on Thursday. "If one would not read the headlines of the capital's papers or listen to the German broadcasts one would not notice that anyting out of the ordinary had occurred."

Characteristic of the trend of the Anglo-American news service is the assertion that a Luftwaffe "Reich" has been found inside Germany which is fighting anti-Government formations. It should be known in Britain that this "Luftwaffe Reich" has been in existence already for many months and that it is employed in defence against the Anglo-American air terror. London and Washington continue to point out that an appeal of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army was not forthcoming. British and North Americans do not seem to know that the Fuehrer has taken over for a long time this job within the German Wehrmacht.

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Von Stauffenberg's Connections Abroad

London: The "Daily Express" reveals that Count von Stauffenberg married an English girl in 1937. In other respects too he has many connections abroad.

Rumanian Jews Knew First of Plot against the Fuehrer

Bucharest: It is extremely revealing that in Bucharest Jewish circles an allegedly successful attempt on the Fuehrer's life was already discussed on Wednesday.

2023
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS 11,8 kcs. 2215 July 22

The Western Front

News of the fighting on the Invasion Front has now been released. Air activity has been on a large-scale for the last twenty-four hours. Southeast of Caen, where bitter fighting is going on, the towns of Saint Andrew and Saint Martin changed hand several times. Troarn is still in our hands notwithstanding the enemy's report that they have captured this village. During the battle the 24th Panzer Division counter-attacked again and again and threw the enemy back to the old lines. Thirty-five enemy tanks were destroyed in the area of Caen during today's fighting. In the outskirts of St. Lô and on the road from St. Lô to Périers the battle is developing favorably for our troops. It is expected that the British Second Army at Caen, which is now regrouping, will launch an attack.

Now the seventh week from the date of invasion is nearing its end, During this period of time the enemy has gained very little and in any case not in proportion to the losses he has suffered.

Mussolini Reviews Italian Troops

The following message from the Fuehrer's Headquarters reports: On July the 21st the Italian divisions, now in training camps in Germany, were inspected by the Duce, who presented them with the regimental flag. Everywhere the Duce was received with demonstrations of joy and received the assurance that these new soldiers will do their utmost to regain the lost territories. The Duce and the Fuehrer had various conversations during which the present situation was fully discussed in the most friendly spirit. The future collaboration will take into account the moral and material interests of both countries. Marshal Goering, Herr von Ribbentrop, the Foreign Minister, and Marshal Keitel took part in the conversations. Marshal Graziani, Count Mazzolini, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Ministry and Mr. Anfuso, Italian Ambassador to Berlin, attended the meeting. A communiqué was issued at the end of the conversations.

2568

English Officers Connected with Plot

2024 Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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2568

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It is learned from Stockholm that a close connection has existed between English officers and the two German generals who headed the plot against the Fuehrer. A number of passengers from Germany were interviewed and the Swedish people were surprised to hear that nothing sensational has happened in Germany.

2025 Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

TRANSCRIPT IN ENGLISH July 22

Officer Describes Prompt Action to Avert Attempted Assassination of Fuehrer

BERLIN: Major Remer, commander of the battalion of the "Grossdeutschland" regiment which cordoned off the Wilhelmstrasse quarter in Berlin for a few hours on Thursday afternoon, declared in the soldier's paper "Front und Heimat" on Saturday that he suspected at once that "something was wrong" when he received the order to occupy Berlin's government quarter.

"Accidental death of the Fuehrer? Domestic disorders? Executive power in hands of the army? Something must be wrong. Under prevailing circumstances, I felt that it was most important to keep a clear head. The order given to the battalion to occupy the government quarter, was carried out quickly. All officers were pledged by me to take orders from none but myself, and my officers clearly realised that we must under no circumstances allow ourselves to be misused for irresponsible activities.

"Officers and soldiers of the German army are politically tried and permeated with the revolutionary élan which gave birth to Greater Germany. We swore to be loyal to the Fuehrer and we will keep our oath. It was clear to me that I must establish contact at once with Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels, president of the municipal administration of Berlin. It was the happiest hour of my life when I learned from Dr. Goebbels soon after that the Fuehrer was unhurt".

Major Remer then describes the exuberant joy which he felt when he heard the Fuehrer's voice as the Fuehrer gave orders to him by telephone.

German Authorities Reveal Details of Attempt on Fuehrer

BERLIN: Adolf Hitler, together with Goering, Himmler, Dr. Goebbels, Keitel and Doenitz, immediately after the attempted

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765016
2026

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German Authorities Reveal Details of Attempt on Fuehrer

BERLIN: Adolf Hitler, together with Goering, Himmler, Dr. Goebbels, Keitel and Doenitz, immediately after the attempted assassination of the Fuehrer were in telephonic communication with each other, and had every aspect of the situation firmly in their hands, informed German quarters stated on Saturday forenoon.

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

At the same time the veil was lifted which lay over the plotter's attempts to establish communication system with other parts of the Reich. It was learned that thirty-seven year old Claus, Count von Stauffenberg, who was shot on Thursday afternoon, and who committed the act alone, by placing a delayed-action bomb near Hitler, was the go-between of a small ambitious clique. The close connections which this group had to one of the Allied powers has been proved by documents and other papers found a few hours after the abortive attempt, informed circles declare. Shortly before the chief culprits were shot, this fact was elucidated by the revealing testimony of those concerned.

The clique was composed of a few retired generals who, together with a handful of officers in important positions of the reserve army, were instigators of the plot. It is emphasized in Berlin that these generals were no longer in active service, and for several years before the the outbreak of the present war have not played the slightest rôle in the German armed forces.

None of the participants had any connection with the front or had himself been at the front.

Competent German military personalities who were at their offices during the decisive hours made a number of interesting revelations about the course events took after the attempt. The the traitor clique tried to issue orders to services A.T. home and at the front, via the signal communication system which a [illegible] officer had placed at their disposal. Because of their contents, the orders were immediately detected as open treason by all points of reception, and were therefore not carried out. Nowhere had the slightest doubts arise about what was at stake. The knowledge that traitors were in possession of certain communication systems, in the opinion of Berlin circles, caused the Fuehrer to make a radio statement. Hitler, Goering and Doenitz at the time they addressed the nation had no details to hand as to how and for how long the traitors would

2567

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

2567

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It is emphasized here that the statements of Hitler, Goering and Doenitz made at the time the events occurred were out-dated at moment of their delivery. They were merely to forestall the possibility of recipients taking the traitor's orders as genuine.

Changes in General Staff

Berlin: In connection with the calling of Colonel General Heinz Guderian into the German General Staff it is learned from competent German circles, owing to the infectious disease he was suffering from, had commissioned Lieutenant General Heusinger some weeks ago to take over the functions of Acting Chief of General Staff.

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

Now that General Hossinger has been wounded during the attempt on Hitler the fifty-six year old Panzer General Heinz Guderian has commissioned the functions of Colonel General Zeitzler. As inspector general of the Panzer arm Guderian in February 1943 worked directly under Hitler. The fact that Hitler has called on the man who rendered special services in the field of development of motorized war is regarded in Berlin (in the light of recent statements by the Fuehrer to war industry captains) to show that the German spirit of invention is about to change the course of the war once and for all.

Newspapers Publish Fuehrer's Photograph Taken Since Attempt on His Life

Berlin = The first photographs of Adolf Hitler after the abortive attempt on his life were published in Berlin morning papers today (Saturday). Next to the Fuehrer's picture are shown Mussolini, Reich's Fuehrer SS Himmler (who is now Commander of Home forces) Reichs Marshal Goering and Colonel-General Loerzer. The Fuehrer looks hale and hearty and his face shows no traces of the slight burns which he sustained.

English Bomb Used in Assassination Attempt

Berlin : The bomb used in the attempt on the Fuehrer's life was imported from England, Nazi Organization Leader, Dr. Robert Ley, revealed in a speech to workers at a German armament plant on Saturday forenoon. Ley also declared, "You will often have wondered why we retreated in the east and given ground. This was partly due to this clique of criminals (referring to the plotters) who will be hanged."

Foreign Press Given False Reports of German Plot

Berlin : "Abroad it is claimed that Berlin is hushing things up apropos the abortive plot. But there is nothing to be hushed up," a representative of the Ministry of Propaganda on Saturday told foreign press representatives. Added he, "this will however be revealed later. The spokesman then read to foreign newspapermen reports in the foreign press which are extremely contradictory and at the same time sensationalized. Some of these reports caused considerable hilarity

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780042

Fuehrer SS Himmler (who is new Commander of Home Forces) Reichs Marshal Goering and Colonel-General Loerzer. The Fuehrer looks hale and hearty and his face shows no traces of the slight burns which he sustained.

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

It is said there has been shooting between SS and army units. This cannot be true for the simple reason that SS formations have nowhere been employed. It is likewise untrue that in Berlin over one thousand civilians have been arrested, as the British Broadcasting Company claimed. The British Exchange and Telegraph" statement that Goering established an air flat to be employed against the home country is incorrect and probably due to the fact that the man who wrote the report is an ignoramus in military matters. The airfleet "Reich" under Colonel-General Stumpf is nothing new. It comprises German fighter and nightfighter formations stationed in Germany to fight Anglo-American raiders. The term "Home Army" has no essential meaning. It simply implies those cadres where reservists assemble before being sent tithe front and where fresh recruits are being trained. Many of the names mentioned in the foreign press of alleged participants in the plot are incorrect, while the names of persons who participated are not mentioned for the simple reason that these men are so insignificant that they are entirely unknown abroad these names will presumably be published later, together with an official statement on the incident.

Allies Press On to Florence

Berlin: The last twenty-four hours passed comparatively quietly on the Italian front, although an increase in Allied offensive activity is beginning to show itself in some sections. On the whole only local attacks by Allied troops were reported. They were able to make only slight gains in ground in coastal sections, paying for it with heavy losses. The most lively fighting of the whole front took place on the flanks, that is, in the area south and southeast of Pisa, and northeast of Ancona. Preparations which the Allies are making for attack indicate that their next target will be Florence.

2566

Fuehrer and Duce Discuss Position of Italian Internees

Berlin: The following official communiqué was issued at Fuehrer's

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759042

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Fuehrer and Duce Discuss Position of Italian Internees

Berlin: The following official communiqué was issued at Fuehrer's Headquarters on the discussions between the Fuehrer and Duce, as well as on the Duce's inspection of Italian divisions trained in Germany; "during the days July 16th to 20th, the Duce made an inspection trip to Italian divisions receiving military training in Germany.

2033

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

The Duce handed to Italian regiments their colors, addressed he troops, and was received everywhere with the greatest ovations an enthusiasm. At the end of his journey, the Duce visited the Fuehrer at his Headquarters. Discussions between the Duce and Fuehrer took place in a spirit of the greatest cordiality. The Fuehrer and Duce examined the situation and discussed the question of Italian war internees. The solution of this problem was outlined as affecting moral and material interests of both countries. The solution provides that war internees be given status or be employed as auxiliary troops with the army. Reichs Marshal Goering, Reich's Minister for Foreign Affairs Von Ribbentrop, and Field Marshal Keitel participated in the deliberations at Fuehrer's Headquarters on the German side. While Marshal Graziani and Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Count Mazzolini, participated on the Italian side, German Ambassador to Italy Rahn and Italian Ambassador in Berlin Anfuso accompanied the Duce on his journey.

American Planes Violate Swiss Neutrality

Zuerich - Seven American bombers made forced landing on Swiss territory in the region of Duebendorf on Friday. Another American bomber crashed at Nesslau. Seventy five members of the planes' crews will be interned in Switzerland for the duration of the war.

Canadians Seek Protection from German Sharpshooters

Invasion Front

By Transocean War correspondent, Guenther Weber; Prisoners of Second and Third Canadian infantry divisions, who were taken in the battle between the Orne and Dives wore breast plates, and had their back and abdomen protected by armor plates. They declared "German sharpshooters aim so well that we must protect ourselves against their bullets by armor plate". Meanwhile however the Canadians learned that mailed shirts offer no protection against German bullets.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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Allied Planes Raid Towns in Croatia

Agram: In the last few days, Anglo-American airmen have attacked villages and towns in Croatia with gunfire, strafing the population. Thus the inhabitants of Esseg (especially those living in the [illegible] suburbs) and the inhabitants of surrounding villages were twice machine-gunned in close succession. Among the inhabitants were dead and wounded. Towns in Bosnia and Croat Kostajnica, in western Bosnia as well as [illegible] were attacked.

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

Finland to Go Without Alcohol to Further War Effort

Helsinki: The Finnish government has clamped the lid down on sales of alcohol. All alcohol distribution in shops throughout the country has closed since the Soviet Russian offensive began. This decree has now been augmented to the effect that restaurants are no longer permitted to sell alcohol. Shops of Finnish alcohol monopoly will in the future sell alcohol and alcoholic beverages only to members of diplomatic corps in country. This measure is to release manpower for vital war work. Many restaurants will close or at least will curtail their business.

New Japanese Cabinet Members Listed

Tokyo: General Koiso and Admiral Yonai head Tenno's new cabinet list, the new cabinet as composed as follows:Prime Minister, General Koiso; Navy Minister, Admiral Yonai; War Minister, Field Marshal General Sugiyama; Minister of Interior, Schigeo Odachi; Minister of Finance, Sabo Ischiwata; Minister of Armaments, Ginjiro Fujiwara; Foreign Minister and Minister in East Asia, Mamoru Schigemitsu; Minister of Transport and Communications, Yonezo Maeda; Minister of Agriculture, Toschiro Schimada; Minister of Justice, Hiromasa Matsuzaka; Minister of Education, Haruschige Ninomiya; Minister of Public Welfare, Hisatesa Hiroso; Shuji Machida, Heiso Kodama, Ministers of State.

Composition of New Japanese Cabinet

Tokyo: Only three members of the new Japanese Koiso cabinet, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata and Minister for Armaments Ginjiro Fujiwara, belonged to the former cabinet of General Tojo. All three men are outstanding experts in their fields but hardly politicians. Shigemitsu who is fifty-eight, for more than a decade has ranked among the best-known of Japanese diplomats, and as early as 1933 held the post of acting Foreign Minister. Shigemitsu then went to Moscow and London as ambassador.

Pro Naval Minister Joins Japanese War Council

2038
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780016

Minister of Finance, Sard Ischiwata; Minister of Armaments, Ginjiro Fujiwara; Foreign Minister and Minister in East Asia, Mamoru Schigemitsu, Minister of Transport and Communications, Yonezo Maeda; Minister of Agriculture, Tosshiro Schimada; Ministers of Justice, Hiromasa Matsuzaka; Minister of Education, Haruschige Hinomiya; Ministers of Public Welfare, Hisatesa Hiroso; Chuji Machida, Hideo Kodama, Ministers of State.

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Navy Minister Joins Japanese War Council

Tokyo: Admiral Nobuteki Nomura, who on July 17th was appointed Naval Minister in the former Tojo cabinet on Saturday became a member of the Supreme War Council, according to an announcement made by the naval ministry on [illegible].

2037
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

New Ministers in Japanese Cabinet

Tokio: The newly-appointed State Minister Tatekora Ogata has at the same time been appointed President of the Information Office, it is announced today (Saturday). Kazuo Minura, member of the Lower house and former Agricultural Minister has been appointed First Secretary of the Cabinet.

Japanese Premier Congratulates Fuehrer on Escape

Premier Tojo on Friday sent to the Fuehrer the following telegram on friendship. "After receiving the news that the abominable attempt has failed I beg Your Excellency to allow me to express my unbounded joy. At the same time I am of the firm conviction that the decision of the German and Japanese people to carry through the war to a victorious end has only been strengthened by the incident."

D.N.B. IN ENGLISH July 22

Fascists Jubilant on Hitlers Safety

Milan, Minister Scorza, secretary general of the Fascist Party, expressed in the name of the Blackshirts his unswerving loyalty to the Fuehrer of National Socialist Germany and to his work, says a report from the Stefani Agency. All the Italian ministers in telegraphic messages assured the Fuehrer of their deep satisfaction at his deliverance. The Italian press too devotes elaborate space to articles expressing joy at the miscarriage of the attempt on the Fuehrer.

Eden's Accusation of Mistreatment of British Prisoners "Unjustified"

Berlin: In spite of this year's major number of British War prisoners broke out from several prisoner-of-war camps in

2038
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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D.N.B. BERLIN July 22

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Eden's Accusation of Mistreatment of British Prisoners "Unjustified"

Berlin. In March of this year a major number of British war prisoners broke out from several prisoner-of-war camps in Germany. Measures taken to recapture the fugitives were fully successful. It was disclosed that these escapes had been systematically arranged partly with the help of people abroad. When recapturing escaped prisoners the German soldiers on several occasions had to use firearms since the fugitives offered resistance when confronted or tried to escape again. A number of these prisoners were killed. The Reich Government, through Switzerland acting as a protecting power, informed the British Government of these incidents. Moreover Reich Government announced that a detailed official report would be issued when pursuit actions had been concluded. Meanwhile, British Foreign Secretary Eden thought fit to make a statement in the House of Commons to the effect that British prisoners in Germany had been murdered. The [illegible] made by the British Foreign Secretary is refuted in the strongest terms in a note sent by the Reich government to British government through Switzerland.

2039

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

This note reads: "The British foreign Secretary on June 23, without waiting for results of the German investigations, made a statment which is most strongly refuted by the Reich government. The foreign Secretary of a country which has begun a bombing warfare against the civilian population, which by terror raids on residential districts, hospitals and cultural cultural monuments, and murdered tens of thousands of German women and children, which in the official "handbook of modern irregular warfare" has ordered all British soldiers to use gangster methods to gorge out the eyes of the adversary lying helplessly on the ground and to smash his head with stones had no moral right to make any representations in this matter or to raise accusations. In view of this unheardof attitude of the British foreign Secretary the Reich government refuses to make further statements on this matter."

Spokesman Discusses Silly Rumors

Berlin: A Campaign of rumors carried on in the Swedish press in connection with the unsuccessful attempt made on the Fuehrer's life was dealt with by the spokesman of the Reich Propaganda Ministry at the foreign press conference here today Saturday. The spokesman, out of a multidute of absurd rumors published in Swedish newspapers, selected some of these at random. For instance, Swedish travellers allegedly returned from Germany to Sweden declared that several German regiments had mutinied in East Prussia and all men had been shot; Berlin for all practical purposes was in a state of siege. The man who had spoken to the German people had been very severely injured in the bomb outrage. Several hundred officers had been executed. The spokesman declared there were many more similer silly lies to be read in the Swedish press but he had neither time nor necessity to mention all of them. The statement made by the spokesman visibly impressed the foreign press representatives who were able to ascertain facts for themselves and thus in a position to form their own ideas as to the lying tendency of certain newspapers.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

2041

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

SPECIAL BROADCASTS

RADIO [illegible] ... July 22

Rome: According to the Berliner Lokal, Premier Pétain's Government sent a protest through the Nuncio to the Holy See, regarding the Audience granted by the Pope to Gen. de Gaulle.

RADIO VICHY ... July 22

Commentary by [illegible]

An Italian agency of the Fascist government has declared on numerous occasions that the end of the war is near. Very near in fact, for they saw it would end on January 31. Under these conditions one can understand why the A... have scarcely took care to arrange for the post-war period more particularly to settle the monetary questions which arise. It was up this week the monetary conference devoted itself, its essential role being the creation of an international fund to be put at the disposal of the forty-two countries represented at the conference. The total fund, which amounts to eight billion dollars, or if you prefer, to 400 billion francs, will be divided in the following manner: United States - 137 1/2 billion francs; Great Britain - 85 billion; Russia - 27 billion; China - 27 1/2 billion; France - 22 1/2 billion. The other countries will split up the remaining 121 billion. In mentioning these figures I have been careful not to count ... to the English delegate did because France followed (illegible) ... list of subscribers. What will they decide on as the ... of the gigantic ..... Evidently to restore the ruins of war, or an effort to begin to live again after a cataclysm one must first borrow the funds at personal expense. At the end of the last world war the English minister ... who was at the financial helm because of his ignorance ..... He acquired a veritable renown when he stated: "Germany will pay." The delegates to the congress at Bretton Woods replied prompt to this optimistic statement: ... will be charged with his war destruction; he will have

fact, for they saw it well [illegible] January 31. Under these conditions one can understand why [illegible] truly took care to arrange for the post-war period, more particularly to settle the monetary questions which arose. It was to that end that the monetary conference devoted itself, its essential role being the creation of an international fund to be put at the disposal of the forty-two countries represented at the conference. The total fund, which amounts to eight billion dollars, or if you prefer, to 400 billion francs, will be divided in the following manner: United States - 137 1/2 billion francs; Great Britain - 85 billion; Russia - 27 billion; Canada - 27 1/2 billion; France - 22 1/2 billion; [illegible] countries will split up the remaining 149 billion. In order to arrive at these figures I have been careful not to count [illegible] the present delegates did because France followed changing [illegible] the list of subscribers. What will they decide on as the essential destiny of this gigantic ..... Evidently to restore the chain of war, one has ceased to begin to live again after a cataclysm one must first rebuild the dwelling. Evidently each country must [illegible] the ruins at personal expense. At the end of the [illegible] War the French minister .... who was at the financial helm because of his [illegible] ..... He acquired a veritable renown when he stated: "Germany will pay." The delegates to the congress at Bretton Woods should answer to this optimistic statement: "Each country will be charged with the war destruction; he will have to borrow from the International Fund but he must pay back the sum." that should [illegible] Frankly I think, we could possibly yet evaluate the total of the ruins. Each will bestow our country at the close of the war but we can already tell you that the [illegible] international [illegible] will be [illegible] in the eyes of its outlays. If one thinks that after all [illegible] invasion the liberation of an essential part of France represents not only the total destruction of twenty villages in [illegible] now counting levelled villages and diverse damage throughout France, from Rouen to Nevers, from Rennes to Nancy, from Caudon to [illegible] from Lyon to [illegible] - if one adds destroyed homes, the sum represented by chattels, public monuments, merchandise, yards and rolling stock destroyed and in need of being restored - if you consider all this you will arrive at a [illegible] figure, far beyond the war damages of 1914 18.

963

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785042

The United States, for heaven's sake! The United States will have no ruins to rebuild. Their factories are intact, ready to supply us with their famous metal mobile houses about which they told us so much last year in an article. The new question of war debts are between France and America. De Gaulle's Minister of Finance will give you details. You will see how while arranging the liberation of France they are preparing a pitiless economic and financial enslavement, from which the France of tomorrow will be unable to liberate itself except through ceding its colonial empire to the disposition of the Americans of tomorrow. The conference at Bretton Woods draws our attention to another factor. In order to fix each country's quota in the international fund it was determined that each must present a form stating its total resources as well as its gold production. The Soviets found this rule absolutely intolerable. They stated firmly that they had no desire to reveal all the details of their resources in gold and their gold production even though they possessed such facts. Reuter's agency on July [illegible] reported these .... Why did the Soviets refuse? Why must the Soviets remain the only ones in the know? Perhaps Stalin did not want to scandalize the world proletariat by revealing that he possessed huge reserves of gold in Serbia, in the Urals, ...[illegible] does not want the capitalist press to reveal to the entire world that since 1937 he has created a veritable gold trust, that the Soviets now occupy second place in the world as gold producers and first place as sellers of gold. But there is a much more simple explanation. Stalin believes that about gold as about everything else no one need know what there is in the safe. What happens in Soviet Russia concerns no one but him. Even in 1943, in speaking to Cordell Hull, who had promised America's aid for the reconstruction of Russia, Stalin made it clear that he would repay, otherwise he would not have accepted relations with the capitalist nations - nor would he make concessions to them. Stalin managed to give another demonstration of this independence in regard to the representatives of the petits bourgeois whom he was obliged to entertain.

During centuries Latin was used in treaties between nations, then French was adopted because of its precision and clarity of diplomatic

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785044

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785044

In 1919 Anglo-Saxon pride made the first known breech in this lingual monopoly; but this did not improve the precision or the understanding. In 1944, at the Bretton Woods conference, all the delegates, including de Gaulle's representatives, spoke in English. - everybody that is except the Soviet comrades. To some one's remark that the use of the [illegible] Russian language, unknown by nearly everybody else, would slow down the proceedings and conversations, the delegate Gevanoski replied that he was not interested in long talks with capitalists. This little anecdote is most interesting for those who think that the communist régime wants to get along with the bourgeois régime."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

OTHER AXIS-CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCAST

SWEDISH HOME SERVICE - 1330 - July 21 - (Monitored in London)

German Telephone Service Suspended

Suspension of telephonic communication with Berlin was extended to the whole of Germany this morning, since 07.30 hours there has been no contact with Hamburg. Berlin has got in through any telephone calls since yesterday evening. Telegraphic communications with Germany are normal.

NORWEGIAN HOME SERVICE - 0600 - July 21

Total Mobilisation in Baltic States

Berlin: In Latvia total mobilisation has been proclaimed. On behalf of the Fuehrer, the German authorities have issued a proclamation which announces that all able-bodied men in the Baltic states will be called up and put at the disposal of the German defence force, to take part in the defence of the Baltic area. Those who are not fit for military service will be employed to important work. The remarkable thing about the proclamation is the fact that while it is addressed to the Latvian people, it is also meant to apply to Esthonia and Lithuania. It must therefore be assumed that total mobilisation will be carried out in these countries too. The proclamation makes it clear that the German defence force will defend Latvia.

SWISS OVERSEAS SERVICE IN GERMAN - 5,145 Kcs. - 23.15 - July 20

World Chronicle - Lecture by Professor I.R. von Salis

My dear Listeners:

The important gains which the Russian, English and American [illegible] of all of the three major European fronts make the announcement of an attempt [illegible] are

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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SWISS OVERSEAS SERVICE IN GERMAN - 6,345 Kcs.-23.15-July 23

World Chronicle - Lecture by Professor I.R. von Salis

My dear Listeners:

The important gains which the Russian, English and American armies scored on all of the three major European fronts during the past week are overshadowed by the announcement of an attempt on the life of the Chancellor of the Reich, Adolf Hitler. We are unable, at present, to give a comprehensive account of the attempt and the background and thus the consequences of this incident. An objective picture has to be based, at present, on the news given out by the official German quarters.

So far the German public was only once before informed about an attempt on the life of Adolf Hitler, namely about the one in the Braukeller at Munich in 1939. The other attempt - there were about four of them before the war - were shrouded in secrecy. Hitler personally was never seriously injured.

2561

2047

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Yesterday's attempt, however, has been extensively publicized by the official German agencies. First news of the plot was received from the Fuehrer's headquarters. It stated that an attempt on the Fuehrer's life had been committed yesterday by means of explosives as a result of which three officers of his entourage were seriously injured while seven generals, two admirals and... suffered lighter injuries. Hitler himself suffered only minor burns and bruises and immediately afterwards received Mussolini and Ribbentrop in audience.

Outside of this communique about the conspiracy no mention has been made of Mussolini's visit to the Fuehrer's Headquarters. It was also not revealed of course where his headquarters are located.

A first hand report submitted by the Nazi official German quarters blamed the British Secret Service for the plot and, it was added, that the conspiracy shows how little Germany...if they have to resort to such means. This version was dropped, however, after the Chancellor of the Reich, Hitler, made significant revelations in a radio address Thursday night. He termed the plot a crime which hardly finds its equal in German history. A clique of German officers had planned the coup to eliminate him as well as the staff of the German Wehrmacht. Hitler explained the matter to him self remained unharmed. In proper charge of the crime Hitler named an officer, Colonel Count von Stauffenberg. Repeatedly Hitler emphasized that the circle of the usurpers, which attempted to grasp to power by means of this plot, is an extremely small one. He called these men alternately a bunch of criminal elements, a clique of traitors and a group of conspirators.

Admiral Doenitz in his address to the German Navy was more detailed when he spoke of a clique of mad generals. Doenitz said: "These are the elements which attempted to mislead and betray the Front." Hitler then ordered that no civilian authority is to carry out any orders emanating from agencies of the usurpers and that no military authority, nobody in command of troops and no soldier was bound to obey the orders of the usurpers. Every German was reminded of his duty either to arrest or to do away with them.

Other quarters suspected the usurpers of the intention

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785048

to resort to such means. This version was rejected, however, after the Chancellor of the Reich, Hitler, made sensational revelations in a radio address Thursday night. He termed the plot a crime which hardly finds its equal in German history. A clique of German officers had planned to seize to eliminate him as well as the staff of the German Wehrmacht. He had explained the matters to his night. Some of his aides were more or less seriously injured while he himself remained unharmed. As perpetrator of the crime Hitler named an officer, Colonel Count von Stauffenberg. Repeatedly Hitler emphasized that the circle of the usurpers, which attempted to grasp to power by means of this plot, is an extremely small one. He called these men alternately a bunch of criminal elements, a clique of traitors and a group of conspirators.

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The quarters suspected the usurpers of the intention of bringing chaos and confusion into the troops by giving misleading orders and the Admiral asked the members of the Germany Navy to accept only his commands in order to avoid being trapped by fraudulent orders.

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

It must be concluded from the addresses delivered by Hitler, Doenits and Goering that the plot was an attempt to eliminate the present supreme leadership of the Reich and the Armed Forces and that the apprehension existed that the persons connected with the conspiracy might have the means to give orders to the civilian administration as well as to the troops of the Army and the Navy. With this warning to Nation and Army a Badoglio....., who has become nowadays in Europe the symbol for such generals who bring to fall the régime of a dictator by means of a coup d'état and who then conclude an armistice with the external enemy.

The names of the personages who attempted to usurp the power by these means were not made public. Doenits characterizes them as generals who thought to free us of our hard but unavoidable fate by removing our leaders.... and who did not see in their folly that their deeds must lead us into a terrible chaos and deliver us helplessly into the hands of our enemies.

Hitler, on the other hand, expressed his hope that exclusion of the small clique of traitors would finally bring about the atmosphere at home which is essential to the man at the front. To make this point with emphasis he appointed Reich's Minister Himmler as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Army to establish order once and for all. Goering, for his part, placed the Luftwaffe under the command of General Stumpf and decreed that the Luftwaffe is henceforth only to accept orders from General Stumpf, himself and Himmler. By this order an old argument about the power of command in the Luftwaffe has been settled in Himmler's favor.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780016

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

It is also to be noted that besides the Commander's in [illegible] of the Navy and the Luftwaffe no general of the Army spoke up, a [illegible] which until now at such occasions was left to Field Marshal Keit[illegible]. It is also noteworthy that the Chief of Staff General Zeitzler was relieved of his post because of illness and substituted by Colonel General Guderian.

This morning the German News Agency reported that the conspiracy of the treacherous clique of generals had been broken up completely. The ring-leaders had committed suicide or were executed by the Army. Count von Stauffenberg was among those executed.

The plot of the generals did not come unexpectedly. Unexpected was only the manner in which it was carried out, and that it did not shrink from murder. It came also as a surprise that an admiral of the Germans accused his comrades of the Army that they intended to aid Germany's enemies. .. Also the desire that an atmosphere would arise at home finally which the soldiers needed at the front and that order had to be established once and for all pointed at a dissatisfaction of the German leaders with the bearing of the nation. Hitler's dissatisfaction with his generals was first hinted at in public in his obituary at General Dietl's funeral. At that time it was striking that Hitler pointed out Dietl as a model to his generals. .....

Only a short time ago the senior German Army commander, Field Marshal Rundstedt, resigned as Commander-in-Chief in the west after the Anglo-Americans succeeded in establishing a bridgehead on the coast of Normandy. And now.... has relieved of his post the military administrator for Northern France and Belgium, General von Falkenhausen, and replaced him with two outspoken National Socialists .... It is furthermore striking to point out such differences between the supreme, political leadership and a clique of generals to the public and, in contrast to previous customs, spread the news of an attempt on the life of the Fuehrer.

The latent differences between the National Socialist Party and Germany's military leaders which were trained in the schools of the Prussian General Staff have now moved up in the lime-light of actuality and .... the generals are accused of consiracy and treason. An increase in the authority and power of the Supreme National Socialist Party Administration is likely to be the immediate result of the radical action taken against the accused generals. The positi-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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The result of the unsuccessful plot is therefore that the supreme authority of the Third Reich ... and that Hitler emerged uninjured, which he pointed out to the German people in his radio address as an act of Providence. Hitler thus has strengthened his power over the Army through the elimination of the .... generals and has tremendously increased the powers of Reich's Minister Himmler. At the same time nobody should feel inclined to think of getting in touch with the enemy to end the war and less even to carry out such an attempt on his own.

2053
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Thus the plot has been broken up extremely fast and its results could be eliminated apparently in one night. There can be no doubt about it but that after such a complete suppression the fighting front as well as the front at home will have to return to that discipline which the National Socialist régime demanded last night.

RADIO TOKIO IN ITALIAN - M.19 - 12.30 - July 22

Japanese Reorganization

The decision to maintain Mr.Shigemitsu as Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Greater Asia is evidence of the continuity of Japan's policy as far as relations with the other countries of the world and her diplomacy are concerned. This also proves that the last cabinet shake-up has not influenced nor it will influence the foreign policy of the Japanese government towards eastern Asia and the other countries of the world. Besides, the Finance Minister in the new cabinet held the same post in Tojo's government. This fact also show the strength of the financial and economic policy of Japan, mobilized for the war and the further increase of war production in order to more rapidly achieve a complete victory. This implies, as it is obvious, the full mobilization of all national economic forces. Japan's industrial production will be considerably increased in the near future. Simultaneously the war structure of the nation will be further strengthened.

War News

2359

Japanese Imperial Headquarters yesterday at 1600 hours issued the following war communiqué: "During the morning of July 20 the enemy, using a force of about two divisions, began to land in the western and eastern parts of the island of Guam. Such landings have taken place in the region of Agana. The Japanese forces garrisoning the island allowed the enemy landing and then counter-attacked. The naval and air forces of the enemy have very intensely bombarded our bases in the island of Guam, both in the Asan and Agana regions. Immediately after their landing enemy forces were attacked by our garrison and suffered very heavy losses. The enemy attempted the landings with a division and a half and 150 tanks in the region of Asan and with half division in the Agana region. Our troops have inflicted the following

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780054

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RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' IN ITALIAN - 25.40 METERS - 0830 - July 22

Italians, Italians, Radio Milano Libertà is speaking; the Free Italian People are speaking. Out with the Germans from Italy; out with the agents of foreign countries.

2055

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

Signs of Storm from Germany

A group of German Generals attempted to kill Hitler. This is the great news of the day. It is true that the attack did not succeed because Hitler got away with a few slight bruises, but the fact in itself remains, i.e., an attempt to suppress the chief of the Nazi band. One must make the following considerations to realise what the actual situation is today in Germany: the attack against Hitler cannot be considered as an action carried out by isolated individuals, but rather as the expression of the revolt which is brewing in the German Army itself against the man who started this war and has led German forces to destruction. This action is in itself the moral condemnation of all Nazi aggression against defenceless populations, the condemnation of Germany's "brigantage". The chiefs of this underground movement wanted to suppress Hitler, so as to save a part of the Army and maybe their own lives. One thing, however, is certain: something is brewing in Germany. The primary cause of this revolution is the uninterrupted series of disasters sustained by the German armies in the east and the Allied attack against the European fortress in the west.

The Russian armies have advanced so rapidly towards the German frontiers that the plans of the German Command were frustrated. Even the blind may now see that the decisive German defeat is dawning near. The German army has been pulverised. More than one hundred German divisions have been annihilated on the Eastern Front after the Stalingrad, Leningrad, Ukrainian and Crimean catastrophes. The Russians are exerting their pressure at the gates of Germany itself. No man of any intelligence can honestly believe that the German will be able to stop in their withdrawal. The Red Army is not exhausted; on the contrary, it is still able to carry out its mission till the achievement of the final aim: Germany's total defeat. Hitler and his band have been able for two years, to transform actual defeats into victories of Nazi propaganda. One must admit that this system worked till the moment of the Allied landing in France. But this was finally carried out, and from that day, the decisions taken at the Tehran conference were fully realised. By now, the German mask has fallen. It was inevitable that a crisis should break out in Germany because after Stalingrad, the spirit of the Army was exasperated.

Even in the attack against Hitler is the expression of the sentiments existing amongst the higher German officers, nobody can

2056
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795046

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The Russian armies have advanced so rapidly towards the German frontiers that the plans of the German Command were frustrated. Even the blind may now see that the decisive German defeat is drawing near. The German army has been pulverised. More than one hundred German divisions have been annihilated on the Eastern Front after the Stalingrad, Leningrad, Ukrainian and Crimean catastrophes. The Russians are exerting their pressure at the gates of Germany itself. No man of any intelligence can honestly believe that the Germans will be able to stop in their withdrawal. The Red Army is not exhausted; on the contrary, it is still able to carry out its mission till the achievement of the final aim: Germany's total defeat. Hitler and his band have been able for two years, to transform actual defeat into victories of Nazi propaganda. One must admit that this system worked till the moment of the Allied landing in France. But this landing was finally carried out, and from that day, the decisions taken at the Tehran conference were fully realised. By now, the German attack has fallen. It was inevitable that a crisis should break out in Germany because after Stalingrad, the spirit of the Army was exasperated.

Even in the attack against Hitler is the expression of the sentiments existing amongst the higher German officers, nobody can deny that these sentiments will find an echo amongst the people. One cannot touch the man who always called himself the man sent by Providence to save the Greatest Germany, without sustaining the consequences. The crisis of the German Army is therefore vast and very deep. And then, as Hitler gave order to shot those who had the courage to attack him, this fact will have tremendous repercussions in the Army. The bomb launched in the working place of the "Nazi" Chief will have enormous consequences.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

It is a question of an Army in full and continual retreat which feels the need of avenging all the defeats it has been obliged to sustain. It is now a question of an Army which has lost faith in the victory, promised with so much ill-faith. It is not a question of a simple plot, which can be easily forgotten. The next attempt might have a greater success. By now, the German army is progressively disintegrating, and this army will not obey orders. By now, the higher German officers consider the war as lost. Undoubtedly, the Hitlerite band will come to the same end as the band of Mussolini. The Germans have prepared for Hitler the same end as Fascism. What happened in Italy a year ago will very soon happen in Germany.

Appeal to Patriots

Italians, go forward, all of you. To arms! Let us renew the fight against Nazism, against the secular enemy of our Fatherland. To prove the importance of the anniversary of Mussolini's fall, you must take your arms and chase the Germans out of Italy. May the next 25th of July be a day of general strikes in the occupied provinces. Suspend your work in the factories and in the workshops. Intensify the guerilla warfare, arm yourselves, and organise an armed revolution against the German Army, against the Fascist bandits.

RADIO ANKARA IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 31 M. - 18,45 - JULY 22

2558

Turkish Ship Sunk

On July 19, 1944, at 21,30, the coal ship Kanaria, flying the Turkish flag, and navigating toward the Bosphorus, was attacked by a submarine of unknown nationality within Turkish territorial waters, some eight hundred meters from the coast and five miles east of the Straits of the Bosphorus. The two torpedoes launched by the submarine drove the ship toward the shore, where it sank. Competent authorities have begun inquiry.

On July 20 1944, at 1500, the sailing ship San Pedro of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 2558

To prove the importance of the [illegible] must take your arms and chase the Germans out of Italy. May the next 25 [illegible] be a day of general strikes in the occupied provinces. Stop your work in the factories and in the workshops. Intensify the guerilla warfare, arm yourselves, and organise an armed revolution against the German Army, against the Fascist bandits.

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On July 20,1944, at 1500, the sailing ship San Bahri, of twenty-six tons, was attacked by a submarine while sailing toward the Bosphorus between the Black Sea and Karaburun. The ship was hit and sunk. Three crew members are missing.

Black Sea Traffic Suspended

The newspaper "Ulus" announces today that the Directors of the Maritime Routes and Ports have announced that from July 23 till further notice the regular Black Sea service is suspended.

Hitler Attack and Aftermath

The attack on Hitler still holds the world's attention. The only point that seems clear so far is that the attack failed.

20599

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

According to the Germans, within two hours of the attempted attack all the accomplices were arrested, interrogated and shot, to the very last one. The officers of the Wehrmacht swore fidelity to Hitler. Other than these facts given out by the Germans no further news has been received as to the situation prevailing in Germany. There is conjecture on the matter underlined in the speeches of Hitler, Goering and Doenitz, namely that an organization is in action in Germany.

According to unconfirmed information the American radio reports that the German fleet has mutinied.

London reports that a speaker broadcasting on the Frankfurt radio wavelength declared early this morning: "Activity continues, in spite of the death of Count von Stauffenberg. All reports from the Nazi government pretending that the resistance has collapsed are false; resistance continues." The speaker added: "Colonel Count von Graf Stauffenberg was obeying orders which struck the first blow at the Nazi government. The first attempt on Hitler's life having failed, Colonel Stauffenberg paid with his life - but the general action continues. The German officers are continuing the battle against Hitler and his clique with skill, enthusiasm and without hesitation and we shall continue until the Nazi régime is destroyed. German officers, live up to the highest demands of this responsibility. The death of our brothers in arms, whom the Nazi leaders assassinated, will not stop us." The diplomatic editor of Reuter's agency writes: "It is evident that the Nazi régime is today in the grip of a crisis of capital importance. It seems not all unlikely that the army revolts will continue. So far the world has heard only Hitler's official version of events. Whenever they were threatened with revolution all governments in history have declared themselves masters of the situation - although the Nazis still control the Nazi radio network this does not indicate that the revolution will collapse. Whatever the immediate results of the revolt there can only be the most disastrous consequences for the morale of the German armies who are fighting defensive battles on three fronts. The question facing Hitler is not whether he will be able to suppress the rebellion but whether, after having done so, there will remain enough weapons to combat and dispose of his men. The rebels are strong enough to continue their resistance for a certain length of time, particularly

2060

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

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The Turkish newspaper "Ulus" also writes of the Hitler attack in an editorial by Mr. Falih Chukru Atay. Mr. Atay opines: "There are certain factors worthy of attention in the story of the attack. The attack did not take place in the streets, or even in the locale of some reunion, but a Hitler's headquarters, where, as is well known, very severe security exists. Therefore, those who participated in the plot were officers who were believed to be faithful to Hitler. This movement must have been directed by certain generals.

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

Even the speeches of Hitler and Goering and Doenitz reveal that the generals had created a secret organization to support this new movement and that they found sympathisers in the army and the government who are even able to give orders - to such a point that the Marshal and the Admiral were forced to warn their subordinates that, in case of doubt, these orders should be confirmed by telephone.

"What is amazing is that an organization which had its ramifications even in the ranks of the army and within headquarters was able to remain unknown - especially in a country like Germany where the police are everything. The version which speaks of generals who had been removed from their posts because of inadequacy does not hold water, because such generals could not have created these secret organizations and risked their lives completely both in perpetrating the attacks and in preparing revolts. It is more likely a question of commanders who have lost hope in the war and who oppose its direction and who were therefore removed from their posts for having openly expressed their opinions. It would seem obvious that certain commanders and officers at the head of naval and air forces would share the advice of these commanders. The ground, sea and air forces are at present subjected to a terrific police discipline. One can easily see how serious it is for Germany, who is waging a very hard battle on three fronts and on several interior fronts; to have to deal with Germany itself. This state of affairs, which shows just how great has become the despair in Germany, will strengthen the morale of the Soviet and Anglo-Saxon armies and will stimulate their efforts toward ending the war within the year.

"Up to now it was said that revolution was not possible in Germany, unless it could be organized by those at the head of the army. To bring this about the number of superior and medium rank officers dissillusioned from hope of victory must increase, and they must become fired by revolutionary enthusiasm to the point of desperation. But the attempt failed. However, this defeat should not be considerd as the result of a bullet's having missed aim in full flight, or even.... The state of mind back of the attack is intact.

"The National-Socialist party and its police will maintain discipline only by recourse to the most severe measures. But they will have to continue to fight even though the end may appear utopian to them. As for the German people - those who are not compromised in the eyes of the party and the Gestapo and who realise that all

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016
2062

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"The National-Socialist party and its police will maintain discipline only by recourse to the most severe measures; But they will have to continue to fight even though the end may appear utopian to them. As for the German people - those who are not compromised in the eyes of the party and the Gestapo and who realise that all hope is lost - they should have reached the decision not to continue useless sacrifices but rather to end the war. Germans fighting on the front will suffer a serious moral crisis when they learn that this time, by miracle, the attack was not perpetrated by Jews but by those who only yesterday were their own commanders.

"The Red Army advance, the loss of Italy, the success of the Second Front, and above all the fact that the latter has changed into an offensive front - these factors plus incessant bombings have led German military leaders to believe (they have long since so believed) that the Second World War is lost and that they must pull in the reins at any cost.

"Many people will be killed, and perhaps, yes, no bomb will manage again to explode at headquarters, but the brilliant victories which alone are capable of sewing despair and frightening everybody - can they by themselves bring them about? That is the question." (End of article in "Ulus" entitled "Author of the Attack.")

2063

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

RADIO VATICAN IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 50.26 METERS - 21,30 - JULY 22

Papal Audiences

This morning at nine o'clock the Pope received in private audience Giovanni Messe, Marshal of Italy, and Chief of Staff. The Marshal was accompanied by his secretary, Major Music, Provincial director of the Redemtorists and long time friend of the Marshal. The audience with the Pope lasted thirty minutes. As the audience concluded the Marshal expressed his great satisfaction over meeting the Pope, who last extended him audience in the beginning of 1943, before his departure for Tunisia.

Vatican Decree

"L'Osservatore Romano" this evening published the following decree of the Vatican Holy Office:

"In recent days the Supreme Congregation of the Holy Office has more than once been asked its opinion on the system of the so-called "Mitigated Millenium", which teaches that Jesus Christ, with or without the resurrection of the Just, will come in person to reign over them on earth.

The case being examined and a vote cast by the Reverend advisers, His Eminence the Cardinal, charged with the security of the faith and tradition, decided to reply that the system of the "Mitigated Millenium" cannot be taught with safety. This reply was confirmed and approved by the Pope.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 23,00 - JULY 22 -

The attempt on Hitler's life is today, in the present phase of the situation, a most important factor for judging the tight position in which Germany finds herself. German soldiers today are against Nazism and against the one man, Hitler, who is responsible for having brought the country to complete destruction. In any case the attempt interests us all

12064

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

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2065
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

RADIO BERNE IN FRENCH TO SWITZERLAND - 6.350 KC. - 2300 - JULY 22 -

Excerpt from Commentary on International Situation by René Payot

After the German retreat in Russia the Turks believe....., the danger has not completely disappeared. Istanbul remains exposed to German air attacks - that is why Turkey did not desire that the Allies use her airdromes. After relations cooled off between Turkey and the Allies the Allied military mission left Turkey. However the situation has improved. Turkey has suspended supplies of chrome to Germany. Menemencioglu, partisan of strict neutrality, has resigned. The Allies would like to see Turkey on their side, but the question of the Dardanelles cannot be settled unless the Germans abandon the islands they occupied in the Aegean Sea. Turkey is following a very prudent policy and her attitude shows she does not want to enter the war.

(Remainder of commentary and rest of broadcast too fragmentary for use).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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

JULY 22, 1944

SUPPLEMENT
to
RADIO MONITORING REPORT No. 38
SUMMARY OF ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

This radio monitoring round-up outlines the trends of the Italian broadcasts (Fascist and clandestine) during the period from 0700 to 2300 yesterday. The views summarized are the salient points of the enemy's propaganda and must, therefore, be regarded with the utmost caution. The source of the material in this round-up will be found in detail in the Radio Monitoring Report.

MILITARY

The trend in Fascist broadcasts of relegating events on the Italian Front to the background continues. The fall of Leghorn is reported by a single sentence: "After very long and drawn out battles, Leghorn was abandoned by the Germans". Early morning broadcasts report strong Allied pressure north of Leghorn and heavy fighting in the Montevarchi area. Allied attacks in the Montevarchi area "did not lead to a breakthrough". Later broadcasts state that Allied pressure was confined to the Adriatic sector, where German rearguards are fighting on a line running parallel with the Jesi - Rocca Priori Road, from San Marcello to the coast. On all sectors, "movements to realign the front continue".

One of the rare references to Fascist troops in action on the Italian Front appears with the mention of awards to troops of the Folgore Regiment who "distinguished themselves on the Nettuno Front and in the battle before Rome". Another news item refers to the "flow of volunteers" for the Tenth Mas Flotilla "which is partly in training and partly engaged in the mopping up of rebel bands". More volunteers are wanted.

2067
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785246

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A feature is "the plebiscite of approval" given by the Fascist press to the award of a decoration on Kesselring. The "Lavoro" of Genoa is quoted as being anxious to give proper importance to the fact that "Kesselring has preserved Rome from the iconoclastic fury of mercenaries from five continents".

2255

2068

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

2069

The Attempt on Hitler's Life

Messages of loyalty sent to Hitler by various German Commanders and Fascist leaders, as well as German press comments, are extensively featured. Summing up German press comments the Fascist Radio states that "the 20th of July 1944 marked the appearance in Germany of a new source of strength."

Internal

References to the internal situation are few, apart from the regular items on the situation in Rome. Colonel Poletti is quoted again as stating that the food situation in Rome is difficult, "thereby denying what has previously been affirmed by Anglo-Saxon propaganda". Special permits for travel to Naples are required "owing to the scarcity of foodstuffs and the absolute lack of billeting facilities". It is reported that several concerns in Rome have been placed under Allied Commissioners by the AMG.

Radio Milan Libertà

Italians in German occupied territory are called upon to make the 25th of July "a day of battle, of general strike and the beginning of an armed insurrection".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Public Relations Officer

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

JULY 22, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 38.

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

..... Italian Broadcasts

Section B:..... German Broadcasts

.....(including Transocean and
D.N.B.Broadcasts in Morse)

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

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Section D:.....Other Axis Controlled, Clandestine and Neutral Broadcasts 2554

2071

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

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 118 KCS. - 1500 - July 21

From the Fuehrer's Headquarters, July 21 - The Supreme Command of the German Wehrmacht announces:

South-east and south of Caen, the enemy with major infantry and tank forces continued his attacks without being able to achieve substantial territorial gains. In the area north-west of St. Lô, our troops also smashed all enemy attacking groups. In the fighting on July 18th and 19th in Normandy, 200 enemy tanks were destroyed.

German bombers sank one enemy destroyer and heavily damaged two others in the waters west of Brest.

In mopping-up operations in France, 285 terrorists were killed in fighting.

Heavy V-1 retaliatory fire continued on the area of Greater London.

In Italy, there were major fighting operations yesterday only in the Adriatic coastal sector where the enemy succeeded in gaining slight territorial gains. On the remainder of the front the enemy at many points made local unsuccessful attacks. The 16th S.S. Panzergrenadier Division "Reichsfuehrer S.S.", under the command of S.S. Groupleader and Lt. General of the Waffen S.S. Simon distinguished itself in the heavy fighting on the Ligurian coast by particular steadfastness and gallantry. Torpedo boats damaged two British E-boats in the Gulf of Genoa.

In the East, fighting with unabated intensity continues in the area of Lvov and on the Upper Bug. Our divisions continued to offer stiff resistance to the Soviets, inflicting heavy losses on them. One Panzergrenadier division alone destroyed 101 enemy tanks within the past few days. North of Brest-Litovsk, troops of the army and the Waffen S.S. threw back the Soviets in a counter-attack. Several enemy spearheads were encircled and wiped out. East of Bialystok, the enemy broke into our positions. Here embitter fighting is in progress. North-west of Grodno, Soviet fighting units were thrown back in a counter-attack. On the Kaunas-Dvinsk road, as well as between Dvinsk and Lake Peipus, the Bolshevists strongly supported by tanks and fighter planes attacked at numerous

2072

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759014

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Fighter plane formations dispersed Soviet tank formations and supply columns and destroyed 58 enemy tanks and more than 500 vehicles. The enemy lost 55 planes in aerial battles. Patrol vessels of our Navy shot down five Soviet bombers over the Gulf of Finland. Last night, strong German bomber formations also made heavy attacks against the supply railway stations of Minsk and Molodeczno.

2553

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

U.S. bomber formations attacked localities in western, south-western and central Germany from the south and west. Damage was caused particularly in Friedrichshafen, Wetzlar and Leipzig. Air defense forces shot down 47 enemy planes. Last night, a formation of British planes attacked localities in the Rhenish-Westphalian area. In addition nuisance planes dropped bombs on the metropolitan area of Hamburg. Thirty-nine four-engined bombers were shot down.

Heavy German bombers attacked targets in south-eastern England.

Finnish Communiqué (D.N.B. July 21)

Helsinki: The Finnish war bulletin of July 21st says: In the western part of the Karelian Isthmus minor enemy detachments deployed for attack were dispersed by our fire. At Vuosalmi enemy attacks which were supported by heavy arms were beaten back. North of Lake Ladoga in Swan Peninsula and on Kollaa the enemy made a few local attacks which were frustrated by our fire. Enemy pressure continues north of Loimolanjaervi and in the direction of Aglajaervi. All attacks were repulsed in fierce fighting. The Soviets lost at least 750 dead out of the detachment encircled in the Porajaervi area, according to verified reports. Nothing of importance is reported from the Rukajaervi area. Our fighters and ground defences brought down a total of four enemy aircraft.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-480 M.- 0700-
July 21

Appeal Made to the Italians by Field Marshal Kesselring(Prematitic

Western Front:

All attempts made by the enemy to advance in the Caen [illegible] by the troops of the Reich. The

2074
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

detachments deployed for attack were dispersed by our fire. At Kuusijoki enemy attacks which were supported by heavy arms were broken off southeast of Lake Ladoga. Between Pitkaranta and Loimola the enemy made a few scouting attacks which were frustrated by our fire. Enemy pressure continues north of Loimolanjaervi and in the direction of Aejaejaervi. All attacks were repulsed in fierce fighting. The Soviets lost at least 750 dead out of the detachment encircled in the Porajaervi area, according to verified reports. Nothing of importance is reported from the Rukajaervi area. Our fighters and ground defences brought down a total of four enemy aircraft.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-480 M.- 0700-
July 21

Appeal Made to the Italians by Field Marshal Kesselring(Repetition)

Western Front:

All attempts made by the enemy to advance in the Caen sector have been frustrated by the troops of the Reich. The fighting which is in progress south of Saint Lô has continued with undiminished violence. The Luftwaffe has bombed ammunition and petrol dumps in the Caen area. Thirty enemy aircraft have been shot down in heavy air battles. The meteoric rain of dynamite has continued to fall on London and on Southern England

Italian Front:

After very violent battles, long drawn out, Leghorn has been abandoned by the troops of the Reich. In the Adriatic sector, attacks launched by the enemy with a view to get across the river.... have failed. Local actions have taken place in the central sector of the front.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Eastern Front:

In the southern sector of the front, very heavy fighting is in progress along the railway line running from Lvov to Kovel. Violent defensive battles are being fought by the troops of the Reich east and south-east of Brest-Litovsk. North of Grodno, as far as Vilna, only artillery duels have taken place. Numerous Soviet batteries have been wrecked. The Luftwaffe has continued to hammer the Soviet rear areas. Many armored cars have been destroyed as well as 300 motor vehicles. Furthermore, 56 enemy aircraft have been brought down.

Home News: The Under-Secretary for Aeronautics has decorated paratroops of the "Folgore" Regiment who have distinguished themselves on the Nettuno front and in the battle which led to the loss of Rome. Forty various decorations have been conferred, and 98 more decorations have been consigned to those who had deserved them and were still living.

Beginning yesterday, the Institutes for the collection of trust funds and financial assistance in favor of the employees of the postal and telegraphic collection offices, have started working again.

Out of 373 competitors who have presented themselves to pass their examinations as legal executives, 367 have been admitted to the oral examinations.

News from the Invaded Areas:

Colonel Poletti declared yesterday that the food situation in Rome is particularly difficult, thereby denying all that had been previously affirmed by Anglo-Saxon propaganda.

An English newspaper in Rome has published a violent article against those who, after having held important posts during the Fascist regime, are now taking an attitude by which they want to prove that they have been the victims of the Regime which they have served.

A new party has sprung up in the invaded provinces. It is headed by Enrico de Nicola.

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

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Attempt on the Fuehrer's Life

Yesterday an attempt has been made to take the Fuehrer's life. A few members of his entourage were seriously injured. The Fuehrer himself escaped with only minor injuries. He immediately went back to his work.

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

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -0800 - July 21

Appeal Made to the Italians by Field Marshal Kesselring
(Repetition)

Western Front.

The great battle which is raging in the river Orne area has further extended its scope. Fresh reinforcements have reached the front lines of the Second British Army to fill in the gaps which had been produced in the rank and file of the units engaged in the very heavy battles that have been fought out during the last few days.

However yesterday, barring minor local progress here and there the enemy was not able to achieve any strategic success.

The enemy's pressure against T... was stemmed by a determined German counter-attack and the enemy troops were subsequently forced back to their original positions. The British made extensive use of their armor and many tanks were beaten off and a few infiltrations were eliminated as a result of German counter-attacks.

The attempts made by the Americans to break through on the front included in the area between the Vire and the S.. have failed. At the same time other enemy attacks failed in other sectors of the area.

The Flying Bombs:

The new offensive started by the Germans on the cities of Southern England has revealed itself to be the longest and the most violent since the day when the new weapon first made its appearance. News reaching us from Great Britain informs us that a real torrent of flying bombs, coming from various directions, is constantly pouring over the Channel. It is reported that the British public has been very much impressed by the news that the launching sites of the flying bombs are still intact.

The Southern Front:

In the two coastal sectors and in the area of Montevarchi heavy battles have been fought. The enemy exerted strong pressure

2078
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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The Southern Front:

In the two coastal sectors and in the area of Montevarchi, heavy battles have been fought. The enemy exerted strong pressure north of Leghorn. The Anglo-Americans have launched further attacks in the area of Montevarchi but have not succeeded in breaking through the German defensive positions. In the Adriatic sector, heavy fighting is in progress on the eastern bank of the river.

Eastern Front:

The spot-light of the fighting on the Russian front has now turned on the central part of the front. During the defensive battles which have taken place in the whole area comprised between the city of Lvov and the territory south of Pleskau the German troops have achieved successes. Heavy losses have been inflicted on the enemy west of Brest-Litovsk. Numerous tanks have been destroyed.

2076

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

German rearguards have drawn Bolshevick units into battle, west of Revel thus enabling the main formations of the German forces to cross the river Dug without suffering losses.

The Luftwaffe has been intensly active in support of the ground troops. Thirteen armored cars and many guns have been destroyed by German aircraft.

The Soviet bridgehead on the river Niemen has been eliminated. German counter-attacks have also eliminated a deep breach which had been made by the enemy in the area of.... . The railway station of Velikii Luki has been heavily damaged by aircraft of the Luftwaffe. Many Russian trains, loaded with ammunition have been blown up, and numerous waggons full of troops have been destroyed.

The Air Front:

Supreme Allied Headquarters in the Mediterranean have announced that twenty-five Anglo-American aircraft were lost yesterday in that operational sector.

Home Front:

The Under Secretary for the Navy has made the following communication: Whilst the units already formed of the 10th Division are continuing training, some of them are engaged in the mopping up of rebel bands, the flow of volunteries who went to serve under the flag of the 10 fi valka, which has never been lowered proceeds continually. Those who intend to enlist to serve in the rank and file of the 10th Flotilla can present themselves to the special recruting offices which have been established in all major cities of the Italian Republic.

The national office for the distribution and the supplying of bicycles has sent out certain instructions regulating their distribution.

These instructions have been published in the Official Gazette. The distribution will be made only in favor of those who can prove tat they are in the absolute necessity of being provided with a bycicle.

To obtain a purchase coupon it is necessary to forward a written request to the compent Provincial Office of Corporative [illegible] particular organizatio

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

announced that twenty-five Anglo-American aircraft were lost yesterday in that operational sector.

Home News

The Under Secretary for the Navy has made the following communication: Whilst the units already formed of the 10th Division are continuing training, some of them are engaged in the mopping up of rebel bands, the flow of volunteries who want to serve under the flag of the 10 Flotilla, which has never been lowered proceeds continually. Those who intend to enlist to serve in the rank and file of the 10th Flotilla can present themselves to the special recruting offices which have been established in all major cities of the Italian Republic.

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The Attempt on the Fuehrer's Life

After the attack carried out against Hitler, the Fuhrer himself delivered a speech over the radio. This speech was directed to the German people and to the German Armed Forces. Also Marshal Goering and Admiral Doenitz have spoken over the radio.

2551

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

The V - I

The living conditions of the people of London as a result of the raids carried out by "flying bombs" is growing more and more difficult. Very grave incidents have taken place, especially between police authorities and the police force, the latter having asked that its remunities be increased. The organisation concerned have confirmed such an increase, it is anticipated that motor car drivers will go on a general strike.

The Situation in Japan

It is learned that the new Japanese Cabinet will probably be formed today. The news of the resignation of the Tojo Government has greatly surprised political circles in Tokio. The movements now in progress in high Japanese political circles will strengthen the military structure of the country.

Roosevelt's Candidacy

Roosevelt has been appointed candidate for the Democratic Party to the Presidency.

The raid on Trieste and Fiume

North American bombers have carried out a terroristic attack against the city of Trieste and against the city of Fiume. Many residential quarters have been destroyed.

Six North American bombers have been brought down and have been obliged to make a forced landing in Switzerland.

Cholera in India

In one of the provinces of India an epidemic of cholera has broken out. Casualties so far total 30,000.

AMERICAN RADIO BROADCAST BEING BEAMED FROM ITALIAN TO ITALY - N.480- 1300 - July 21

Address by Mr. F.D. Roosevelt to the German People

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785044

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MEDIUM WAVE FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.480- 1300 - July 21

Address by Adolf Hitler to the German People

Monitor's note: the next followed that given on page 4-b except for the portions underlined below.

Paragraph 1) The same

2) The bomb planted by Colonel Count Stauffenberg in my presence, etc

Par. 3) The same

2085

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

Par. 4) When it became obvious that the war could not be avoided, nay, could not even be postponed, I had only one thought in mind - to prepare my people for the struggle. All I wanted was to defend my people.

Par. 5) But this time the traitors were completely disappointed, and their assertion that ... etc. They could do nothing to annihilate the German Wehrmacht and especially the German Army. They are a small group of criminals who were plotting in secret.

Par. 6) The same.

Par. 7) The same.

Par. 8) I appoint the Reichminister Himmler Commissioner for the Home Forces.

Par. 9) Everyone, however, must contribute to eliminate this group of traitors who tried to stab our country in the back. And it is necessary to eliminate them as soon as possible to prevent their undermining the high moral of the German people and the German combatants. For it is unthinkable that millions of brave men should risk their lives at the front while a very small group of ambitious and unscrupulous wretches at home tries to demolish all the work achieved by Germany. I firmly believe that we must be pitiless.

Par. 10) I am sure that .... will understand the importance of the task, entrusted to Germany.... I thank God Who saved my life so that I should be able to dedicate it to the safety of my people and of Germany, and so that I should continue my work according to the dictates of my conscience.

Par. 11) The same.

Address by Goering to the Air Forces (See yesterday's Bulletin)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 17.00 - July 21

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 2084

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Address by Goering to the Air Forces (See yesterday's Bulletin)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 17.00 - July 21

War in Italy

In Italy the enemy has continued to attack violently, supported by armor, but all his efforts have been of no avail as he has not been able to overcome the resistance put up by German rearguards. In the central sector, local actions have taken place on both sides of Poggibonsi, of Arezzo and of the Tiber Valley. The enemy has not been able to make any further progress.

2559

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

Goering on V-I Weapon

Marshal Goering has announced that the scope of weapon V-1 will be further extended.

Germans Must Fight

The German press, in referring to the attack made against Adolph Hitler, affirms that all elements which will not take part in the present struggle will be completely cleared out of the way.

Spellman Leaves for Europe

Monsignor Spellman, Archbishop of New York, has left the United States on his way to Europe, Asia and Africa. The newspaper "A Voz" attributes this trip to political ends.

Recognition of French Government

The decision made by the Egyptian Government to recognize the provisional French Government is in contrast with the attitude adopted by the British Government and has been inspired by Washington

German Press on Hitler's Escape

The German press expresses a feeling of joy, feelings which are shared by the whole German nation, for the way in which the Fuehrer managed to escape from his deathly peril, and at the same time expresses a feeling of profound disgust, which feeling is also shared by the nation, towards the traitors who have tried with such a vulgar gesture to stab in the back not only Adolf Hitler but the entire German people and its armed forces in the very moment in which they are exerting themselves in one of the greatest efforts of this war.

The newspapers have taken up a definite position in reaffirming the devotion of all the German people to Adolf Hitler and in regard to any subtle manoeuvre of enemy propaganda. The 20th of July 1944 has seen the appearance in Germany of a new source of potent energy. From this date onwards, in all the German cities, in all the German villages and towns, as well as in all

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780046

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

All the editorials of the German newspapers devote a great part of their space to the danger from which the Fuehrer has been saved. The "Deutsche Zeitung," the "Lokal Anzeiger" and other daily newspapers point out that the attempt made by the enemies of Europe to see that an internal collapse in Germany is reached, has proved to be more than ever fruitless, because these enemies are far from sure of being able to reach a victorious goal.

A Belgrade newspaper observes that the tactics adopted by Germany's enemies is always the same. The enemy always follows subtle and insidious ways and means, writes this paper.

The "Neue Zurcher Zeitung" discusses the speeches made over the radio by Adolf Hitler, Admiral Doenitz and Marshal Goering. The newspaper concludes by saying that the Fuehrer is firmly master of the situation.

Goebbels on Flying Bombs

In the last issue of the weekly paper "Das Reich", Goebbels tackles the question of Flying Bombs, and points out the effects which are a direct result of the employment of this new weapon. At the same time he says that such a weapon has been used in answer to air raids carried out by Allied aircraft with the apparently cynical satisfaction of the enemy.

Dr. Goebbels concludes by saying that when the war is over and it is revealed to the world how much the German people have had to contribute, there will be nobody who will try to endanger the new peace.

Republican Italy Appreciates Kesselring

The assignment of Marshal Kesselring, by the Fuehrer, of the highest German military honours has given rise to general approval in the whole of the Italian Republican press. The articles appearing in these newspapers show how really sensitive Italy's friendship is towards this unique German Commander of the German Forces engaged in battle against the enemy on the Southern front.

The "Corriere della Sera" of Milan, devotes to this fact a newly worded comment in which it recognises

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798046

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The "Corriere della Sera" of Milan, devotes to this item of news a particularly warmly worded comment in which it recognizes the high and excellent military qualification of Marshal Kesselring.

The "Lavoro" of Genoa is anxious to give proper importance to the fact that Marshal Kesselring has not only defended the metropolitan soil of Italy, but has preserved Rome from the iconoclastic fury of the mercenaries of five Continents.

The "Gazzettino di Venezia" also devotes parts of its space to laud Marshal Kesselring and expresses the hope that on the day of victory the German Marshal be still at the head of the troops that have defended the soil of Italy.

2544

2089
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 491 - 20.00
July 21

The War in Europe:

Some of the the most important government offices have already abandoned London, following the orders given by the British Government. The measures taken by the Home Minister, Morrison, have proved almost useless. Public services are increasingly disrupted following the continued hammering of the city with flying bombs. The lack of sufficient communication has almost paralyzed the life of the city. The bombing of all southern England with flying bombs continues.

Western Front

More details have been given on the fighting now in progress on the Western Front. Following the heavy losses suffered in the past few days in the Caen sector, the Allied command has been forced to bring up new reserves and regroup the forces so sorely tried in the recent struggle. Consequently a comparative lull has been reported during the morning but in the afternoon the enemy launched new attacks south of Caen. German troops have frustrated an enemy attack in the sector of St.Martin obliging the enemy to shift his attempts more to the west. Operations of local character are reported from the other sectors of the front.

Southern Front

In Italy the pressure of the enemy today continued only in the Adriatic sector. German rearguards are presently holding a line running from the coast parallel to the Jesi - Rocca Priora highway. In the other sectors of the front the movements for the realignment of the front continue. After the evacuation of Leghorn German troops have taken up new positions immediately to the North of the town. Violent artillery duels have already been reported.

Eastern Front

The Soviet effort during the past twenty-four

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

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Eastern Front

The Soviet effort during the past twenty-four hours was concentrated along the upper course of the Bug river where German troops firmly resist enemy pressure. Fierce fighting is in progress in the woods around Brest-Litovsk. North of that place 101 Soviet tanks were destroyed during successful counter-attacks. In the Grodno region too the troops of the Reich have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Hard fighting is reported between Pinsk and Ostrow. The 'Luftwaffe' during the past twenty-four hours has destroyed fifty-eight tanks and over five hundred vehicles as well as fifty-five aircrafts of the enemy.

2091
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

2092

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

More Details on the Attempt on Hitler's Life

General Keitel was not injured in the attempted assassination of Hitler. The military collaborator of the Fuehrer, General Berger, who was gravely injured has since died. Field-Marshal von Kluge, commander-in-chief of the German armed forces in the west, has addressed the following appeal to the German divisions in the west:

"Soldiers of the west - A small group of officers has cowardly made an attempt on the Fuehrer's life. The Fuehrer is alive. The criminals are no longer in a position to cause any perturbation. Order reigns in the Fatherland. Tranquillity has not been perturbed. The struggle on the fronts continues. Every soldier has learned the news of such a plot with indignation and bitterness. There will not be a repetition of the events of 1918 for us, nor a repetition of the example given by Italy. For us, soldiers of the west, there is only one pass-word: victoriously to overcome the struggle against the enemy with indomitable determination and unconditional loyalty to the Fuehrer. Long live the Fuehrer! Long live Germany".

New expressions of faithfulness to the Fuehrer are constantly received by the Fuehrer himself from every land where German forces are located. The General Feldmarshal, commander in chief of the forces of the south-west, has addressed the Fuehrer the following message:

"My Fuehrer - I do not find adequate words to express to you my emotion and indignation over the vile attempt made on your life. Myself, all my officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers are happy that the attempt by the traitors has failed. In this very grave hour, in which union under your guidance is necessary, once more, my Fuehrer, I repeat, also in the name of the troops of the Balkans, the promise of unshakable loyalty. No difficulty, no danger, no event can separate us from you and we will follow you to victory and to death".

The commander of the second armored army has called Hitler as follows: "The second armored army will be second to nobody in its loyalty to the Fuehrer".

The Governor of Bohemia and Moravia has expressed the deep joy of himself and his fellow citizens as well as their feeling of gratitude for the failure of the attempt which once more preserved the Fuehrer to the well-being of Europe.

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Gen. ... has issued a message also on behalf of the Lithuanian people in which it is said, in part: "The news of the terrible attempt against the Fuehrer and his most intimate collaborators has deeply shaken the Lithuanian people. In such a grave and decisive hour every citizen of Lithuania appreciates more than ever the exceptional personality of Hitler who conducts the battle for Europe's best destiny with unshakable faith and extreme courage. The Lithuanian people thanks the Almighty for having saved Adolf Hitler and reaffirms his own determination to fight at his side all the battles up to the decisive one."

2548

2043
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795016

The commander of the German armed forces in Norway, General von Falkenhausen has launched the following appeal to the German soldiers under his command: "With moving trepidation we repeat anew the vow of maintaining our unshakable loyalty to the Fuehrer which we made when we swore allegiance to our flag: we will follow him everywhere with indomitable faith until final victory is achieved."

The news of the attempt, as well as the text of Hitler's speech, are published under big headlines by the Norwegian press which is unanimous in stressing the fact that the attempt does not change anything in the will of the German people to continue the fight with the maximum determination. The "Aftenposten" stresses the frankness of Hitler's speech, frankness which again clearly shows how Hitler has the fate of the German people in his heart.

Athens newspapers point out that Greek public opinion learned with great indignation of the attempt made in the very moment in which the Fuehrer, as leader of Germany, conducts the great struggle to save Europe.

RADIO SEVERE IN REALM TO ITALY - 445 Meters - 2030 - July 21 -

Allied Plane Losses.

On the various fronts amounted to one hundred and forty-a

Hitler Attack

The German Transocean agency reports that immediately after the attempt on Hitler's life the Fuehrer received Mussolini, in the presence of Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop.

American War Pessimism.

American Under-Secretary of War Patterson warned the pre against optimism over easy successes in Normandy. Transocean points out that up till now the Germans have employed only a third of their available forces in this sector.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780046

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RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245 Meters - 2030 - July 21 -

Allied Plane Losses.

On the various fronts amounted to one hundred and forty-six.

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RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 245 METERS - 21,30 - July 21 -

War Fronts

Normandy renewed Allied offensive was limited to the sector south of Caen. The Germans resisted all the attacks. Important heights were conquered by the Germans. German planes sank a destroyer and damaged two other Allied ships.

Italy: Limited advance was made by Anglo-Saxons in the Adriatic sector. There was local fighting in other Italian sectors. German destroyers damaged British motor torpedo boats.

Russia: Fighting continued with undiminished violence.

Air War: 146 Allied planes were lost on the various front.

2095

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765046

New Italian Party

The liberal, democratic and liberal monarchy parties have combined to form a new party in southern Italy, with De Nicola heading it.

French Press

The Algiers Committee has ordered that the French Information Agency, Havas, is the only one authorized for official news.

Gandhi

Gandhi in a recent interview stated that he will continue to support his arguments until the independence of India is achieved.

German Weapon

Reuter reports that it is quite probable that the launching bases for the flying torpedoes are located in the interior of France and that is why they have not been hit by the air attacks. The bombs, meanwhile, continued to rain down on London with regularity.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245 Meters - 2200 - July 21

Radio Tevere Biography - Enrico De Nicola

Enrico De Nicola was president of the Chamber and held this position until 1924, at which time new elections were held.

It would be superfluous to say that the Honorable De Nicola manifested great enthusiasm for Fascism, to the point of becoming a candidate for the electoral list of the coalition of national forces.

During the electoral campaign De Nicola suffered his first regret, and on the day on which he was scheduled to make his campaign address the Communists stated that he had demanded a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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During the electoral campaign De Nicola suffered his first retreat, and on the day on which he was scheduled to make his campaign address the Communists stated that he had demanded a public debate. The Honorable Enrico De Nicola did not make his address. It is unnecessary to add that it was the Fascists who supported the debate and that the squadristi themselves remained masters of the situation.

But "Don" Enrico, as Neapolitans like to call him, Don Enrico De Nicola the candidate, gave way to De Nicola, the orator, who, with the blessing of Senator Bergamini, shortly published the speech which the candidate De Nicola was supposed to have made. Naturally this speech expressed full adhesion to Fascism. Today L.Enrico would be very happy if this speech had never been published.

To a friend, who during the June crisis remarked that he had been a sly fox De Nicola replied with that enigmatic smile of his.

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

Always for fear of shocks De Nicola belonged to the category of the "prudent" people also in professional life, accepting as a lawyer only those cases which are good and refusing those of doubtful result. Today he has been exhumated and called to preside over a party which has been constituted by the liberal, democratic liberal and monarchical-liberal parties. He is pro-monarchy in the skin and his love for the little King has been stronger than his timidity. It will be very amusing when we see him having to do with Togliatti and company. Think of his habit of taking a walk every day from eight to nine without fail. His life is set with chronometrical precision - an hour for every case and every case has its hour. It has been said that he quit a barber shop half shaved and half not, because five minutes had already passed. This man after having so much meditated and after having refused so many difficult cases has finally decided to take on the most fantastic case, the defence of Victor and Humbert.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.245 - 22.30 - July 21

Radio Rome says that Giuglini the other night conducted an applauded concert at the Adriano in Rome. The same radio says that this Giuglini has come out of hiding. It certainly should have been a real and complete hiding as hitherto nobody knew him. It is said that Giuglini until the eighth of September was in the army and that since then he lived hidden until Rome was liberated. Today he is a conductor at the Adriano. But you have forgotten that this happened in Rome, governed by Col.Poletti and administered by Prince Doria - and so Giuglini's concert was applauded. The execution which should have been capital was simply pleasant.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 23.00 - July 21

Western Front

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759044

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 23,00 - July 21

Western Front

After the failure of their frontal offensive the British have attempted to outflank the German positions south of Caen. On their line between Saint Martin - Magelburg the troops of the Reich have repulsed other enemy attacks. West of the Orne no Anglo-American progress is reported.

German units have reconquered Hill 72 with some successful counter-attacks. South of St.Lô and in the other sectors of the front no relevant action is reported.

2066

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

Southern Front

In Italy the day was comparatively quiet. Only in the Adriatic sector the enemy continued their pressure against the German defence along the line from San Marcello to the sea, parallel to the road between Jesi and Roccapriora. In the Tyrrhenian sector lively activity of the opposing artillery. In the Arezzo region enemy thrusts have been easily frustrated. Four Anglo-American bombers have been shot down over Central Italy.

Eastern Front

Fierce fighting is in progress in the wooded territory around Brest-Litovsk where German troops have held all enemy attacks. One hundred and one tanks have been destroyed by the Germans. Fifty-eight other tanks, as well as 500 motor vehicles and forty-five aircrafts, have been knocked out by the "Luftwaffe", which today continued to give full support to the ground operations. In the Ostrow region Soviet attacks continue. The enemy has not succeeded in gaining any infiltration.

[illegible]

The news of the horrible attempt on Hitler's life has been received in the Italian Social Republic with [illegible] the ill-concealed [illegible] traitors and with deep joy for Hitler's safety. The Secretary of the Republican Fascist party has conveyed to the Fuehrer in a message on behalf of the Italian blackshirts the feeling of devotion and absolute loyalty with which Fascism wants to collaborate with the leader of National-Socialist Germany. All Ministers conveyed to the Fuehrer the feeling of their satisfaction. The Italian Social Republic particularly stresses the significance of the divine miracle that saved the Fuehrer's life, as was repeatedly the case with the Duce. This shows how impotent are the low and foul instincts as well as the treason of little men against leaders that the Almighty placed at the head of the Italian and German peoples to lead their nations and Europe as a whole on the way of order and justice.

While the National-Socialist party, more compact and determined than ever, closes its ranks around its leader to renew the solemn

2546

2100

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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[illegible]

The news of the terrible attempt on Hitler's life has been received in the Italian Social Republic with [illegible] execration of the ill-conceived [illegible] traitors and with deep grief for Hitler's safety. The Secretary of the Republican Fascist party has conveyed to the Fuehrer in a message on behalf of the Italian blackshirts the feeling of devotion and absolute loyalty with which Fascism wants to collaborate with the leader of National-Socialist Germany. All Ministers conveyed to the Fuehrer the feeling of their satisfaction. The Italian Social Republic particularly stresses the significance of the divine miracle that saved the Fuehrer's life, as was repeatedly the case with the Duce. This shows how impotent are the low and foul instincts as well as the treason of little men against leaders that the Almighty placed at the head of the Italian and German peoples to lead their nations and Europe as a whole on the way of order and justice.

While the National-Socialist party, more compact and determined than ever, closes its ranks around its leader to renew the solemn oath of loyally marching forward according to his orders the Italian nation drews from the happy conclusion of these events, which might have been very sad, a new certainty and new energies to continue the struggle against the enemy, until victory is achieved.

It is learned from German official sources that the development of events, from the very moment of the attempt to the arrest of all the traitors, did not last more then six hours. The attempt of the small clique has been easily suffocated without any necessity whatsoever of summoning military units and without bloodshed apart from that of the traitors.

2101

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Immediately after the news of the failure of the attempt at Hitler's life became known in Roumania the German ambassador at Bucharest received telegrams from many prominent people and whole sections of the Roumanian population, all expressing satisfaction for the Fuehrer's safety.

Berlin newspapers are unanimous in expressing the full and deep satisfaction of the German people for the failure of the attempt on the Fuehrer's life, made in a moment in which soldiers are engaged on all fronts in decisive battles for the solution of the conflict.

It would have been a contradiction of the spirit of history - writes "Angriff" - if the heroic struggle so far fought by the Fuehrer and Germany had been rendered useless.

The struggle in which we are engaged - says "Berliner Boersen Zeitung" - requires everybody's maximum effort, imposes a totalitarian union and a resolute continuation of the march along the road indicated by history to the German people for the achievement of victory. In the failure of the attempt every German sees the sign that the Fuehrer must continue the task given him by destiny.

News for Students

The "Opera Nazionale Balilla", with the aim of helping needy students, will shorty start courses and collective lessons at Milan, completely free of charge. These courses and lessons will be particularly given to those students who have to pass their examinations in the coming autumn session.

From Invaded Territories

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785042

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From Invaded Territories

The Allied command of invaded territories has announced that nobody can enter Naples and the surrounding district without a special permit. This regulation is due to the shortage of food and the absolute lack of trucks.

Besides the city of Naples and the surrounding district is put under Anglo-American jurisdiction.

Eletric Power for the Romans

About a month and a half after the arrival of the liberators the Romans again have no distribution of eletric power in Rome will not be available either for domestic or for industrial use.

Dismissal of Managers

It is learned that in occupied Italy the AMG ha dismissed the managers of many firms, replacing them with Anglo-American

2103

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

contractors. Among others this applies to the following contracting firms: Tudini-Talenti, Vaselli, Scalera, Elia, Federici Casaluce

Germ. General Decorated

The Fuehrer has awarded the oak leaves on the cross of Knight of the Iron Cross to General R. Thaller, the defender of Vilna.

General Guderian

General Guderian appointed by the Fuehrer to be Chief of Staff is fifty six years old. He participated in the First World War as a Captain. After the war he joined the Staff of the Second Division with inspection duties. In 1933 he was promoted colonel and in 1938 was appointed inspector of mechanized troops. Guderian participated in the present war since the beginning of the Polish campaign, where he distinguished himself for personal courage.

Prime Minister of Irac

The Irac Minister of Iraq has arrived at Damascus. As his predecessor is in the same town there is reason to believe that he will have conversations on the Arab problem.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 490 METERS - 2330 JULY 44

2545

The War in Russia

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

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 490 METERS - 2330 JULY 44.

The War in Russia

2545

In the central sector, the Bolcheviks, supported by big infantry and motorised formations launched an attack from the forests of Bialorwieska, with the aim of crossing the Bug. German armored formations violently attacked concentrations of Soviet tanks, inflicting extraordinarily heavy losses, in men and material, on the enemy.

More to the south, the Soviets brought in powerful re-enforcements, with the aim of launching a great offensive in this sector. In the course of violent fighting, the Soviets, who had succeeded in reaching the western bank of the river, were repelled, after having sustained very heavy losses.

In the northern sector, the focal point of the struggle is in the Opochka region where, taking advantage of the withdrawing movements decided by the Germans, the enemy succeeded in carrying out a deep infiltration in the German defensive system. German counter-attacks succeeded in eliminating this gap.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780016

Powerful German air-formations obtained particularly important successes last night, attacking the railway stations of Melodecomo and Newcastle-Upon-Tyne. Vast fires and numerous explosions were caused. A train loaded with ammunition was blown up, another train carrying oil was set on fire and numerous coaches loaded with troops were destroyed.

War in France

Berlin: The battle on the eastern banks of the Orne is continuing. The Second British Army Command was compelled to bring in new reinforcements, without succeeding in inflicting severe blows on the German forces. As a consequence of immediate counter-attacks, German troops were able to repel British armored units, destroying several enemy tanks. In the Saint Lô sector, uninterrupted fighting is in progress. All enemy attacks were repelled. An infiltration was eliminated following a counter-attack carried out by German troops, who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in this sector.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

GERMAN BROADCASTS

NPD IN GERMAN TO EUROPE -1254 - July 19 -(Monitored in London)

French Invasion Money Unpopular

"Militaerische Correspondenz aus Deutschland" writes under the heading "dangerous invasion money": So far Anglo-American authorities have not exactly shown a lucky touch in their economic measures in European territories occupied by their troops. The "invasion franc" is the latest bone of contention in the field of Anglo-American economic policy in occupied territories. The new notes were printed in America and carry this inscription "émis en France".

This inscription is the first obscure point about invasion money for it leaves open the question of who is giving the guarantee that the notes will be honored, and in whose bank vaults are the bars of gold and bills of foreign exchange which according to the axiom of liberal capitalist economic and monetary policy guarantee the security of currency.

This crucially weak point of the new notes is of interest not only to the French peasant, but also to the de Gaulle committee. The latter considers itself the future government and does not like the idea of taking over, in the event of reconquest of French provinces, a legacy which would consist of a currency infected with the invasion virus. With regard to its legal cover, invasion money is issued completely without basis.

The second point about invasion money is, therefore, that this institution in practice amounts to stripping the French people of their possessions.

Finally invasion money has another dangerous result, namely, that of provoking inflation. The Anglo-Americans have chosen a conversion rate of fifty francs per dollar and two hundred francs per pound sterling.

As invasion francs are lacking all cover and have no link with either gold or foreign exchange bills, the size of the issue is virtually dependent only on the speed at which printing presses in America are working. As a last resort, the Anglo-Americans are

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785044

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2544

NPD IN GERMAN TO EUROPE - 1605 - July 19 (Monitored in London)

Press Conference

At today's Wilhelmstrasse press conference, correspondents were referred to Turkey. Minister Braun von Stum said that no important new factor had appeared in the development of this problem and he referred to the report that the Turkish government has given "Anatolie" special publication facilities at the expense of other news agencies. The speaker described this action as symptomatic of Turkey's determination to maintain her freedom of decision in the sphere of propaganda and news.

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

Asked about the British report on Molotov's statement concerning the future of Poland, von Stumm gave correspondents a brief glimpse of the Soviet's latest political aspirations. The Soviets do not usually make such delicate matters as the future of Poland the object of public discussion. It was rather their custom to let others speak, while they themselves acted at the decisive moment.

This report by no means proves that the Soviets had the faintest intention of ever permitting Poland to form a government according to her own tastes. Moscow well knew with which Polish groups it wanted to collaborate in practice, and with which not, and London emigré Poles most certainly belong to the latter.

In this connection the spokesman referred to the interesting fact that now, at the moment of the Soviet Advance, a violent quarrel has already flared up between Polish exiles in London and Lithuanians subservient to Moscow, concerning the future of Vilna. On this occasion Moscow had clearly announced its intention of incorporating Vilna in the union of Lithuanian Soviet Republic and thereby in the USSR, irrespective of the old British propaganda claim that the Kremlin would leave Vilna to an obedient Poland.

In the same connection, von Stumm referred to the remarkable publication of Moscow, "Pravda", which takes up a remark by the British journalist Brailford to the effect that Austria could not exist as a free state and declared brusquely that such statements were only made to sow dissention and prepare, as it were for a third world war. This far-fetched polemic was interpreted by the spokesman as meaning that Moscow's aspirations - as already stated in this place at the time of the Czech-Soviet agreement - also included Austria, because such a territorial solution would at the same time give a gateway into free Switzerland.

Von Stumm closed this matter by referring to a statement made by the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce who has now returned to Washington, and who said on one hand that good business could be done with Bolsheviks, and on the other - and the spokesman particularly stressed this part of the statement - not only said that the Soviets are and remain Communists, but had also to admit that their Communist attitude is increasing. The authority of soothing statements by the Anglo-American and neutral press about the advancing democratisation of the Soviet Union is thus

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765016

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NPD IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1605 -JULY 19 -(Monitored in London)

Von Stumm Addresses Press Conference on Maquis Problem

With reference to the appeal by de Gaulle to the French maquis, von Stumm at his press conference today again gave a synopsis of the German attitude to this problem. He referred particularly to the armistice agreement between Germany and Pétains's French government which was at that time recognised by all nations, including the Allies as a legitimate expression of the French nation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

Any treatment of the maquis other than that of the Germans would mean nothing more nor less than recognition of another legal authority than the legal French government.

The Minister considered that a further reason for the Allies sudden raising of the maquis problem was the Anglo-American attempt to create a more or less artificially new theatre of war on French soil by the organisation of bands in view of the meagre advance in the northern bridgehead. On the basis of the impressive evidence the spokesman described the shady characters whom the Allies use for this land war and who appear sometimes as franc tireurs, sometimes as saboteurs or murderers, and then again in towns as well-behaved citizens, as a band of rebels which could by its whole attitude never claim the right to be recognised as legal troops.

DNB IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1820 July 19

DNB Correspondent Deals with Situation in Normandy

Berlin: Hellensleben, DNB'S military correspondent, deals today exclusively with the position on the Norman coast, and notes that the result of the intensive efforts made by the Anglo-Americans is the best proof of how little quantity is able to achieve when faced with quality. He says: the limited freedom of decision which the Allied command had before the Invasion has now turned to an unlimited lack of freedom of action, both strategically and tactically. Every strategic decision made by Eisenhower has since had to move directly within the factual limits of the situation created by the Germans, i.e. Localisation of the first phase of invasion operations and connected with this, the preventions of strategic co-ordination with a second landing operation which Pattons army group was ordered to make in France, adjacent to the coastal sectors along the North Sea. Finally, in connection with this, Montgomery's army group was tied down in such costly fighting that, not only is it out of the question for it to spare forces

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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2243

Neither friend nor foe has any doubt that Von Rundstedt, assessing the coming proportions of power, has created for his successor. Von Kluge, a basis on which the Germans can operate in full freedom of action. The Germans who, after all, must be keenly interested in drawing enemy forces into a battlefield chosen by them, with the aim of bringing about a decisive battle, are still holding the Anglo-Americans, with comparatively small forces, from effectively spreading beyond the protection of their fleet.

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

The very latest development of the fighting east of the Orne in the Esquay, Noyers and Vendes area, and at the base of the Cotentin Peninsula, with its focal points St LÔ and Lessay, prove that Eisenhower, realising the impossibility of a rapid breakthrough, has now completely changed his plans and that the Germans who, obviously, have no intention for the moment of using the bulk of their formations, because they want to throw these only into a big battle chosen by themselves, are interested in massing ever-fresh enemy forces, especially maritime forces. Consequently, Montgomery has had to change to tactics of "millimetre war". Such tactics cost valuable time, which here as much as in the east, really works only for the Germans.

If the enemy command likes to please itself in the political sphere today by acting as if it were sure of early victory, then I need only remind it how very different the situation is today from, say, the same time 1939, at the outbreak of the war. It is no secret to reveal that the strength of the Germans and their allies will, especially in the technical side of the war, shortly become so powerful as to present a situation fundamentally different.

The new German one-man torpedo is a surprise, but it should be regarded as only one of the things to be expected. The uninterrupted "V-I" fire of the new German long-range weapon has undoubtedly begun to have an indirect effect on military events on the northern front. Movements which are taking place in this area at present are remarkable enough and should in the near future influence military dispositions even more directly.

GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 15.120 Mcs. - 0600 - July 21st 1944

Address by Adolf Hitler:

My German fellow citizens:

1) I hardly recall how many times already an attempt on my life has been planned and carried out. I speak to you to-day primarily for two reasons: in order that you should hear my voice and thus know that I myself am uninjured and well, and because I want you to learn

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 15.110 kcs. - 0600 - Juli 21st 1944

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for two reasons: in order that you should hear my voice and thus k
that I myself am uninjured and well, and because I want you to k
the details of a crime which has hardly its equal in German histor

2) A small clique of officers, as ambitious, irresponsible
and criminal as they are stupid, attempted to do away with me and
at the same time to eliminate the General Staff of the German
Wehrmacht. The bomb which had been planted by Colonel Count
Stauffenberg exploded two meters to my right, injuring very seri
a number of my most devoted collaborators, one of whom has died
in the meantime. I myself escaped completely unharmed except for
a few insignificant bruises, concussions or burns.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

3) In this I see the hand of Providence which orders me to continue in the pursuit of my life's aim as I have done in the past. I can solemnly declare before the whole nation that, ever since I moved into the Wilhelmstrasse, I have been guided by one principle only: to do my duty to the best of my knowledge and conscience.

4) Since it became obvious that the war could not be avoided, I have known only worries and hard work...

5) At an hour in which the German armies are facing a most difficult struggle, a small clique in Germany, as previously in Italy, thought the time had come to stab the nation in the back. They were completely disappointed, and their assertion that I have been accounted for is being resisted this very moment in which I speak to you, my fellow countrymen.

6) The group represented by these usurpers is extremely small. It has nothing whatsoever to do with the German Wehrmacht and, above all, with the German Army they are only a handful of criminal elements, now being exterminated without mercy.

7) I therefore order: In the first place no civil official is to carry out a single order issued by any authority claiming to speak in the name of the usurpers. Secondly, no military authority, no operative Command and no soldier is to obey any orders issued by these usurpers; on the contrary, the person transmitting, or issuing, the order is to be immediately arrested, or fired upon should he offer resistance when arrested.

8) I have appointed Reich Minister Himmler Commander-in-Chief of the Home Army to establish order once and for all. I have called into the General Staff Col. Gen. Guderian in substitution of the injured Chief of the General Staff and I have placed at his side a collaborator who has distinguished himself in the East. No change has taken place in any other administrative department of the Reich.

9) I am convinced that with the elimination of this small clique of traitors and plotters an atmosphere has been created in the Fatherland which is essential to the soldier fighting at the front.

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

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9) I am convinced that with the elimination of this small clique of traitors and plotters an atmosphere has been created in the front-line which is essential to the soldier fighting at the front. For it is unthinkable that millions of brave men should risk their lives at the front while a tiny group of ambitious wretches at home tries to hinder them in their efforts.

10) This time we will deal with them as we are accustomed to according to our National Socialist tradition. I am convinced that every decent minded officer and every German soldier will understand me on this hour. Everyone can picture for himself the fate that would have befallen Germany if this plot had succeeded. I myself am thanking Providence and God not only because he has spared my life - indeed, my life means only worry and work on behalf of my people - but because he gives me the chance of continuing my work and of going ahead with my task to the best of my conscience.

2542

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

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11) Every [illegible] regardless of who he may be, has the duty to oppose these elements ruthlessly, arrest them and to down them unhesitatingly should they attempt to offer resistance. Orders in this respect have been given to all the troops and are to be carried out to the letter. ... The very fact that I was able to escape I consider as the hand of Providence which orders me to go on with my mission - and so I will.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 740 kcs. - 06.15 - July 21

Extract of an Address by Admiral Doenitz to the Men of the German Navy

We are filled with holy wrath and boundless anger about the criminal plot which was to have cost the life of our beloved Fuehrer. Providence, however, decided differently; it guarded and protected the Fuehrer and has thus not forsaken the Fatherland in its fateful struggle.

A mad, small clique of generals who has nothing in common with our courageous Army instigated this cowardly murder attempt in criminal disloyalty in order to commit treason on the Fuehrer and on the German Nation. These generals are mere tools in the hands of our enemies whom they serve in unprincipled, cowardly obedience. They do not see in their delusion that their criminal deed leads us into a frightful crisis and delivers us defenceless into the hands of our enemies. The extermination of our nation, the slay of our men, hunger and [illegible] misery, would be the result. Our nation would experience a period of tribulation which would be infinitely more cruel and harder than those which the present struggle may offer. We will make short work of these traitors.

The German Navy stands behind the Fuehrer, loyal to its oath and in allegiance, unconditional in its efforts and ready to fight.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11.8 kcs. - 09.45 - July 21

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

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RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11.8 kcs. - 09.45 - July 21

"Voelkischer Beobachter" on Attempt on Adolf Hitler's Life

Alfred Rosenberg writes today in the "Voelkischer Beob with regard to the attempt made on the life of the Fuehrer: Fuehrer in old honesty resumed his work knowing that his sol will now fight throughout the Grand and will continue to remain firm and firmer. July 20, 1944 will enkindle new vigor in Germany.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780046

Western Front

According to reports received, the focal point of the fighting yesterday continued to be on Calvados. In the morning German troops again successfully withstood the British attack east of the Orne. A British attempt to turn towards the south was frustrated. During the past few days, the British army in the Orne sector apart from losses in men amounting up to two-thirds of the men engaged lost not less than 250 tanks. In the American sector, the Germansfrom their hill positions south of St.Lô successfully repulsed minor American attacks. According to the latest reports by German front reporters, fierce fighting still continues for a road in German hands west of the Vire, in the area of St.Germain sur Sais. The Allies within 48 hours lost a total of 300 tanks.

A British destroyer of the Everton-Class was sunk by German naval artillery in the Channel. Thus since the beginning of the invasion the Allies lost their 27th destroyer. Altogether the Americans at the end of the 44th day, the same length of time which was required by the German army in 1940 to conquer the whole of France, took possession only of two out of ninety departments in France and gained an area which at its deepest point is less than thirty kilometers.

Italian Front

On the Ligurian Front, German troops following fierce street fighting in Leghorn were withdrawn to new positions north of the town on the road to Pisa. British attacks against the new German positions were repulsed. North of Pozzibonsi and east of the Tiber, the Allies made unsuccessful attacks.

On the Adriatic Front, North-west of the Esino, heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy from our hill positions. All Allied attacks along the coastal road collapsed.

New Soviet Commissar for Georgia

Moscow: Radio Moscow announced

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

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New Soviet Commissar for Georgia

2541

Moscow: Radio Moscow announced that Stalin has appointed a new Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs in Georgia.

GERMANY IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS - 19:05 - JULY 21

Commentary by George Dickson.(Unmistakable German accent.)

Many of you have heard the news which told the world that the band of assassins attempted to murder Adolf Hitler in the course of yesterday. Late last night the Fuehrer spoke to the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

German people, reassuring them that he was well and alive with the exception of slight burns and bruises. He went on to say that the bomb planted two yards away from him exploded, severely injuring a number of high-ranking officers devoted to him and to their duties. One of them has died already from the injuries received in this criminal assault.

Adolf Hitler revealed the leader of the assassination plot, Count von Stauffenberg, who in turn was assisted by a small group of officers. With them the reactionaries, at a time, when the German Armies were engaged in the bitter fighting on all fronts against the common enemy, planned this treacherous betrayal, and he gave the nation a solemn assurance that those guilty would receive their just punishment. The German News Agency announced this morning that von Stauffenberg had already been shot, including a number of other officers who participated in this crime. More preferred to commit suicide knowing fully well that they have forfeited their lives.

The Fuehrer announced that all men, who dare to carry out plans similar to those worked out by little traitors in Italy, would be swiftly exterminated. His voice shook with anger, in announcing the treacherous attempt on his life, "a stab in the back," as he called it, just like in 1918. All elements guilty of unpatriotic deeds, or those, who try to undermine the German war effort, will be done away with, and Reichsminister Himmler is the man who is given the job to purge these criminals.

Following the Fuehrer's address, which was rebroadcast a while ago, Admiral Doenitz, in charge of the German Navy, and Reichsmarshal Goering, addressed the members of the German Navy and the Air Arm, asking the soldiers to remain loyal to the oath sworn to the Fuehrer. Goering said:"A miserable clique of former German Generals who had to be relieved from their duties for being failures, were the brains of the assassination plot, and von Stauffenberg happened to be the leader of this gang. The German Air Force will do its utmost to win a final victory, and it is evident now, that Providence was again with the Fuehrer."

And so this morning, the German people are aware that Adolf Hitler is safe and sound, and more than ever resolved to fight it out to the last. They are gratified in the knowledge that Adolf Hitler is there where he is needed in this national struggle for survival. The men and women going to work

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

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And so this morning, the German people are aware that Adolf Hitler is safe and sound, and more than ever resolved to fight it out to the last. They are gratified in the knowledge that Adolf Hitler is there where he is needed in this national struggle for survival. The men and women going to work, and soldiers at the front, all those, who heard the news last evening, that such a criminal attack had been planned by officers of the German Army, are continuing with their work, as if nothing has happened, all of them contibuting for a final victory.

Adolf Hitler is with us, and the enemies of Germany have received and are receiving their just punishment for trying to kill the leader of the nation. Already, in November of 1939,

2122

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

when the explosion wrecked the Munich beer cellar, where the Fuehrer was about to speak, was proof enough that there were secret forces at work to murder Adolf Hitler in order to bring about a state of confusion and chaos all over the Reich. When the British secret service, originator of this plot, failed in this mission them. as were a group of weaklings, they were caught red-handed yesterday.

It means that determined fighting done by our forces in Normandy, Italy, or at the Eastern Front, prove to be too much to the "Holy Alliance" of the Big Three, and so, what can not be done on the battlefield is to be done with a stab in the back.

Well, another story now, their dirty work has not been successful, and in the future, I am quite sure, all will be done, that can be done to deal with those undermining the will of this country to fight for what is right.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN GERMAN TO GERMANY - 12.30 - JULY 21

In respect to the unsuccessful attempt on the Fuehrer's life, it is announced officially this morning: The plot of the criminal officers has broken down completely in the meantime. A part of the conspirators committed suicide after the failure of their plan while the others were shot in front of their batallions. General Count von Stauffenberg is among those shot. He carried out the attempt on the life of the Fuehrer. No incidents occurred anywhere. All others guilty of this crime will be called to give account of themselves.

2540

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS IIB MCS - 0.45 - JULY 21

"Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" on attempt on Life of Fuehrer

Berlin: The paper "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" writes: "There

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

this country to fight for what is right.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN GERMAN TO GERMANY - 12.30 - JULY 21

In respect to the unsuccessful attempt on the Fuehrer's life, it is announced officially this morning: The plot of the criminal officers has been dealt with completely in the meantime. A part of the ringleaders committed suicide after the failure of their plan while the others were shot in front of their battalions. Colonel Count von Stauffenberg is among those shot. He carried out the attempt on the life of the Fuehrer. No incidents occurred anywhere. All others guilty of this crime will be called to give account of themselves.

2540

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS II8 KCS - 1:45 - JULY 21

"Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" on Attempt on Life of Fuehrer

Berlin: The paper "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" writes: "There is no doubt that an end will now be made to those elements who do not observe themselves completely in the fateful German battle. The German nation, having overcome the danger, continues its work with calmness redoubling its efforts. This attempt of infamous treachery has now been concluded. It is certain that it will not be repeated."

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

German Nation Jubilant on Fuehrer's Rescue

Berlin: In all German towns and villages, the population met spontaneously in order to express its anger over the infamous attempt made by a shameless clique of ambitious persons. The news of the miraculous rescue of the Fuehrer was received everywhere with jubilant enthusiasm.

State Secretary in the Reich Ministry for Propaganda and People's Enlightenment Dr.Werner Neuman, was at a large meeting when the news was announced that the Fuehrer in this infamous attack remained unhurt. Dr.Neuman with an overwhelming applause of the people declared:"This new salvation of the Fuehrer: we consider this a confirmation of the fate assuring us the final victory. The whole German nation gives thanks with the assurance [illegible] will be mastered in firm loyalty and complete co[illegible] for the final victory."

Hungarian Prime Minister Expresses Congratulations

Budapest: Prime Minister Sztojay immediately after having learned the news of the attack on the Fuehrer visited the German Ambassador in order to express his and the Hungarian nation's congratulations on the rescue of the Fuehrer. The news of the attack has caused greatest indignation in Budapest.

Life in London Becomes Difficult

Life in London, as the British press emphasizes, becomes more and more difficult. Particular relief measures for injured members of salvage crews had to be introduced.

German "One-Man-Torpedo" No Secret Weapon

Berlin: The German "one-man-torpedo" weapon is not called a secret weapon in British military circles. The only secret is the compound of the charge of explosives.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

Hungarian Prime Minister Sztojay Sends Congratulations

Budapest: Prime Minister Sztojay immediately after having learned the news of the attack on the Fuehrer's life had the German Ambassador in order to express his and the Hungarian nation's congratulations on the failure of the attack. The news of the attack has caused greatest indignation in Budapest.

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SUBMITTED UNDER MAIN EN CEMOR -- 729hrs -- 2000 -- JUNE 21

Wilhelmstrasse Commentary on Unsuccessful Plot

Berlin: If the enemy had set certain hopes on the attempt on Hitler's life, it was pointed out today in the Wilhelmstrasse, these hopes did not materialize. The disappointment about the failure of the plot can already be noted in the enemy camp. In general, the Foreign Office took the view that the participants in the plot are to be treated as criminals. This is even more so since the enemy's intention of complete destruction of the German nation had become quite apparent during the past few months. The criminals aided the enemy in this design. The Wilhelmstrasse emphasized that there will be no repetition of the treachery of Badoglio in Germany. The determination of the German people to face all difficulties has only been strengthened by this unsuccessful plot.

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

Keitel Uninjured

BERLIN: It is announced by competent quarters that Field Marshal Keitel received no injuries in connection with the attempt against the Fuehrer's life.

German Commander in the South-East Congratulates the Fuehrer

The Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces in the south-east, Field Marshal Freiherr von Weil (?), sent the following words to the Fuehrer on the occasion of the unsuccessful plot against the Fuehrer's life: "My Fuehrer, I was just notified of the infamous attempt on your life. I personally, indignation of all my officers, all officials under my command and my men are happy to learn that the plot proved a failure. In this most difficult time in which unity is more essential than ever, I pledge anew unbroken allegiance and loyalty in the name of all German troops in the Balkans to you, my Fuehrer. Nothing can separate us from you. To follow you, my Fuehrer, till death or victory."

Norwegian Press Comments on Fuehrer's Escape

OSLO: Norwegian papers today headline the unsuccessful attempt on the Fuehrer's life under the heading: "An Infamous Plot against the Fuehrer's life." "Aftenposten" points out the frankness of the Fuehrer's words, which shows again that the Fuehrer has nothing to hide before the German nation. With determination and with new weapons Germany under the leadership of her Fuehrer will enter the final battle and emerge victorious.

Neditch Congratulates the Fuehrer on His Narrow Escape:

The Serbian Premier, Colonel General Neditch, paid a visit this morning to the German Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Guenther, in order to express his personal congratulations to the Fuehrer as well as those of the Serbian Government and the Serbian people on the occasion of his miraculous escape from assassination.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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2539

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS - 11,8 kcs.2215 July 21

Attacks on England Just Starting

Goebbels in his speech has stated that we are only at the beginning of the retaliation with the launching of the V-1.

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

A London periodical states that England is paying now for what she did in the past when she started to bombard the civil population of Germany. "In this battle we see only a military measure. It is out of the question that we can speak of improper means. War is war. When we decided to bombard the civil population we should have been prepared for what we deserved: retaliation and now it has come."

Press Reaction to Assault on Hitler

The whole foreign press is protesting against the attempt on the Fuehrer's life. In Norway the news was heard with great disgust and the people have expressed their gratitude to Holy Providence who saved the Fuehrer.

The French press is unanimous in considering the unsuccessful attempt to the Fuehrer's life as an insane act.

From Budapest comes news that the people have learned with indignation of the news of the attempt on the Fuehrer's life and the people were relieved when they were informed of the failure of the attack.

In Athens the thought is expressed that Germany's destiny cannot be allowed to be seperated from the Fuehrer's destiny. Hitler's task is the preservation of our civilisation and to accomplish this task we need his life. The attempt is nothing else but the outcome of an insane act.

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH July 21

Attempt on Fuehrer's Life Will Result in Increased Enthusiasm For War Effort (17,000 Hours)

Berlin: (By Transocean's chief editor, George Schroeder) A few hours after liquidation of the small clique of generals and colonels which organized the abortive attempt on the Fuehrer's life and subsequently tried to grasp power in Germany it is evident from observations in Berlin and reports from the west of the Reich that the National Socialist régime is so stable that any attempt

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

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

Detail of the names of plotters and circumstances of the attempt have not yet been revealed by competent quarters. After police investigations are concluded the Reich government will probably issue a detailed account of events. But already on Friday, one can attend to the essential factors on the basis of official announcements and on the statement of Deputy Press Chief of Reich government, Dietrich Laufterbacher. It appears that a few generals and colonels who held key positions in home forces organized the attempt which was then made upon their orders by Colonel Count von Stauffenberg. Believing that the Fuehrer had been killed, the plotters issued orders, which however were nowhere obeyed. Thus no incidents occurred.

The blood shed in this attempt which Guendermann termed a "putsch of generals", was announced by the enemy press as that of the plotters and of their collaborator Berger, who succumbed to the wounds received in the attempt. Among the plotters was General Beck (retired). He was in 1938 dismissed from his post of Chief of General Staff of the army. The latest enquiry showed that the attempt originated whith an enemy power, and that the connections between the plotters and this power are in German hands. On Friday noon the following consequences of the abortive plot are noticeable: The small clique of plotters who sabotaged the German war effort by this attempt, gave itself up and has by now been liquidated. Thus the monkey wrench has been extracted from the German war machine and this will probably result in greater war efforts. Secondly the Reichs Fuehrer has appointed Reich Minister Heinrich Himmler Commander of the Home forces in place of General Fromm. A change in the General Staff of the army, as can be gleaned from the Fuehrer's radio address, is due to the illness of General Zeitzler, whose place is now taken by one of the most famous German panzer generals, General Guderian. Thirdly the stability of the National Socialist Reich and the fact that no other regime in Germany is feasible, is clearly evidenced in that not a single section of the people supported the plotters who were also fiercely rejected by the officer corps of the army. The plotters had issued some orders, but they were nowhere obeyed, as they were immediately

2131
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Deputy Press Chief Sundermann emphasized to press representatives that the plan on which the enemy has counted was brought to nought within one hour. For years the name of Colonel General Beck has always been mentioned in any announcement of a "generals' putsch" made in enemy quarters. Now Sundermann pointed out it has become clear that it would be ridiculous to think of any but National Socialist Germany. "If a few reactionaries, with criminal intent act in a primitive manner, try to usurp power, this has no connection whatsoever with the inner front of the German people. This might happen any where, just as kidnapping and pickpocketing do. The essential is that those elements should be eliminated when they become active.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

That has been done with the reactionaries," Suendermann emphasized the salutary effects of the elimination of this clique of saboteurs. He declared that their elimination means the intensification of German war efforts and that "by this experience not only Germany but Europe will be given a pause to realise what Adolph Hitler's person represents in Europe's fateful struggle against the Bolshevist menace."

Death of Victim in Attempt on Fuehrer's Life

The victim of the attempt on the Fuehrer, mentioned in the radio adress as seriously wounded, has succumbed. He was a colleague of Berger and acted as a stenographer.

German Commander in Norway Comments on Attempted Assassination.

Oslo: Colonel General von Falkenhorst, German supreme Commander in Norway, issued the following statement to German soldiers in Norway Friday morning:

German soldiers in Norway! With deep abhorrence we learned of the criminal attempt on the Fuehrer. The consequences which this mean act might have had for our fatherland in its present struggle for life and death are unimaginable. We and every honest German were horror stricken as the first news reached us of the dastardly attempt of a dagger thrust against our people. Providence has left us the Fuehrer unharmed, saved him from deadly danger and given him to us anew, to complete his mission and lifework.

From our hearts we thank providence for this benevolent intervention and pledge ourselves to follow him in unflinching loyalty and firm belief in final victory until our enemies are overcome. Long Live the Fuehrer!

Attempt on Fuehrer Instigated by Enemy

Berlin: The attempt on the Fuehrer's life and the fact that he was spared has brought to mind the fate of the German nation. Alfredo Rosenberg declares in an extra edition of "Voelkischer Beobachter." He points out that the Fuehrer is inevitably hailed in modern times as the creator of the new world picture and as a symbol for a hundred million Germans.

He added "with his old unerring sense he immediately resumed work and he knows that his soldiers will fight now more

Rosenberg concludes "providence protected the Fuehrer and t

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

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In the leading article the "Voelkischer Beobachter" points out that the time chosen for the attempt beyond doubt discloses what manner of men the perpetrators are, it declares that while the general onslaught on the Fortress of Europe reached its climax with the beginning of the battle in Normandy, while in the east the Bolshevists were at the gates of Europe, and while in the south General Alexander, with his troops was surging against the Apennine wall, and while over the Reich a new bomber offensive had started "an onslaught was made on Adolf Hitler himself". This represents the opening of yet another front against the head and the heart of the German Supreme Command."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795046

Attempt on Fuehrer Instigated by Enemy, Newspaper States

BERLIN - "German leaders and the nation will emerge stronger than ever from the incident," the "Berlin Zwoelfuhrblatt" declares in a special editorial in connection with the attempt of the Fuehrer, "for during the hours which have elapsed since the cowardly attempt, steps have been taken to ensure that any effect of this contemplated coup should be nipped in the bud and all conspirators and any kind of intrigue rendered innocuous. There is no doubt anymore," the newspaper continues," that now all those elements will be wiped out who are not willing unflinchingly to participate in the struggle for German destiny. It has always been suspicious that agitation by our enemies spoke of a clique of generals, which might prove fateful for German leadership. Immensely overrating the actual situation, London and Moscow construed a disunity and discord which never really existed. They did not understand that these were only a few hopeless outsiders, who worked in concealment against German leadership, but had practically no influence at all. Because of this fact, they attempted this coup with the enemy's support."

Paris Newspapers on Attempted Assassination

The abortive attempt on the Fuehrer's life leads the front pages of all Paris Newspapers this Friday morning. So far the papers have published only official German statements, emphasizing in their headlines that once more providence has destined the Fuehrer to continue his work.

2537

German Ships Receive News of Attempted Assassination

(On the Channel coast, by Transocean's naval war correspondent, Hans Thyssen) the effect of the news of the attempt on the Fuehrer's life as I experienced it at the Headquarters on the Channel coast:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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The Commanders of the German vessels had just assembled in front of a huge sea chart to discuss with the Commander of the Flotilla their missions for the coming night when the door opened and a Signal Officer excitedly asked the commander that he be permitted to report on something important. The commander, who like everybody in the room, seemed to sense that something untoward must have happened, refrained from reprimanding the signaller for entering the room without knocking. I shall never forget the young signaller's words, he said, "an attempt on the li of the Fuehrer has been made with a bomb, but he is unhurt. I have just heard it over the wireless but could not get it all on account of atmospheric disturbances. For a minute there was silence. Officers looked at each other. Then came the voice of the flotilla commander, who asked "Is it true that nothing did happen to the Fuehrer?" Thereupon the signaller clicked his heels toemphasize the importance of his statement and declared, "I heard distinctly that the Fuehrer immediately afterward resumed work." Sighs of relief were heard from everyone. Then cries of indignation mingled with words of joy that the Fuehrer was unharmed, and hope was expressed that the perpetrator might be caught.

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

The Fuehrer's broadcast at midnight I heard together with older Sailors who had proved their mettle in fighting in the east and south Terms such as "Knave", "Criminal", were mild ones, showing the extent of their anger. One grizzled sailor voiced the general indignation where he declared, "If I catch that fellow, I'll kill him like a mad dog", while another declared, "If they come to us, they won't be able to put a foot on deck".

Western Armies Hear of Attempt on Fuehrer

(Field Marshal von Kluge's Headquarters, by Guenter Weber)

The German Commander in chief in the West Field Marshal Guenter von Kluge has just issued a proclamation to German divisions on the invasion front, emphasizing the unreserved locality to the Fuehrer of all soldiers in the west. The proclamation reads "Soldiers in the west! a small clique of deposed officers has committed a base attempt at murder against our Fuehrer. Long live the Fuehrer! Last night she spoke to the German nation and to his soldiers. The criminals have been eliminated and in the homeland quiet and order reign. War efforts at home and fighting on the fronts continue. With indignation we Soldiers learned of this plot. For us there will be no repetition of 1918 nor a repetition of the Italian example. For us soldiers in the west there is but one watch word: to weather the struggle against the enemy with unshakeable determination and absolute loyalty to our Fuehrer! Long live the Fuehrer- Long live Germany! The struggle against Eisenhower's invasion goes on as it did yesterday and the day before yesterday. That is the watchword of the German armies in the west". I have just come from Headquarters in the west, where I saw the Field Marshal at his customary daily work. There was no trace of excitement. Reports from the front arrive with their usual punctuality. Of the events of July 20th, I learned at Headquarters that on the 21st. flag, parades were held for all German units on the invasion front. Every

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759042

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Czechs Express Gratitude at Fuehrer's Escape

Prague: The Government of the Protectorate was received on Friday noon by the German Minister of State dor Bohemia and Moravia SS upper groupleader Frank to accepts a declaration on the unsuccessful attempt at the Fuehrer. The Chairman of Goernment of the protectorate Doctor Krejci expressed the indignation of all good Czechs at the outrage, and stated that providence which had prevented this evil deed had filled the Government of the Protectorate and the Czech people with joyful gratitude that the Fuehrer has been preserved for Europe and his historical task.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

Pope: Congratulates Fuehrer on his Escape

Rome: Radio Vatican announced that the Vatican news service had reported that the Pope had congratulated Adolf Hitler upon his escape from the abortive attempt on his life.

Vichy Indignation over Assassination Attempt

Vichy: (By Transocean correspondent, Doctor Ernst Bayer)
Reports available here, especially the statements of the Fuehrer, of Reich Marshal Hermann Goering and Admiral Doenitz, have increased the impression that, by failure of this coup, the inner solidarity of Germany in her political and military defence has been strengthened. First astonishment at such an outrage in the closest entourage of the Fuehrer has vanished quickly. Different leading personalities expressed their satisfaction and joy over the fortunate escape of the Fuehrer. The French radio extensively quotes Berlin reports and expresses the indignation which the outrage has caused everywhere in Europe. Several members of the diplomatic corps here among them the Spanish Charge d'Affaires, Count Vaellan and the Hungarian Minister Von Brobils have already (Friday morning) visited the German Embassy branch office to extend their congratulation on the failure of the outrage.

Laval Sends Telegram to Ribbentrop

Vichy: The chief of the French Government, Laval, Friday noon sent Ribbentrop the following telegram; "With profound emotion I heard of the attempt on the life of the Fuehrer. I should be grateful to Your Excellency if you would convey to the Fuehrer the indignation I feel over this criminal act. Please convey to the Fuehrer also my congratulation that he escaped death and at this opportunity please renew the assurance of my personal sympathy. At the same time I beg Your Excellency to accept the expression of my sincerity. Signed Pierre Laval."

Bulgarian Reaction to Attempt on Fuehrer

Sofia: Bulgarian morning papers prominently feature the official communiqué about the attempt on the life of the Fuehrer, with his photograph. This communiqué has been broadcast on Thursday evening, via Bulgarian radio, as a special message. Noon papers publish

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759012
2139

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2140

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Finnish Reaction to Attempt on Fuehrer

Helsingfors - The attempt against the German Fuehrer, committed on Thursday, created a sensation in Finland. Immediately after the arrival of the first news of the event newspapers printed special editions with the first official statement.

Viennese Gather to Show Gratitude at Fuehrer's Escape

Vienna - Approximately 250,000 viennese gathered on Friday evening in a meeting on Schwarzenberg Place, to express their gratitude at the miraculous salvation of the Fuehrer. The demonstration was an oath of allegiance to Adolf Hitler. Leading men of the State party and armed forces were among the common people of all classes and vocations. The S.S. Brigade Fuehrer and Acting Gauleiter Scharitzer spoke to the meeting. He said among other things: "Coward assassins attempted to rob us of our Fuehrer but the Lord Himself has returned him to us. The German people stand firm behind the Fuehrer, the German workers behind the first worker of the people, and soldiers and all of us, now as ever, behind Adolf Hitler".

Church Services Held in Air Raid Shelters

Brescia - The Catholic church in Italy, for divine services, must on account of Anglo-American raids, once more repair to catacombs. In deep air raid shelters, alters have been erected as in the early Christian era. The first mass in such a catacomb church was celebrated here by the Bishop of Brescia, Monsignore Giacinto Tredici, who by a miracle escaped death when the Brescia cathedral was destroyed by Allied bombs. This first mass in the catacombs was said for the victims of the American massed raid on Brescia.

Milan - The World's biggest repair shop for damaged statues has been opened at Genova (sic) near Milan where first of all, three to four hundred statues are to be repaired from Milan cathedral, damaged in an Allied air raid. More than a thousand workers are employed in this workshop, three hundred from the marble quarry of Candoglia which was given to Milan cathedral by Count Galeazzo Sforza in the fourteenth century. The total number [illegible] The most heavily damaged

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. [illegible]

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2142

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

Differing from statues formerly erected, those, for reasons of economy, were given from foundations. Examinations proved that the iron substructure had corroded and that therefore the statues toppled over by force of explosions from Allied bombs more easily than others. Expense of reparations borne by a fund accumulated from a one per cent surtax levied on the Milan population in accordance with an agreement between Mussolini and Cardinal Archbishop Schuster. Statues damaged by Allied bomb raids and beyond repair are to be completely demolished in order, it is stated to prevent their becoming merchandise in countries whose governments are responsible for bombing Milan cathedral.

American Planes Raid Shanghai

Tokio: Two hundred and forty civilians killed and eighty houses destroyed resulted from an heavy terror attack by American bombers on Shanghai, while military installations were not hit. The American planes had started from Chungking territory.

D.N.B. IN ENGLISH - JULY 22.

Defeated Officers Planned Revolt

Berlin: The corps of German officers, loyal to their oath, stands united behind the Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler. This is the dominating impression gained in all military quarters of the Reich. Remarkable details have been learned from these quarters concerning the attempt by a clique of officers to seize power in government, by an attempt on the Fuehrer's life and on the life of his closest military collaborators. Thirty seven-year old Count von Stauffenberg, who alone executed the attempt by putting a time fuse-bomb in the unending vicinity of the Fuehrer, was the instrumentality of a small ambitious clique, whose close connection with enemy powers was proved a few hours after the unsuccessful attempt by means of documents and other papers found. Stauffenberg was shot yesterday afternoon. When questioned shortly before shooting the chief accomplices, this fact was explained by

2143
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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DAILY DIGEST - JULY 22

Demoted Officers Plan Coup Assault

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2144

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

The conspirators were composed of some demoted generals and officers in important positions in the reserve army, and who must be considered as having inspired the whole enterprise. They had no longer any position and had played no rôle whatever for several years before the outbreak of war. With these men an enemy power had had an established connection for some considerable time. The fact that the German army had nothing whatever to do with the attempt is shown clearly. German officers on active service as well as leaders of all reserve formations, particularly emphasized this fact. From all fronts in the east and west, north and south, transmitted by the Commands, Orders of the Day have been issued by Commanders in Chief and Chiefs of other military units, which express, besides unconditional loyalty to Adolf Hitler, the conviction that the front is the best guarantor of an unswerving fight to a final victorious issue on all theatres of war.

Congratulations to the Fuehrer on his salvation express satisfaction that with Heinrich Himmler at the head of the reserve army Germany has a man whose abilities of organization in the military field have been proved, particularly in building up the "Waffen SS", and who is a guarantee of increased all - out efforts of the nation towards victory. Statements by German officers who, during these decisive hours, were on duty at their various posts, are very interesting in this connection. The clique of traitors tried, by way of certain news apparatus at their disposal, to issue orders to other military officers at home and at the front. On account of their general trend, however, these were immediately recognized by all receivers to be open treason and were consequently not carried out. Not even for a minutes did doubts arise anywhere as to what was to be done, that the clique had disposed of certain means of communication was doubtless an inducement to the Fuehrer to make a corresponding statement last night. The Fuehrer himself, as well as C-in-C's of the Luftwaffe and Navy, Reich Marshal Goering and Admiral of the Fleet Doenitz, who immediately went to the Fuehrer had at the moment when they made their declarations, no details as to how and for how long the clique would or could make use of means of communication. Their statement were evidently aimed at preventing the commands issued by the traitors from being considered genuine by those receiving them. Everywhere at places of Military command, right up to the advanced front, the voice of the Fuehrer and his

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

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2146

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

FRENCH BROADCASTS

VICHY RADIO IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 0730 - July 21

Attempt Against Hitler's Life

As already announced in last night's broadcasts, an attempt was made yesterday against the life of Chancellor Adolf Hitler by means of an explosive. Several people of his suite were seriously injured, but the Fuehrer himself only received a few superficial burns and soon after resumed his work. He welcomed Mussolini, with whom he had a long conversation, after which he was visited by Goering.

It is interesting to recall that this is the third time that an attempt has been made against Adolf Hitler. No further information is yet available, but it is known that the attempt took place on the premisses where the Chancellor works with his General Staff.

The news made a great impression in Germany, and the people were greatly relieved to hear that the attempt had been unsuccessful. The papers expressed their joy and published the news under prominent head-lines. Late at night the Chancellor addressed a message by radio to the German people. We will give further details in our next broadcast at 8:30. We can already announce, however, that among other things Hitler said:

1) You hear my voice, therefore I am alive and well.

2) You will now hear the details of a crime unprecedented in the history of Germany. A small group of ambitious and unscrupulous, as well as criminally stupid men has prepared a plot to suppress me and with me the General Staff of the German Army.

Home News

An important centre of Brittany was hit in the course of an Allied air raid. From the rubble 130 dead were extracted. Other localities were equally damaged, but the number of victims has not yet been ascertained. The great suburbs to the north and west of Paris were again attacked by Allied aircraft and a large number of victims were killed and wounded. Several villages in the Yonne [illegible] heavy bombers flying at very

2147

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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2534

RADIO VICHY IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 776 Kc. - 22.30 - July 21

Western Front

American attacks in the St. Lô sector are weaker. An American attempt to pierce the German lines south of St. Lô was a failure. As a result of German counter-attacks the Americans had to retire to the west of the Carentan-Periers road.

2148

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Italian Front

Motorized formations of the British First Army continued their pressure on the Adriatic coast. The Germans maintained their positions on the Esino river. Città di Castello is still in German hands. The Germans re-occupied some localities on the Arno. All along the Arezzo-Florence rail line Anglo-American attacks were repulsed. General Clark's troops tried to cross the Arno but they were defeated by the fire of German artillery.

Roosevelt, Spellman and the Vatican

According to information from British sources, Mr. Taylor, President Roosevelt's representative to the Pope, has been given a personal letter from Roosevelt to the Pope - the President is expected to visit Rome shortly. Mr.Roosevelt attaches great importance to his coming visit to Rome, having in mind the Catholic vote in the coming elections.

The Archbishop of New York, Monsignor Spellman, has left New York. According to British reports M.Spellman will visit neutral and belligerent countries in Europe, as well as Asia and Africa. Next week he will render his regular visit to the Vatican.

Commentary by Paul Marion

...'the correspondents of newspapers in London, New York and Moscow have written of the French people's reaction to bombings. A British press correspondent writes: "French circles in London, although accepting the necessity of bombing the towns in order to liberate them..." We can find a tardy reply to all these commentaries in the statements by M. de la Vigerie, Commisioner of the Interior of the so-called de Gaulle government. He spoke of the reaction of the French populations in the combat zone. If we may believe Radio Brazzaville he is supposed to have explained to the French the necessity for the bombings. The de Gaullists fight against that which they refer to as "French reaction". But whose fault is it if not the de Gaullists' that so many people in France have lost their lives or their homes? Whose if not the de Gaullists' - they who have been inviting the Allies to France

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

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The Anglo-Americans would not have come to France if you de Gaullists had not given them bases at Dakar and in North Africa. The Anglo-Americans would not have come if you Anglophiles and Germanophobes had supported the Marshal. If you had supported Pétain there would not be ruins in France today. Think on this today, you who manifest a sadistic joy before ruins. If the French had conserved their neutrality they would have their homeland, their empire, their navy and their army - for no one then would have attacked Algiers and Morocco. If the occupation of Algiers had not taken place there would have been no occupation of the free zone or sabotage of our fleet.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

Your activity has brought us to complete disaster. French policy recognized only one occupant; since you intervened, however, there are four occupants on our soil and in our empire: the Germans, the Anglo-Americans in Cotentin and in the Empire, and the Russians everywhere. Since you state that the Allies came to Africa to prepare the entrèe into the mainland we can well imagine what it will be like one day if de Gaulle and his so-called government enter Paris. It does not require much imagination to predict what would happen. It suffices to read the comments of the so-called Provisional French Government of Algiers, along with the comments of neutral countries, on the news of Bonomi's entrance into Rome. The Berne Telegraphic Agency states: "Italian opinion believes that installation of the Bonomi government in Rome is tantamount to entrance into a capital where nothing belongs to the government. Actually the Bonomi government is nothing more than a form of liaison with the Anglo-American military command."

And so you see the destiny reserved by the Allies for a government which at least has the advantage, over that of de Gaulle of being legitimate and a continuity of the royal dynasty. The de Gaullists may be proud of having threatened France unto death. Thanks to them the France of tomorrow will arrive at the peace table without any legs to stand on. Thanks to the de Gaullists our empire is a thing of yesterday, our navy is under water, our army is in enemy hands. An example of de Gaullist mentality is this excerpt from one of their broadcasts: "There is fighting in the streets of St. Lô. Yesterday St. Lô was just a small town like so many others in France, where people lived peaceably - they had their homes, their church. Today St. Lô is nothing but ruins."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

Von Stauffenburg, instigator of the attack, was thirty-six years of age; he had been on the German General Staff since the beginning of the war.

Crisis in Japan

The troubles in Japan also continues. Former Prime Minister Dinai (phonetic) and Commissioner of Korea, Kuisci (phonetic) have been charged with forming a new government. Meanwhile the Americans have landed on the island of Guam. On the subject of the situation in Japan Mr. Falih Chukru Atay, editor-in-chief of the weekly "Ulus" of Ankara, wrote today:

"We do not know just what is going on in the interior of Japan. But there is not the slightest doubt that changes in the set-up of the high command in war time are bad omens. While these lines were being written the news of the resignation of Prime Minister Tojo had not yet been received. His resignation is the sign of the downfall of the second dictator in the camp of those [illegible] by the

[illegible] that the

[illegible] that

[illegible] the Japanese

[illegible] these same Japanese are now reduced to the point of being incapable of holding the bases between their home islands. For the Allies it is not a question of winning the war against Japan, a Japan which began the war in order to drive the whites out of the Far East first and then to continue in Asia. It is incontestable that if the Red Army had collapsed the Japanese would have been the chief beneficiaries of Russia. The Allies have consented to many sacrifices in order that Japan would not be added to Russia's war problems and in order to create on the Asiatic continent a peace based on collaboration between the Soviets, China and themselves - furthermore they decided to take back not only Japan's gains on the continent but also the island of Formosa. At the present time anything but normal relations exist between Japan and Russia ... after the German defeat it will be obvious that in the Far East, and above all

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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in the Far east, and above all it is certain that Russia will not
remain indifferent. As soon the Allies will have won the victory,
Russia will be relieved of the two great dangers which threatened her,
as much in Europe as in Asia. This state of affairs will allow.....
the eventuality on the part .... of Germany and Japan to adopt a policy
of cordiality toward Great Britain and the United States. Amongst the
factors contributing toward a durable collaboration between these
three powers is that which consists in depriving Germany and Japan of
sufficient forces, in Germany's case, to repeat the aggression of
1940-41, and, in the case of Japan, to molest with her army the
continent of Asia and with her fleet the Pacific area. In his conjectures
on the second World War General Tojo was no more prudent than Mussolini
even in 1940 he nourished the hope of seing the collapse of Russia.
As for a German victory - hopes for same are about as fragile as
Japanese scenery."

215
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Continuing his comment on Japan, Mr. Atay concluded:

"The fact that the war is localising itself more and more has decreased the importance of the rôle once played by individual sacrifices. The business of not surrendering and the fanaticism of dying rather than falling into enemy hands will not be able to halt the march of the Flying Fortresses or of Fortresses on wheels. Particularly since it is a fact that in the virgin forests of the Pacific isles the Americans have proven the falsity of those illusions about individual heroism on which the Japanese propaganda put such emphasis."

That was the end of an article by Mr. Atay entitled, "Pessimism in Japan."

Allied Communiqués on Italy and Normandy

Soviet Communiqué

Stalin's Second Order of the Day

Secretary Hull on Air Concessions

At his press conference Secretary of State Cordell Hull was questioned concerning news to the effect that the United State had received landing rights for planes at Barcelona and Madrid, in exchange for American aid for expansion of Spanish aviation. Mr. Hull said he could give no details now.

RADIO ANKARA IN ENGLISH 31 METRES 1900 July 21

Third Front Opens in Germany

One item is the most interesting now appearing in all newspapers .

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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An attempt on the Fuehrer's life. The official communiqué on the subject gives four persons seriously wounded and eight slightly wounded. Some of the parties who have organised the plot have been already executed. The incident does not mean that any clash or uprising has developed in Germany or in any part of the country.

London announces that a new Government has been formed in Germany to work against Hitler? It is thought that Marshal von Rundstedt is a member of this clique. Goering and Doenitz have issued different statements and Hitler also on his side has issued several orders, which are conflicting. Goering has asked the people and military representatives not to accept any order in the name of the newly formed Government, because the members of said Government are only trying to cause trouble.

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

Doenitz has stated that nobody was to take orders except from him. The speeches addressed to the German people lead one to believe that really a new power unit has been formed. We shall soon see the outcome of this crisis.

From Stockholm it is reported that the fact that Hitler found it necessary to strengthen the power of the Gestapo by appointing himself as the highest chief stands to prove that all kind of troubles have arisen. This incidents now given the opportunity to Himmler to strengthen his position.

It has been learned that General von Stauffenberg, chief of staff since the beginning of the mobilization, was been killed in the air of the party who took part in the plot against Hitler. The whole matter proves that a wide front has been opened in Germany.

Situation on Reich

The intensified bombardments which aviation is dispensing continuously by night and by day have been responsible for [illegible] Germany, and Berlin, and the Western provinces of Reich have been subjected to fierce bombardments.

Industrials the factories have ceased all work and they were able to produce nothing [illegible].

The Eastern Front

The situation on the Eastern front is reported today by the German communiqué as far as the Eastern front is concerned. Only on the outskirts of Memel have the enemy made some reconnaissance. Other assaults of local character have been launched by the Soviet, employing many armored cars. All were held by the German artillery. The Luftwaffe continues its destruction in the German lines. Seven formations of the Russians have either been shot down or forced to land behind the German soldiers have crossed the Dnestr, after a heavy fight in Jassy. Death of Queen Elisabeth of Roumania have been announced. Further divorce there [illegible].

In Eastern Asia Theatre

2531

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765014

[redacted] by that how it has been impossible to form a new Cabinet, in which all the former partners of Korfe have been asked to form the Cabinet.

Meanwhile the Germans have landed in Crete and they were able to make a further headplace.

The Italian Position

[redacted] the position in Italy is described today by the Italian correspondent as that on the Italian Front is critical. That is the situation in which both the Anzio and Cassino fronts have been described. Strong attacks of Allied divisions have been launched by the Germans, employing many armoured divisions which were held by the German Command for this very purpose. It does not seem to be clear here how the Germans have succeeded in their defensive operations. The Anzio bridgehead is still holding out. North of Anzio Allied troops have been compelled to withdraw further owing to the Germans' withdrawal.

25/1

An official announcement states that American warships in Normandy waters are now on the lookout of duty, an important Japanese base in the Marshall Islands. The announcement adds that a breakthrough has been attempted under the protection of the naval guns. The Germans are determined to hold at least the landing of Cherbourg and their move by the Americans to a land forward position will now be watched by the Germans.

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

VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN - 2130 - July 21

Sixteen New Priests Consecrated

The following is the description of the consecration of sixteen new priests which took place in the college of Propaganda Fide. The rites of this consecration are similar to those to which every priest is submitted the first day on which he may really be called priest of God and of the Church, i.e. the day of the celebration. This evening, the Osservatore Romano publishes a descriptive article on the various phases of the sacred ceremony.

Surrounded by his assistants robed in white surplices, the Cardinal goes up to the Altar. From the first words of the Mass, one realises this accent is Roman. In the pews, are people of all classes, priests, nuns and in the first rows the novices who are waiting to be ordained. There are sixteen novices, all wearing the same cassocks, with lowered heads. Only when notary calls the candidates by name, one after the other, do they raise their heads to answer. The extraordinary variety of races to which they belong, are from each other, an indeed goes up to the Altar with a small Japanese, there are several Chinese, one Siamese, one Australian, two Greek and others. They all walk towards the Cardinal each one holding in his right hand a lighted wax-candle and a white handkerchief. On the left arm they wear the folded "planet", as if to represented a promise which they still keep in reserve.

They kneel down in to rows, at the feet of the Cardinal. The latter then asks the Archdeacon the ritual question: does he believe the candidates are worthy of being ordained priests. Having received the answer, the Cardinal asks all those present to give their confirmation, inviting them freely to express their opinion. At last, he speaks to the candidates of the high mission with which they will be entrusted as part of the large family of the Church, heterogeneous, but united family. Then the sixteen candidates lie down on the ground, while the singers begin chanting the long Litanies of the Saints. A great silence reigns in the Church after this, and the rite of the imposition of the hands begins. The Cardinal first puts one hand and then the other, silently on the head of each young candidate; then all the other priests present at the ceremony, do the same. This

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780016

discovers the extraordinary variety of names which they represent. There they gather two by two, and are finally at last they are from each other, an Italian goes up to the Altar with a small Japanese, there are several Chinese, one Siamese, one Australian, two Greeks and others. They all walk towards the Cardinal, each one holding in the right hand a lighted wax-candle and a white handkerchief. On the left arm they wear the folded "planet", as if it represented a promise which they still keep in reserve.

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After having recited other prayers, the Cardinal sits down and removes the stole of each candidate from their shoulder placing over it the two bands on their breast. He then imposes the "planet", so that each candidate visibly wears his yoke on the shoulders. The Cardinal then anoints the palms of the candidates with the oil of the catecumenes, binding one to the other with the white handkerchief, thus expressing their power to consecrate and bless. To these hands so bound, he gives the chalice full of wine and the Patin with the Host to touch, thus expressing their power to celebrate the Eucharistic sacrifice. At last, begins that part of the Mass which is celebrated by the newly ordained priests together with the Cardinal.

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

It is not only one man who is celebrating Mass, but a whole collectivity. Because the sixteen candidates are "celebrators" along with the Cardinal, they do not repeat the "Confiteor" before the Communion, but they receive Holy Communion directly from his hands. By now, he talks with them as a priest to other priests and he uses a language of equality. Once again, he imposes hands to all, to confer on them the power to confess and to absolve. Holding in his hands, the hands of each new priest, the Cardinal accepts from all their promise of faithfulness and obedience. Then having recited the usual prayers after the Communion, he imparts the last liturgical recommendations and gives them instructions for the three Masses they are to celebrate immediately after the first one. At last, he turns around to read Saint John's Gospel. The singers begin chanting the hymn: "You have given yourself; you do not belong to yourself any more: you belong for ever to another. Irrevocably marked on the hands and in the soul, for this life and for the future one, you are a priest for eternity Amen".

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 23.00 - JULY 21

Appeal

Radio Milano Liberta is speaking. We speak to all Italians in the German invaded lands. Italians Patriots, the day of reckoning is approaching for the Fascist criminals and the German invaders. But the great day of the national struggle is also approaching. Tuesday, July 25, is the anniversary of twenty years of Fascism in Italy, of that Fascism which fought for the interests of the popular Italian enemy, for Germany' interests. Radio Milano Liberta tells you that July 25 is a day of national struggle, a day of plebiscite for all Italians. It is necessary to show the strong determination of events, the Germans and the Fascist régime destroyed and of our capacity to destroy it.

Italians of Tuscany, Radio Milano Liberta calls you to the great plebiscite of the twenty-five [illegible]

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

RADIO MILANO LIBERTÀ: IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 23.00 - JULY 21, 1944

Appeal

Radio Milano Libertà is speaking. We speak to all Italians in the German invaded land! Italians Patriots, the day of reckoning is approaching for the Fascist criminals and the German invaders. But the great day of the national struggle is also approaching. Tuesday, July 25, is the anniversary of twenty years of Fascism in Italy, of that Fascism which fought for the interests of the popular Italian class, for Germany' interests. Radio Milano Libertà tells you that July 25 is a day of national struggle, a day of plebiscite for all Italians. It is necessary to show the strong determination of ending the Germans and the Fascist régime destroyed and of our capacity to destroy it.

Italians of Tuscany! Radio Milano Libertà calls you to the great plebiscite of the twenty-fifth of July. Workers, abandon your work - not a man should go to the factories. Nothing must be produced for the Germans on the twenty-fifty of July. All those working in public utility or service organizations must know that all the public service should stop for the Germans on the twenty-fifth of July.

Patriots in arms! On the twenty-fifth of July you will a hundred times increase your blows, wiping out the barbaric invaders and the Fascists. Italians of the cities and towns of invaded Italy, you should paralyze in every way all the German

2520

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

services on the twenty-fifth of July. This day should mark a great step forward for the liberation of the nation, on the road of the destruction of Nazism and Fascists and of giving back again liberty, independence and a worthy future to our country. Long live the twenty-fifth of July, a day of struggle and honor. Death to the German invaders and the Fascist criminals.

General Alexander Honors the Italian Corps of Liberation

Once again General Alexander has issued a special message to acknowledge the deeds of the Italian corps of liberation. He acknowledges the great merit of the Italian soldiers for having broken through the enemy line in the central sector of the front. General Alexander said that the Italians have fought with courage and bravery. The Italian success is not surprising as the whole history of the Italian army is a series of individual and collective deeds of valor, and today Italian patriots are shedding their blood side by side with the Italian regular soldiers. We like to stress that General Alexander did not hesitate to put the Italian troops on the same footing as the French ones. Today we are anxious to point out that a strident contradiction exists between General Alexander's praises and the meagerness of the Italian forces fighting at the front. Meantime it has been announced that both in America and England Italian anti-fascist war prisoners will be employed in the auxiliary services. We are sincerely pleased by that as we take it only as a first step.

We conclude, we desire that justice be given to the Italian people. It is necessary that decisions be taken in accordance with the results of the Moscow conference between Russia, Great Britain and the United States.

Let us ban every absenteeism, as it is necessary to fight. There are Italians who still believe that it is possible to continue to fight the Germans in a passive way: Italian patriots have undertaken a fight to the death against the German invaders. Italian Partisans inflict considerable losses on the enemy. Now it is a question of undertaking a unique struggle, a decisive one, to accelerate the expulsion of the Germans and the Fascists from Italy, thereby saving in Italy all and everything which can still be saved.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763216

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Meanwhile the Germans are attempting to dismantle our machinery and send it in Germany and are even trying to take our workers and bring them to Germany. We must prevent at all costs this terrible activity of the Germans to the detriment of the whole of Italy. We must take up arms as absenteeism delays the day when the Germans will be thrown out of the country, requiring more bloodshed of our friends, our soldiers and our Partisans. Absenteeism is Italy's enemy, the enemy of youth. If we want our liberty guaranteed, a liberty conquered with our own blood, if we want to have a fatherland economically and politically independent, we must not wait, but ensure the merciless defeat of the German invaders and of all the Fascist traitors!

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

Further Appeal to Patriots

Italians in the cities and in the fields of the area still occupied by the invaders, prepare yourselves, organis yourselves and let loose on the 25th. of July next the armed insurrection which must represent a great step forward in the path leading to the national freedom and to the destruction of the remnants of Fascism and to the restoration of freedom and independence as well as the assurance of a proper future to our country.

Italians living in the areas still occupied by the Germans go on general strike, take up your weapons and let loose your armed insurrection! Long live the 25th of July, day of our national battle, death to the German invaders and to the Fascist aggressors.

RADIO TOKIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 1685 M. 1115 July 21

Japanese Reorganization

As we have already announced, the Suzuki Cabinet, with a view to [illegible] the state of the present [illegible] the General Staff and Board of the Army, has tendered [illegible] in the Conference in Tokyo. The whole Cabinet has handed formed a [illegible] of all the ex-Premiers, Ministers, for an exchange of views on the situation, and to reach an agreement on the creation of a new Presidency of the Council.

The task of forming the Government has been given by His Majesty the Emperor, to the Governor of Korea, Koisho, and to Admiral Tojo. These two officials have been received in audience by the Emperor.

In this manner the will of the Japanese people finds an expression and reveals its determination to continue the war notwithstanding the change of Government. Our people desire to fight the last and decisive battle.

Tokio newspapers reflect this popular wish, viz. the paper "Tokio Shinbun" writes that the new Government must be one capable of achieving [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Japanese Reorganization

As we have already announced, the Tokio Cabinet, with a view to [illegible] the prosecution of the war in the Supreme Council of War, has undertaken a general reform [illegible] Premier Koiso [illegible] in the reconstruction of cabinet. [illegible] handed [illegible] a council of elders of all the ex-Prime Ministers, for an exchange of views on the situation, and to reach an agreement on the creation of a new Presidency of the Council.

The task of forming the Government has been given by His Majesty the Emperor, to the Governor of Korea, Koiso, and to Admiral Yonai. These two officials have been received in audience by the Emperor.

In this manner the will of the Japanese people finds an expression and reveals its determination to continue the war notwithstanding the change of Government. Our people desire to fight the last and decisive battle.

Tokio newspapers reflect this popular wish, viz. The paper "Tokio Shinbun" writes that the new Government must be one capable of achieving final victory whatever the cost. The people's wish is that the war be prosecuted until the enemy forces are totally annihilated. The newspaper "Mainiki" writes in its turn that the change in Government does not mean at all that there will be a change in policy, as the people have only one desire, that is to see that its maximum efforts materialise in the achievement of final victory.

From an international point of view also, the change in Government will have no repercussion whatsoever on the collaboration between Japan, the Asiatic countries and its European Allies.

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

RADIO ANKARA IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 31 METERS - 18,45 - July 21

Hitler Attack

The attack on Hitler is the outstanding event of the day. According to the first official information four persons were seriously wounded, eight others suffered light wounds and Hitler himself sustained light contusions and burns. Some of the attackers committed suicide, while others were captured and shot immediately. Amongst those shot was Colonel Stauffenberg, who threw the bomb.

There is no disturbance in Germany and the persons implicated in the affair have been punished. Such is the first official news from Germany concerning the attack.

The Allied radio on the other hand draws attention to several important points. According to BBC, a government composed of anti-Hitler generals is supposed to have been formed in Germany. It is thought that Marshal von Rundstedt, who has just been relieved of his post as commander-in-chief of the western front, is charged to [illegible]

[illegible] Hitler [illegible] by [illegible] proclaimed up the [illegible] in a manifesto the government of Germany. In each of the three speeches the German people were in no uncertain [illegible] which might be [illegible] Hitler stated that no order or [illegible] emanating from these usurpers and issued by them, be accepted. I further order that no military authorities, no troop commanders, nor soldiers obey any orders of these usurpers, whatever the order may be ... on the contrary I order the arrest of the person making such an order, and that he be shot immediately in case of resistance."

(Follow quotations from Marshal Goering's and Admiral Doenitz' speeches.)

These statements give the impression in Allied circles that another government had been formed in Germany and that fighting had begun between the two parties. Whatever may be the case, it seems evident today that a clique of malcontents in Germany have begun action against the Nazi regime. We shall not have to wait long for events to unfold.

Stockholm observers suggest two possibilities concerning the attempt on Hitler's life, namely: 1) the attack may have been

2166

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759014

to this effect

Hitler [illegible] the [illegible] Reichstag summoned by Hitler [illegible] the [illegible] Reichstag assembled up the matter of [illegible] under the government of Germany. In each of the [illegible] speeches the German leaders were in reference with [illegible] which might be given to underground and [illegible] the leaders of the former state. At this moment I order that no order of whatever kind, emanating from these usurpers and issued by them, be accepted. I further order that no military authorities, no troop commanders, nor officers obey any orders of these usurpers, whatever the order may be ... on the contrary I order the arrest of the person making such an order, and that he be shot immediately in case of resistance."

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Stockholm observers suggest two possibilities concerning the attempt on Hitler's life, namely: 1) the attack may have been organized by Nazi extremists, perhaps with Hitler's connivance, with the purpose of serving as a pretext for an extended crack-down against German civilians on the part of the Gestapo ... 2) the attack may have originated in high military circles. If such was the case it is probable that the overwhelming disorganization of the security services also served as a pretext to Hitler and the extremists to exploit the situation.

The majority of observers say that whatever the explanation may be the existence of this attack on Hitler's life is a new symptom of great internal conflict in Germany. When asked in Commons today whether he had any official information on the subject, Mr. Eden stated that he knew nothing more about it than did the deputies; he added that he would make a statement if he should receive official information. The American radio revealed that, apropos of the attack, Secretary Cordell Hull told journalists: "The meaning is clear and needs no comment." Secretary Hull underlined the fact that not only Germany but also Tokio are boiling over at the moment - he warned however that it would be wrong to have illusions in the matter.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759014

OTHER AXIS CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE, AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

RADIO BERNE IN FRENCH TO SWITZERLAND - 0815 - July 21, 1944

Foreign News

Attempt on Hitler's Life

The Chancellor Hitler addressed the German people by radio stating that an attempt had been carried out against himself and his General Staff. Colonel Count von Stauffenberg, one of the leaders in the plot, has already been shot. The Chief of the General Staff, who had been wounded, was replaced by General Guderian. The troops were ordered not to obey any order issued by the disturbers. The Chancellor declared that he could not think what would have been the fate of the German people had the attempt achieved its aim. It failed, however, and the Chancellor thanked Providence who destined him to his high mission.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -2540 M. -08.30- July 21, 1944

Appeal to Patriots

On July 25 is the anniversary of the end of the régime of tyranny which for twenty years has ransacked, humiliated and ruined Italy. All national, political, cultural and economical life has been destroyed by Fascism and the country has been thrown into a series of brigandly aggressions on behalf of the interests of the Fascist clique and of Nazi imperialism. Italians, the day of liberty has come, the 25th of July must be the day of our national battle, the day of plebiscite for all Italians who must join in the fight and firmly demonstrate their determination to want to and to show they know how to free Italy from the German invaders; and to want to destroy the remnants of Fascism, those remnants which the Germans hope to strengthen and to keep in being at the point of their bayonets. The Italians must all take part in this great plebiscite. Italian workers and laborers, abandon your work, go on a general strike, do not produce one single weapon or one single shell for the Germans on the 25th of July. Workers employed in public

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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Italians living in cities and working on the fields in the 253 areas occupied by the invader, organise yourselves and let loose on the German invaders an armed insurrection on the 25th of July. That day must represent a great step forward in the path leading to national freedom to the destruction of the remnants of Fascism. We must restore our country to its former standard of freedom, its independence and ensure for it a proper future.

2169
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

To your general strike, to your arms, to the armed insurrection! Long live the 25th of July, the day of national battle, death to the Germans and to the Fascist oppressors.

New Revelations on Nazi Persecutions against the Catholic Church. (This part of the transmission was disturbed)

Crime Committed by Nazis

The Representative of the Provisional Government to the Allied Government has made certain revelations on crimes committed by the barbarous Nazis. The Nazis intend completely to destroy Christianity. In France the Nazis have arrested numerous priests of all ranks, and by virtue of the fact that the Nazis think themselves to be a superior race, they have committed regrettable acts of reprisal against bishops, archbishops and cardinals of France. The only motive which inspired these acts of reprisal was the fact that these representatives of the Christian Church in France made so bold as to disapprove Nazi policy in regard to the Catholic Church. Agents of the Gestapo have arrested the Archbishop of Toulouse, the Archbishop of Montpellier and the Bishop of....

The ecclesiastical authorities concerned have sent an appeal to the German Commander stating that over and above the inhuman treatment to which these high church officials had been subjected, two priests had actually been undressed. Other priests have been insulted and have been compelled to suspend their religious activities. Many priests have been sent to concentration camps where they have joined other priests who had preceded them.

Also in Italy we have been and continue to be the spectators of the destruction of moral and material values of Christianity wrought by the criminal Nazis. All acts of hostility committed by the Nazis and the Fascists against the Vatican City are so numerous that they can no longer be listed. Let us take up arms and fight against the barbarous bands of the German invaders! It is to be regretted that the Holy Father does not excommunicate the barbarians.

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

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

HDU CROAT TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN CROAT - 1944 - JULY 19

Warning of Raids in Croatia

Zagreb: Following the example of other countries a special radio service is now introduced in our country to inform the population about the movements of enemy aircraft over our territory. This service will be carried out by special transmissions of Radio Station Zagreb, and will start on the 20th of this month at eight oclock in the morning. In the future, announcements will be made every day hourly. Announcements will be made more frequently (every fifteen minutes) if there are larger formations of enemy aircraft over Croatia.

2172

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788016

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

JULY 21, 1944

SUPPLEMENT
to
RADIO MONITORING REPORT No. 37
SUMMARY OF ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

This radio monitoring round-up outlines the trends of the Italian broadcasts (Fascist and clandestine) during the period from 0700 to 2300 yesterday. The views summarized are the salient points of the enemy's propaganda and must, therefore, be regarded with the utmost caution. The source of the material in this round-up will be found in detail in the Radio Monitoring Report.

MILITARY

Comments by the Fascist Radio on the fighting in Italy are scarce and inconsistent. After admitting yesterday the fall of Ancona, to-day's broadcasts speak of strong Allied attacks "directed principally towards Leghorn and Ancona" and continue by stating: "the Germans have repulsed all enemy attacks in the direction of Ancona". However, "the town was abandoned by the Germans who have withdrawn to new positions." The Allies are trying to force the passage of a river immediately north of Ancona, but "have so far been unable to achieve any success at all." No further reference is made to the fighting in the Leghorn sector. Local clashes on either side of Poggibonsi "did not alter the situation of either side".

To compensate for the paucity of news about fighting on the Italian Front, the Fascist Radio brings a Communique by the Fascist Ministry of the Armed Forces giving particulars of some "remarkable" successes scored by Fascist [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785216

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INTERNAL

Prices "Sky-Rocketing In Rome"

Special emphasis is laid again on the economic situation in Rome. Prices are said to have increased "on the average from seventy to one hundred and eighty percent". All the basic commodities are lacking, due to shortage of transport and the faulty distribution of goods. A "British newspaper" is quoted as saying that prospects for the future are dark indeed since "the appropriate authorities have no possibility of intervening in the food situation".

2828

2174

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

Reporting the resignation of General MacFarlane, the Fascist Radio alleges that this event is linked "with the incapacity shown by the A.C.C. to provide even a provisional settlement of the situation in Italy." Stressing as on previous occasions "the tragic conditions facing the population of the south" a meeting of the Federation of Employees at Catanzaro is reported to have sent a telegram to Bonomi "flatly requesting the adoption of measures allowing employees to face the situation created by the sudden increase in the cost of living."

"Revival Of Fascism"

While an earlier broadcast claims that there is "a notable revival of the Fascist movement in invaded Italy", the difficulties which actually face the Fascist Party become apparent in a long address by Francesco Barracu calling for unity. He reminds Italians how foolish it is "to be deluded by the perfiduous propaganda of Allied Broadcasting Stations" and stresses "the anguish suffered by the population" owing to the activities of "criminals camouflaged as patriots".

Discussing in another broadcast the programme of the Party of Action, the Fascist Radio holds that "it is nothing but a repetition of the basic points of the Fascist platform".

Radio Tevere

In line with recent propaganda claims, Radio Tevere brings a bulletin from "the front of anti-capitalistic resistance in southern Italy" alleging acts of sabotage in Southern Italy. The attacks on Mayor La Guardia, often made by the Fascist Radio, are continued by Radio Tevere.

Radio Milan Libertà

In a comment on the Fascist Socialization Laws Radio Milan Libertà defines as their sole object: the transfer of industrial machinery and the deportation of workers to Germany. This plan, it is claimed, has been foiled by the workers. It is claimed that the farmers in the Bologna area have been particularly

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

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2178
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

Public Relations Officer

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

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

JULY 21, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 37.

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

.....Italian Broadcasts

Section B:..... German Broadcasts

.....(including Transocean and
D.N.B.Broadcasts in Morse)

Section C:.....French Broadcasts

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765016

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Section C:.....French Broadcasts

Section D:.....Other Axis Controlled, Clandestine and Neutral Broadcasts

2178

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

...IO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO GERMANY - 6.2 KCS - 14:00 - July 20

...rman War Communique

From the Fuehrer's Headquarters, July 20th. The Supreme ...mand of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, the enemy throughout the day continued his ...tacks with strong tank, artillery and air support, in the area east and south-east of Caen but failed to achieve the attempted ...ak-through. After embittered fighting raging all day long in St. Lô, the ruins of the town were evacuated. Enemy thrusts made from the town towards the south, as well as strong American local attacks farther to the north-west, collapsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Fighter planes supported the defensive fighting of our ground troops in effective low-level attacks and destroyed ten enemy tanks. Sixteen enemy planes were shot down in aerial battles. Last night German bombers and night-fighter planes successfully attacked enemy prepared positions north of Caen. Damage and explosions were caused in ammunition and fuel depots. During the night of July 19, night fighters shot down thirty four-engined British bombers over northern France.

Batteries of the Channel Island of Alderney set one enemy escorting destroyer afire. The destroyer sank after heavy explosions.

In France, 151 terrorists were again annihilated in fighting.

The retaliatory fire on London continued throughout the night.

In Italy, the enemy in embittered fighting, in the course of which he suffered particularly heavy losses, entered the southern part of the town of Leghorn and penetrated into the completely destroyed harbor installations, where fierce street fighting developed. In the evening, our troops were withdrawn to positions north of the town. North-west of Foggia Nuova, numerous enemy attacks were frustrated. West of Ancona, the enemy, after embittered fighting, succeeded with minor forces in gaining a foothold on the northern bank of the Esino River. However,

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

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In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, our division are engaged in heavy defensive fighting in the area east of Lvov. Enemy attempts at breaking through towards the direction of the town itself were checked. Strong Soviet forces, advancing from Kovel, were brought to a standstill on the Bug. In the central sector, fierce fighting continues north of Brest-Litovsk. Soviet fighting groups, which had crossed the western bank of the Niemen in the Grodno area were repulsed in counter-thrusts. In the lake region north-west and north of Vilna, and between the Dvina and Ostrov, strong Soviet attacks were smashed in fluctuating fighting and some penetrations were sealed off. In the sector held by a single German corps, 215 enemy tanks were destroyed within the past seven days.

2526

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

2181

Sergeant Unger of a tank-destroying unit yesterday destroyed eleven heavy Soviet tanks.

The air force made numerous low-level attacks on enemy prepared positions and columns, again destroying a great number of tanks and more than 230 motorized and horse-trained vehicles. In air combats and by anti-aircraft artillery 56 enemy planes were shot down. Strong units of German fighter planes directed heavy attacks against the Soviet supply bases of Molodeczno, Nowosokolniki and Velikie Luki.

North American bomber units launched terror attacks from west and south against western, southwestern and southern Germany. Damage was caused chiefly in the residential districts of Munich, Coblenz, Schweinfurth and Saarbruecken. The population suffered losses. Anti-aircraft artillery shot down sixty-one enemy planes.

During the night British intruder planes attacked the city area of Bremen.

Finnish Communiqué (D.N.B. July 20)

The official Finnish war bulletin of July 20 says: There were artillery and mortar exchanges in the western part of the Karelian Isthmus. Enemy assault parties were warded off between Suomenvedenpohja and Ventelaselkae. At Vuosalmi, our troops succeeded in improving their lines and in repulsing enemy attempts at attack. Northeast of Lake Ladoga there was mutual scouting activity, west of Pitkaerants and Loimola. East of Uuksujaervi enemy attacks supported by heavy armor were warded off and enemy detachments deployed for attack were dispersed. Fluctuating fighting continued in the area between Loimolajaervi and Suojaervi. At Porajaervi our troops foiled enemy attempts to approach our positions. Scouting activity prevailed in the Rukajaervi sector. Nothing in particular is reported from the sea and air front.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 480 Meters - 0700 - July 20

Western Front

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780014

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 480 Meters - 0700 - July 20

Western Front

In the Caen sector, yesterday's great battle ended with a German defensive success. German troops repelled enemy armored formations to their starting point. Fighting is in progress in the Louvigny region. Street fighting is taking place in Saint Lô. By carrying out a counter-attack, German formations eliminated an enemy infiltration on the Carentan-Bayeu road.

Italian Front

Fierce fighting is in progress in the suburbs of Leghorn. A violent struggle is also taking place on the Adriatic coast. The enemy advance west of Pesaribonsi has been decisively arrested.

2182

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759214

Eastern Front

In the Bialistok and Brest-Litovsk sectors, violent engagements are in progress between Soviet armored formations and German defence units. North and north-west of Grodno, the Germans destroyed seventeen enemy tanks. North of Vilna, an armored unit of the Wehrmacht penetrated into the enemy lines, destroying several armored vehicles and capturing many prisoners. The Luftwaffe continued its successful attacks against enemy rear-lines. Sixty-seven Soviet planes were shot down in the course of violent fighting.

Fascist Purge Not Practicable says Poletti

In an article published in a British paper, Colonel Poletti writes that it is humanly impossible to remove all Fascists. Another British paper, the "Times", states that the Via dell'Impero in Rome has been greatly improved may be considered as the most beautiful street in the world.

Calabrian Workers Claim Better Salaries

A petition [illegible] has been sent to the Bonomi Government by the workers of Calabria, who ask for an increase in salaries and pensions, so that they may be approximate to the actual cost of living.

Fuehrer Decorates Kesselring

The Fuehrer has decorated Marshal Kesselring with the Cross of Knight of the order of the Iron Cross.

La Guardia to Visit Italy at Roosevelt's Request

Roosevelt has asked the Jew Fiorello La Guardia to go to Italy with a view to clarifying the difficult position of the Bonomi Government in relation to foreign policy.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 480 METRES - 0800-July ;

Appeal sent to the Italians by Field Marshal Kesselring
(Repetition)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

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(Repetition)

Western Front

The great battle which is raging east of the river Orne has confirmed from the first the efficiency of the anti-invasion devices operating under the command of Marshal von Kluge.

The waves of enemy attack have not succeeded in smashing through the German lines. The defensive successes gained by the Germans are demonstrated by the destruction of many enemy armored cars.

2525

2184
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765016

This means that the British First Army Corps has lost the greater part of its equipment. In the destruction of enemy artillery, units of the U.S. have particularly distinguished themselves.

Artillery fire has been very heavy on both sides. Fighting is in progress in the northern and southern districts of the town of St.Lô. The contribution by the Luftwaffe to ground-operations has been effective. In the neighbourhood of Caen, height No.112 has changed hands several times during the past few days, and has been finally recaptured in hand-to-hand fighting by units of the SS division.

Italian Front

In the area of Ancona, Polish troops trying to infiltrate into our lines, have been repulsed. The enemy has intensified his attacks in the areas of the Tiber and Arezzo. The enemy is exerting strong pressure south-east of Leghorn. Some German units have retreated to the northern banks of the river Arno.

The Ministry of Armed Forces has sent out the following communication: "In the last few days a squadron, flying the tricolor of the Republic, has obtained some remarkable successes over the Peninsula and the Mediterranean. July 11, squadrons of many fighters which took off from their bases at 9 30, intercepted an enemy formation in the air over the province of Emilia, and engaged it in battle. Three enemy aircraft were effectively machine-gunned. The remainder of the enemy formation escaped after refusing to be drawn into the fight.

"July 12, a formation of torpedo-carrying aircraft, under the command of Major Marini, took off for an expedition against an enemy convoy off the African coast. Owing to bad atmospheric conditions, the convoy could not be located. Major Marini then launched his torpedoes against a 6,000 ton ship off the coast of Cyrenaica. This ship can be considered sunk.

"July 13, Italian fighters took part in an action in the air over Ferrara, against big formation of Thunderbolts and Spitfires. One Spitfire and Four Thunderbolts were effectively machine-gunned.

"July 14, our fighter-planes intercepted over Reggio Emilia forty Liberators escorted by Bostons and Spitfires. One Spitfire and one Boston were shot down and four Liberators effectively machine-gunned. One of our aircraft did not return to its base".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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Eastern Front

In the northern sector defensive battles have been fought, resulting in a success for the troops of the Reich. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. Thirty-four Soviet armored cars have been destroyed by our anti-tank guns.

2184

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

Twelve fighter-planes, six heavy-calibre guns and over 100 motor vehicles have been rendered useless.

In the area north of Polotsk and on the high ground studded by lakes, the Russians have been effectively infiltrating and have been eliminated as a result of German counter-attacks.

The War in the Air

Thirty-two American aircraft have been shot down in the last twenty-four hours over south-western Germany, according to the latest information at hand.

Eleven English-based American aircraft, directed towards the Baltic Sea area, have been shot down in spite of bad weather conditions.

Nine enemy aircraft have been shot down during intruder operations in the Berlin area and over the Reich frontiers.

A few aircraft, heavily damaged made forced-landings in Swiss territory. Thirteen aircraft were also shot down over western occupied territory during the night of 11th July.

Balkan Partisan Units Suffer Heavy Losses

Communist bandits have suffered heavy losses during mopping-up operations carried out in Greek and Albanian territory. Three hundred bandits were killed and 320 taken prisoner. German troops also captured a great quantity of ammunition and war material.

Reich Considers Jewish Problem in Relation to Peace.

The Assistant Chief of the Reich Press has presented a report on the problems with which the European countries are faced to representatives of the Foreign Press in Berlin. Amongst other things he gave a detailed description of the systems which have been adopted in Germany in respect to the Jewish question. He concluded by saying that the world will have no peace until an embargo has been placed on all Jews.

Contradictory Allied Plans for France

The French Minister for Information has discussed the contradiction between the Anglo-American plan of transforming France into a bastion against south-eastern Europe and the present [illegible] followed by the Anglo-Americans themselves. If the Allies

2187
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

A few aircraft, heavily damaged made forced-landings in Swiss territory. Thirteen aircraft were also shot down over western occupied territory during the night of 14th July.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788214

Henriot's Assassins Arrested

The assassins of Philip Henriot, Vichy propaganda minister, have been arrested. Two of them are now in the hands of the French Militia, the third was killed and a fourth has managed to escape.

Canadian War Losses Stated Officially

It is officially announced from Ottawa that Canadian losses in war operations up to the end of May have reached a total of 37,677 including dead, prisoners and missing.

Hungary Affirms Unity with Germany

The new Hungarian ambassador to Finland arrived to-day at Helsinki. In an interview given to representatives of the press, he stated that Hungary is determined to fight with all its might side by side with Germany against Bolshevism until final victory has been achieved.

Soviet Warns [illegible] Attitude to Austrian Post-War Plan

[illegible] published in the Soviet newspaper "Pravda" on the Austrian question raises a controversy concerning the Anglo-American policy of allowing Austria to have its freedom and become an autonomous and independent state after the war. This attitude by the Bolsheviks, reflects the intention of the Kremlin to extend its influence on Western Europe and interfere with the affairs of other northern European countries.

American Comments on Roosevelt's Absence

In official [illegible] the following question is insistently raised: "[illegible] Roosevelt?". It is anticipated that in the near future the [illegible] a new meeting between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill will be revealed.

Swedish Petrol Thieves Punished

Two Swedish citizens have been arrested after having been found guilty of subtracting four thousand litres from the stores of the Swedish [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. [illegible]

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Soviet Propaganda Criticises Allied Attitude re Austrian Post-War Plan

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Service Men to Help Solve English Transport Problems

In an effort to ease the transport problem in England, Reuter's reports that a course of training has been instituted. Eighty-three soldiers and a certain number of airmen are taking part in this course. Forty-four of them are in possession of a pilot's licence.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785006

Transjordan Considers Jewish Question

The Prime Minister of Transjordan has defined his attitude in regard to the question of opening up the frontiers of his country to the Jews. It is reported that the Transjordan Government considers that Palestine should be reserved exclusively for Jews.

Rioting in Brussels Necessitates Police Intervention

The "Daily Mail" writes that rioting amongst soldiers stationed at Brussels has assumed such proportions as to necessitate the intervention of units of the regular police force, which have been compelled to use their firearms. Fourteen soldiers were wounded. After the shooting was over the police continued to patrol the streets in armed groups. This rioting took place at the instigation of foreign soldiers.

Allied Planes Violate Swiss Neutrality

Five Anglo-American aircraft made a forced landing on Swiss territory yesterday

D. [illegible] of Ammunition Ship on Guadalcanal Coast

When an ammunition-carrying ship exploded at Chicago,(California three hundred and nineteen sailors were killed, according to an official communiqué issued last night by the Command of the U.S.Navy.

FASCIST REPUBLICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -480 METERS-1220-JULY 20

Transmission for Italian women

"Good-morning, Mrs. Giuseppina, how are you?"

-"Well, so so. One lives as one can, with all the difficulties we housewives have to overcome every day, to provide food for our families and cook it. One tries to do one's best."

-"Of course, that is true; we have many difficulties if we are to meet the requirements of our husbands and sons, who are working."

-"I assure you that sometimes I really don't know how to carry on. We must make our men happy and no sacrifice is great enough for them. Ten times a day, we are told it is impossible to find what we [illegible] much they need

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

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-"I assure you that sometimes I really don't know how to carry on. We must make our men happy and no sacrifice is great enough for us. Ten times a day, we are told it is impossible to find what we need. On the other hand, many men do not realise how much they need and the difficulties that women have to overcome. The family? Yes, of course, well and good. But we, poor women, cannot work miracles!"

-"Sometimes, the situation is absolutely hopeless. We do not know how to cook, we find nothing, except what we have already found the previous day, and of which our husbands are probably tired. Very often, men do not understand."

2523

-"Cheer up; your situation is like every one else's. Do you know the story about the four eggs, about the woman who went all around town to find four eggs? Dont' you know it?

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. [illegible]

Here it is:

'Hello, hello, who is speaking? the Cellini family? Is it you Filippina? Really, dear, how are you? I am well; listen. Today I met Francesco, you know, that celebrated friend of mine, whom I had'nt seen for many years. I invited him to dinner and I promised to give him "tagliatelle" made with eggs. I know you are so clever and you will help me out. Think about it.'

- 'But my dear, do you really want to give him "tagliatelle"? Could'nt you cook something else, something even better?'....

- 'No, no, I said "tagliatelle". I promised him, so help me to keep my word. Come on, you are so clever'.....

- 'But.....

- 'No, don't find any excuses. You will know how to manage, I am sure. Good-by, darling.'

- 'Is Mrs. Alberoni there? Good-morning, Madam. Look here, I want to ask you a great favor. Could you lend me four eggs? I need them urgently.'

- 'I hate to embarrass in giving them to you, but could you be so kind as to find me a little milk? I badly need it for my little boy, who hasn't had milk for several days, and you know the doctor ordered it for that stomach trouble he had last month.'

- 'Milk? Of course I will get you some.'

- 'Good-morning, Mrs. Clara. Would you have a little milk to give me?

- 'With pleasure. On the other hand, I will ask you a little favor. Please give me a little salt. I need it badly. I have been without it for two days and I cannot find any.'

- 'Salt? I will get you some immediately.'

- 'Good-morning, Mrs. Costanza. Would you be so kind as to give me a little salt?

- 'With pleasure, but I urgently need about twenty grams of oil....'

- 'Leave it to me.'

- 'Mr. Rossi, I come to ask you a great favor. I would need twenty grams of oil. You always have so much....'

- 'Not at all. I have none.'

- 'But just if you wanted, you could give me just a little oil.'

- 'All right. But whatever I do for you, Mrs. Filippina. I hope that finally you will give me a kiss, that kiss for which I have been waiting in vain for so long.'

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 2193

- ... dear. Good-bye darling ... You will know how to manage,
- 'Is Mrs. Albertini there? Good-morning, Madam. Look here, I want to ask you a great favor. Could you lend me four eggs? I need them urgently.'
- 'I have no objection in giving them to you, but could you be so kind as to lend me a little milk? I badly need it for my little boy, who hasn't had milk for several days, and you know the doctor ordered it for that stomach trouble he had last month.'
- 'Good-morning, Mrs. Filippina. Would you have a little milk to give me?
- 'With pleasure. On the other hand, I will ask you a little favor. Please give me a little salt. I need it badly. I have been without it for two days and I cannot find any.'
- 'Salt? I will get you some immediately.'
- 'Good-morning Mrs. Continenza. Could you be so kind as to give me a little salt?
- 'With pleasure, but I urgently need about twenty grams of oil....'
- 'Leave it to me.'
- 'Mr. Barbieri, I come to ask you a great favor. I would need twenty grams of oil. You always have so much....'
- 'Not at all. I have more.'
- 'But yes, if you wanted, you could give me just a little oil.'
- 'All right. What wouldn't I do for you, Mrs. Filippina. I hope that finally you will give me a kiss, that kiss for which I have been waiting so much for so long.'
- 'All right, we'll think about it.'
- 'Good-morning Mrs. Albertini. Here I am with the milk for your little boy.'
- 'Milk? What for? Oh yes, you wanted eggs. But I lost track of you, and I got the milk from another neighbor, and I used the eggs to cook an omelet for my husband. Oh my God, what's happening? Mrs. Filippina has fainted. Help! Help!'

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 480 - 13.00 - July

The War in Europe - Western Front

The front was further extended yesterday. Anglo-Canadian forces have attacked in strength the German positions in the region of St. Lô, striving to make a deep penetration in the German line.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

Despite the heavy losses suffered and the considerable qu[illegible] of material used in the attack they have not succeeded in reaching their goal. The German resistance has been stronger than ever and was even able to launch some counter-attacks which resulted in the reconquest of positions which had been temporarily abandoned in the heavy fighting of the morning. The enemy was repulsed at the starting point without achieving any territorial success. West of Caen the situation remains unchanged. The struggle once again flared up fiercer than ever on Hill 112 which repeatedly changed hands, as is reported by official communiqués and war correspondents.

The fighting in progress in the roads radiating from Saint Lô is still of extreme violence. In Saint Lô itself fighting continues in the streets. The losses inflicted by the Germans on the enemy are extremely high.

The "Luftwaffe" has once again attacked in force the centres of resistance of the enemy and his supply lines. Gun positions have been blown up by the precise fire of the attacking Germans. The German air force attacks resulted in many destructions. A number of fuel dumps have been hit and exploded. Squadrons of Germans heavy fighters simultaneously attacked enemy naval formations off the Seine estuary and hit many ships causing explosions aboard. The hammering of London and southern England by flying bombs continued yesterday in daylight and at night, causing very heavy damage and a great number of casualties.

Southern Front

The pressure of the enemy yesterday was stronger on the two flanks of the line. Along both the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic coastal highways enemy attacks were particularly directed towards Leghorn and Ancona. Powerful enemy armored formations attacked yesterday German positions in the region south and south-east of Leghorn. However these attacks died down in front of the German line in the two sectors. The fighting continued for the whole day and Anglo-American losses have been very high.

Fierce fighting continued during the night and this morning especially in the southern part of the town. Late in the even[illegible] fighting was also reported in the northern part of it. In the [illegible] German forces have repulsed all enemy

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. [illegible]

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The "Luftwaffe" has once again attacked in force the centre of resistance of the enemy and his supply lines. Gun positions have been blown up by the precise fire of the attacking Germans. The German air force attacks resulted in many destructions. A number of fuel dumps have been hit and exploded. Squadrons of Germans heavy fighters simultaneously attacked enemy naval formations off the Seine estuary and hit many ships causing explosions aboard. The hammering of London and southern England by flying bombs continued yesterday in daylight and at night, causing very heavy damage and a great number of casualties.

Southern Front

The pressure of the enemy yesterday was stronger on the two flanks of the line. Along both the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic coastal highways enemy attacks were particularly directed towards Leghorn and Ancona. Powerful enemy armored formations attacked yesterday German positions in the region south and south-east of Leghorn. However these attacks died down in front of the German line in the two sectors. The fighting continued for the whole day and Anglo-American losses have been very high.

Fierce fighting continued during the night and this morning especially in the southern part of the town. Late in the even fighting was also reported in the northern part of it. In the Adriatic coastal sector German forces have repulsed all enemy attacks in the direction of Ancona. The town was abandoned by the Germans who have withdrawn to new positions more to the North. Anglo-Polish soldiers fighting in this sector have also tried to force the passage of a river immediately north of Ancona. Violent fighting is in progress in this sector and the enemy has not been able so far to achieve any success at all.

2822

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

The infiltrations made yesterday by the enemy have all been eliminated.-At some points the German defence was transferred more to the north. Nothing new is reported from the central sector of the front. Local clashes at either side of Poggibonsi did not alter the situation of either side.

Eastern Front

Fighting of major importance yesterday was reported from the region between the Niemen and Pripet rivers where the situation has to a certain extent been stabilized. Heavy fighting is the result of the attempts made by the enemy to force the passage of the Niemen at many points.-All attempts made by the Russians to force the river in strength have not succeeded. Soviet forces have made diversion attacks in the Baltic and pre-Baltic regions, particularly on both sides of Ostrow, but without any positive result. All the attacks made by the enemy in this region have been repulsed by the Germans, who inflicted heavy losses in men and material to the enemy. South of the Pripet River the Soviet offensive in the Galicia region has been blocked and in some points the Germans even counter-attacked with success obliging the Russians to withdraw westward. All Soviet attacks in the direction of Lvov have been repulsed by the Germans, who have inflicted extremely heavy losses on the enemy. Some local infiltrations in this direction have been blocked. A surrounded enemy group has been wiped out in mopping-up operations. Strong attacks were made by the Luftwaffe against positions behind the enemy lines, especially against enemy installations at Novo Sokolniki, Ostrow and Lutsk.

Air Front

Sixty-one American aircrafts have been shot down yesterday morning over western and south-western Germany as well as Bavaria. They were part of air formations which had made some terror raids over some towns. Most of the enemy aircrafts shot down are of the four-engine type.

Notable successes have been achieved against enemy positions in the zone of invasion, where the German airforce destroyed a great number of aircrafts in many air battles. Altogether it

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780046
21967

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Notable successes have been achieved against enemy positions in the zone of invasion, where the German airforce destroyed a great number of aircrafts in many air battles. Altogether it can be said that yesterday the German airforce and AA artillery destroyed about one hundred enemy aircrafts.

Fuehrer Decorates Kesselring

The Fuehrer personally decorated Marshal Kesselring with the Cross of Knight with oak leaves, spades and diamonds of the order of the Iron Cross. Kesselring is the 14th German soldier to be awarded such a high decoration. Since the beginning of the war Kesselring had very gallantly participated in operations against the enemy achieving many special successes.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785216

He particularly distinguished himself in the Italian campaign, where he succeeded in saving all his forces threatened by the Badoglio treason, and organized them to fight the enemy. Marshal Kesselring's name is particularly dear to the Italians as he wanted Rome, Siena and many other places saved from complete destruction. The decoration awarded him by the Fuehrer also honors the soldier who during many months and with slight forces succeeded in engaging the enemy in a very hard battle of exhaustion for which he obtained the respect of the enemy. The Anglo-American forces in Italy who had planned an easy walk-over were compelled drastically to change their plans of battle and suffered very heavy losses in men and material. The award was announced to Kesselring on the very day he completed the fortieth year of service in the German army and is an acknowledgement of the bravery of both the commander and his soldiers. The decoration personally presented by the Fuehrer, therefore, is a honor also for his soldiers fighting on Italian soil who will soon be joined by the brave soldiers of the Republican Army now training in Germany.

From the Italian Underground

The [illegible] of the new parties created in invaded Italy, has published a communique - reported in full by the official newspaper of the party, "Italia Libera" published in Rome - in which the future platform of the party is defined. The main points are as follows: socialization of the great concerns, division of the great estates (latifondo), freedom for the workers from the economic system now oppressing them and their direct participation in the life of the state.

The Rome correspondent of the Portuguese newspaper "Diario da Manha" points out that the party of action is the first of the parties created in invaded Italy which has abandoned vagueness of program but it can be easily seen - the correspondent adds - the the program drafted by the Party of Action is nothing but a repetition of the basic points of the program of the Fascist Party.

Prices Sky-Rocketing in Rome

According to the Rome correspondent of a British newspaper, prices in Rome have increased eight hundred per cent while salary increases average from seventy to one hundred and eighty per cent. Today life is very difficult in Rome even for those who have [illegible] to find basic commodities.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

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According to the Rome correspondent of a British newspaper, prices in Rome have increased eight hundred per cent while salary increases average from seventy to one hundred and eighty per cent. Today life is very difficult in Rome even for those who have abundance of means, as it is not possible to find basic commodities. This is due to the shortage of means of transportation and the faulty organization for the distribution of goods. The British newspaper declares that prospects for the future are also very dark because the competent authorities have no possibility of intervening in the food situation.

2521

2200

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788046

2201

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788014

Government Intervention Sought by Employees

A meeting of the federation on employees was held at Catanzaro recently. At the end a telegram was sent to the President of the so-called Bonomi government, in which the adoption of measures allowing the employees to face the situation created by this swift increase of the cost of life is flatly requested. The tragic conditions affecting the population of southern Italy are also stressed in the above mentioned telegram.

A Revival of Fascism in Invaded Italy

It is reported from neutral sources that a notable revival of the Fascist movement is noticeable in invaded Italy. In detail it is learned that at Catanzaro the Presiden of the Tribunal sentenced to penal servitude one Gerardo Franceschi who was seen walking in the mai street of the town wearing the Fascist emblem in the button-hole.

New York Archbishop to Go to Rome

The Rome correspondent of the "United Press" reports that Mgr.Spellman, Archbishop of New York, will soon arrive in Rome, adding that he will be received in audience by the Pope.

General MacFarlane Resigns

General MacFarlane, President of the Allied Control Commission for Italy, has resigned from his post. The official reason given is that sickness prevents MacFarlane from attending to his duties. In reality such resignation is to be linked with the incapacity shown by the ACC to provide even a provisional settlement of Italy - according to British political and diplomatic quarters. The spokesmen of the different British parties are reported to have made many complaints on the matter. Simultaneously it has been announced the presidency of the ACC has been taken over by an American navy officer.

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London Population Complains of Poor Shelters

The population of London is in great difficulty because of insufficient installations in the anti-air raid shelters built by the Minister of the Interior, Mr.Morrison. The "Daily Telegraph", acting as a spokesman for the feeling of the London population, writes that it would be necessary to allow people permanently to leave their beds in the shelters in order to prevent disorderly scenes which particularly affect women and children.

British Air Raid Victims at Caen

The Parliamentary Secretary of the British War Office, Anderson, declared in the House of Commons that the Anglo-American air bombings of Caen resulted in 2,000 French civilians being killed and more than 1,300 injured.

2202
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

German Troops Well Equipped on the Invasion Front.

German troops are very well equipped, says the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent from the invasion front, adding: "to say, as American propaganda does, that the Germans have insufficient material at their disposal is not the truth. German soldiers and parachutists in particular have an equipment beyond compare. The arms distributed to the German forces and in particular the AA guns are most efficient."

Historic Castle Destroyed by Bomber

An American bomber on its return flight from a terror bombing over southern Germany crashed on Swiss soil, hitting the historic caste of Vidan, which was completely gutted by the fire which followed. Some members of the crew died and others are wounded. The castle was the property of the President of the International Red Cross. Some members of the household in the castle were also injured.

State of Emergency at Bristol

A state of emergency has been proclaimed at Bristol and the surrounding district, following the disturbances which broke out there recently between American soldiers and the local population.

German Repatriate from Russia

During the past few days 350,000 people of German descent returned to Germany from Russia. They have come from the Baltic regions, Dobruja, Banate, Galicia, Bessarabia and Bukovina.

The German press stresses the work done in five years by the Reichsinspekteur Himmler for the repatriation of these populations of German blood. Their number to-date is 908,000 and all have been housed and supplied with means of work.

Tojo Resigns

The "Domei" news agency announces that the Japanese Prime Minister, Tojo, and all his cabinet have tendered their resignation to the Mikado. The official communiqué says that a stronger cabinet will be constituted for a more energetic contribution to the war. It is learned from Tokio that the Tenno has asked Mr. I...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 77...

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2204

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735044

Roosevelt Not to Go to the Democratic Convention

According to information from Washington, Roosevelt will not attend the Democratic Convention for reasons of electoral strategy. On the contrary the President would go to Europe to confer with Churchill and eventually with Stalin. These meetings would be aimed at impressing upon the American electorate that Roosevelt is the real leader of the foreign policy and war of the United Nations. Besides he is planning to have a meeting also with the Pope as this would gain for him the votes of millions of American catholics. These trips of the President in Europe would also be aimed at having the Americans forget the disasters and heavy losses the United States forces suffered in the recent invasion of the continent.

The Fifth Anniversary of the Beginning of a Great Assault

On July 20, 1939, exactly five years ago, the great battle for effectively tackling the problem of the Sicilian "latifondo" began. The problem was to settle on the land about twenty thousands farmer families scattered over 500,000 hectares. It was the first step towards the settlement of the Sicilian lands, and the first phase of the great enterprise was most successful. The intentions of the Fascist government in starting the great battle for the Sicilian "latifondi" (large estates) are well known. It was a question of giving the land workers their right and dignity to work, together with the possibility of drawing from the soil the best benefits for them and their families.

The battle started in 1939 when great clouds were gathering over Europe and the hurricane was about to break out. Fascism then gave the best answer to those of the enemy propaganda who accused it of warmongering. It started one of the most resounding enterprises ever recorded by Italian history. Italy was wholly devoted to a constructive effort and aloof from any international complications. Plutocracy wanted Italy's destruction as the country was developing as a strong and independent nation.

The struggle which the international plutocracy was about to start against young peoples had no other aim than the destruction of all possibilities of young peoples to resist

2205
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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The struggle which the international plutocracy was about to start against young peoples had no other aim than the destruction of all possibilities of young peoples to resist the vexations of foreign plutocrats. The first phase of the great campaign for the settlement of the Sicilian estates, as we have said, was a total success: 2,412 farmhouses were completed and inhabited and 8,000 more were under construction. This were the successes of this gigantic enterprise of land so settlement. These are the results of Fascist internal policy, which nobody intended preferred to ally themselves with the enemy.

2206
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763046

As a matter of fact this has found in Italy certain classes of people, some social categories, who preferred to join their efforts to those of the enemy and bring about in Italy the domination of international plutocracy, threatened by Fascism.

The struggle conducted by Fascism in Italy for the benefit and moral improvement of the working classes has strained the nerves of the plutocrats at home and abroad. The reason for this conflict has been exactly to destroy the labor forces operating in Italy. These labor forces have been assailed so that their right to live might be denied them. Italian workers have had their enemy at home and abroad.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-M.480-14,00-July 20

Rumanian Air Celebration

The Rumanian press today honors the national air force on the occasion of tomorrow's air day. All newspapers stress the great combat value given by the Rumanian pilots to the cause of Europe's defense against the enemy. All the newspapers salute the Rumanian air force stressing its brilliant achievements in the air, fighting against Soviet as well as North American and British airforces.

Americans Criticize Hull's Policy Towards Russia

The American press and public opinion express with ever increasing force their disappointment for the foreign policy of the American authorities and especially of Cordell Hull towards Soviet Russia. It's also rumored that some initiatives taken by Cordell Hull regarding Russia have been turned down by Roosevelt.

(Other items were repetitions or were inaudible)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-M.480-14,20-July 20

Many requests and information have been received during the week regarding the organization of the programmes of broadcasts. Many of them, as we already said last week, are quite out of reality

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765044

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Many requests and information have been received during the week regarding the organization of the programmes of broadcasts. Many of them, as we already said last week, are quite out of reality - they request programmes which are not feasible having in mind the particular war situation in which we fins ourselves. Let us now revi some of the requests we have received:

One listener in a small village of Upper Lombardy asks for the broadcast of the works of Wagner and Mozart, adding that he would like to hear them in German. It is well known that the presentation of the works of Wagner and Mozart is extremely difficult and is all the more so in present war time when it is not possible to have at hand German actors for the purpose.

2314

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795414

What we can promise is that if the German radio will broadcast such works we will be glad to make the proper connection so that Italian listeners will be able to listen to such works in their original text.

Another listener, Mr C.B.from Ferentillo, would like to see E.I.A.R. broadcast some romances. In other words we should read novels of the best known authors and add our comments of the author and his work, stress the most interesting parts and, why not?, also its eventual weaknesses.

But to this listener too we will say that the day is twenty-four hours long so that it is not possible to get too far away from the programmes preferred by the great majority of our listeners.

A novel can be read at home while it is not always possible to have good music at home. As to the critical examination of a work it is enough to say that any judgment varies from person to person. This implies that we would express the personal opinion of the speaker - whereas the listener might get his own opinion reading the work at home.

Another listener wants to be the spokesman of a group of students on vacation and asks the broadcast of lessons and conferences of history, geography, etc.. We have no intention at all of neglecting either the artistic section of our programmes or the desires of student listeners but it must be realized that the programmes must meet the desires of the majority of our listeners. Lessons in history, geography and art might satisfy many listeners but would not be agreeable to many others. We will try to please all broadcasting conversations on the above mentioned topics in the intervals between programmes.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 17.00 - JULY 20

(Poor Reception)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759216

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 17,00 - JULY 20

(Poor Reception)

British Transfers from Navy to Army

Following the very heavy losses suffered by British divisions on the various fronts of war operations the British War Council has decided to transfer a great number of enlisted men from the navy to the army.

Decoration of Marshal Kesselring - (See 1300)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 19TH-2000-JULY 20

(Broadcast very badly disturbed)

New German Weapon in Action Over South England

London and southern England have been heavily bombed. The flying bombs were rained down from many directions.

2210

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

Attempt on Hitler's Life Fails

Hitler's headquarters publisched the following official communique. The Fuehrer was not wounded. He immediately went back to work. After the attack Hitler was at once joined by Field Marshal Goering.

Japanese Officials Meet

The conference of the oldest ex-presidents of the Japanese council, summoned by the Minister of Justice, lasted five hours. Each participant gave his opinion on the political and military situation.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245.5 METERS - 20,55 - JULY 20

La Guardia Plans to Visit Rome

If true, it should be most amusing.
Fiorello La Guardia is said to have been asked by Roosevelt to come to Italy to help Bonomi.
It this is true the comical Fabrizi should go and hide himself.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245.5 - 21.00 - JULY 20

This is your friend La Guardia speaking to you. This evening I am very happy because I have started a series of purchases on behalf of the Art Museum of New York. I have bought a painting of the fifteenth century by Tintoretto, showing a woman who ..... I have bought a magnificent bust of Roosevelt, one of the most beautiful modern sculptures.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765156

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2212
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

I paid five millions for those two works, and I thank both the seller and the whole Italian people because this is really a preferential price, such as is made only to a friend. I can assure you that America will honor the work of arts I am sending there. We will take the greatest of care of them. I hope that in a short time the most beautiful things will be safe so that you will not have any preoccupation whatsoever and will be able to work with tranquillity.

To-day I took my usual dip in the bathing pool. Great amusement, because... But it was too bad there was no water. There isn't any in Rome. Now you will have it: my friend Poletti said so. I had thought of starting a collection, - "Water for the Romans" and I must say that the American people have responded very well.

And now two words on the partisans. This is your friend La Guardia speaking to you: continue your sabotage: rails will [illegible] your bombing of the [illegible] German able [illegible]. The responsibility will fall on the hated Germans. Eat the Republican newspapers, so you will have troubles with your stomach; then fascist propaganda will be responsible for it. Stop on the threshold of a shop at the closing hour and look at the soldiers marching past. The iron shutter will fall on your head and you will say that the hated Germans did it.

This is your friend La Guardia speaking and saying: have courage!

Forward march!

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY M. 245 21.30 July 29

Salaries in Occupied Italy

Workers in the part of Italy occupied by the Allies are loudly asking for an increase in salary so that it will be adequate to meet the cost of living. Make it adequate in the light of the cost of living, they say, or we will not work!

The Fronts

It is learned that Allied troops have occupied St. Lô, on the western front.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759014

And now two words on the partisans. This is your friend La Guardia speaking to you. Continue your sabotage: trains will [illegible] bridges and railroads. Set your pastboard on fire at German truck passing by. [illegible] be alive. The responsability will fall on the hated Germans. Eat the Republican newspapers, so you will make trouble with your stomach: then fascist propaganda will be responsible for it. Stop on the threshold of a shop at the closing hour and look at the soldiers passing past. The iron shutter will fall on your head and you will say that the hated Germans did it.

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In Italy Leghorn has been occupied by the Allies. Fierce fighting is reported north-west of Poggibonsi and west of Ancona.

On the eastern front a very violent battle is raging east of Lvov and along the Bug river.

Yesterday the Allies lost 173 aircrafts on the various fronts.

Communiqué of the Anti-Capitalistic Resistance Front in Southern Italy

The resistance forces have increased their activity against the Anglo-Saxon in Italy during the past few weeks. In Umbria, Abbruzzi and other regions their activity has been intensified. The supply lines are continually attacked by our independent forces. More than 250 auto-transports have been captured and many tanks have fallen in their hands. About 1.000 men have been lost by the Allies. In the Apulia region the independent patriots have thrown many bombs in the Allied headquarters. Death to the capitalists, Long Live free Italy.

2214

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

AP against Roosevelt Censorship

The [illegible] news agency 'Associated Press has sharply criticized the rigid censorship imposed by Roosevelt.

How Allies Compensate for Losses

"Transocean' reports that to make good the casualties on the front the Allies have been forced to land in Normandy troops they had prepared for a second invasion.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M 245 - 22.10 - July 20

New Yugoslav Cabinet to Meet Late Next

It is learned that the Yugoslav puppet government will meet for the first time during the current week.

Benedetto Croce Resigns From Cabinet

It is learned that Benedetto Croce resigned from the Bonomi government as he did not share the views of his colleagues in the cabinet and wants to follow his own policy.

Colonel Poletti Announces Situation in Rome

Still another radio message by Col.Poletti to the Romans. In it he promises them electric light. Not mentioned Poletti asks the Romans to be patient/as far as the food situation is concerned as this is a very difficult problem.

Flying Bombs Responsible for New English Disease

The director of research in diseases of the heart, Dr.Erick (?) of the Liverpool Hospital has declared that a new form of heart trouble is spreading in northern England. This is probably due to the tremendous strain on the nervous system, probably as a consequence of the effects of the flying bombs. This was reported yesterday in the London "Daily Express". These are not facts about which

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765014

New Yugoslav Cabinet to Meet Again Next

It is learned that the Yugoslav puppet government will meet for the first time during the current week.

Benedetto Croce Resigns from Cabinet

It is learned that Benedetto Croce resigned from the Bonomi government as he did not share the views of his colleagues in the cabinet and wants to follow his own policy.

Colonel Poletti Broadcasts to Situation in Rome

Still another radio message by Col.Poletti to the Romans. In it he promises them electric light, but continued Poletti asks the Romans to be patient also as far as the food situation is concerned as this is a very difficult problem.

Flying Bombs Responsible for New English Disease

The director of research in diseases of the heart, Dr.Erick (?) of the Liverpool hospital, has declared that a new form of heart trouble is spreading in northern England. This is probably due to the tremendous strain on the nervous system, probably as a consequence of the effects of the flying bombs. This was reported yesterday in the London "Daily Express". These are not facts about which civilized persons can be ironic - nor is there reason for satisfaction in the fact that an enemy people is suffering in such a way. But a different attitude is taken the moment that the tremendous air attacks made by Allied air forces over Italian cities and towns are heartened, calling forth enthusiasm and encouragement for the Allied pilots by politicians, newspapermen and clergy.

The "Daily Mail" wrote in September 1940 that enemy cities must be exterminated without discrimination. In August 1943 the British Minister of Information announced that with ferocious precision the RAF was burning and annihilating everything.

2517

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

This was confirmed the following day by a reporter of the "Daily Worker" who added that all the German cities must be bombed. In November last a British air marshal announced that the battle against Berlin would continue until the heart of Germany ceased to beat. A month later Montgomery said: "If I could find a German city every afternoon I would wipe it off the map". And on the day of Epiphany, a Church of England bishop publicly stated that he was dreaming of the day in which the RAF would annihilate Berlin and other German cities, adding that "even then I will regret not having been able to destroy all the cities of our enemies".

What reason then have the English to complain today of the launching of the flying bomb? Perhaps the new sickness discovered by Dr. Erick would not have struck the British if their civil, military and political representatives had had greater respect for the disarmament conference of 1932 and some humanity in their hearts.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 1500 Kcs.23.00

Kesselring's Appeal (repetition) July 20

Eastern Front

Despite the fact that they are attacking with forty infantry divisions, many artillery units and formations of air forces and specially trained troops, the Anglo-Americans have not yet succeeded in deepening their operational sector in Normandy. The maximum penetration so far achieved is about thirty kilometers. To give more room to their own troops the Allied command is trying to smash the German line but the actions so far have not brought any positive result.

Today the Wehrmacht repulsed the British Second Army, which had gone over to the offensive. All the attacks made by the First Army have been repulsed. Between the Vire and Taute rivers the troops of the Reich have maintained their positions.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760015

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Myron Taylor Received by the Pope

The de Gaullist news agency reports that the Pope yesterday received in private audience Myron Taylor, personal embassador of President Roosevelt to the Pope.

London Criticism of Normandy Operations

The progress of war operations in Normandy is not satisfactory to London circles. Following the many representations made in the last few days by responsible authorities, Eden has announced that Churchill will make a statement on the progress of the war. A debate will certainly follow such a statement.

Japanese War Effort to Be Intensified

The formation of the new Japanese government will be followed by an intensification of the war effort of the nation, according to a comment of the "Domei" news agency.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785044

As to the events that preceded the formation of the new Government, it is learned that the Minister of the Imperial Household, Marquess Kaicidici, had a long conference with the elder statesmen, after which the Tenno entrusted General Koiso, Governor General of Korea, and the former Prime Minister, Admiral Yonaj, with the task of forming the new Cabinet. This is the first time during the past sixty years of Japanese parliamentary history that the task of forming a new cabinet has been entrusted simultaneously to two political personalities.

Finnish Inquiry into Soviet Atrocities

Three Swedish citizen, including a physician, have been invited by Finnish authorities to take part in the autopsy of the victims of Soviet partisans at Saveruki. The physician stated that the victims, all women and children, have been shot dead or killed with a knife. A six month's old baby has been found with its skull smashed by blows from a stone.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY M.491 - 23.30 July 20

German Communiqé

Italian Successes in the Air

During the last few days air forces of the Italian Social Republic have achieved new successes.

July 15, a fighter squadron, which took off at the alarm signal, intercepted an enemy formation over the Emilia region: three planes were machine-gunned and the formation scattered without being able to carry out their raid.

A formation of torpedo-carrying planes, commanded by Major Merini, set out against an enemy convoy off the African coast. Bad weather conditions..... (Rest inaudible).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

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RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - N.257 - 23.30 - July 28

Australian Minister of Agriculture Announces Cuts in Food Rations

The Australian Minister of Agriculture has appealed to the population of the Commonwealth to accept new food ration reductions caused by the shipment of further considerable quantities of food to England.

Colonel Poletti Notes Increased Death Rate of Roman Children

Colonel Poletti has announced that the death rate in Rome of children of less than a year old has increased since the Allies entered Rome.

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2220

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

Roosevelt on His Way to Rome

It is rumored that President Roosevelt is on his way to Italy to see the Pope.

Communists in Southern Italy Criticize Bonomi

Radio Brazzaville mentions a Communist leaflet widely distributed in southern Italy in which the Bonomi Government is sharply criticized for its incapacity to face the situation. Bonomi has the confidence of a very small part of the population only.

Bomb Discovered in the Royal Palace at Rome

A time bomb has been discovered in the royal palace at Rome.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -491 METERS-2100-July 2(

Francesco Barracu, Under-Secretary of the President of the Council, will speak on the subject: "The Voice of Labor". Francesco Barracu, holder of the Gold Medal, speaking: "Combatants throughout Italy and Italian camrades in arms, as well as those who consider themselves Italians and have at heart the salvation of national unity, I speak to all of you - to the reason and to the hearts of all of you who still harbor a love of country. Listen. Though you subject my passion to the pillory, though you quench the fire of by infinite faith with the water spout of your indifference, of your partisan hatred, of the injustices you have suffered and of your corrosive and destructive pessimism - though this be your state of mind, still you must listen to me. I do not belong to the school (seemingly positive but mostly quite negative) of those who, in good or bad faith

2221

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 935046

For ten months I was able to serve my country and the ideals of that man who, for the second time, after having been sold and betrayed by nineteen Judases and by the chief of the Pharises, threw himself into the struggle to save the honor of Italy and the Italian people. It was a school of sorrow, of sacrifice, of firmness and dignity, a school which offered only the straight path of duty, which cancelled every personal ambition and directed every energy towards the achievement of that goal which was to save the Italian people from ruin and Europe from the infamous yoke of the Anglo-American plutocrats.

Fortified by the moral support and by the blood of our martyrs and our dead, I feel it my duty to tell you many truths, particularly because I speak such truths by virtue of the blood which I have shed for the country and which I would not hesitate to shed again. What I want to say is meant for everyone. Listen then, my brothers; listen and think upon these words of a combatant who comes to you armed only with humility and poverty.

Nearly twenty-six years ago we left the trenches of Piave, Macedonia, Albania and Libya, clothed only in the mud which caked on our backs - we asked only for work and bread. But on coming out of our frozen trenches, we learned that the poetry of sacrifice which had been a great leveller for us all in the ranks, had been superseded by personal interests almost constantly at war amongst themselves - and we found ourselves [illegible] accused of being malefactors along with Orlando (the Judas of Sicily), who today has put himself in the pay of the Anglo-Americans, and who at that time begged and wept to obtain some of the fruits of victory from the French, the British and the Americans.

Do you remember, brothers? Have you not related to your children the story of our victory which was mutilated by traitors? Did you tell your grandchildren the tragic odyssey of your return home, the persecutions suffered, the ambush attacks, the crime of amnesty to deserters? Who saved you then? Who summoned you to a sense of reality and honor? And who gave to you the pride of battle and of victory to defend the sacred rights conquered on the field of battle by the dead and their survivors?

The Italian people, pursued like a bull in the arena, with Bolshevism as the matador, weakened and exhausted by the ex-Allies so that we might become easier prey, were approaching ruin and dissolution: in one word-misery. Such disorder fomented crime, and crime brought on in turn the destruction of all dignity. Who saved

2223
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785240

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Demand from your drugged consciences an honest reply and you will have to admit that your salvation emerged from Fascism, from Benito Mussolini. And yet all that he did had to be destroyed within little less than one year. But let us take things as they come.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795016

After October 28, 1922, we pressed forward towards Rome with clear hearts - but we soon realized that on the authority of the state and oblivious of the good of Italy, the Monarchy counted on the precarious position of the democratic governments to maintain intact its own supremacy - the weight of the Monarchy, we learned, fell heavily also on the people and on the country, which emerged from every crisis with broken bones. With the 1924 crisis past and the foundations laid in 1925 and 1926 for advancing towards all those cial victories which were intended to restore the people as quickly possible to national life, we found ourselves faced with the ardid work of destruction which was supported by the Monarchy, who did not wish to abdicate the prerogative of sovereignty, even though such a right - as was true - was to the detriment of the most lowly. All surrounding the monarchy, seated at the monarchial gold table, were to be found the world's worst traitors, headed by the Marchese di Caporetto, and followed by a General Staff long since bought up by dollars and pounds sterling. On the ancient roads of Rome the Italian armed forces rolled along roadbeds constructed with foreign money. Corruption then bought and enslaved the weak and the ingenuous, lengthening the long line of traitors strung across the country. The conquest of the Empire and the liberation of Spain from the Red Hordes put the traitors on guard. Worried, they increased their destructive activity, carrying their zeal to extremities. In order that Mussolini may be annihilated Italy may go to rack and ruin, for Mussolini is a perennial threat to the monarchy. Such was the conclusion This was the beginning of the final act which ended on July 25 - with an epilogue on September 8. The consequences of the black treason, which was motivated by a stab in the back of our German ally, were first of all minimized by the Italian people, who indignantly refused to adhere to it. But in the clear light of the sun no one could ever accuse the Italian people of this treason - it was prepared by the House of Savoy and perpetrated by Badoglio and by his worthy General Staff. No one can deny that the causes of the downfall are to be found in the abyss dug by the malefactors of unlucky past days. I say it might seem easy to descriminate and incriminate. But we must try to unburden ourselves of all the overtones of cowardice and convention; then we shall see that if anything was salvageable it was because the veil woven with the sacrifices of Italian women gave us the chance to navigate and also hope

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 2225

such a right - as was true - was to the detriment of the most lowly. And surrounding the monarchy, seated at the monarchial gold table, were to be found the world's worst traitors, headed by the Marchese di Caporetto, and followed by a General Staff long since bought up by dollars and pounds sterling. On the ancient roads of Rome the Italian armed forces rolled along roadbeds constructed with foreign money. Corruption then bought and enslaved the weak and the ingenuous, lengthening the long line of traitors strung across the country. The conquest of the Empire and the liberation of Spain from the Red hordes put the traitors on guard. Worried, they increased their destructive activity, carrying their zeal to extremities. In order that Mussolini may be annihilated Italy may go to rack and ruin, for Mussolini is a perennial threat to the monarchy. Such was the conclusion. This was the beginning of the final act which ended on July 25 - with an epilogue on September 8. The consequences of the black treason, which was motivated by a stab in the back of our German ally, were first of all minimized by the Italian people, who indignantly refused to adhere to it. But in the clear light of the sun no one could ever accuse the Italian people of this treason - it was prepared by the House of Savoy and perpetrated by Badoglio and by his worthy General Staff. No one can deny that the causes of the downfall are to be found in the abyss dug by the malefactors of unlucky past days. Today it might seem easy to descriminate and incriminate. But we must try to unburden ourselves of all the overtones of cowardice and conventions; then we shall see that if anything was salvageable it was because the veil woven with the sacrifices of Italian women gave us the chance to navigate and also because Benito Mussolini was once again at the rudder of that which remained after the tempest. It is clear that the Italian people refused to obey when the order was given to attack their German ally - this demonstrates that though in Italy there may have been some who sold themselves to the enemy (like the Judas Badoglio and Victor Emanuel), there was no general inclination toward treason. If the plans could have been carried out according to the traitors' wishes, the situation of the German armed forces in Italy and in the east on September 8, 1943 would have been truly precarious - and the Italian people would have gone in history as a symbol of perfidy and treason.

2226

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

At that time there began a rebellion of those who - they said - were afraid of being [illegible] to the maquis. Then rebellion [illegible] into crime. The people [illegible] by these malefactors disguised as [illegible] the Italian people, one can speak of a phenomenon of murder and degeneration, but not of treason. And it is [illegible] to save the Italians from the latest smear of American trust I am this evening speaking once again, for it would be absurd and inhuman and against tradition for the Italian people to be traduced by the perfidies of the Americanised microphones of London, Algiers, New York and Bari.

It is my duty today to tell everyone that now is the time to open our eyes and to look on the face reality. We combatants assume this duty and must fulfil it with purity and decision because we cannot allow cowardice to arise from the tormented flanks [illegible] for they have [illegible] to [illegible] for those malefactors guilty of wrong to their country. Whoever still believes in the enemy can be thinking only of the abyss into which the country has already once fallen - such a person would have to be [illegible] the influence of General Alexander's radio appeal to the Italian people, inciting them to the lowest cowardice possible in man - that of striking in the back.

It is obvious that the Anglo-Americans consider themselves inferior to the most backward races populating their heterogeneous empire.

The valorous German forces are fighting furiously on all fronts and their efforts cannot fail to be successful. We are being guided by Mussolini and are marching by his side. At this time there are traitors and betrayed. I feel that everyone should choose his place in the ranks and begin to think of the country's destiny. We have need of faithful men, men who will risk death for the life of their country. Those who possess the despicable quality of human chameleons are warned. There is but one country and that country is defended by those who, when the traitorous King and Badoglio the Judas sold the country's honor to the enemy kept high the flame of faith, separating themselves from the bartered gang, and giving life to the Italian Socialist Republic, the sole form of Government which a strong and responsible people can support.

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I do not wish to incite anyone, because incitement of men of honor at this moment would only be superfluous. Instead I

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758016

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2514

I do not wish to incite anyone, because incitement of men of honor at this moment would only be superfluous. Instead I ask all combatants who do not desire to give in, all those who await the revival of the country, all those who represent the harmony and meaning of life - I ask of these an act of faith. We have not the right to suicide; we should go forward, ensuring the future for our children; we cannot and must not leave them the banner of shame? In the name of blood which has been spilled and regardless of everything and everybody, we must unite for the salvation of our sacred country, sacred martyred Italy.

Remember that the crisis of despondency caused by the flight of the traitorous King can be overcome. Mussolini has cancelled the tragic, extreme consequences of this treason. Let us unite - the dead and the fallen demand it. Our German allies, who for three years have shared good and bad luck with us, are now generously supporting us and helping us on toward final victory. Let us ensure, oh brothers and sisters, that the sacred and martyred

2228
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

country fall not into sloth. For today, truly, gold and the pound sterling can boast of having conquered Rome and Italy, and to have thrown the Italian people into the depths and into the brothels of the world.

This must not continue and should not continue, for there is still a God who watches over the destiny of young people. It will not continue, because even in adversity the strength of the people will be regained and will increase.

Brothers and sisters, the regiments and the leaders of the Liberators are having themselves blessed while in Rome, forgetting their barbarous gesture. O brothers, our real brothers are returning to combat, telling the Anglo-American enemy that Italy will be saved by the blood of her sons, of our sons. Thus doing, who can deny the right of looking at everything with an open face? Italian people, a strong people who overcame all dangers to restore their unity - soldiers, industrialists, workers, farmers, intellectuals servants of God - the voice which calls to you is one single voice.

The Anglo-Americans have already divided things up: Sicily to England, Sardinia to France, and our colonies to America or perhaps into other hands; our industry destroyed, our agriculture reduced, our people brought to the level of common laborers and cooks; our women destined to serve in the houses of plutocrats and Jews and in the brothels.

Should we allow this to happen? No, never. We must not stop. It will be necessary for everyone to work together against the Anglo-American invaders who have destroyed our houses, our honor and our families. The day is not far off on which our determination will make the enemy feel the weight of our indomitable will to revive.

To the combatants who have the good luck of belonging to the new legions go our heart-felt greetings and the expression of our pride and hope. Tomorrow we will know how to revise our internal ppsitions as well, but when the house is on fire one must first of all quench the flames and not seek for those responsible before the danger is passed.

Of one thing I can assure you all: the man whom Divine Providence has given to Italy to guide her to safety wishes for

2229

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759014

enemy that Italy will be saved by the blood of her sons, of our sons. Thus doing, who can deny the right of looking at everything with an open face? Italian people, a strong people who overcame all dangers to maintain their unity - soldiers, industrialists, workers, farmers and intellectuals servants of God - the voice which calls to you is one single voice.

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Of one thing I can assure you all: the man whom Divine Providence has given to Italy to guide her to safety wishes for one thing only in his great heart - to die, if necessary, so that the Mother-country may rise again.

One only is the purpose which must guide us above all things: the continuation of the struggle side by side with our German ally, the only one who has offered us his and has allowed us a glimpse of hope that we may rise again through struggles, sacrifices and final victory.

The Italian Social Republic has set the basic for this rebirth and is more than ever decided to renounce nothing, because, renunciations and concessions are a traitor's share.

2230

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 939

Our place in the sun, which we had conquered for ourselves in Africa with our soldiers' blood, in that African land made precious by Fascism and by the work of our peasants, strenuously defended by our combatants, will be conquered once again. It is because of this that the Republicans proclaim themselves the sole representatives of the Italian people, who did not betray but who were betrayed, and declare that they mean to achieve victory fighting for it.

Italian people, brothers, sisters, mothers, heroes - the crucial hour has come and we must rise to the occasion, making one united front which will transform itself into a steamroller and crush our enemies and traitors. The flame will purify our hearts and will give us strength: the fallen and those who bridle under the Anglo-American whip await the hour of liberation, await the grand gesture.

Forward, forward, let none hesitate, none halt!

Sacred Mother Italy: one day we will place ourselves at your feet, with victory, all our love and all our benedictions. Only then can you give your benediction and guide us to the altar of the country, to re-dedicate to your son, the unknown soldier, our infinite devotion. On that day we will carry to the Campidoglio the banner of our faith, shining with blood - and only on that day in Rome, before the world, will we again feel worthy of life.

Sacred Rome, which for centuries dominated the history of the world, look after your people, embrace their great work, their bloodshed and their infinite love. Italy, Italy, Italy!

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

GERMAN PROPAGANDA

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS IN GERMAN-1200 -July 19 (Monitored in Algiers)

Victor Emmanuel Suffers Stroke

Venice: According to an "Avanti" report, the ex-King of Italy Victor Emmanuel had an apoplectic stroke on July 13 which caused paralysis and temporary loss of consciousness. It is thought that the stroke was due to hemorrhage of the brain. There is no immediate danger to his life but it will hardly be possible to cure the paralysis. It is said that Victor Emmanuel suffered the stroke following a heated discussion with his son Umberto.

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS IN GERMAN TO EUROPE -1150-July 19 (Monitored in Algiers)

Appeal to Farmers

Venice: The bishops of northern Italy have appealed to the rural population, reminding them to deliver the entire harvest. He who fails to do everything possible to harvest the crop and to deliver it to collection centers, sins not only against the State but also against God and his fellow men, says the appeal, which was read from pulpits of all churches in northern Italy.

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS IN GERMAN-1305-July 19-(Monitored in Algiers)

Party Gains Prestige

Venice: Various suggestions to reorganize Italy's inner political life, which during the last few weeks were passionately discussed, seem to have reached partly the stage of maturation. The course of events shows that those who believed even in a "dissolution of the Fascist party" were entirely wrongly informed. It rather seems that from the inner political struggle of the last few weeks the party has emerged stronger than before.

Papers announce that the "hour of the Party" is nearing, hinting at intensified activity of the party, mainly in the field of internal security. It can thus be assured that the so-called "quadristic solution" had been chosen which will lead to the forming of armed "troops of action", equipped with special privileges. No doubt

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Algiers)

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TRANSCONTINENT PRESS IN GERMAN 1/5-July 19-(Monitored in Algiers)

Party Gains Prestige

Venice: Various suggestions to reorganize Italy's inner political life, which during the last few weeks were passionately discussed, seem to have reached partly the stage of maturation. The course of events shows that those who believed even in a "dissolution of the Fascist party" were entirely wrongly informed. It rather seems that from the inner political struggle of the last few weeks the party has emerged stronger than before.

Papers announce that the "hour of the Party" is nearing, hinting at intensified activity of the party, mainly in the field of internal security. It can thus be assumed that the so-called "quadristic solution" had been chosen which will lead to the forming of armed "groups of action", equipped with special privileges. No doubt these "groups of action" will strengthen the party. It has been hinted repeatedly that the inner political life will become more active. It may be said to be even revolutionised, not without certain personal changes.

N.P.D. IN GERMAN TO EUROPE -1525 - July 17 (Monitored 25 July)

Wilhelmstrasse Press Conference

Asked to give an account of political methods and means of propaganda with which the Soviets support their military offensive against east European states, Dr. Schmidt observed that in this field the Soviets were still employing the same old methods and arguments which they had been using against nations of eastern Europe since 1939. On the whole the stages of Soviet agression were invariably the same: A - to rouse class hatred in the threatened country. B - to threaten those opposing Moscow's aspiration with extermination. C - to apply military threats.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 955044

Moscow was in the habit of applying this basic policy somewhat more cautiously only in its dealings with southern European states where it relied on the Pan Slav thesis. Summing up, Dr. Schmidt argued that Stalin was making no effort whatever in this instance to camouflage his evident intentions with democratic theory. London and Washington had very likely hoped he would. Dr. Schmidt noted that Stalin was displaying similar indifference to wishes of his Anglo-American allies in connection with the Soviet-Polish problem, which had recently again grown more acute. Particularly revealing was the fact that the Soviet press had completely ignored reaction of Polish émigrés in London to the problem of Polish citizenship recently broached in Moscow. Stalin was treating Polish émigrés as nothing but a "quantité négligeable".

Asked about aims of the all-Slav congress now meeting in Moscow the minister said that these did not require any special comment. Moscow had taken over the Pan Slav theory from Tsarist Russia as a political means and an instrument of imperialism which would help it to attain its object in the strategic forefield of Europe. Dr. Schmidt added the apparent statement that Stalin's policy had always utilized quite a number of imperialist aspirations of the Tsarist empire.

DNB GERMAN EUROPE - 1422 July 17. (Monitored in London)

Cash Transactions Outside Lombardy

Milan: To prevent speculative transactions the committee of the Milan stock exchange decided that in the future shares and debentures of companies outside Lombardy can only be traded against cash. Since at present 3 per cent of all share transactions are effected on the Milan stock exchange, another 11 per cent in Turin and the rest in Genoa, this new regulation represents a drastic restriction on share transactions on the Italian stock exchanges.

2234

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759044

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DNB GERMAN REPORT - 1400 July 17. (Monitored in London)

Cash Transactions Outside Lombardy

Milan: To prevent speculative transactions the committee of the Milan stock exchange decided that in the future shares and debentures of companies outside Lombardy can only be traded against cash. Since at present 7 per cent of all share transactions are effected on the Milan stock exchange, another 11 per cent in Turin and the rest in Genoa, this new regulation represents a drastic restriction on share transactions on the Italian stock exchanges because it abolishes the hitherto predominant forward business.

2233

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, German troops outflanked the Soviets advancing on the Upper Bug and cut them off, destroying forty-nine tanks. South-west of Volkowytz and north of Brody, enemy tank spearheads were smashed or repulsed. Bolshevist attempts at crossing the Niemen were frustrated. Between the Niemen and Dvina, German troops achieved a complete defensive success. North of Vilna, they launched an attack. In the penetration area of Opotschka, the enemy failed to join the spearheads of both advancing wedges.

Italian Front

Our troops checked the strong enemy pressure on the Adriatic coast in the direction of Ancona by counter-attacks, breaking decisively off, and by an inch-to-inch withdrawal to new positions. The enemy who finally succeeded in penetrating into Ancona was checked on a new line immediately north of the town.

English Press Silent on Effects of V-1

London. In striking contrast to previous days, the English press is now very reticent in its utterances with regard to V-1. The press still continued to publish many detailed reports but keeps silent with regard to further effects by V-1. Even former absurd statements to the effect that anti-aircraft guns or fighters had shot down flying bombs are lacking.

Anglo-American Circles in Lisbon Impressed by V-1

Stockholm. "Anglo-American circles in Lisbon are still greatly impressed by the V-1 fire on London," reports the Swedish paper "Dagsposten." An outstanding member of the English colony in Lisbon declared: "The Germans by the use of robot planes have won the first round of this war."

Finnish Parliament Changes Law for War Injuries

Helsinki. Yesterday, the Finnish Parliament amended the law for war injuries, according to which protective measures applying so far to members of the armed forces will be extended to attached units.

Declassified E.C. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 770016

Our troops encountered the strong enemy pressure on the Moriatis sector in the direction of Ancona by counter-attacks, crushing concentric fire and by an inch-to-inch withdrawal to new positions. The enemy who finally succeeded in penetrating into Ancona was checked on a new line immediately north of the town.

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Bulgarian Ministers' Council Approves Economic Plan

Sofia. The Bulgarian Council of Ministers approved totalitarian economic plan which calls for a new organization of Bulgaria's economy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785446

Viscount Gort Appointed High Commissioner of Palestine

Stockholm. The former British Commander-in-Chief during the retreat in Dunkirk, Viscount Gort, has been appointed British Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner of Palestine and Transjordan.

La Guardia Expected in Rome

Washington. The Major of New York, the Jew La Guardia, has been ordered by Roosevelt to leave for Rome, where he is to attempt straightening out the inner political difficulties.

Men Are Trained for Infantry

London: According to orders from Allied headquarters, reserve forces were taken out of British aircraft for the Allied troops in Normandy, as the heavy losses sustained by Montgomery's forces made it necessary to fill up units on the Invasion Front. The first 8,000 men were drafted for infantry training, and according to reports will be sent by the quickest way to Normandy directly after the termination of this training.

Further Restriction in England

Genoa: Neutral correspondents state that the requirements of tonnage for the invasion forces have a strong bearing on the extent of supplies available for the British civilian population. For this reason severe new restriction measures are expected in England.

Term "Negro Weapon" Explained

It is reported that the term "negro weapon" was the original name of the one-man-torpedo, the term "negro" alluding merely to the absolute darkness that reigned in regard to preparations, also to those concerning the crews. The navy on the Atlantic coast now give this negro-weapon the pet name of "Channel-shark."

Shake-up of Japanese Government

2238

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

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Shake-up of Japanese Government

According to a Domei report General Tojo has handed in to the Mikado the resignation of his cabinet. An official Japanese communiqué says that the government has decided to renew its personnel composition in order to be able to carry the war through in a total way. A strong new cabinet is expected in the interest of a safe continuation of the war.

Instructions to Soviet Soldiers Regarding Behavior in Occupied

The "Dagbladet" refers to a Soviet order of the day for the Soviet army containing instruction as to how the Soviet soldiers should act for making the Soviet-occupied areas safe.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

These instructions say literally: all suspect civilians must immediately be handed over to the Tcheka Partisan units which should annihillate as many as they possibly can, regardless of sex or age. "Ufus Dagbladet" remarks: Seen in the light of these instructions, the bestial murders perpetrated in Finland are but the neutral result of orders given by the Soviet Army Command.

Under-Secretary of State Suendermann on Situation of Jews in Hungary

Under-Secretary of State Suendermann expressed in Berlin before representatives of the foreign press his views about the situation of the Jews in Hungary. He declared: The role of the Jews in regard to the outbreak of the war is proved beyond any doubt by the historical document which the Zionist leader Weizmann addressed to Chamberlain at its beginning. Therein he emphasiess that the Jews stand in this war on the side of Great Britain and that in this struggle use is made to the full of all abilities of Jewry throughout the world. This proves unequivocally that all Jews side with our enemies, and these facts give Germany and her allies the right to take protective measures and it is her duty to defend herself against the attacks of the Jews. For Jewry a world-quarantine must be created. We are willing - concluded Suendermann - to place all European Jews at the disposal of this isolation which should be instituted as far away from Europe as possible.

Hungarian Secretary of State on Hungary's Position

The Hungarian Secretary of State Baky made a speech in Schlusselburg in which he expressed his view on the general situation. He pointed out:"Hungary has only the choice either to perish in Bolshevism or to lead a self-conscious national life. Hungary fights in this war for life or death on Germany's side, because with Germany she triumphs or falls. There exists no other possibility."

Secretary of State Baky on Jewish Question

2240

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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Secretary of State Baky on Jewish Question

Secretary of State Baky in a speech made at Grosswardein dealt with the Jewish question. He declared:"A solution of the Jewish problem in Hungary was necessary because the Jews were living on the Hungarian people like parasites. The disintegrating Jewish element represented an obstacle in the way of final victory. Therefore it was necessary to separate it."

Totalitarian War in Latvia

In Latvia totalitarian war has been announced. The whole

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785814

of the Latvian people was called up to work and to fight. The General Inspector of the Latvian Voluntary Legion S.S. group leader Wangersky was entrusted with organisation of combat unit.

GERMANY TO OVERSEAS. STATIONS CALAIS I AND II, BREMEN, LUXEMBURG

12:30 - JULY 20

Commentary by William Joyce.(Lord Haw Haw.)

A communiqué of the German Supreme Command states that the heavy bombardment of London and its outskirts with V-1 projectiles continues.

It is remarkable in what grudging installments the British propagandists admit the effect of the weapon. Of course, one can very well understand that the British are not inclined to admit the plain truth and that British war industries are being impaired by this sustained attack upon the arsenal of southern England.

As "The Daily Express" announces:"In this part of the country there is no beer to be had." V-1 may have many peculiarities; it may be a strange phenomenon, but I am sure it has no decisive preference for beer. No doubt, the British military censors place the type of beer, which happens, lately, to have been drunk in southern England, well outside the category of commodities essential for war effort, and therefore it is safe to admit that this beverage, has vanished from the V-1 area. As I have already said, these projectiles do not go out of their way to seek inferior beer. And I believe that it will not be very long before the Government is compelled, however reluctantly, to confess that British armament production has been subjected by this bombardment to a special strain.

It is a significant fact that there is no improvement in the administration of relief. It is incontestable that Mr.Churc... has been taken by surprise. No other possible...

2242

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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It is a significant fact that there is no improvement in the administration of relief. It is incontestable that Mr.Churc has been taken by surprise. No other possible inference could be drawn from the contrast of the statement which Mr.Morrison made in the House of Commons on June 16 and in his speeches which he has been delivering in the stricken areas during the last few days. I expected that the Government would soon recover from its astonishment and begin to grapple purposefully with the problems of the crisis. Nothing of the kind has happened. The scandalous plight of the evacuees remains the same. I do no claim that they are erroneously clamoring for efficiency. There is indeed a tradition in Britain that the best way to dispose of the popular grievances is to let them hope for improvements and take no steps to remedy them.

2243

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798044

During the weekend, there were two types of passengers travelling from London; those who have money in their pockets, and those who are officially evacuated as indigents. The latter wander alone from house to house vainly seeking accommodations. A woman who returned to London, after abandoning the struggle, said: "I walked miles and miles, looking for lodging, but nobody would have us. Evacuation of that sort are worse than the flying bomb."

"The Daily Herald" reports that it is because of this seriously muddled evacuation that children simply disappear, and that attempts to find them have been fruitless.

Now, I ask you, what sort of evacuation is this? If the Premier foresaw the crisis and made adequate provisions to meet it, all this would never have happened. Evidently, he was taken by surprise, and had grossly underestimated the power and the duration of the bombardment. However much England may have changed since 1940, in one respect there has been no alteration; as before, their rulers believe in the principle of one law for the rich, and another for the poor.

V-1 is not the only source of concern to the British people today; there is another, and it has a very heavy burden on their minds. They are greatly concerned with the losses which the British forces are suffering in Normandy. Two days ago, Mr. Patterson, the War Minister of the United States, announced that in the course of three weeks of the invasion the American forces in Normandy have lost approximately as many men as the American Army lost in France during the whole 1917-1918 period. That estimate is only for one-half of the duration of the invasion operation.

Montgomery's butcher's bill is no guarantee of success. He is attempting, regardless of cost, to press forward. I shall not prescribe today the details of the battle which is raging in Normandy. So far, its true characteristic has been the extreme and enormous sacrifices for trifling gains.

Stalin intends to smash the German bulwark which defends Europe, and swarm the continent with the Red Army. The Soviets are making thrusts toward Lemberg but this of course does not mean that their attempt to break into East Prussia will be abandoned. It may be dignity that Stalin would like without delay to settle the Polish question, and without any advice from his allies. However,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 782046

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When the Supreme climax comes, Germany will exert full strength. She will throw her reserves into the battle and she will triumphantly vindicate her claim in the leadership of the Continent which she has saved.

2509

2245

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Official Announcement of the Attempt on the Fuehrer's Life:

An attempt was made today on the Fuehrer's life by means of explosives. Of his entourage the following were severely injured: Lt. Gen. Schmundt, Colonel Brandt, and Cooperator Berger. Slightly injured were Col. Gen. Jodl, Generals Korten, Buhlel, Bodenschatz, Hausinger and Scherff as well as Admirals Voss and von Putkammer. Aside from slight burns and contusions the Fuehrer sustained no injuries.

Reaction inside Germany to the Attempt on the Fuehrer's Life:

The news that the Fuehrer's life was spared in this infamous attempt was received in all German districts with deep satisfaction and gratitude. We Germans are facing with indignation the fact that the enemy, who already in the past has employed the most infamous weapons, has now tried again to achieve by such means what he was unable to gain with fair weapons and what he will never achieve in the future. Our sympathies go to all those aides of the Fuehrer wh suffered injuries in this attempt. Many reports have come in already from all over the nation that the frustration of the attempt on the Fuehrer's life has been received with gratitude as a good omen for the Fuehrer's great task for Germany, for Europe and the culture and progress of humanity. The failure of the plot against the Fuehrer has become an admonition to the men and women at home, to the soldier at the front and to Germans all over the world to redouble their efforts.

Western Front:

Eastward and south-eastward of Caen the British continued attempts to break through our lines. Anti-tank units of the Army and the Waffen SS destroyed or captured during the past forty-eight hours most of the 300 enemy tanks attacking near Caen. The British were only able to inch their way forward east of the Orne. Every yard had to be paid for by the decisive points. The village of Bolyeux(?) changed hands six times. The bodies of dead British soldiers are piling up in the depth of the area of penetration. At other points advance Allied units were attacked from the rear and decimated. Along the railroads line north-west of Trearn other enemy attacks were smashed.

2246

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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2247

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759

GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 15,112 hrs - 2130 - July 20

French Units were Employed in the Invasion of France

Berlin: It has been revealed now that the British employed a battalion of 500 French soldiers during their landing operations on the coast of Normandy. The soldiers were former members of the French Army which fled to England after the debacle of Dunkirk. They were put into action on July 6 at a particularly dangerous spot. They advanced into a mine field and lost with 300 dead more than 50% of their effectiveness. The rest were so baldy mauled, demoralized and embittered that they had to be taken back to Engl[illegible].

New Raid on Central and Southern Germany

Berlin: In the morning hours of today North-American bomber formations supported by strong fighter escorts entered central and southern Germany from England and Italy and carried out terror attacks against different targets in this area. German air defence forces engaged the enemy in aerial combat in which the opponent sustained heavy losses. In central Germany the American "bomber carpets" got within reach of heavy German anti-aircraft fi[illegible].

U.S. Planes Land in Switzerland.

Geneva: It has been officially announced that yesterday [illegible] five damaged U.S. aircraft crashed or made forced landings in Switzerland.

New Aide to Reich's Minister Backe.

Berlin: Following a suggestion by Reich's Minister Backe, the Fuehrer appointed Reich's Director Hans Joachim Ricke to the post of State Secretary in the Ministry for Food and Agriculture.

Germany Holds Third Place in Mining Output:

Berlin: Germany has risen up now to the third place among all countries engaged in mining activities. This has been announced by the Reich's Office for Mineral Research.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765046

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All Russo-Germans Have Been Repatriated

Berlin: These days the last transport of the 350,000 repatriated Russo-Germans crossed the German frontier, This concludes the repatriation of the Russo-Germans in the course of the German withdrawal in the East. They have been resettled in the Wartegau. All in all, more than 900,000 Russo-Germans were repatriated during the past five years.

2568

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759014

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO GY/BRAS - 11.8 Kcs. 22/5 - July 20

Western Front

In Normandy, the Anglo-Americans have tried again to break through the German lines but have not succeeded, notwithstanding the heavy sacrifices they have sustained. The enemy south and northwest of Caen have launched heavy attacks and we have withdrawn, after having inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Ten enemy tanks were knocked out in this sector. The Luftwaffe has bombarded enemy concentrations with good effect. They also bombarded oil dumps during the night. German fighters brought down thirty-four enemy planes.

In France, in the hinterland operations and during the mopping up we have cleared the ground of some forces and have destroyed many ammunition depots.

Italic Front

In Italy the enemy attacked south of Leghorn and our troops were compelled to withdraw, after having destroyed all harbor installations. In the evening we withdrew to the north of the town. Northwest of Poggibonsi the enemy tried to attack our positions, but was forced back to the starting point. West of Ancona the enemy succeeded in gaining some ground

Russian Front

German heavy defensive fighting east of Lemberg succeeded in bringing the enemy to a halt. Attacks of the Soviet forces east of the river Niemen were thrown back with heavy losses. North of Vilna strong attacks from the Soviets were repulsed and some penetrations were sealed up, 208 tanks being destroyed. The Luftwaffe intervened in the battle and destroyed many enemy tanks; sixty-six enemy machines were brought down. Strong German airforces bombed the depots at Modelko and Veliki Luki.

Allied Air Raids

American bombers last night were over Germany. They bombed Munich, Schweinfurth, Kol

2250
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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Allied Air Raids

American bombers last night were over Germany. They bombed Munich, Schweinfurth Koblenz, Augsburg. Damages were reported and casualties among the population. Sixty-one enemy aircraft were brought down. The International Information Bureau reports that enemy squadrons were over northwestern Germany. They bombarded hospitals and schools, Casualties were reported in the children wards.

225

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

Attack on Nazi Leaders

An attempt by means of explosion was made against Herr Hitler. It. Schmund and Ergerl were severely injured. The Fuehrer was not injured. He reported only some slight bruises. The Fuehrer continued his work, immediately afterwards receiving the Duce for a lengthy discussion. Marshal Goering in receiving the news immediately rushed to pay a visit to the Fuehrer. The whole population is fully satisfied and is thanking Providence for having saved once more the Fuehrer's life.

Ship's Crew Object to Bonomi

The crew of an Italian steamer arrived in Las Palmas. The men stated that they did not want to serve under Bonomi and this is why they escaped. The Italian people living in Las Palmas expressed disgust for the way the Americans are behaving themselves in Italy.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 592 kcs. - 2400 - July 20

Dr. Naumann Hails the Escape of the Fuehrer

While the news of the miraculous escape of the Fuehrer from the attempt on his life was made known to the German people, State Secretary in the Ministry for Peoples' Enlightenment and Propaganda, Dr. Werner Naumann, spoke at a meeting before the Leader Corps of the NSDAP of the Hamburg district in the presence of Gauleiter Hauptmann. "The latest escape of the Fuehrer", said Dr. Naumann enthusiastically applauded by all those present,"is more than a symbol. Divine providence has saved him for Germany in the hour of trials and tribulation. In this we see the hand of destiny which assures us final victory. For this we show ourselves grateful by dedicating all our efforts in unbroken faith and confidence to final victory".

Allied Pressure in the Normandy Due to Soviet Demands

Stockholm: Swedish correspondents report from London: The new, desperate efforts of the Anglo-Americans in the west are due to pressure by Moscow. The Commander-in-Chiefs, Eisenhower and Montgomery, have

2252

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785042

Ship's Crew Object to Fascism

The crew of an Italian steamer arrived in Las Palmas. The men stated that they did not want to serve under Fascism and this is why they escaped. The Italian people living in Las Palmas expressed disgust for the way the Americans are behaving themselves in Italy.

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Allied Pressure in the Normandy Due to Soviet Demands

Stockholm: Swedish correspondents report from London: The new, desperate efforts of the Anglo-Americans in the west are due to pressure by Moscow. The Commander-in-Chiefs, Eisenhower and Montgomery, have been ordered to attack without regard to losses.

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH July 20

2567

War Is Endangering Family Life in Italy

(By Transocean's correspondent, Walter Seidlitz) Italian civil guards are now patrolling all northern Italian roads. Volunteers from rural districts meet to protect their villages against political attempts.

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

Italy - a country where people are used to living closely together- a country whose people like a large circle of relatives, is daily becoming more and more a country with no family life. The War has imposed almost total separation in the country.

A serious inner political problem has thus arisen. "The fatherland knows the tragedy of its children", Under Secretary of State, Cuzzo, said. Of forty five million Italians, more than one third are under the invasion army's rule. There is no Italian family which does not have members living on this side or the other of the Apennines. The number of men who remained in action or went into captivity, went abroad as workers, or joined the Italian army, reached several millions. Italy's proverbially prolific families brought it about that a single mother might have lost several of her sons. Then she might have a sister married somewhere in Sicily or Rome and a husband working in a big city as an industrial laborer. Dissolution of family life effects morals.

The ruins of bombed cities are suitable ground for dissolute and subversive elements to flourish. The Italian press constantly appeals to these outlawed bands to end their civil war. The Venecian newspaper "Il Gazzettino" declares that fratricidal murder alone cannot be able to annihilate a people. The newspaper states in this connection that hospitals are overcrowded with wounded victims of raids and political crimes. The paper appeals to the family spirit and Christian conscience of Italians and adds that, whether in war or peace, it is up to us to protect our future. It will belong to us if we stand together.

New French Ambassador to Japan

Tokio: Henri Cosmé, newly appointed French Ambassador to Japan, on Thursday morning handed his credentials to the Mikado, who had received him in special audience. Cosmé is an old friend of Japan, and one of the French experts in Japanese history and politics.

Attempt on Hitler's Life

Berlin: An attempt was made on the Fuehrer's Life by [illegible] the Fuehrer, aside from slight burns was uninjured.

2254

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765016

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Attempt on Hitler's Life

Berlin: An attempt was made on the Fuehrer's Life by explosives. The Fuehrer, aside from slight burns was uninjured. The following were seriously wounded: Lieutenant General Schmundt, Colonel Brandt, Lieutenant Colonel Horgmann, collaborator Berger. Slightly injured were Colonel General Jodl, General Korten, Buhle, Bodenschatz, Heusinger, Scherf and Admiral Voss and von Putkammer.

Hitler Resumed Work

Berlin: The Fuehrer sustained only slight burns and contusions, he was otherwise uninjured. He immediately resumed work.

Goering called on the Fuehrer.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Mussolini Was Received

Berlin: After the assault the Fuehrer received Mussolini as scheduled for a German-Italian talk.

Himmler Is Made Responsible for Order

Berlin: The Fuehrer announced that he has appointed Reichs Minister Himmler as Commander of the Home Forces army in order to assure that order be definitely established.

Stauffenberg Planted Bomb

Berlin: The Fuehrer announced that Colonel Stauffenberg planted the bomb which exploded about two (?) metres from the Fuehrer. Several of the Fuehrer's closest collaborators were seriously wounded, one of whom died.

Hungarian Reaction

Budapest: The Hungarian public on Thursday learned by radio about the abortive attempt on the life of the Fuehrer. Immediately after he received the news Prime Minister Sztojay called German Envoy Doctor Veesenmayer and expressed his personal best wishes and those of the Hungarian nation, expressing his abhorrence of the despicable crimes. The Hungarian people recognised the fact that the Fuehrer has been predestined to carry out great tasks.

Schmundtis Life

Berlin: Lieutenant General Schmundt who was seriously wounded has been Chief Adjudent of the Armed Forces with the Fuehrer since 1938. He belongs to the closest entourage of Adolf Hitler at all military and political occasions.

He took part, for instance, in discussions between the Fuehrer and the late British Prime Minister Chamberlain. Rudolf Schmundt is forty-eight. He took part in the first World War as a young Lieutenant and later remained in the one hundred

2256
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780014

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Bodenschatz' Life

2506

Berlin: General Karl Bodenschatz, aged fifty-three, who was slightly injured, belong to the close collaborators of the Reich's Marshal Hermann Goering. As a professional soldier he took part in the first World War from the very first day and was wounded four times on the Western Front.

2257

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

He then joined the Lutwaffe. He was Adjudant of the German fighter ace von Richtoffen. Later he became Adjudant of Goering. He took a prominent part in building up of the new Lutfwaffe. In 1938 he was made Chief of the Ministerial Office in the Reich's Air Ministry. He was liaison official between Goering and the Fuehrer. He was sent by Goering to London in November 1938, after having been there for three years together with von Ribbentrop.

GERMAN RADIO TRANSMISSION OVER ALL THE STATIONS OF THE RUNDFUNK AT ABOUT 01.25 July 21

Speech of the Reichsfieldmarshal Goering

A Colonel, Count Staufenberg, under the orders of a miserable clique of ex-Generals, whom we had to expel because of their cowardice and bad leadership have made an inconceivably low and murderous attempt on the life of our Fuehrer. Almighty providence in a miraculous way preserved the Fuehrer's life. These criminals are now trying to spread confusion among the troops with false orders either as a new Government of the Reich or as usurpers. By my order therefore General Colonel Stumpf is designed Commander in Chief of the Reich Lutwaffe and all the formations of the German Air Force inside the territory of the Reich. Obedience is to be given only to my orders and to his. In case of doubt advice should be requested by telephone. The Reichsleader SS. Himmler is to be supported by all commands of the Luftwaffe in every possible way. Dispatch flights, no matter with what aircraft are to be flown only upon my or his authorisation. Officers, soldiers and civilians! These criminals, if they try to approach you and to persuade you to their miserable purpose, seize them immediately and shoot them. These are the same wretches who tried to betray and to destroy by sabotage our war effort. All officers who took part in this crime have put themselves outside of their nation, outside of the Wehrmacht, outside of all soldiers' honor, outside of oath and loyalty. To

2258
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765416

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2259

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760046

FRENCH BROADCASTS

RADIO JOURNAL DE FRANCE - 0730 - July 20

Western Front

On the Capitaine Pertouil (?) line, on the Normandy front, following an air bombardment of extreme violence and a concentric fire of the naval artillery, the left wing of the Second British Army attacked east of the Orne. While important formations attacked the Colombelles and Escoville regions, in a south-easterly direction, towards the Caen-Troarn road, other forces advanced in a southern direction, towards the eastern bank of the Orne. More to the east, according to a military commentator of the "Transocean" Agency, a salient was formed by the enemy on the Caen-Troarn and Caen-Lisieux roads. German armored formations then started a new attack and the British advance was rapidly stopped. The enemy was repelled towards... Here fierce fighting is still in progress for the occupation of these three localities. One hundred and fifteen British tanks were destroyed during yesterday. South-east of Caen, the Vendin-Noyers (?) sector is still very active. In several points of this sector, German lines have been withdrawn towards the south. In the Saint Lô sector, the advance towards east and west of the town is continuing, but with less violence. After seventy-eight hours of hard fighting, the German protecting forces, which were still in possession of Saint Lô, withdrew towards the south, abandoning the town, which is completely in ruins and evacuated by its inhabitants, following Marshal von Kluge's orders. American units reached the Vire river, near Périers. Between Pont Hébert and.... the Germans are firmly resisting enemy pressure.

Sadi-Lecointe Buried

The famous aviator Sadi-Lecointe was buried this morning in Paris. Various personalities participated in the ceremony. Mr.... made a speech, recalling the career of the great aviator.

RADIO TOULOUSE IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 2230 - July 20

2260

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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Comment by Xavier Vallat

During a recent debate at the House of Commons, the member...., after criticising the way in which British propaganda was conducted, asked with some concern whether the Government of the United Kingdom had done their duty in this respect. The one responsible for such questions answered that since the beginning of the war Great Britain had spent twenty-nine million sterling on propaganda, that is five billions and a hundred million francs at the official exchange.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

If you are aware that British propaganda has been [illegible] about one "canard" per day, you can reckon that each one of them has cost a hundred millions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could see for himself that British propaganda was run on black market prices and that he had been having his pocket picked, especially as the above-mentioned propaganda was poor stuff, without color, honor or imagination.

I have before me a number of reports from the British Press, comments, Radio news, etc. I take them at random. Le Sage informed us in a broadcast on June 29, at 21.30 that, according to a New York report, Darnand had had a violent scrimmage with the Militia... Darnand wanted to come to London to denounce the misdeeds of the Vichy Government.

British propaganda tells us also that 26,000 militia-men deserted their ranks and joined the resistance movement.

On July 8, according to the 'Tass' News Agency, London propaganda said that von Kluge had been removed from his post.

The "Daily Express" correspondent sends to his paper a description of Laval's escape from an attempt on his life: in fact, Laval escaped the criminals by disguising himself as a bandit. He put on a blue and black cravat, a pair of glasses and just walked out of the Hôtel du Parc...

On July 14 the Gaullist Radio announced that Vichy had been completely destroyed. It was the Germans who had destroyed it by incendiary bombs. But here is something even better. On June 25, at 19,30, the B.B.C. described an episode of the flying bombs, quoting a report of a "Reuter" correspondent. As the flying bombs were approaching southern England, A.A. fire was opened at once. The flying bomb stopped, turned round and flew towards France at top speed. Can the pilotless bombs change their direction at will? Or can frightened bombs, the greater part of whom have been lucky enough to continue their route in spite of the A.A. fire.

What does the Journal of Resistance tell us? - that messenger of the resurrection of France? A plan to award a tricolor decoration to all Jews for the measures taken against them by the French

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

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British propaganda tells us also that 25,000 Militiamen deserted their ranks and joined the resistance movement.

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The "Daily Express" correspondent sends to-day upon a description of Laval's escape from an attempt on his life: in fact, Laval escaped the criminals by disguising himself as a bandit. He put on a blue and black cravat, a pair of glasses and just walked out of the Hôtel du Parc...

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What does the journal of Resistance tell us - that messenger of the resurrection of France? A plan to award a tricolor decoration to all Jews for the measures taken against them by the French Government. Jews will enjoy a pension equal to that of the Legion of Honor, - concerning which plan, there was strong opposition on the part of the Rabbis.

And here is another, almost equally good, given out by a "Reuter" correspondent: 150,000 Jews are ready to leave... and to form an army in order to fight on no matter which of the various Allied fronts...

On July 15, at 21.30 Auberlay made the panegyric of Georges Mandel. First of all Auberlay did not say that Mandel had died in more or less the same way as an old-time Frenchman - executed by order of Mandel himself. The problem, Auberlay said, is that Mandel was too honest. Honest, Mandel? ... Go and tell it to the Soviets who allowed him... Go and ask the ... who allowed him to control the Mediterranean Radio. Go and ask the Banque de Paris, the members of Parliament. Honest, Mandel? He lived as if he has an income of 300,000 lire a year. Honest, Mandel? Auberlay, since you are in London, ask Louis Marin what he thinks about it.

2263
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

FRENCH BROADCASTS

RADIO JOURNAL DE FRANCE - 0730 - July 20

Western Front

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RADIO TOULOUSE IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 2230 - July 20

2264

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

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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I have before me a number of reports from the British Press, comments, Radio news, etc. I take them at random. We are informed as in a broadcast on June 29, at 21,30 that, according to a New York report, Darnand had had a violent altercation with the Militia..., Darnand wanted to come to London to denounce the misdeeds of the Vichy Government.

British propaganda tells us also that 26,000 Militia-men deserted their ranks and joined the resistance movement.

On July 6, according to the "Tass" News Agency, London propaganda said that von Kluge had been removed from his post.

The "Daily Express" correspondent sends to his paper a description of Laval's escape from an attempt on his life: in fact, Laval escaped the criminals by disguising himself as a beggar. He put on a blue and black cravat, a pair of glasses and just walked out of the Hôtel du Parc...

On July 14 the Gaullist radio announced that Vichy had been completely destroyed. It was the Germans who had destroyed it by incendiary bombs. But here is something even better. On June 26, at 19,30, the B.B.C. described an episode of the flying bombs, quoting a report of a "Reuter" correspondent. As the flying bombs were approaching southern England, A.A. fire was opened at once. The flying bomb stopped, turned round and flew towards France, at top speed. Can the pilotless bombs change their direction at will? For one frightened bomb, the greater part of them have been lucky enough to continue their route in spite of the A.A. fire.

What does the journal of Resistance tell us - that messenger of the resurrection of France? - plan to award a tricolor decoration to all Jews for the measures taken against them by the French Government. Jews will enjoy a pension equal to that of the Legion of Honor. - concerning which plan, there was strong opposition on

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760014

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2267
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

And here is another beauty, the last. It is of Russian origin and comes straight from Moscow and the B.B.C. has taken care to broadcast it. Since June 13 the inhabitants of Paris have been finding writings on the walls, scribbled during the night or in the early morning. Among these there is an "S". The population of Paris is well aware that. In good French it means "soulevement" (insurrection). No, you are mistaken. The French ~~know that~~ the man ~~speaking from Moscow meant "salots" (dirty~~ dogs).

2268

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

RADIO MILAN LIBERTA' IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 1412.40 METERS - 0230 - [illegible] 20

OTHER AXIS CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCAST

State Control of Industry

We have often pointed out how the so-called state control and reconstruction of Italian industry in occupied Italy is nothing but a betrayal by the Petacci gang, working hand in hand with the Germans. This gang, in order to help the Germans destroy our country and carry away our patrimony, trumped up the discovery of state control of industry. State control was used to put down the resistance of certain industrial leaders which opposed the carrying [illegible] of certain premises and to the workers. In reality state control aims at facilitating the deportation of workers to Germany. Under the guise of concessions to the workers, it actually works out [illegible] factories are dismantled and the material sent to Germany, - workers to follow. The traitors hoped to give the workers the impression that they would become the actual factory managers. The facts are that the factory machines were dismantled and sent to Germany. The Germans gave out various excuses to justify such procedure, saying, for example, that there was a lack of basic materials in Italy, or that there was insufficient electricity, or even that the destructions were caused by bombings. In such a way did the Fascist traitors and the Petacci gang sell the Italians to the Germans.

But thanks to the vehement fight of the workers, partisans and the entire population, the attempt to institute state control was frustrated and ended in a disastrous fiasco. Today the invaders and the traitors are forced to work openly, particularly since the Allies are advancing from every direction.

The Germans would like to deprive the Italians of machinery indispensable for the reconstruction of the country. But this new treachery will not be carried out, for the people are on guard. The people must be ready to fight even with arms against those who would deprive them of their equipment, those who would [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

a betrayal by the Petacci clan, working hand in hand with the Germans. This gang, in order to help the Germans destroy our country and carry away our patrimony, trumped up the discovery of state control of industry. State control was used to put down the resistance of certain industrial sectors which opposed the carrying out of certain promises made to the workers. In reality state control aims at facilitating the deportation of workers to Germany. Under the guise of concessions to the workers, it actually works out: factories are dismantled and the material sent to Germany, - the workers to follow. The traitors hoped to give the workers the impression that they would become the actual factory managers. The facts are that the factory machines were dismantled and sent to Germany. The Germans gave out various excuses to justify such procedure, saying, for example, that there was a lack of basic materials in Italy, or that there was insufficient electricity, or even that the destructions were caused by bombings. In such a way did the Fascist traitors and the Petacci gang sell the Italian people to the Germans.

But thanks to the vehement fight of the workers, partisans and the entire population, the attempt to institute state control was frustrated and ended in a disastrous fiasco. Today the invaders and the traitors are forced to work openly, particularly since the Allies are advancing from every direction.

The Germans would like to deprive the Italians of machinery indispensable for the reconstruction of the country. But this new treachery will not be carried out, for the people are on guard. The people must be ready to fight even with arms against those who would deprive them of their equipment, those who would take away everything belonging to them. While the Allies are liberating Italy from the Germans, Italian men, women and children are going forward with arms in hand, to attack the divisions of barbarians.

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

We learn with gratification that the greater part of the farmers in occupied Italy are putting up intelligent and bold resistance against the Germans who [illegible] would like to lay hold of the wheat, cattle and various produce of the fields. Our gratification is even greater, in recognition of the fact that not so long ago many of these farmers still hesitated before the Germans and the Fascists. Today however, according to reports received, it appears that our farmers are decided to fight with every means against those who would take away their produce. Our correspondents from the Bologna region report that the resistance movement against the Germans is constantly growing amongst the farmers. The farmers should consign their produce to the partisans and to their families, who will be able to save it. Of great importance to this struggle will be the local liberation committees which have been recognized by the National Roman government.
(Here the broadcast became very disturbed. Fragmentary news followed.

International Conferences

Amongst the new items arriving today concerning the military operations, those speaking of the conference which will be held at the beginning of August, seems to draw the greatest attention. Representatives of the United States, of Soviet Russia and of Great Britain will participate in the conference. They will discuss post-war problems. Moscow radio has announced that the conference is being held in compliance with the decisions taken at Moscow in November of last year.

A conference will be held also between representatives of the United States and Holland. The representatives of both countries will discuss the question of the rubber supply and also the question of air routes.

RADIO BERNE IN FRENCH TO SWITZERLAND - 6.390 Kc. - 2015 - July 20

Hitler Attacked

A communiqué from German Headquarters reports that Hitler was the object of an attempted assassination. Many persons in his entourage were seriously wounded, amongst whom General Brown....., and Berg, Hitler's assistant. Chancellor Hitler suffered only light wounds and bruises. Immediately after the attack Hitler resumed his work, and received Mussolini according to plan. Goering came to Hitler's side.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798114

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RADIO BERNE IN FRENCH TO SWITZERLAND - 6.990 Kc. - 2015 - July 20

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A communiqué from German headquarters reports that Hitler was the object of an attempted assassination. Many persons in his entourage were seriously wounded, amongst whom Colonel Brown....., and Berg, Hitler's assistant. Chancellor Hitler suffered only light wounds and bruises. Immediately after the attack Hitler resumed his work, and received Mussolini according to plan. Goering came to Hitler's side right after the attack.

Air War

Numerous American bombers landed in Swiss territory this morning. The crews, who descended by parachute, were interned. At 12:25 the anti-aircraft defences began firing as a warning. There was an alert all through Switzerland, with the exception of Geneva and the Bessin valley.

More than eight hundred Anglo-American bombers made co-ordinated attacks in the Ruhr. Leipzig and a synthetic benzine factory in central Germany were also attacked. Berlin circles stated that the assailants flew from England and from Italy. German defences were very active. Many planes were shot down.

Allied headquarters in Italy reports that a formation of medium bombers and heavy bombers attacked Munich and the fuel depot at Trieste Mediterranean planes were very active in northern Italy. The Allies lost twenty-five planes in Italy. Seven German planes were shot down.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

RADIO ROME IN FRENCH - 0815 - JULY 20

Graziani Resigns

From Republican Fascist sources it is learned that Marshal Graziani, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Social Republic's Army, has resigned, following Marshal Kesselring's decision to put all the armed forces of the Italian Social Republic under German command.

RADIO BERNE IN FRENCH - 17.30 H. - 1945 - JULY 20

German Plane on Swiss Territory

It is officially announced that this morning at 6:26 hours, a German plane penetrated in Swiss territory, after having flown.... The alert has been sounded in the Basle region.

Operations in Italy

Heavy rain hampered the movements of the Allied troops on the whole Italian front. Following the capture of Leghorn, General Clark's Americans are now advancing on a front forty kilometers long. To the east, troops of the Fifth Army advanced three to five kilometers capturing Cerna, Cerreldo and San Donato. It is also revealed from General Alexander's General staff that the Eighth Army forces have occupied Rimini (?), while in the Adriatic sector, Polish and Italian troops have now reached the general German defence line of the Esino, thirty kilometers west of Ancona.

War in the Air

American pilots have again flown over the Reich territory this morning. A despatch from Berlin reveals that during the first hours of this morning, heavy bomber formations, from the West and the south

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788046

RADIO PARIS IN FRENCH - 47.20 M. - 1345 - JULY 20

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Operations in Italy

Heavy rain hampered the movements of the Allied troops on the whole Italian front. Following the capture of Leghorn, General Clark's Americans are now advancing on a front forty kilometers long. To the east, troops of the Fifth Army advanced three to five kilometers, capturing Carmo, Serraldo and San Donato. It is also revealed from General Alexander's General staff that the Eighth Army forces have occupied Rudda (?), while in the Adriatic sector, Polish and Italian troops have now reached the general German defence line of the Esino, thirty kilometers west of Ancona.

War in the Air

American pilots have again flown over the Reich territory this morning. A despatch from Berlin reveals that during the first hours of this morning, heavy bomber formations, from the west and the south, penetrated in the German skies to attack objectives in southern and central Germany.

On the other hand, the Paris Radio announces that the northern part of the French Capital was bombed last night. Casualties and damages were caused.

2501

2274

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795046

RADIO MONTECENERI IN ITALIAN TO SWITZERLAND -- 20:30 July 20

Attack On Hitler

The Fuehrer's headquarters reports that an attack was made on Hitler's life. Amongst those wounded during the attack were Lieutenant General Schmundt, Colonel Brandt, Lieutenant Colonel Bergman, Colonel Jodl, General Korten, Admirals Voss and von Putkammer. Hitler's personal assistant Berger was also wounded.

Italian Front

Allied headquarters in Italy reports that this afternoon Fifth Army troops occupied Malcamelo, twenty-five kilometers south of Florence. American advanced elements reached a point only fifteen kilometers from Pisa. The Eighth Army occupied the locality of Ledda, thirty-two kilometers south of Florence.

In the air yesterday, heavy Allied bombers attacked fuel deposits at Trieste and other objectives in northern Italy. Last night the RAF successfully attacked oil refineries at Fiume. Twenty-five Allied planes did not return to their bases.

The Wehrmacht high command confirms the evacuation of Leghorn, announcing that the German troops retired to more favorable defense positions north of the town. West of Ancona the enemy reached the northern bank of the Esino river. In this region and west of Poggibonsi several enemy attacks were defeated.

RADIO TOKIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 1655 METRES 1115 July 20

Resignation of Tojo Cabinet

The Office of Information of the Imperial Government reports on July 20 that the Tojo Cabinet resigned en masse on July 18.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760116

Putkammer, Hitler's personal assistant. Bergen was also wounded.

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RADIO TOKIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 1655 METRES 1115 July 20

Resignation of Tojo Cabinet

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798116

From the beginning of the war in Greater Asia the Tojo Government had organised and strengthened by every possible means the fight against the enemy. The internal affairs of the nation have been reorganised and efforts have been continued with a view to carrying on the war in collaborating in the efforts made for the construction of the sphere of co-prosperity in Asia. One of the main tasks to be accomplished was the achievement of freedom for every nation and every people from Anglo-American-Dutch pressure.

Two years after the Anglo-Americans have been banned from Asia, the sphere of co-prosperity of Greater Asia is beginning to take shape in every sector, in culture and politics, economics and military. The enemy feels that he is menaced and already shows signs of wrath. The war situation for the enemy has become increasingly grave. In drawing a parallel with this situation, Prime Minister Tojo has handed in the resignation of his entire Cabinet in order to strengthen the possibilities of crushing the enemy forces and to renew the feelings of the people in regard to the war. The resignation is in harmony with the wishes of the Japanese people to intensify the war efforts in order to obtain complete destruction of the Anglo-American forces. At the same time the Japanese people desire that a stronger government be formed. The Japanese people as a whole are anxiously awaiting the enemy attack against Japan to materialise in order that it may have a chance of repelling it.

Further Chinese Retreat

Tokio: Our troops stationed in southern China have attacked the city of Jefou and on July 16 entered the town of Suhunlu. Chungking troops are withdrawing towards the hilly country south of the town. The Commander of the Seventh Chinese Corps is now in a state of confusion as a result of the collapse of its defence system. Our soldiers in the meantime are continuing their advance towards the northern regions.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. [illegible]

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Planes over Wake Island

A total of twenty-seven enemy aircraft twice flew over the island of Wake on July 15. Our troops have damaged eighteen enemy aircraft whilst one of our own aircraft has not returned to its base.

2560

Planes Raid Bougainville

Tokio: On July 17, forty enemy aircraft attacked our troops at Bougainville where three of the attacking planes were brought down in the violent battles which took place

2238
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780016

Japanese Inflict Heavy Losses

Tokio: Our Imperial troops advancing towards Kiliang are engaged in a great battle of annihilation in the neighborhood of Taitulu where the enemy is retreating. Similarly, the results which have been obtained up to July 13 are the following: enemy corpses abandoned on the battle field - 826, prisoners captured - 208, a substantial booty of arms and ammunition has been taken.

New Weapon Can Reach New York

Tokio: According to a telegram received from Stockholm, it is stated that Germany is concentrating a thousand double rocket-firing bombs in the western areas of the Jutland peninsula. These bombs weigh ten tons each, have a speed of 12,000 kilometres an hour and fly at a height of 10,000 metres. Their destructive capacity is twice that of the V-1. These new weapons can reach New York from Europe.

Communist Negotiations

Tokio: In regard to the political work being carried out to see that Chungking and the Communist Chinese party are reconciled, the Head of this latter party has stated as recently as the first of July that there are still great differences in the respective viewpoints. In accordance with a telegram of July 19, the Head of the Communist party himself has stated that negotiations are not taking the course which was anticipated.

Americans Kill Women and Children

Tokio: The pilots of the American army air force kill women and innocent children. In the efforts they make to cut our lines of communication, which are necessary for our supplies, the American pilots fly low and machine-gun the Chinese river-boats navigating on the various Chinese rivers. Our troops have witnessed in a wood bordering the Yangtse river a woman machine-gunned whilst feeding her child. A boy who was crying over the death of his

22716
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78016

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VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M 50.26 - 2130 - JULY 20 -

Cardinal Maglione's Visit to Casoria

This morning His Eminence Cardinal Luigi Maglione, State Secretary to His Holiness, left Rome for Casoria, his native town.

2280

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

During the last three years he has never interrupted his all-absorbing work and only recently has been persuaded by his doctors to limit somewhat his activity. Renewing his old habit of allowing himself a few days'holiday in the summer, he will take advantage of this brief spell to take a thermal cure.

The Pope's Aid to Refugees

In the last few evenings we have been describing to you the thoughtful work performed by His Holiness in aid of refugees. This evening we will give you some other instances which will serve to complete the picture of the Holy Father's inexhaustible charity towards the population, so sorely tried by the war. This time His attention has been turned to another group of villages where, as a consequence of the war, people lack everything, even the most necessary commodities. The common Father, in His generosity, has had large quantities of food-stuffs sent to the various centres, so that moral and material comfort should reach the people wherever their need is greatest. At Palestrina a public kitchen has been functioning for the last few days, distributing 500 bowls of soup daily to children, women, old and sick people and nursing mothers. At Artena another public refectory has been opened where the poor of the village come in batches to eat the so-called "Father's soup". At Segni, under the direction of the local Bishop, several quintals of food-stuffs were distributed among the most needy. A public kitchen is also functioning at Ferentino under the direction of the Bishop for the distribution of 600 bowls of soup daily.

This relief work included also Frosinone, the recent scene of fierce fighting, where a great deal has already been done to alleviate the tragic conditions of those wholly destitute. Under the management of the Redentorist Fathers, 600 bowls of soup are distributed every day to the population. Ceccano also has its public kitchen, and in the local hospital 800 bowls of soup are available daily, almost all of them for children. Other public kitchens will be opened shortly and more food-stuffs will be sent to other villages.

All this shows how the poor are near the Holy Father's heart.

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

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All this shows how the poor are near the Holy Father's heart. Not only does He try and meet the most urgent needs of the people, but he does His best to improve conditions in the villages where the war has passed.

From all sides comes the echo of the deep feeling of gratitude for the heart-felt sympathy shown by the Holy Father towards the trials and needs of His children.

2494

Missionary Movement

In a recent speech addressed to the members of the papal Commission of Missionary Works, the Holy Father pointed out the importance which must be attributed to the missionary movement.

2282

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Beyond the dark mists rising from fields devastated by war, the Missions in Eastern Asia and in the African continent have, in the last few years, reached unprecedented results? The Pope quoted some statistics of His immediate predecessor of glorious memory. In the period of His pontificate the number of those who dedicated themselves to missionary work was more than doubled, as was the number of native priests. Particular stress was laid by the Pope on the data concerning the latter. Elevation to the priesthood is the result of deep-reaching educational work among the people from whom a man is chosen; for a priest is not easily found, least of all in the Missions where contact with dubious surroundings requires an absolute solidity of character and an uncommon will-power.

In 1869 - the year in which the "Opera di San Pietro" was formed - the Missions counted 680 priests among them. On the fiftieth anniversary this number had multiplied itself by eight. In the this Missionary springtime these are the flowers which promise the most abundant fruit. Behind the ranks of the native priests we can admire the missionaries who choose and educate the youths in the ideal of priesthood. Who will ever be aware of the sum of sacrifices, of studies, of renunciations made by the missionaries to prepare for the various churches a new group of native priests?

Along with the missionaries we must place the benefactors of the native priests who offer millions to support this work of purification.

In 1943 these benefactors have given for missionary work sixteen million lire collected in nineteen nations. We have no information concerning the sums of money collected in eleven other countries. In fifty-nine years, with over 159 million lire collected out of various offerings, a number of perpetual scholarships were instituted for a sum of fifty-five million.

At the present moment the General Superior Council is collecting offerings to build a large Seminary in Africa. The work of those who prepare the native clergy is worthy of the highest consideration and of the most generous help. It is such

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

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In 1889 - the year in which the "Opera di San Pietro" was formed - the Missions counted 680 priests among them. On the fiftieth anniversary this number had multiplied itself by eight. In the this Missionary springtime these are the flowers which promise the most abundant fruit. Behind the ranks of the native priests we can admire the missionaries who choose and educate the youths in the ideal of priesthood. Who will ever be aware of the sum of sacrifices, of studies, of renunciations made by the missionaries to prepare for the various churches a new group of native priests?

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At the present moment the General Superior Council is collecting offerings to build a large Seminary in Africa. The work of those who prepare the native clergy is worthy of the highest consideration and of the most generous help. It is such help that the missionaries need to construct this great new edifice.

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

Public Relations Officer

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

JULY 19, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 25.

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 lengths 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

..... Italian Broadcasts

Section B: ...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785614

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.

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CONTENTS

Section A: ..... Official War Communiqués

..... Italian Broadcasts

Section B: ..... German Broadcasts

..... (including Transocean and
D.N.B. Broadcasts in Morse)

Section C: ..... French Broadcasts

Section D: ..... Other Axis Controlled,

Clandestine and Neutral Broadcasts

2498

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765044
2287

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11,8 MCS - 1500 - July 18

The Fuehrer's Headquarters July 18 - The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, in the area south-west of Caen and north-east of St. Lô, the defensive battle reached its greatest pitch following the employment of fresh forces on both sides. South-west of Caen, all enemy large-scale attacks were checked. Wherever the enemy succeeded in penetrating temporarily into our positions, he was repulsed in immediate counter-thrusts. Enemy attempts at breaking through, supported by very heavy artillery fire, were particularly fierce in the area north of St. Lô where the enemy, after heavy losses, succeeded in pushing back our lines to the northern edge of the town. Bomber planes supported the defensive fighting of our army units in the beach-head. Last night, enemy troop concentrations and artillery positions were successfully attacked.

In France, sixty-seven terrorists and bandits were again annihilated in fighting.

The sinking of enemy warships, as frequently reported in the War Communiqué, is caused by new weapons of our Navy. These are torpedoes operated by one man against the enemy. In these actions, the Leading Seaman Walter Gerold particularly distinguished himself.

The retaliatory fire against London continues.

In Italy, the defensive fighting at the focal points continues to increase in vehemence. Particularly south-east of Leghorn, north and north-west of Volterra, in the area on both sides of Arezzo and south of Ancona, the enemy made numerous attacks but achieved only small territorial gains.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the Soviets attacked with strong forces to the east of the Upper Bug. Our divisions, in counter-thrusts, smashed all enemy attempts at breaking through. In the central sector, our troops at several points threw back the enemy, who had advanced across the Niemen river. West of Vilna, in the lake region south of Duenaburg, north of the Dvina, in the [illegible] as well as south of Ostrov, the

2288

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO ACTIVITIES IN ITALY-#41 Dated 22,30 July 17

Italian FRONT

In central Italy fighting of the usual kind violence continued north of Volterra and in the Arezzo sector. North and northeast of Volterra the Americans detected many armored formations into the battle, main formations being by many mortar batteries and large infantry units, and gives the task of making a large break in the German positions. In violent fighting the German grenadiers inflicted serious losses on the enemy and repulsed all their counter-attacks. A tenacious stronghold was eliminated. The town of Castelfiorentino, which had been reoccupied by a German parachutist action (many prisoners left), was again abandoned in order to reinforce the German front and to set up local reserves.

All enemy penetrating attacks against the German positions south of Arezzo were frustrated, with bloody losses for the enemy.

Concerning the Publication of the Armistice Terms

During the first meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Government, various questions were discussed, amongst which the publication of the text of the armistice signed last September. In this respect the semi-official agency A.T.S. states that while the conventions clearly during the first days of September simply regards Italy's unconditional surrender and consequently contains nothing more than what is already known, the publication of the text was agreed after the 8th of September between General Eisenhower and Marshal Badoglio, which is called "the Great Armistice" is variously quoted according to the same agency, the reasons which may have induced the Allies and the Badoglio and Bonomi Governments not to publish the Armistice terms - the latter for one motive and the former for another - might be found in the fact that among the various terms, some foresee the Allied occupation of several Italian regions for many years, the cession of territories to foreign powers and other regulations of military and economic character.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

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enemy.

Concerning the Publication of the Armistice Terms

During the first meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Bonomi Government, various questions were discussed, amongst which the publication of the texts of the Armistice signed last September. In this respect the Italian agency A.F.I. states that while the convention signed during the first days of September simply regards Italy's unconditional surrender and consequently contains nothing more than what is already known, the publication of the convention signed after the 6th of September between General Eisenhower and Marshal Badoglio, which is called "the Great Armistice" is curiously awaited. According to the same agency, the reasons which may have induced the Allies and the Badoglio and Bonomi Governments not to publish the Armistice terms - the latter for one motive and the former for another - might be found in the fact that among the various terms, some foresee the Allied occupation of several Italian regions for many years, the cession of territories to foreign powers and other requests of military and economic character.

Enemy Propaganda in Britain

"Those who have no intention of helping the work carried out by their Government or who want to profit from the political situation, in other words all those who do not give their contribution to the Fatherland, are miserable and wretched people, who will not remain long unpunished.

2496

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

These words, pronounced by the ill-famed Candidus, in one of his usual London Radio appeals to the Italian people, give the exact measure of the impasse reached by the propaganda campaign in the territories occupied by the Anglo-Saxons. Enemy propaganda is trying in fact to bring in all wheat to the State granaries, but not even the prospect of a diminishment in the bread rations next winter contributes to make the peasants take their wheat to the granaries of the people. Candidus had the courage to say that "he who loves Italy must bring what he can to the granaries. He who wants Italy to revive give wheat to the Granaries of People."

Situation Studied by D.N.B. Military Critic

The D.N.B.'s military critic, analyzing the present situation of the war, writes that the picture of the operations now in progress is extremely interesting. Military critics have always accused German strategy of being too scientific and abstract to obtain decisive results in critical moments. Operations on all fronts have however shown the contrary. It is enough to observe what is happening on the Eastern Front to realise the cleverness, initiative and particularly the practical tactical system of the Germans. Several events which took place on the central sector of the Russian Front have particularly important aspect, and perhaps the moment is not far off in which the present German withdrawing movements will be judged in a different way. Germany probably has very good reasons for continuing to withdraw, but all this might easily be the cause of surprises for the Soviets.

Protection against Flying Bombs

Stockholm: It is learned from London that the British Minister for Internal Affairs has published a manual containing advice regarding protection against the flying meteors.

Molotov Will Take a Different

Stockholm: According to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

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Molotov Will Make A Statement

Stockholm: According to the British paper "Observer", Molotov will make a statement on Soviet-Polish policy, as soon as Soviet troops reach the 1941 frontier. The paper also believes that Molotov will give assurance that Russia will not meddle with Polish political questions.

2202

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735014

Unemployment as Nazi-Fascist Burden in Rome

Geneva since the German troops left Rome, the number of unemployed is extraordinarily increased in this city, writes the "Daily Express". Several members of the disbanded armed forces thicken the ranks of the Roman unemployed.

REDUCTION FASCIST FORCE IN ITALY - 480 Meters - 0700
July 18

Western Front

The enemy attacked in the Caen sector, employing new armored troops and various tank formations, without succeeding in gaining any ground. German defenses repelled the attackers. Evereux has been reconquered by the Germans. Fierce fighting is in course in the Saint Lo sector - here also, the Americans obtained no success. Seventy three enemy tanks were destroyed. Last night and yesterday morning, the rain of flying bombs continued over London and southern England.

Southern Front

Slight enemy attacks in the Volturno sector have been repelled by the German Grenadiers. In the Arezzo sector, hard fighting took place in the ruins of the little town. The Germans have now withdrawn from the ape northwards. Leghorn has also been evacuated. Twenty one enemy tanks were destroyed. Activity was slight in the Adriatic sector.

Eastern Front.

Fierce engagements are in progress south of Grodno. On the Baranovichi-Byalistok line, German troops are resisting to enemy pressure. The German temper any progress of the enemy. The Luftwaffe destroyed ninety-seven planes, four hundred trucks and several tanks and Soviet artillery units.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785044

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Japanese Successes.

One thousand four hundred and sixty American planes were destroyed by the Japanese during the month of June in the various Pacific war theaters.

2495

2294

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Serious Unemployment Problem in Rome

A British newspaper learns from Rome that the city is full of unemployed. For the most parts they are former soldiers employees who refused to follow their officers transferred to the north of Italy and several Fascist functionaries, dismissed by Colonel Poletti.

London Radio states that the voluntary enlistments in invaded Italy are proceeding very slowly and are still too few.

Hospitals Attacked in the Cotentin Peninsula.

Four big hpspitals for French refugees in the Cotentin Peninsula were attacked by North American planes. The Red Cross flags were visible on the camp's tents.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -0800- July 18

Repetition of Marshal Kesselring's Appeal to Italians

New German Submarine Weapon

Recently on the invasion front, at the mouth of the Orne, the Germans have employed new submarine assault weapons. This news was given out by well informed German military sources. The German maritime commission for war thus explains recent successes against Anglo-American shipping.

Western Front

The violent fighting in course in the sector southwest of Caen can be considered as the first phase of a great new battle at the mouth of the Orne. The operative plans of the enemy command have been changed. Considering the impossibility of defeating the German troop displacements with a frontal attack, the British are trying now to attack their flank. To this end, after having covered all the flanks on the front to the west of Caen with heavy contingents of infantry and tanks, the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 2295 1

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2296

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

German capacity for resistance was confirmed during two days of bitter fighting along the Caen- illers Bocage road and along the reaches of the Odon, where an enemy infiltration was blocked and eliminated. In this latter zone the objective of the enemy attack was the locality of Evrecy and position No.113 north of Evrecy.

The American offensive increased in the region of St.Lô. An enemy infiltration succeeded in reaching the eastern outskirts of St.Lô, but this action was almost completely eliminated in counter-attacks. During fighting along the Vire a strong enemy armored group attacked south of the river.

Anti-aircraft batteries in the Tourville area went into action against British nuisance-raiders coming from the northwest. The activity of the enemy planes was impeded by the massive fire.

Southern Front.

German resistance was tenacious in the areas of Volterra and Arezzo. The enemy tried a double manoeuvre which so far has been blocked. In the Volterra area enemy movements tended toward the west and aimed at encirclement of the German movements in the Tyrrhenian coastal sector. In the Arezzo sector the enemy tried to open the road to the north. In the Adriatic sector there was no action worthy of reports.

Eastern front

Enemy offensive activity increased in the southern sector of the front. Soviet attacks were repulsed in the region of Tarnopol. Soviet thrusts were defeated south of the Irvina river. The enemy was able to achieve a penetration, around which fighting is now taking place. 125 Soviet tanks and 500 motor vehicles were destroyed during the last few days while 150 planes were shot down.

General von Kluge's Statement

The new commander-in-chief of the German army on the invasion front, Field Marshal von Kluge, told war correspondents from [illegible] but

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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General von Kluge's Statement

The new commander-in-chief of the German army on the invasion front, Field Marshal von Kluge, told war correspondents from Germany that attacks are expected in the next few days, but that the German troops are prepared to inflict on the enemy blows of such strength that the latter will remember them for a long time.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785044

He added that the situation in Normandy was serious but that it can be dominated and that the battle will be won without a doubt. Von Kluge also stated that with the collaboration of Marshal Rundel the Germans would be able to inflict serious losses on the enemy. Speaking in particular of the present fighting on the invasion front, von Kluge declared that the enemy puts great stock on his superiority in numbers but that this would never be a decisive factor in the fighting on French soil, since quality was worth more than quantity. Field Marshal von Kluge concluded by stating that Germany would shortly be master of the situation in regard to production of war material.

Japanese Navy Plans Increased Activity

The new Japanese Minister of the Navy told correspondents that the Japanese fleet, reinforced by recently constructed units, would shortly carry out tasks which would have a decisive effect on final victory.

Allied Opinion on Invasion Front

The Radio London commentator, Talbot, stated: "The German defensive systems in Normandy are very strong. Allied successes are merely local ones, of limited importance. In Italy the German defences are unassailable."

Allied Raid Destroys Church

During the last Anglo-American terror raid on Munich the church of Saint Gaetano, most beautiful example of Italian Baroque, was completely destroyed. Construction of the church was begun in 1663. The enemy bombs also reduced to ashes the museum containing ancient sculpture.

Allied Prisoners

In the fighting at St. Lô the Germans captured American prisoners who had been almost directly from New York to the invasion front, having stayed in England only a short while on

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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In the fighting at St. Lô the Germans captured American prisoners who had come almost directly from New York to the invasion front, having stayed in England only a short while en route. One of the prisoners had left New York barely fifteen days previously. This fact is considered in Germany as a new sign of the serious losses suffered by the American First Army

2300

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

Delinquency Increases in England

Recently the British press has been giving daily reports of new measures against delinquency in London. A minister announced reports of this that during the night hours the territorial militia reinforced by police patrols and by volunteers are employed to put down the ever increasing delinquency. These patrols are called "anti-delinquency" groups. The "News Chronicle" writes that these police measures will be of no use if enemy bombings continue.

Rumanians Deported by Soviets

Returning refugees from territories occupied by the Bolsheviks have reported that citizens who expressed a preference for Rumanian nationality were immediately deported. Those who manifested anti-Bolshevik sentiments were armed and sent to the front.

American Gas Rationing Enforced

Supplies of fuels, coal and wood have been notably reduced in the United States. This is explained by the ever-increasing need for fuel for the American army forces.

Trouble in Egypt

Members of the opposition party in Egypt are reported to have obtained from Nahas Pasha, Prime Minister in Cairo, complete agreement to their request to begin a campaign against the Anglo-Egyptian agreements. An informed Cairo newspaper gives the four conditions: 1) the complete independance of Egypt, with the consequent departure of British troops from national territory; 2) annexation of the Sudan; 3) revision of the eastern and western frontiers; 4) revision of the treaty with Great Britain.

American Pacific Claims Rejected by Australia

The Australian Prime Minister, Curtin, stated in Parliament that American territorial demands in the Pacific are not acceptable.

American British Discord in Tangiers

[illegible] from Tangiers, discord between

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 2301

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American Territorial Claims Refuted by Australia

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American-British Discord in Tangiers

According to reports from Tangiers, discord between the Americans and British in that city is on the increase. The Americans are trying to introduce themselves into every field. The British, who until recently were enthusiastic over the international character of the Tangiers zone, are now completely passive in the matter.

2493

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

In well-informed Tangiers circles it is said that the British are trying to frustrate American plans and are determined not to be outdone by the United States in North Africa.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - N. 492 - 1300- July 18

War in Europe

New German Weapons

The rain of flying torpedoes - the famous V-1 - continued all night over London and the main targets of the south England counties.

In spite of the fact that Reuters still uses the familiar phrase "Victims and damages were caused", the reaction of the Press and of public opinion is becoming daily more evident, according to statements by British citizens lately arrived in Lisbon. In fact, the mystery surrounding the effects of the new German weapon up to a short while ago is now beginning to dispel.

V-1 is a really deadly contrivance: for about a hundred meters around everything is razed to the ground.Air displacement is terrible. " I have seen with my own eyes," declared a Swedish correspondent, "a whole block of houses crumble like a pack of cards in the midst of a thick cloud of dust. About 600 meters further, in spite of the fact that I was in an excellent position, I was thrown off my balance and rolled back for twenty meters or so."

The American Press also comments upon the effects of V-1 in spite of the Censor.

The "New York Times" writes that on one occasion an air torpedo penetrated so deeply into the ground before exploding that it damaged a subway at a point where it was considered absolutely safe.

The London paper "Daily Express" points out that not only London but also the greater part of the objectives in southern England are exposed to V-1, and, unluckily, also to the rain of projectiles of the anti-aircraft batteries which [illegible] against the German

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785044

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The London paper "Daily Express" points out that not only London but also the greater part of the objectives in southern England are exposed to V-1, and, unluckily, also to the rain of projectiles of the anti-aircraft batteries which are proving themselves absolutely useless against the German weapon.

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

British comment is characterized by the fact that none of the defensive means employed so far appears to be of the slightest use. The population, hopeful by the poorer classes, wonders what will happen if the new super counter-means is not found to combat V-1.

Meanwhile the head of the Reich Bureau declared that very soon another weapon will be employed, much more effective than V-1 itself. In a radio speech Goebbel's collaborator put in a nutshell the effects which can be expected from the new weapon V-2. (rest of broadcast incomprehensible)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.491 - 2000 - July 18

(very poor reception)

Kesselring's appeal to Italians - (repeated)

War in Europe

On proposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, Admiral Doenitz, the Fuehrer awarded the Cross of Cavalier of the Order of the Iron Cross to Lieutenant... and to Corporal-Major Walter Vehal (?) for sinking an enemy cruiser.

Western Front

Fighting in Normandy increased in intensity in the Saint Lô sector, where the Americans are uninterruptedly attacking from three sides. The German defence is producing large gaps in the enemy ranks.

In this area the Americans suffered very heavy losses and in spite of the strong armed forces and many divisions employed, they were able to advance only as far as the northern outskirts of the town. (rest inaudible)

Southern Front

Erom the Dyrrhachium to the Adriatic Anglo-American [illegible] especially south west of Terhorn, north-east

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780016

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Southern Front

From the Tyrrhenian to the Adriatic Anglo-American pressure continues, especially south-east of Leghorn, north-east of Volterra and on both sides of Arezzo, as well as south of Ancona. The German troops are putting up swift resistance, rectifying their positions when necessary.

The Allied Command continues to bring up fresh reserves in view of operations planned for the near future.

The losses suffered by the enemy in the latest actions are considerable and some Anglo-American units had to be withdrawn from the front lines in order to be reorganised.

2492

2306

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

2 3 0 7 1

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

Eastern Front

Strenuous fighting is going on between Tarnopol and the Minsk region on a 700 kilometer front. In the central sector German resistance has considerably stiffened, while in the southern region Soviet pressure continues without, however, any appreciable result being reached.
(rest incomprehensible)

Air Activity

Early this morning formations of U.S. bombers penetrated over northern and southern Germany, promptly intercepted by German fighters which brought down a good number of enemy machines. Three more enemy aircraft were seriously damaged and compelled to land in Swiss territory. According to data now available, during the recent terror raids seven hospitals, fifteen asylums and several schools were destroyed.

Importation Licences will Expire in December 1944

The Ministry for Finance, Exchange and Currency Department, has ordered that December 31 1944 will be the deadline for all importation licences issued since January 1 1943.

Agreements Between Trade Confederations and Workers

New agreements have been reached between the Traders' Confederation and trade workers, according to which a fund has been constituted for the completion of trade workers' wages and the payment of the family indemnity for the holiday period has been decided. Moreover the right of trade workers to dismissal indemnity has been recognised, even in case of resignation.

From Invaded Territory

Colonel William O'Dwyer, Vice-President of the Economic Section of the Allied Control Commission, who has the qualification of Minister, arrived in invaded Italy. Moreover, forty-two more American citizens members of the Commission are expected in Rome. Colonel Poletti's ordinances follow one another in the capital. The latest victim was the Commissioner of the milk distribution centre, who was substituted by Avv. Giorgio Giovannini. Three hundred more

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Spanish National Day

On the eighth anniversary of the Spanish National day, 107 houses especially built for them were handed to the workers. On the same day 200,000 workers paraded in front of General Franco.

2308

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

U.S. Manpower Shortage

The head of the U.S. Manpower Bureau declared that American women will have to work in the U.S. steel industries. This is another symptom of the serious crisis which American industry is now going through and of the indifference with which the American workers consider the war problems.

Ammunition Dump Explodes

A formidable explosion took place in an ammunition dump near Martinez, in California. The number of killed is about a thousand.

The hospitals of Martinez are full of wounded, the greater part of whom belonging to the U.S. Navy.

Flying Ants

Clouds of flying ants descended yesterday upon the town of Barcelona from west to east. After a short time they flew off again.

Messages

We will now read the names of residents in the Italian Social Republic to whom their families, living in invaded Italy, send their greetings and ask for news:

Alfredo Gallinari (Reggio Emilia) - Raffaele Gallo (Modena) - Piero Moini (Vigevano) - Luigi Molla (Parma) - Teresa [illegible]ci (Reggio Emilia) - Maria Negri (Voghera) - Torrino [illegible]nchinaco (Piacenza) - Salvatore Raggio - Teodorico Renzi - Nicola Tedeschi (Bologna) - Savino Tesi - Primo Villa - Pia Zanelli

TEVERE RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 245.5 - 2030 - July 18

Radio Tevere - The Voice of Free Rome!

We prefer not to believe, what the B.B.C. told us this morning at 11,30: "The Vatican Radio declared yesterday evening that the "Osservatore Romano" expresses itself strongly against

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 2309

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Flying Arts

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This is what the B.B.C. broadcast this morning. We prefer not to believe that now the Pope stigmatises the bombing of towns on the part or the German after having stood by without saying one word and watched the massacres perpetrated by the Anglo-Americans in our country and in almost all towns of Europe, even in neutral territory.

2491

2310

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788116

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

We prefer not to believe it. The Pope, however, does not deny the words attributed to Him by the B.B.C. And these words which the London Radio deals out are like slaps...

REVERSE RADIO IN ENGLISH TO ITALY - M 245.5 - 2130 - July 18

New German Machine-gun

According to German sources, the Wehrmacht is employing a new electric machine-gun on the invasion front.

Convoy Attacked by Partisans

It is learnt that an locality near Aquila a Canadian convoy was attacked by Italian partisans. The Canadians suffered some casualties.

National Worker Day

In Spain the National Labor Day was celebrated and over 200,000 workers paraded in front of Franco.

REVERSE RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M 245.5 - 2245 - July 18

Radio Review Talks

Commenting upon the Duce's speech in the Senate, the "Giornale d'Italia" of March 30,1938, writes that "The Senators Theon de Revel and Ettore Pedoglio proposed that the Duce's speech should be set up in all the towns and villages in Italy!"

The Senate unanimously approved the order of the day.

REPUBLICAN RADIO BARI TO ITALIAN TO ITALY 1500 Kcs. 2300 July 18

Italian Front

The Americans were attacking in the Leghorn area all

It is learned that in locality near Aquila a Canadian armoured convoy was attacked by Italian partisans. The Canadians suffered some casualties.

National Spanish Day

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REVERE RADIO TO ITALY TO ITALY - M 245.5 - 2245 - July 18

Radio Revere Files

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REPUBLICAN BROADCASTING TO ITALY 1500 Kcs. 2300 July 18

Italian Front

The American troops attacking in the Leghorn area all through today and the fighting is hourly increasing in intensity. Enemy tank united tried to break through the German lines but only succeeded in driving in a few local wedges.

2312

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

On both sides of the Tiber the enemy attacked after violent artillery preparation, without achieving any appreciable result. The German defence destroyed a considerable number of tanks.

In the Adriatic sector Polish mercenary units, starting from Ceprano, are trying to push through northwards.

From Invaded Territory

Food Situation in Rome

The Rome correspondent of the Spanish paper "Arriba" writes that the food situation in Rome is getting worse every day. The results of Col. Pellitti's activity are completely negative, says the correspondent, and it is very improbable that prospect will brighten in the future. Communications with the south are interrupted and means of transport are lacking. The population does not even hold out any hope of improvement.

REPUBLICAN RADIO TO ITALY TO ITALY M. 491 2330 July 18

From the Stefani News Agency:

German War Communiqué - (reported)

Outlaw Crime.

Vercelli: The outlaws have committed another crime. In the Biella area four of them broke into the house of the war disabled Arturo Pinto, station master and father of a missing soldier and an infantry soldier who died in military service. They obliged him to go out into the open country together with his wife and massacred them both.

Monte Cassino Treasures

According to the Gaullist Agency A.F.I., the Vatican authorities, in collaboration with the Allied authorities, are now making the inventory of 600 cases in which objects of great historical value are packed belonging to the Monte Cassino Abbey. These cases were

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759616

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO TO ITALIAN PC ITALY M. 491 2330 July 18

From the Stefani News Agency:

German War Communiqué - (repeated)

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2490

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785414

In giving out this report the Vatican Agency ignored what was published by Press of Republican Italy concerning the delivery made at Palazzo Venezia by the German division "Hermann Goering" of the 600 cases containing the artistic treasures of Monte Cassino.

The description of the ceremony was given great space in the papers and the fact was pointed out as a proof that the German authorities were doing their utmost to save the treasures.

Roosevelt's Probable Visit to Rome

Lisbon: According to reports from American sources in Rome, it is probable that Roosevelt will visit the Eternal City in the near future The U.S. representative to the Holy See, Mr. Taylor, has been instructed to take the necessary steps at the Vatican.

It is pointed out that Roosevelt, in consideration of the feelings of the U.S. Catholics whose votes he wants to secure in the forthcoming elections, is very anxious to be received by the Head of Christianity.

On the other hand it is believed that the Pope also wishes to see Roosevelt in order to express his concern regarding the bolshevisation of Italy and even of Poland, now in the hands of the Soviets.

Human Torpedo

Berlin: Commander Heindl who has just returned from an inspection to the base of the new German weapon, the human torpedo, declared that the torpedo is apparently a very simple contrivance though actually it is a construction which has been studied down to the smallest detail. It is composed of two torpedoes, one of which provides the explosive while the propelling torpedo is furnished in its front part of a dome of unbreakable glass in which the pilot is seated. The cabin is extremely narrow and the directing instruments are placed between the pilot's legs.

While attacking the human torpedo is invisible, because under water, and the pilot is thus able to choose his target and to approach it unnoticed. Then by means of a lever he releases the explosive torpedo which is launched against the target at top-speed.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

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Human Torpedo

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While attacking the human torpedo is invisible, because under water, and the pilot is thus able to choose his target and to approach it unnoticed. Then by means of a lever he releases the explosive torpedo which is launched against the target at top-speed. This torpedo is directed by the pilot himself, who breathes by means of a mask and wears a life-belt to which he can entrust himself after having left the torpedo.

Commander Hansen declared that this weapon is most effective and can be employed against shipping concentrations, as in the neighborhood of Anzio and in the Seine bay.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758046

Enemy Attacks Expected

Berlin: The D.N.B. correspondent in the invasion area reports the statements made by the new Commander-in-Chief of the German forces: "In the next few days we are expecting enemy full-scale attacks but we will answer the Anglo-Americans in such a way that they will not forget it soon." The German Supreme Commander then added that the situation is not an easy one but he is certain that the armed forces of the Reich will overcome all difficulties.

Allied Raid on Berlin

Berlin: Soon after midnight the anti-aircraft batteries of Berlin opened a violent barrage fire against British planes over the capital.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780016

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11,8 MCS - 0945 - July 18

Invasion Campaign Not According to Time-Table

Geneva : "The invasion campaign is not progressing according to plan," declare observers in neutral countries. It is said in the "Basler National Zeitung": "The operations in France are far behind schedule." The well-known U.S. publicist Findley, known to be the spokesman of the White House, also speaks about a delay in the time-table of the invasion.

People Evacuated from London

London : According to an official announcement, 200,000 persons have evacuated from London up to the week-end. This number does not include the many thousands who have left as not being registered by the authorities.

Bad Conditions in the Evacuation Areas

London : "Women and children evacuated from London find life in the reception areas rather difficult. They are to evacuate their quarters soon in order to make a room for rich guests," writes the "News Chronicle." For this reason a great number of evacuees greatly disappointed again returned to London.

British Minister Morrison in Speech on V-1

London : The British Minister of the Interior, Morrison, in an address delivered in a district bombed by V-1, declared as quoted in his own words: "The Allied military authorities failed to master the situation created by V-1. The public is warned of making any false hopes because V-1 attacks will continue."

The "Daily Sketch" writes with regard to this new official British declaration: "If the British Government knows nothing else to say but that she is unable to master the situation created by V-1 attacks then it would be better for her not to make any speeches because every one in southern England already knows about that."

Fliers Strafe Civilians

In the attacks made by American aircraft formations against

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788046

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In the attacks made by American aircraft formations against the area of southern Germany, the enemy fighter escort in all communities in low-level attacks strafed peasants working in the fields.

2488

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

Bombers Drop Fragmentation Bombs on Reich Area.

Berlin: It has been noted frequently that American bomber formations in their attacks on Reich area dropped fragmentation bombs. These bombs generally are being used to attack difficult military objectives on the front line. The Americans however reserved themselves to drop great quantities of such fragmentation bombs on small localities and villages where considerable casualties among the civilian population were caused.

Successful Fighting against Communists in the Balkans.

In the Balkans, a large center of bands was mopped up in hard fighting. The Communists lost more than 1,500 in killed and numerous prisoners. Nineteen camps were destroyed. In the course of a mopping up operation in southern France, 460 terrorists were annihilated in fighting.

BERLIN TO OVERSEAS IN ENGLISH, July 18, 1:45

Facts and Fiction.

Listen to the broadcast from London: "The Russians have captured the last German stronghold of Grodno, bridgheads have already been established across the Niemen by our eastern Allies, this great natural barrier to East Prussia has now been reached. You are listening to news from London in English."

"The determined German counter-attacks have slowed down the pace of the Russian offensive. Stalin has announced to the Lithuanian people the liberation of their Capital of Vilna."

The Poles in London issued the following statement: "The Polish Government in London regrets to be compelled to point out that they are not in a position to accept the Soviet claim that Vilna is the capital of the Lithuanian Soviet Republic. Vilna is an integral part of the Polish Republic and the Polish Government can not recognise any territorial changes [illegible]

2320

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

Successful Fighting against Communists in the Balkans.

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BERLIN TO OVERSEAS IN ENGLISH. July 18. 14:45

Facts and Fiction.

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"Well, well, these Poles, they are still going strong in London. Have you heard the latest? The old Franco-Polish pact of pre-war days has been restored after long consultations between the Polish Premier in London and General de Gaulle. These news were given officially in London this morning. Is it a joke? No. That is a Polish idea of feeling important."

"The Soviets have begun the new offensive in the south of the front in the sector of Tarnopol and Lutsk, the objective of the enemy appears to be Lemberg or Lvov."...

2321

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

"This is the BBC, today's commentary will be given by Thomas [illegible]
[illegible]t: "Once again, we have a week of strictly brilliant [illegible]
progress in Russia and slow, bloody slugging in Normandy. We might
[illegible] say without a risk of over-signification an avalanche in the
[illegible]st, and glacier in the west. This comparison is obvious."

"Of course it is obvious, Eisenhower and Montgomery want to
[illegible] in Berlin. A lot of people in England and U.S.A. are saying:
[illegible]hat is quite clear, that if the Russians ever get to Berlin, the
[illegible]ritish and the Americans will be still standing to the west of [illegible]

Thomas Cadet goes on: "As you know, glaciers are slow moving
[illegible]ings, for some time there is no movement which may be noticed.
[illegible]ust like our friends in Normandy."

"But the ice is slowly pouring out from behind it, and the
[illegible]erwhelming weight will destroy everything in its inexorable
[illegible]vement, when it will break into the series of dangerous [illegible]
[illegible]shing down into the sea, and causing a great series of tidal waves
[illegible]

"I have never heard of glaciers turning into a tidal [illegible]
[illegible]t sort of thing has happened in Iceland, once or twice,
[illegible] also happen in France." The analogy is rather absurd,
[illegible]."

London: General Eisenhower has issued a Communique
[illegible]t he is very satisfied with the operations in the inva-
[illegible]ent."

"It seems rather paradoxical that Eisenhower should
[illegible]sfied with the steadily rising losses of the Allied A[illegible]
[illegible]stern France, when one bears in mind that five weeks of
[illegible]ghtering in Normandy has cost the Americans almost as
[illegible] entire World War in 1917-1918, and we must not forget
[illegible]ole has not been joined as yet."

"We are fighting in the beachhead and countering t[illegible]
[illegible]sure, said Lieutenant General Dittmar, in order to gain
[illegible]ded by our engineers and workers to produce in large nu[illegible]
[illegible] new and impugnative weapons, which the Londoners are
[illegible] the moment."

"Most of the American Army is still on the British [illegible]
[illegible] not yet crossed the Channel. In order to set up the po[illegible]
[illegible] e final battle between the Anglo-American Armies and G[illegible]
[illegible]ies, all the Allied forces concentrated for the invasion
[illegible]ope will have to be engaged."

"That is probably the main reason why the Germans a[illegible]
[illegible] keeping their trump cards

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759[illegible]

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for a final battle between the Anglo-American Armies and G
ies, all the Allied forces concentrated for the invasio
ope will have to be engaged."

"That is probably the main reason why the Germans are
ying the waiting game and are still keeping their trump
er the table."

2487

"Well, quite a lot of people have been dying unnatu
ths in Normandy and in southern England, although the decis
ttle has not yet been joined. Canadian and British soldiers
attacked Mount Calvary and the Hill 112, in the easte
the bridghead day after day. The hill is littered with the
ses of thousands and thousands of British and Canadian
with wrecked tanks. The Germans have not been removed
ir positions, however. At St. Lô, on the other hand, the
facing their own ordeal, their Cassino. Yes, Eisenhower
edule has been upset very badly. His losses are terrific
gains are too small. The....observer is right; the beachhead
Normandy is too small and too narrow, if it can not be
ther landing would have to be made somewhere else. That is the
clusion the British military observer has come to after five
ks of fighting in France.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765044

The Air Ministry announces that some of the flying bombs fell on the southern counties during the night and the day, damage and casualties have been reported from the areas concerned.

And the man in the street in London: "And I have a right to complain, they expect us to work as usual in this inferno, business as usual. We can not work, we simply can not keep our minds on the work, expecting the flying bombs to come over at any moment...."

Try the man in the street in Berlin: "And I say, you have no right to squeal, you have no right to complain, or say anything at all. All you have to do is to show that you can take it. We did not start this but you, or rather your Government..... There is no difference between four-engined bombers and the flying bombs. And don't forget, the V-1 campaign is only the beginning. V- means Vergeltung-retaliation, and number one signifies that is the first retaliation weapon. We have been given the assurance by the official Government circles that here in Germany, there is more powerful and more effective weapons which will go into action against England in the near future.

"I can tell you, that if anybody has ever had a chance to show that he can take it, the man in the street in London, and elsewhere in England will certainly be given an oportunity to do so. We here in Germany have shown that we can stand up to the bombing, nothing can frighten us any longer, after the phosphorous and dynamite bombing we have been subjected to for so long. Now it is your turn in London to show what you can stand up to".

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS -11.8 mcs-10,00 - July 18

Headline News

The Finnish press points out that the Soviet offensive on the Finnish front has come to a halt. Since the loss of Viipuri, four weeks ago, the Soviets have been brought to a halt everywhere on the Karelian front and the position has now been stabilized. German reinforcements continue to arrive in Finland.

The Norwegian Minister of Justice made a speech during a mass meeting in a Norwegian town concerning the fight against the Bolsheviks. He said among other things that during his twenty

2324

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

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The Norwegian Minister of Justice made a speech during a mass meeting in a Norwegian town concerning the fight against the Bolsheviks. He said among other things that during his twenty years of service in the Police Force he has never seen such terrible crimes as those committed by the Bolsheviks. Therefore the Norwegian people have no intention of being ruled by them. They will do everything in their power to ward off that danger.

The London press continues to comment on the effect of V-1.

The "Daily Telegraph" reports from Italy that the number of unemployed in Rome is assuming alarming proportions.

2325

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

2326

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

correspondents.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN GERMAN TO GB AND AMY - 18 Mar 0930-July 18

Attitude of French Government Towards Evacuees

The German headquarters of the Anglo-American Expeditionary forces in France, in a report containing four points, again dealt with the problem of French people who create unrest behind the lines. Sabotage, bandits and acts of violence will take up the Germans so he relieved of the task of the Anglo-American Expeditionary forces in France. This statement as to the attitude the directives issued by the German Command should be considered regarding the treatment of these elements. The treaties which the German Commander-in-Chief has taken and will take in the future against civilians who have about been guilty of French Laws, and in accordance with the rules of the Hague Conventions these treaties will remain effective in spite of the fact that a French General in Chief has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all French armies of the Invasion. The part which France and F. . . civilians are to play in the battle between German and Anglo-American troops has been once and for all settled upon. The French Government and the French nation are bound by the German-French armistice. The French government has issued instructions, making it clear that it will sentence all Frenchmen who disregard them charges been with: a) Violation of French armistice terms; b) Violation of French laws; and c) Violation of the rules of the Hague Convention.

RADIO BERLIN TO ENGLAND OVERSEAS - 21 Mar 1500-July 18

"One-Man-Torpedo" in Action in Baltic Estuary

Berlin: It has been reported that a German student of the Lubeck class was sunk by a German one-man-torpedo in the Peene estuary navigated by the leading Seaman Gerhold who returned safely to the coast.

2486

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795016

RADIO BERLIN ... [illegible] July 18

He had volunteered for this ... when he was only 17. He was awarded the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross by the Fuehrer. The 23 year old officer reported the following details on the sinking of the cruiser: "Without being noticed by the enemy, I worked my way to the enemy formation lying off the Omaha Bethany. First I saw six destroyers, behind which was another one patrollin the waters to protect them. I could clearly see the sailors aboard the destroyers. Since the destroyers were all too small, I broke through the inner circle behind which I saw a battleship. I fired my torpedo waiting to see the results. There was already the explosion which shook me wildly up and down. I was blinded by a huge glare. I could observe how clouds of smoke enveloped the cruiser, and how a vehement explosion of the boilers finished off the ship. The cruiser silently went down in front of me. The enemy sprayed the sea with machine-gun bullets but without hitting me.

Unsatisfactory Progress in Invasion

London: "Again and again voices of criticism are being heard in England regarding the slow advance of the Allies in Normandy," reports the paper "Stockholm Tidningen" from the English capital. The well-known military analyser Liddell Hart speaks about disappointingly slight progress. English hopes were rising, following the fall of Caen, however they were far ahead of the facts. It was soon found out, emphasized Liddell Hart, that the British did not completely capture Caen but that the Germans withdrew only beyond the Orne, cutting through the town. Hart thinks it is difficult to say whether further thrusts will be able to penetrate such stubborn and hard defense positions or whether they will [illegible] gradually wear down the attackers.

Captured British Soldier on Effects of German Artillery Fire

Berlin: A British infantry soldier taken prisoner on the fighting sector of Malto at his interrogation declared: "German artillery fire was dreadful. The Germans are greatly superior to us in

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

fired my torpedo waiting to see the results. There was already the explosion which shook [illegible] wildly up and down. I was blinded by a huge flame. I could observe how clouds of smoke enveloped the cruiser, and how a vehement explosion of the boilers finished off the ship. The cruiser silently went down in front of me. The enemy sprayed the sea with machine-gun bullets but without hitting me.

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Captured British Soldier on Inadequate German Artillery Fire

Berlin: A British infantry soldier taken prisoner on the fighting sector of Malta at his interrogation declared: "German artillery fire was ... generous. The Germans are greatly superior to us in hand-to-hand fighting."

Looting in England Following V-1 Attacks

London: The London press reports at length on the looting committed in London and East Northumberland following V-1 attacks. Bombed households are mostly suffering from the plundering bands. Soldiers' wives who were injured during the V-1 explosions and transferred to hospitals were robbed of their last remaining items. "Even young men between 14 and 18 years are joining plundering bands," stress the Londoner papers. The "News Chronicle" states that if the V-1 attacks continued for long all protective measures would be inadequate. The "Daily Express" also stressed that the youthful plunderers have become a plague in southern England. Their members, within a few minutes after V-1 explosions, appear disguised as innocently looking helpers.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

Jewish Policemen in Rome

The Jewish Police Commissioner Pollock in Rome, acting in agreement with the American commander of the Army, has ordered that Jewish soldiers be detached from the Allied Army in Italy. Jews are to be employed in the police service.

SOLDATENSENDER "ATLAS" IN GERMAN - 720kcs - 2000 - JULY 25th

British Press Reports New Chaos Caused by "V-1".

The "Daily Express" tells of the new havoc wrought by V-1 as follows:"All London's telephone system is disorganised. It takes hours until contact is established. This is particularly true of long distance calls and the wireless telephone service. Officials are unable to cope with the situation. The "Daily Telegraph" reports that help had to be called from Manchester. The same paper reports on proposals to call bus drivers and conductors from Manchester. Another "Daily Telegraph" dispatch tells of the urgent need for ladders which are needed in repairing damaged houses.

A new problem, writes the "News Chronicle", has been created by the fact that the new weapon is sent over Southern England and London day and night without interruption. This particular difficulty has to do with the safeguarding of night workers. As a matter of fact, Churchill advised night workers to seek shelter as soon as they finished working... In fact, however, all the air raid shelters are locked up at night fall and are not opened again until dawn, so that night workers, after many hours of nerve-wrecking work, are obliged to resort to the most miserable quarters.

Western Front

On July 17th, the enemy was expelled from Esquay in the southern sector of the British bridgehead. The German anchor this operation was Hill 112, which had been holdly

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

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Western Front

On July 17th, the enemy was expelled from Esquay in the southern sector of the British bridgehead. The German anchor point in this operation was Hill 112, which had been hotly contested for several days.... At the same time German tank grenadiers made energetic counter-thrusts against the enemy forces, which had advanced south of Subra. These enemy forces were brought to a stop at the.....Esquay line.

British Navy Asked to Release Men to Replace Heavy Army Losses

The British Admiralty has been forced to agree to a demand by the British War Ministry to release men for service with the Army, in view of the heavy losses sustained by the British Army on the invasion front. This order calls for several thousands of sailors to be employed in the Infantry in France.

2485

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

Italian Front

The defensive battle in Central Italy has increased in intensity and is spreading to still more sectors of the front. The attacks of the Americans on the ..... and..... which began on the evening of July 16th, increased in fury against our troops, which fought with even more bitterness. The German soldiers defying death, faced the fresh troops which the enemy brought up continuously against Lori Gompanelli, determined to make the enemy pay as highly as possible for any gain. In this endeavour they succeeded in sealing off several penetrations which the enemy made in the course of the battle which is still going on.

In the area to both sides of Pogibonsi, reconnaisance activity was carried on by both sides, although no major fighting developed in this sector. Several enemy thrusts carried out by strong forces, were repulsed. Our artillery crushed enemy infantry and tank concentrations with well-aimed fire on their approach to the area of Radda-Gaiole. The focal point of the fighting in the 8th Army sector was yesterday in the valley and heights to both sides on the Tiber and on the Adriatic coast. But in the remaining sectors also the enemy attacked at numerous points with fairly strong forces.

West of Arezzo the enemy supported by tanks, succeeded in gaining some ground in a northern direction after hard fighting. His advance infantry units are under the fire of our artillery and the heavy weapons of our infantry.

Along the river Tiber some heights remained in enemy hands after an embittered struggle. All enemy attacks, however, were repulsed on counter-thrusts enemy-occupied positions to the south of Monte San Savino were taken under heavy artillery fire. In the Adriatic coastal sector Italian troops again bore the brunt of the fighting.

BERLIN RADIO (In VOLK IN WAFFEN) IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 25.55 Meters
2000 - July 18

German Weapon

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BERLIN RADIO (LA VOIX DU REICH) IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 25.55 Meters
2000 - July 18

German Weapon

The destructive fire of the V-1 bombs is covering ever larger areas. The "Daily Express" writes: "The effect of the V-1 bomb on the London telephone system is one of vast chaos. It takes two hours to put through a call. It has been necessary to call Manchester workmen to restore the London telephone and telegraph lines." In London the police have been employed to prevent pillaging of buildings bombed by the V-1. Women have been taking part in said pillage.

Spanish Falange

On the occasion of the Spanish national holiday of July 18 the Madrid press, in a special edition, played up all the social institutions of the Falange having an anti-Communist import.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795016

Life in Rome Costly

The cost of living in Rome has increased by eight hundred per cent, whereas wages have risen only between 70 and 160 per cent. Food supplies are absolutely lacking. The Governor of Rome declared that at the moment an improvement in the food situation of Rome is not possible.

Commentary by ... "Justice"

But what has been England's point of view in this war? The anathema should rebound on England. England incited the peoples against Germany; the war was waged against the German people. There can have war's justice, according to the Anglo-Saxon viewpoint everybody rallied to Bolshevism. Hitler was declared to be the Beast of Demons, Stalin was made chief Dignity. To establish these values they celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army in London. They also applauded the killers of priests and Christians all the Jews. Only against Germany did they hurl malediction: They said the homes and monuments of Christianity in Germany must be destroyed. The Anglo-American bombers would have to fly against Germany, attacking even women and children; above all, civilians must not be spared. England wanted to spare no one; she thus began to walk across corpses, bathing herself in blood... but England must be spared - bombings were to be reserved for Germany and France. England does not recognize that the countries of Europe have the right to live - let the others be destroyed, only England must live. American pilots have admitted that they dropped bombs at random; an American communiqué even admitted that a school had been bombed and that a good job had been done. It is common knowledge that such incidents have been repeated hundreds of times during this war. The Anglo-American bombers have spared nothing, they have wrought destruction in Cologne in Germany and in Caen in France. Things European are of no interest to England, naturally, for the European spirit does not exist in the hearts of her soldiers. This war was imposed upon us, but the Anglo-Americans today are asking themselves, after the appearance of the new German weapon on the scene, whether war is worth it.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

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G. ...AN HOME SERVICE IN GERMAN - 130 hrs. - July 18

Additional Report by the German Supreme Command: On both sides of the street leading from the north to St. Lô, the enemy suffered very heavy losses. Several enemy shock troops were annihilated while trying to advance on a road through a ravine.

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

East of Duenaburg the enemy attempted to enlarge a gap previously made. He was repulsed in hard fighting. At the bend of the Dvina the Soviets launched an attack with strong forces. Sixty-two Soviet tanks were destroyed. The enemy's attack bogged down. North of the Dryswiata Sea other enemy attacks were frustrated.

German Military Circles Comment on the New One-Man Torpedo

The torpedo was used with success at Anzio and Nettuno. It has again proved its value at the Seine estuary where it came as a big surpruse. Its development is of recent date. With this weapon the German Navy is in a position for the first time to attack the enemy "man to man" as in the Army and Air Force.

V-1 Attacks Continue :

Tonight the British Broadcasting company reports the continuation of V-1 attacks on southern England. They had been reaching England throughout the whole day. New damage and losses were inflicted. A Government spokesman declared in the House of Commons: "The English Government has reached the conclusion that secret debates about V-1 serve no good purpose."

Tojo's Appeal

In his appeal to the Japanese nation, General Tojo said: "There can be only one way to defend Japan: to beat the enemy and to achieve victory. The time for decisive battle has come. This war will decide whether Japan is to rise or to vanish".

Details of Mandel's Death

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

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The former French-Jewish Minister Mandel, who belonged to the clique of war-mongers, was handed over by German authorities to the French judiciary. The appropriate French authorities were taking Mandel to a new place of confinement. On the way Mandel's car was attacked by terrorists. During the duel which developed between the terrorists and the French police, Mandel was killed.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795[illegible]

The One-Man Torpedo

Berlin: First details have just been released from Berlin about the one man torpedoes the Germans now are effectively using on the invasion coast. The one man torpedo consists of two ordinary torpedoes, one of which is a so-called "carrier torpedo", by means of which a second torpedo-carrying charge is manoeuvred closely to the target. The carrier torpedo is one and a half meters long and half as broad; the head has a nearly glass cupola under which the pilot is seated. The cockpit under the cupola is very small with almost no elbow room. The pilot has the steering gear between his legs. Two nitrogen containers maintain the air under the cupola. The torpedo pilot is provisioned with usual concentrated U-boat food. The following has been released about the one man torpedo being manoeuvred against the enemy. As soon as the one man torpedo glass cupola is submerged, enabling the pilot to pick the most valuable target and get at it at close range, the torpedo is released by means of a lever between the pilot's legs. The torpedo carrying charge is driven electrically and approaches the target at high speed. The pilot takes aim by means of a foresight and indicator on the glass cupola. He wears a respirator and deep sea lifebelt which he makes use of when leaving the carrier torpedo, after throwing off the glass cupola.

Berlin quarters declare that the purpose of the one man torpedo is to have a weapon which can be manufactured speedily and at low cost, and used against ship concentrations. It is learned that this one man torpedo was put into operation and effectively used on the Anzio beachhead. The success of this weapon depends chiefly upon the skill of the pilots, who are death defying most audacious volunteers.

Hostages executed in Retaliation for Execution of Fascists

(See Republican Fascist Radio, 2100 - July 17)

Milan: As a retaliation for the execution by a firing squad of [illegible] after the occupation of Rome, six

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785004

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(See Republican Fascist Radio, 2100 - July 17)

Milan: As a retaliation for the execution by a firing squad of six young Fascists immediately after the occupation of Rome, six hostages have been executed in the Republican Fascist state, the "Gazzetta del Popolo" announced. The Fascist government reserves the decision when to publish their names as also to institute a more severe retaliation if the enemy continues to execute Fascists.

2483

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

Living Costs in Rome Mounting Under Allied Control

Madrid - The unprecedented cost of living in Rome is stressed in a report from the Italian capital by the correspondent, Julio Casas of Madrid in "Arriba". The successes of the American Supply Commissioner, Colonel Charles Poletti, must be described as merely relative, says the correspondent. The prospect that the situation might improve is very small, since foodstuff is lacking and transportation facilities with South Italy are still largely interrupted and no other transportation is available. Prices, compared with 1940, have increased by 800 per cent but it is almost impossible, to purchase most articles. People have little hope that the condition will improve.

D.N.B. in ENGLISH July 16

Dittmar Comments on Invasion Plans

In his broadcast today on the military situation Lt General Dittmar stated that the enemy in Normandy has not up to the present obtained more than local and partial successes, and then at the cost of heavy losses. His modest advance is opposed by many setbacks. For days and weeks fighting has been going on for the same villages and forests. The campaign recalls the first world war: stationary struggles in craters and ruins for small stretches of trench or forest, for heights which become symbols, even if they are only hills like 112 and 51. It is therefore no surprise that the enemy has recalled the word "Paschendael," which to the British means a number of mistakes in leadership and strategy.

It need not be emphasized that Montgomery will do everything to avoid in Normandy a second battle of Flanders. He will further increase the number of men as well as the material employed to get out of the deadlock. He will try to convince people that with these increased efforts he will eventually succeed in wearing out and exhausting the German defensive strengh. This calculation however would seem to be too simple for it to be successful under any circumstances. Although the effect of enemy superiority, particularly in the air is a great burden to the German soldier at the west front he will not have to rely on his morale only, and will certainly not be short in material. The situation is different

2340

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2341

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

Strategic opportunities for the enemy in Normandy have certainly been narrowed down considerably. The stronger he becomes on the battle field, the smaller will be his chances. It is therefore quite natural that the Anglo-Americans are once again looking towards the east front and, ignoring all political consequences, expect military success to be secured by the Soviets. The Center of gravity has therefore once again been shifted eastward for us too, though in another sense than the strategic cooperation aimed at by the enemy between east and west, south and southeast, air and sea. There is no doubt that not only our enemies, but also our allies, as well as neutrals, are waiting for the reply to be given by Germany, her leaders and her people, to the events in the east. They must all know that there is only one reply: mobilization of all our resources. The successful resistance which prevented the Soviets in the last few days from setting in movement other parts of the German front may be considered a promising beginning. Clausewitz said, "It is always dangerous to provoke by attack, enemy activity which would otherwise have remained dormant." The threat once more directed by the Soviets against the German East will produce increased energy, which will show to the enemy world the greatness and determination of the German spirit.

Final Report on Saipan

Tokio - Imperial Headquarters issued today a final report on the fighting on Saipan. The total score obtained by the Japanese air force and surface craft since the 11th June, when a special enemy formation opened the attack against the Marianas is as follows: firstly, two enemy aircraft-carriers, three battleships, four cruisers, three destroyers, one submarine, two men of war of an unidentified type and two troop transports were sunk. Secondly, at least five aircraft-carriers and one battleship were either sunk or badly damaged. Thirdly, five to six aircraft-carriers, one battleship, three cruisers, three destroyers, one unidentified man of war and seven troop transports were badly damaged. Fourthly, at least 863 enemy planes were shot down.

2342

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2343

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765446

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

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

Vol. 2

Vol. 2 Continued

FRENCH BROADCASTS

VICHY RADIO IN FRENCH - 0730 - JULY 18

Allied Bombing attacks

American bombers attacked Avignon, Arles, Tarascon and... In Avignon the air-raid caused twelve killed and twenty wounded; in Arles, bombed for the third time, there were three dead and seventeen wounded. The arena was damaged, and the Place de la Maiole (?) was destroyed. It is also announced that a great town of eastern France has been bombed. The attack lasted only a short time, but was extremely violent. It is not yet possible to establish the number of casualties. Amiens was also violently attacked from the air.

On Sunday, four big centers, bearing the Red Cross, on the western coast of the Cotentin Peninsula, were attacked by Anglo-American planes. Casualties were caused.

Operations on the Western Front

At the beginning of the sixth week of operations on the Normandy front, it is learned that Anglo-American forces amount to 275,000 men and 3,000 tanks. The battle is a non-stop struggle, and will probably increase in intensity in the near future. As General Montgomery's offensive depends, for the most part, on the support of the Navy, German circles seem to believe that all necessary measures have been taken in the naval defence field. Yesterday, the battle extended to the south-west of Caen. British armored forces, supported by strong air formations, renewed their attacks. The battle-field has slightly moved from south-west to west. The British are carrying out violent attacks in the direction of the Villers-Bocage road. Evrecy is still in German hands. The battle-field is now out of range of the warships, and the British have massed very strong units of heavy artillery and several mortars.

The battle for Saint Lô developed yesterday. Enemy thrusts were very strong east and north-east of the town. American formations have advanced towards the Channel's capital. Numerous armored forces, supported by air formations, are employed in the operations. West of the coast a local gap has been eliminated. North of Saint Lô, the pressure of the American First Army was intensified during yesterday. Pont.....has been evacuated by the Wehrmacht forces, which withdrew still fighting, towards the Saint Lô -.....road. North-west of Remilly, hard fighting took [illegible] was slightly withdrawn.

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

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2481

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

Eastern Front

In eastern Lithuania, fierce fighting took place between German defenders and the attacking Soviets, which were trying to advance along the river.

Soviet forces renewed their attacks against German lines, established on the Latvian frontier. Violent fighting took place before the town of Sebesh, and along the Moscow-Riga railway line. Further to the south, the Russian offensive developed along the Dvinsk-Bilostok and Minsk-Brest Litovsk railway lines. West of Minsk and Tarnopol, fierce fighting developed.

Southern Front

On the Italian front, the Arezzo sector is the focal point of the struggle. Troops of the British Eighth Army received reinforcements and are continuing their attacks against the Reich Grenadiers. On the Tyrrhenian front, the American Fifth Army has slightly advanced. In many points, it has reached the powerful German defence line, established twenty-five kilometers south of the Arno. North of Poggibonsi, the advance towards Florence has been arrested before Castel Fiorentino, in the valley of...

Inter-Ministerial Economic Committee Meets.

The Inter-Ministerial Economic Committee met yesterday in Paris, presided over by Mr....., National Economy Minister, with the aim of discussing the important question of supplies.

Paul Morand's Career.

The "Gazette de Lausanne" recalls the diplomatic career of our Extraordinary Envoy to Berne, Mr. Paul Morand, together with his literary works. The presence of Paul Morand will undoubtedly be very favorable to Franco-Swiss relations.

Finnish President Speaks.

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Finnish constitution, the President, Mr. Linkomies made a speech over the radio, stating amongst other things: "The Finnish people are ready to fight for their liberty till their last drop of blood. Our people have always been free, they love peace but, if necessary, they are ready to sacrifice all and to die for their independence."

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

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Ceremony in the Viminale Palace.

Before meeting in the Viminale Palace, the Bonomi Government last Sunday participated in a ceremony in this Palace.

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

BERNE RADIO IN FRENCH - 0815 - JULY 18

Eastern Front

Soviet forces of the Second Baltic front have captured the town of Sebech and liberated sixty other localities. General Cernyakovsky's troops continue their advance on the western bank of the Niemen. The town of Sviloch, in the Bialostok sector, has been captured by Soviet forces and a hundred other localities have been liberated. The center of the Brest-Litovsk region, Prujany, has also been occupied. Yesterday's Soviet communiqué announces that one hundred German tanks have been destroyed. No important change is to be reported on the other sector of the front.

Operations in Normandy

The battle is raging between Caen and Saint Lô. The Americans succeeded in penetrating into the suburbs of Evrecy, but were later repelled. The battle for the occupation of this city is still in progress. American patrols have surpassed La Haye. Units of the British Second Army advanced east of Evrecy, but the town is still in German hands. The Périers-Saint Lô road is threatened.

Operations in Italy

We have already announced that British units of the Eighth Army have crossed the Arno river, after having captured Arezzo. They are now advancing on the other side of the river. West and east of the Tiber, the Germans continue their strong resistance. Local gains have been obtained, however.

Japanese Successes

One thousand four hundred and sixty American planes were destroyed by the Japanese during the month of June in the various Pacific war theaters.

Serious Unemployment Problem in Rome

A British newspaper learns from Rome that the city is full of unemployed. For the most part, they are former soldiers. Employees who refused to follow their offices transferred to the north of Italy and several Fascist functionaries, dismissed by Colonel Poletti.

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London Radio states that the voluntary enlistments in invaded Italy are proceeding very slowly and are still too few.

2480

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

Need I tell you that you overwhelmed me? I reply to you over the microphone; not only because I do not know where to find you but also because, over the radio, in addressing myself to you I am speaking to all those good Frenchmen who like you are lost.

You wrote me: 'I am writing to you but shan't be able to any more - writing to you in the name of our friendship, with all sincerity". But you are unable to leave the struggle. If it were a question of your own self - but it is not, it is a whole section of Frenchmen whom you represent, a really professional organizatio a family.

Following the assassination of Philippe Henriot I placed myself at the disposition of the government of Pétain. I decided to do this as a soldier, knowing full well all the risks entailed, yet with the certitude of doing my duty in following that provider- tial man who, since June 1940, has been our legitimate chief. You repeated in your letter: "Don't let it happen that brothers like ourselves be separated in opposing camps." Alas, who is responsible for the two camps? Is it not the fault of those who left us, of those men of little faith who did not wish to follow truth - the voice of truth which the Marshall expressed in his formula "Family, work and country"?

Unlike myself you did not recognize the truth of this formula. You will protest that this program has not been realized, that all that we dreamed of in 1940 has not been achieved. Yet that which has not been achieved, could be yet, if Frenchmen so willed it. And if the French did not so desire it does that prove that the Marshal was wrong? The Marshal continued his job, which was one of guiding the French - the French in turn should follow him without flinching. I stand firmly by the Marshal. You, unhappy Hubert, know full well that should the Allies be victorious we would have once again in our unhappy country the same demagogues, the same Free Masons who in 1939 drove us into a stupid war. An Allied victory would be a Soviet victory - in France that would mean a communist victory. I realize that you will reply with your big argument, "Agreed, but not the Germans - to fight the Germans I would sup with the devil. As long as the communists fight the Germans we regard them as allies - we shall soon see".

Take care, Hubert, your hatred is dangerous for France. In order to win you must first liberate yourself from liberation, from your liberators. You would free France of a temporary occupant but to instal a permant one. Germany the conqueror will leave soon, as in 1870, but the Soviet conqueror would remain in France [illegible] the guise of communism. The French communists are not anti-

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

sincerity". But yo[illegible]
a question of your own self - but it is not, it is [illegible]
of Frenchmen whom you represent, a really professional organizatio
a family.

Following the assassination of Philippe Henriot I placed myself at the disposition of the government of Pétain. I decided to do this as a soldier, knowing full well all the risks entailed, yet with the certitude of doing my duty in following that providential man who, since June 1940, has been our legitimate chief. You repeated in your letter: "Don't let it happen that brothers like ourselves be separated in opposing camps." Alas, who is responsible for the two camps? Is it not the fault of those who left us, of those men of little faith who did not wish to follow truth - the voice of truth which the Marshall expressed in his formula "Family, work and country"?

Unlike myself you did not recognize the truth of this formula. You will protest that this program has not been realized, that all that we dreamed of in 1940 has not been achieved. Yet that which has not been achieved, could be yet, if Frenchmen so willed it. And if the French did not so desire it does that prove that the Marshal was wrong? The Marshal continued his job, which was one of guiding the French - the French in turn should follow him without flinching. I stand firmly by the Marshal. You, unhappy Hubert, know full well that should the Allies be victorious we would have once again in our unhappy country the same demagogues, the same Free Masons who in 1939 drove us into a stupid war. An Allied victory would be a Soviet victory - in France that would mean a communist victory. I realize that you will reply with your big argument, "Agreed, but not the Germans - to fight the Germans I would sup with the devil. As long as the communists fight the Germans we regard them as allies - we shall soon see".

Take care, Hubert, your hatred is dangerous for France. In order to win you must first liberate yourself from liberation, from your liberators. You would free France of a temporary occupant but to instal a permant one. Germany the conqueror will leave soon, as in 1870, but the Soviet conqueror would remain in France under the guise of communism. The French communists are not anti-German for the same reasons as you.

2479

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

They screamed for war against Germany after June 21, 1941, after having helped to lose the war in 1939, they wanted to stay on Germany's side. In June 1941 they wanted war against Germany on the side of the Anglo-Saxons, because Russia was at war with Germany. How morally can you string along with them? Their newspapers told you that General Noguès... It was the Soviets who ordered the terrorist attacks against Commandant de La Rocque, and more recently against... Recently they found cadavers..... horribly mutilated. There you have an example of Russia's fervent love for the French - how then can you and your friends allow this promiscuity?

General Koenig is a chief in name only - he receives his orders from Moscow. You have been betrayed; I do not want to dramatize the situations, but simply to tell you that which you do not know. Since March 1944 the Communist Party has its representatives in headquarters and in G-2. The Communists have made numerous denunciations to the German police about non-communists. In May 1944 many Communists were arrested, including those involved in the....affair. Russia has placed Koenig in nominal command. The resistance which you thought existed is disarmed - only the Communists hold authority. That is why, friend Hubert, I deem it my duty to speak to you and to warn you to "take care." Your friendship is infinitely precious to me and yet nothing is more regrettable than your communism. If you still look forward to the liberation of France, then watch out - with communism it will be too late, - you wontt be able to liberate France for she will by then be but a corpse. Resume your place with your comrades, they whom you whould never have left. Your place is behind the Marechal, the sole hope of the future of France.

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

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 2300 - July 17

Tuscan Patriots Active

It is learned that the Tuscan patriots greatly contributed to the liberation of Arezzo.

Why Italian Youth Wants Arms to Fight

Not to understand why Italian youth wishes to have arms means not to understand the real and true Italian situation. Italian youth wants arms to fight against Italy's enemies, because it wants to take its revenge against Fascism which, after ruining Italy, opened the doors to strangers who invaded the National territory. German occupation, besides the invasion of our soil, means Italy's destruction. This is why Italian youth wishes to have arms to fight, and to fight against the common enemy. Fascism prevented Italian youth from participating in the political life of the country in a free and independent way; it prevented Italian youth from forming a family to create a future for itself as free men. Everything was smothered by the Fascist regime in a stream of blood. Italian youth has been attacked because the Government was directed by an adventurer who opened Italy's doors to the Germans. And Italian youth wants to get even with its friends, its dear friends, the Germans. For this reason they are today fighting with the Allies, for this reason they become partisans and are carrying out a relentless guerilla warfare against Germans and Fascists. Besides, Italian youth knows that Italy's future freedom and independence can only be conquered by arms. Italians are intelligent enough to understand that their freedom depends on the help they will offer and give in the present struggle and on their participation in the war waged against German barbarians and their Fascist agents. Only with arms can one fight for the Nation's well-being and the people's liberty.

It is natural therefore, that all Italian young people should wish to have arms to fight against the enemy. Arms must be given to Italian youth, so that they may fight to create their own future. The Allies can only give an affirmative answer to this request, because it is in their interest to do so, it is in the interest of Allied troops which are fighting on the Italian battle-field that a real Italian army be formed, armed and sent to the front.

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We must absolutely prevent the Germans from transporting our machinery to Germany. The invader, not content with devastating our country-sides, our towns and our villages, wants to transport our industrial machinery to Germany. One must bear in mind that this machinery is an essential element for the revival of our country.

2478

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

Once the war-effort to re-organise the economic life of the country, we must have our industries working, so that all that has been destroyed may be reconstructed. Without industrial plants, it is impossible to work, and therefore it is impossible to build and to re-organise communications. Without industrial plants, it would be impossible to produce the agricultural machinery necessary for the revival of agriculture, whose present situation is disastrous. Without industrial plants, it would be impossible to revive internal commerce and re-establish relations with foreign countries. In other words, industrial plants are necessary for the economic life of the Country. This is why the Fiat workers violently reacted to prevent the Germans from transporting to Germany their modern machinery. Industrial machinery is a national patrimony. Modest workers, commercial employees, peasants, all have the duty to defend this national patrimony. Italians of the occupied regions, it is your task to defend the means which tomorrow will give liberty and independence to the people.

RADIO ANKARA IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 18.45-July 17 (Monitored in Algiers)

Germany Unable to Prevent Invasion in West

The militaty critic of "Akeam", writes: "The Germans hope to prevent invasion in the West but the advance of the Red Army threatens them directly. On the Normandy front the two Allied armies are advancing step by step and utilising the terrain to concentrate more troops so as to be able to display them with greater ease". It follows from that that Germans on the Italian front are not in a very advantageous position.

The military commentator of this paper continues to state: "All there is left for the Germans to do is to obtain a decision against the Allies in northern France, but military successes of late make this doubtful. In our opinion, the Germans cannot succeed in such an enterprise if they do not acquire numerical superiority in planes, tanks and artillery. They could have had it a month ago, but now it is too late.

It follows that the Germans have had to pass from the defence of the continent to the defence of the frontiers of the Reich. At the time the battle is being carried to East Prussia it seems incompatible for the concentration of their forces that the Germans should not withdraw their forces from Norway, from the Argean Sea, from Finland and the from Greece and the Balkans.

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

For example: can the country be assured of punishment of the guilty so long as the corps of magistrates are still composed of Fascist elements? Can our farmers and peasants have faith in the government while the land reclamation co-operatives are still shot through with the same Fascist elements? Can citizens and peasants have faith in the new government if the Podestà continue to rule the Communes, along with that caste of people who filch from the common resources? No!

The people and the nation will not have faith. To create such faith it is absolutely necessary to drive from the state and public administrations all the upwash of Fascism.

The patriots in occupied Italy should not have to await the arrival of the Allies to institute "epuration". Every time a village is occupied all the Fascist authorities and all those serving the invader should be shot. Epuration is accomplished by acting and not by talking about it.

Goebbels Admits German Crisis

In an article in the weekly "Das Reich", Goebbels declared that Germany is in danger and that the last reserves must be employed. What does Goebbels mean by last reserves? Just this: that when the populations of the occupied countries will have been deported to Germany one part of them will be used for slave labor, another part will be used to swell the ranks of the Todt organization for construction of fortifications, and the remainder will be incorporated into the Wehrmacht.

And what is the significance of Goebbels' words? Simply that mercenaries are to be paid and deported to Germany. Certain cities have already had a taste of the meaning of "last reserves". Several thousands of workers from Turin have already been deported to Germany. The same situation is reported in Genoa, Milan and in other cities. The workers have responded to these deportations with strikes. In Turin there has been fighting in the streets. In the north the struggle against deportation has assumed a violent aspect. This is only natural: for departure for Germany means serving the Germans and in turn reinforcing the army of Italy's ancient enemy. No workers want to aid the enemy. They instead want to strike at him, to drive him beyond the Brenner.

Unfortunately all Italians are not taking part in the fight against the Germans; the question of deportation concerns workers only. Those Italains who do not cooperate do not realize that to obstruct deportation means to hasten the destruction and the fall of Hitlerite Germany. It is not a question of the workers against Germany, or vice versa. It is rather a matter of national interest. Every Italian, worker or not, has the duty and the obligation to fight with all his strength to prevent deportations.

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The defence of Germany offers other solutions, firstly, to ask for peace to spare German cities and population when war reaches the German frontiers. It is to be presumed that a certain number of leaders who would be partisans of this alternative exist in Germany. Secondly, to continue the struggle even if Germany were to be invaded right through.

Comments on V-1

The Turkish press is devoting commentaries to the subject of the V-1 weapon to which the German propaganda is consecrating much time and place as well as to other secret weapons. All newspapers are unanimous in declaring that the weapon cannot effect the material issue of the war. Such is the deduction that can be made from excerpts of an article entitled:"To Triumph over Secret Weapons," which appeared in the newspaper "Cumhuriyet." After having set forth the efforts of the German propaganda to maintain high combative spirit of the German people, it deals with the question of new weapons which actually were utilized against the Allies.

German propaganda is trying to instil the conviction that victory will be won by weapons of reprisals which will follow the V-1 series. V-2s are said to be superior to any warship or any ocean-going vessel. It may be a submarine controlled at a distance. It is already obvious that the Germans cannot be victorious with the V-1 weapon we knew . New weapons could only ensure victory by reducing aerial, naval and land forces of the Allies. A mysterious machine which could stop all engines, a blasting bomb able to destroy all ships including thirty-five thousand ton units, a gas which could send cities and divisions to sleep, beating down enemies without giving them time to recover, could of course ensure victory.

This invention, however, has yet to be discovered and as long as it has not been, victory has every change of being won by formations numerically superior in fighter-planes, guns and warships.

RADIO MILAN LIBERTA' IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 08.30 - July 18

Need for "Epuration"

At the meeting of the Ministerial Council Prime Minister Bonomi stated that one of the most important tasks is that of clearing out Fascist elements from state organizations.

There is no doubt that to assure a democratic régime and above all in order to wage war against the Germans, the Prefectures, the Questure and the Ministries should be purged of Fascist elements.

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2477

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

Italians must remain in Italy. The populations must see to this in order to avoid deportation and the marketing of human flesh. And in order that Italy belong to the Italians, everyone should take up arms forcibly to prevent deportation and slavery.

VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 50,26 - 2130 - July 18

The Holy Father received in private audience:

His Eminence Cardinal Federico Tedeschini; Colonel Petit; Colonel Nichols of the medical Corps and Countess Attolico.

This morning, July 18 1944, the Sacred pre-preparatory Congregation of the Rites met in the Palazzo dello Congregazioni at San Callisto. The meeting was attended by His Eminence Cardinal Alessandro Verde, relater in the canonisation of the Beata Caterina Laboure, Virgin of the Association of the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul.

During the Congregation the prelates discussed the two miracles which are said to have taken place through intercession of the above-mentioned Beata and which are being proposed for her canonisation.

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

Public Relation Officer

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

JULY 18, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 34.

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

Section B: ..... German Broadcasts

..... (including Transocean and

D.N.B.Broadcasts in Morse)

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Clandestine and Neutral Broadcasts

2475

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

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11 8 Kcs 1500 July 17

To the southwest of Caen English divisions yesterday again launched a large scale attack. Very heavy artillery fire from both land and sea supported the enemy attacks. The enemy succeeded in penetrating into several villages located immediately behind our lines. By prompt counter-thrusts the enemy was thrown back. At one point of penetration fighting is still continuing. Fifty-eight tanks were destroyed there. In the area of St.Lô and in the sector to the west of the Vire the enemy carried out only minor attacks, the losses the previous days suffered during having been high. These attacks were unsuccessful.

Off the Dutch coast patrol boats heavily damaged a British speedboat. Its loss is to be taken for granted.

In the course of mopping up operations in the region of southern France 460 terrorists were liquidated in combat.

The heavy fire of V-.. continues to cover the greater London area.

In Italy the focal points of the fighting yesterday were at Arezzo, northeast of Volterra and on both sides of the Tiber. All attacks, carried out with concentrated forces, were repelled with heavy loss to the enemy. The ruins of the town of Arezzo were given up after an embittered struggle. Escort vessels of the Navy set afire a British speedboat off the Italian west coast and forced others to turn away.

On the southern sector of the Eastern Front the defensive battles on the Upper Ukrainian Bug increased in intensity. In the course of hard and fluctuating battles the Soviet tank forces, attacking from the area of Tarnopol and Lutsk, were halted. During the last two days 125 enemy tanks have been destroyed here. Between the Pripet and the Dvina stubborn fighting continues on a broad front. On the Niemen our divisions frustrated several break-through attempts made by the Bolsheviks. At Grodno our troops withdrew to the western bank of the Niemen after the south of the Dvina repeated attacks of the enemy collapsed with heavy losses. Between the Dvina and the Lake of Pskov numerous attacks of the Soviets failed yesterday. Only in the penetration area to the south of Opochka was the enemy able to gain ground after fluctuating fighting.

The Luftwaffe participated in the defensive battle with strong combat plane formations at all focal points and inflicted [illegible] the Bolsheviks in the course of low-level attacks.

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The Luftwaffe participated in the defensive battle with strong combat plane formations at all focal points and inflicted high losses on the Bolsheviks in the course of low-level attacks. Numerous tanks, guns and more than 400 vehicles of the enemy were destroyed. In the course of fierce arrial comabts 88 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Nine were shot down by anti-aircraft artillery.

In the Balkans a large bandit centre was cleared after hard fighting. The Communists lost more than 1,400 dead and numerous prisoners. Many light and heavy weapon and nineteen dumps as well as large quantities of ammunitions and war materials of all kinds were destroyed or captured.

2474

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

Off the southern Norwegian coast escort vessels of a German convoy and the anti-aircraft artillery of merchant vessels shot down six British bombers.

North American bomber formations attacked several places in southern and southwestern Germany, including Saarbruecken, Augsburg and Munich. Particularly in Munich, which was attacked with major forces, considerable damage and casualties were caused. The enemy has thus carried out four large-scale attacks against Munich within five days under weather conditions which were unfavorable for the defenders. The behavior of the population was exemplary. Another North American bomber formation which flew in from the south attacked Vienna. There too damage was caused in the municipal area and casualties were inflicted. Forty-three aircraft were destroyed by the air defence forces.

At night some British aircraft dropped bombs on the Rhenish-Westphalian region.

FINNISH COMMUNIQUE: (TRANSOCEAN July 17)

The Finnish Army communiqué of Monday reads: On the Karelian Isthmus our troops warded off an enemy attack southwest of Ihantala. At Vuosalmi the enemy was driven back in a counterthrust. Also other attempts made by the Russians with strong forces to expand their bridgehead were repelled. The enemy sustained considerable losses in manpower and three tanks were crippled. There is nothing special to report from other parts of the Karelian Isthmus. Northeast of Lake Ladoga fierce fighting took place in the direction of Pitkaeranta. In the direction of Uomaa and Loimola our troops improved their positions by successful counter-attacks in various sections. Only at Suojaervi the enemy gained some ground with heavy losses. In fighting at Porajaervi the enemy lost least six hundred men. From the direction of Rukajaervi there is nothing special to report. Our own and German airforce units bombed enemy troops concentrations at Vuisalmi, Yesterday evening the Soviets with strong forces made an air raid on the harbor region of Kotka. Damage was caused, the civilian population suffered casualties. Finnish and German fighters and our ground defenses shot down a total of fourteen enemy airplanes.

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

RUMANIAN COMMUNIQUE' (D.N.B. July 17)

The Rumanian Communiqué of July 16 says:
No special events are reported from the lower reaches of the Dniester, from central Bessarabia and from the Moldavian front.

ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 480 - 0800-July 16

(Excerpt)

Publication of Armistice Conditions

The Bonomi Government is uncomfortably placed concerning the publication of the armistice conditions, writes an American correspondent.

The Government does not want the clauses published because the conditions they contain are very serious and it is feared that they might have an unfavorable repercussion in northern Italy, concludes the American correspondent. On the other hand to postpone the publication might equally produce a bad impression.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 480 - 1300-July 16

(Excerpts)

Italian Camps in India

An Italian officer, Major Cervara, who fought in North Africa and spent many months in a concentration camp for Italian prisoners in India, has just returned to Italy and furnished some interesting details concerning life in these camps.

First of all, he declared, most of the prisoners are very homesick and continually listen to their country's voice - the voice of the real and genuine Italy, of course. The voice of Italy always reached India through radios built in the camp where Maj. Cervara was by the telegraphist Biagi, of the "Red Tent". Every means at his disposal and the utmost sagacity were used by Biagi to construct these sets - pieces of silver paper, fragments

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2473

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

Report on Capello denied

The B.B.C. broadcast a report according to which General Capello who was Zamboni's accomplice in the attempt against Mussolini's life in 1925, was set free by the so-called partisans.

Though British propaganda is always attributing to these partisans, or "patriots", as they are sometimes called, the most extraordinary enterprise, this time it made a really bad mistake.

We are positively certain that the Italian patriots, in spite of all their bravery, cannot possibly have set Gen. Capello free for the simple reason that he died some years ago. After some years' imprisonment Gen. Capello was sent to a nursing home in Rome, being seriously ill. He died there not long afterwards.

It is therefore obvious that Gen. Capello was set free some time ago by the Eternal Father Himself.

Cabinet Meeting in Rom

The first meeting of the Cabinet of the so-called Bonomi Government took place yesterday at the Palazzo Viminale, attended by all the Ministers except Benedetto Croce.

The Cabinet discussed various questions which had, however, already been discussed and decidedupon by the Allied occupation Government who had given precise orders on the subject.

Among others a bill was discussed concerning the punishments to be dealt out to members of the Fascist Party. The bill comprises forty-three paragraphs and outlines a plan for the so-called de-Fascistisation of public administration.

The only practical outcome of the meeting was the appointment of Orlando to the Presidency of the Chamber.

Nobody appeared to worry in the least about the Italian food situation, which is one of the most serious problems in invaded territory.

The Head of the so-called Government also made some statements on Italian policy in general.

The Tien-Tsin Concession

Following the signature of the treaty for the restitution of the Italian concession of Tien Tsin between National China and Italy, the Chinese Foreign Minister sent a telegram to the Duce reasserting the solidarity of the Chinese nation with

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

sans.

Though British propaganda is always attributing to these partisans, or "patriots", as they are sometimes called, the most extraordinary enterprise, this time it made a really bad mistake.

We are positively certain that the Italian patriots, in spite of all their bravery, cannot possibly have set Gen. Capello free for the simple reason that he died some years ago. After some years' imprisonment Gen. Capello was sent to a nursing home in Rome, being seriously ill. He died there not long afterwards.

It is therefore obvious that Gen. Capello was set free some time ago by the Eternal Father Himself.

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

Messages

List of Italian prisoners who send their greetings to their families and say that they are well:

Varese: Benedetto Ventrelli (Russia); Ginestra: Paolo Stranconi (Russia); Romanella: Arcibaldo Cinecari (North Africa). (rest of list inaudible)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -M.480-14.00-July 16

(Excerpt)

UNRRA for the Liberated Countries

A high British officer spoke over the B.B.C. on the task of the UNRRA with regard to the organisation of relief services for the liberated nations after the war. It is a well-known fact that this organisation was promoted by Roosevelt with the aim of meeting the needs of European countries in the post-war period.

According to the British officer, the UNRRA would function as follows:

1) Sufficient food supplies would have to be stored in the Allied countries and subsequently distributed in the liberated territories.

2) Sufficient shipping would have to be provided.

3) The activity of the UNRRA would need the collaboration of all member-countries of its international organisation.

4) Food-stuffs and ordinary commodities should be guaranteed a free circulation.

It is plain that the UNRRA will only be able to function under certain conditions, so much so, in fact, that Roosevelt's machine becomes practically ineffective, such conditions being for the moment impossible.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-491 M.-20.00-July 16

(Excerpts)

Food Situation in Allied Occupied Italy

-The measures taken by the invaders lead to no improvement in the food situation in invaded Italy.--The mills continue to work for private account without paying any heed--to the orders issued by the occupation authorities. In view of these conditions these

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

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(Excerpts)

Food Situation in Allied Occupied Italy

--The measures taken by the invaders lead to no improvement in the food situation in invaded Italy.--The mills continue to work for private account without paying any heed--to the orders issued by the occupation authorities. In view of these conditions these authorities have issued stringent orders which Bonomi has passed on to the prefects.

2472

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

The first orders have, according to the British controlled Rome Radio, led to the closure of dozens of mills in the Salerno province. Identical measures were adopted by the Prefect of Bari. It is felt everywhere that these measures will by no means alleviate the sad food situation in the invaded territories.

Consultative Commission Meets

The Consultative Commission met in Rome under the chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles. American representatives as well as representatives of the Algiers Committe and the Greek and Yugoslav puppet governments were present. The Committee discussed the situation as it presents itself after the transfer of the Bonomi Government to Rome and after the calling up of new classes. The men belonging to eleven classes have, as is known, been called up in Allied occupied territory, but the results of this call-up have so far been rather meagre.

Bonomi Received by the Pope

The Vatican Radio states that Bonomi has been received by the Pope. The interview lasted forty minutes. Immediately afterwards Bonomi was received by Cardinal Maglione. No details were given in the communiqué.

Situation in Normandy

Anglo-American freedom has been brought to the Allied occupied parts of Normandy. In order to let the French enjoy in full this new freedom the Allies have set up many concentration camps in which Frenchmen suspected of pro-German leanings and shirkers of the Allied call-up are confined by the occupation authorities.

An avalanche of occupation money printed in Britain and American has been put into circulation by the Allied soldiers which has led to a real inflation. Thus, by printing paper money, the promised economic and financial help has been put into practice.

Prices have risen to astronomic heights and the population is quite unable to buy many commodities of which it is in urgent need. However, the troops prefer to get rid of this paper money and buy merchandise instead. The whole situation has caused great dissatisfaction among the population, particularly among the farmers.

Captain Giulietti's Position

We now publish some documents from our compromising archives under the title:"Captain Giulietti's Thanks".

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

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An enemy radio states that the Federation of Seamen has decided to amalgamate with the Federation of Shipping workers.

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

Captain Giuseppe Giulietti will consequently resume his activities. Thus this captain also collaborates with the Anglo-Sa... Does this cause any surprise? No: the simple procedure of reading some letters - and what would the old sea wolf give to have them burnt! - will suffice to shed light on this man who is not the least important of the many harlequins, playing in ... Bonomi's maricnette company. We shall read some of the most interesting letters:

Gaeta, 26th of March 1936, Year XIV.

Dear Mussolini,

In view of the new British threat to close the Suez Canal I cannot but give you my support. I put myself at your disposal, being impressed by the great battle which you are waging against British preponderance. Signed Giulietti.

Rome, 26th of March 1939, Year XVII.

Dear Mussolini,

I find no small consolation in what you have done and in what you are doing for Italy in the question of.....There is no doubt that you will put into practice what you have said. And there is also no doubt that anybody who does not go with you is, whether he wants it or not, a traitor against the land of the workers. Best wishes and the expression of my solidarity. Signed. Giulietti.

Rome,20th of May 1940, Year XVIII.

Dear Benito,

The decisive hour for the destiny of the immortal fatherland is rapidly approaching. We must not forget that your orders always lead to results. The gigantic victory for which you have worked for twenty years is taking shape, for the glory of Rome and for the good of civilization. Best wishes and greetings. Signed: Giulietti.

Rome,13th December 1940, Year XIX.

Dear Benito,

In these days vital for the life of our country I feel myself nearer than ever to you and completely at your disposal. Victory is certain for Italy. It is sufficient to know how to act and you certainly are always acting well. Greetings and best wishes. Signed: Giulietti.

Rome, Ist Febraury 1941, Year XIX.

Dear Benito,

To win this revolutionary war, this anti-capitalistic war, one has to be strong, united and firm in order to build, as you have said,a world with a higher social justice. Thanks for the financial assistance. Signed: Giulietti.

Is this the comment which our incorruptible Giulietti desired that we read on the occasion of this recent appointment? Perhaps it is not altogether welcome to him but that is not our fault. It is entirely his. Is the Fascist purge taken seriously or is it a farce?

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We have just read some documents out of our compromising archives. More will be read in the next few days.

2471

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

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-M.491-2100 July 16

(Excerpt)

Publishing Firm Promoted by Spataro

Peppino Spataro, member of the Bonomi Cabinet as Under-Secretary for Press and Information, as soon as the Bonomi Government reached Rome launched his own brave ship under the shape of a publishing firm. It is learnt that with his support the Casa Editrice Libraria Italiana was formed which, according to the traditions of the Italian Popular Party, will publish works upholding the principles of the Christian democratic doctrine. Naturally the new publishing enterprise will receive the financial aid of the Government and book-sellers will have to accept its production on cash terms.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.491 - 2230 - July 16

(Monitor's note: this wave length of 491 metres is frequently used by the Republican Fascist Radio)

Riots in Southern Italy

In southern Italy encounters have taken place between the Allies and groups of communists who were demonstrating against them. The communists, it seems, were joined by groups of Fascists.

Orlando's Visit to Sicily

It seems that during his recent visit to Sicily Vittorio Emanuele Orlando was received with hostile demonstrations by the crowd because of the disastrous conditions in which the population of the island finds itself.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN - M.245 - 2300 - July 16

(Monitor's note: the wave length used, 245 metres, is that over which Radio Tevere is normally heard)

From Invaded Territory

A political incident took place in Rome yesterday. Before the meeting of the so-called Bonomi Government, the Ministers were to visit a certain spot in the city. Having heard that Umberto di Savoia happened to be there, the Ministers refused

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

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

The Allies, on the other hand, only noted the fact that Bonomi's followers took their oath of allegiance to their country and not to the Dynasty.

Peasant Refuse Wheat for Granaries

Appeals, threats and severe measures of all kinds follow one another in invaded Italy in order to compel the peasants to deliver wheat to the People's Granaries.

The lack of all necessary commodities extends itself even to medicinals, to milk and eggs. At Taranto -according to Radio Bari- sugar is not distributed even to the sick.

Messages:

The following Italian officers and soldiers in Germany send their greeting to their families and say that they are well: Giovanni De Chiari, Angelo Melo, Roberto Moscadelli, Antonio Orlando Felice Pesce, Oreste Piovani, Angelo Corretti, Lino Pozzobon, Donato Rinaldi, Giuseppe Riva, Aldo Salmaso, Mario Sarvamezzi, Carlo Silvani, Cesare Sottile, Pasquale Villa, Fermò Vigandò.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 0700 - July 17

Kesselring's appeal to Italians (repeated)

War in Europe

Western Front

Fighting went on yesterday south-west of Caen, as well as northeast of E.... where the Allies are trying to occupy height 112 at all costs. Stiff encounters took place also along the Caen-Villiers Bocage road where the Americans suffered heavy casualties. In the Saint Lô sector the Germans are putting up strenuous resistance.

The "United Press" correspondent thinks that the Americans will be able to advance only if they take absolutely no account of losses.

London and southern England were again bombed by flying torpedos.

Southern Front

The German troops recaptured Foggibonsi by means of a counter-attack, inflicting severe losses on the enemy. Fighting continued in the Arezzo area where the Germans have withdrawn to

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

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Southern Front

The German troops recaptured Poggibonsi by means of a counter-attack, inflicting severe losses on the enemy. Fighting continued in the Arezzo area where the Germans have withdrawn to fresh positions. Encounters are taking place south of the town. No important changes are reported from the Adriatic sector.

2470

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

Eastern Front

Fighting is going on in the southern sector, north-west of Tarnopol and east of Luck. In spite of the fact that the Soviets are attacking with powerful forces, the Germans succeeded in maintaining their positions.

Grodno has been evacuated. In the north the Soviets are attacking with several divisions in the Olita (?) area, and hard fighting is in course.

The Luftwaffe destroyed eighty-three aircraft. Soviet railway lines were successfully attacked by German bombers.

Air Front

In the last forty-eight hours the Anglo-Americans lost 193 aircraft. A small locality in western Germany was attacked by Allied planes. There was a large number of victims, among whom were several children.

After the Brescia Raid

During an air-raid a Mass was celebrated in a shelter in Brescia for the victims of the terror bombing of July 13.

The Bishop of Brescia, who had promoted the ceremony, attended the service. The officiating priest addressed the faithful saying that the Divine sacrifice was offered to the victims throughout the country and invited the people present to join in prayer.

Death Sentence Against Mastrojanni

The Italian citizen Cosimo Mastrojanni (?) from Taranto was condemned to death by the Court Martial of Rome after a brief debate. He was guilty of having killed an Allied soldier who, being drunk, had molested and raped a woman.

Mills Closed Down

In order to cope with the disastrous food situation in invaded Italy the Allies have given severe orders which Bonomi transmitted to the Prefects. In the Salerno province dozens of mills were closed in consequence.

It is generally believed, however, that these measures will bring about no change in the tragic food-situation in the invaded regions.

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

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 0800 - JULY 17

German Weapon

According to a British News Agency, London and the counties of southern England were bombed all day yesterday by flying torpedoes.

During a conference held in his diocese, the Bishop of Manchester declared that in the first week of the invasion the British troops have had a smaller number of casualties than the population of southern England during the first day of bombing by the new German weapon.

Western Front

In the Caen sector the enemy is continually throwing fresh troops into the battle, in order to capture height number 112 - a German key position - at all costs. Fighting continues. At the same time groups of the Second British Army launched a powerful attack along the Caen-Villers Boccage road in a south-westerly direction. British infantry forces began the assault after an intense artillery preparation; German reaction, however, was prompt and extremely violent. According to latest reports Allied losses are very high. The battle continues. In the American First Army sector the focal point of the defensive fighting has not been reached.

Powerful German air formations continued their systematic attacks against Allied shipping which supplies the invasion forces. A considerable number of enemy vessels were hit by large caliber bombs in the Seine bay. Explosions and fires were observed. Combat planes and fast squads of the Luftwaffe scored several direct hits on targets in the hinterland and successfully bombed troop concentrations and fuel dumps. An airdrome in the Carentan sector was attacked and several gasoline dumps were seen to explode.

Southern Front

The following particulars have been learned about the German recapture of Poggibonsi:

The German action developed from Saturday night to Sunday. The movements of the German troops escaped the attention of the enemy and took the latter by surprise. While the displacement of Anglo-American troops was still under way German assault troops suddenly went over to the attack. Strongly supported by audacious armored vehicles the Germans advanced up to the enemy lines, engaging

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2469

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

Numerous prisoners were taken. The invaders retreated rapidly to the heights south of the town. Bitter fighting is still going on in the Arezzo sector.

Eastern Front

--There have been notable German defensive successes on the southern sector of the front. Powerful armored forces, in a counter-attack launched in the Tarnopol sector, eliminated several deep enemy penetrations realized during the last few days. Southwest -- of Luck, in spite of strong attacks, the enemy failed to break the German defensive lines. Several Soviet thrusts west of the same area were failures. Forty-two Bolshevik tanks were destroyed in this sector. Soviet infantry and armored formations were repulsed north of the Pripet. The fighting increased in violence in the region of Niemen, where the bridge-head of Grodno was attacked both from the east and the north. All the enemy attempts were defeated by the decisive German reaction. German detachments advanced along the left bank of the river.

Luftwaffe fighter planes continued their attacks yesterday against the Soviet advance and rear lines. In the central sector of the front a Soviet armored formation was attacked at low level while passing through open country. An enemy armored column was disorganized. Numerous tanks ware set on fire and others seriously damaged. On the northern sector strong formations of combat planes supported the ground operations, attacking uninterruptedly the advanced infantry positions and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Eleven heavy guns and more than one hundred vehicles were destroyed. Aerial activity on the Karelian front also increased. German battle planes effectively attacked Soviet transports.

Air Front

Twenty-two enemy planes were shot down during a raid by American bombers on the area of Vienna. Numerous other enemy aircraft were damaged. Heavy losses were inflicted on the American bomber formations during the terror attack against several cities of western Germany; this in spite of the fact that adverse weather conditions impeded the activity of German defences.

Home News (Repetition of notice of the mass celebrated in a Brescia air shelter)

Mobilization Scheme in Japan

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

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Mobilization Scheme in Japan

A plan has been elaborated in Japan for the mobilization of all technicians and scientists. Plans have been made for preparatory studies for the new work.

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

General Clark's Life Endangered in Naval Action

The United Press reports that an American mine-sweeper opened fire against a torpedo boat on patrol duty off Anzio. General Clark who was on board the torpedo boat, narrowly escaped death. The incident occurred last January 28 and had been suppressed all this time by the Anglo-American authorities. Three naval officers on the mine sweeper were killed. Investigated by American naval authorities, the commander of the mine sweeper was releesed.

Soviet Losses in Lapland Attack

A band of Soviet partisans penetrated into a locality of northern Lapland. During the battle with the garrison all the inhabitants except twenty-seven managed to get away. Seven were assassinated and five others wounded.

Fifteen remaining in the poor house were killed by the Bolsheviks. The houses were then set on fire. The unfortunate people were burned alive.

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Today, the anniversary of the beginning of the Spanish anti-Bolshevik revolution, the national council of the Falange met in Madrid. General Franco was scheduled to make an address. Tomorrow patriotic manifestations will take place throughout the country.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 480 meters 12.05

July 17

Finance Economy Commentary

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

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One of the most urgent problems, one whose solution must be met with all available forces and with the best intentions, is undoubtedly that of farm lands.

The agricultural conditions of Italy as a result of the invasion are well known, especially the tragic conditions of invaded southern and central Italy. Destruction from the war, together with the scarcity of Allied aid (they who promised quantities of wheat and other food products), has reduced the population of southern Italy to hunger.

2468

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

From the very start the bread ration was fixed at one hundred grams and not until last February was this ration increased to one hundred and forty grams -- the distribution, however, remained as irregular as ever. Improvements have been announced but it is very doubtful if they will be achieved.

The task, then, of the farmers of Fascist Socialist Republic is to dedicate their entire work and activity to better results in the agricultural campaign, which, because of reasons of climate (which we previously discussed), is more or less retarded. Particular care must be given to the harvest, to the threshing and to other attendant operations, in order to obtain the greatest amount of produce. On this depends the destiny of the country and of the war being fought against the enemy.

We are not unaware of the number and kind of difficulties which impede the regular progress of the agricultural campaign and of attendant operations. There is a lack of fuels, means of transport and farm vehicles and tools. However, the farmers, who have so often demonstrated their cleverness and adaptability, will also conquer this battle -- just as they have overcome so many other difficult struggles in the field of economics.

The farm program must be conducted with the most practical systems at the disposal of the farmers, and only those systems, naturally, which can be put into practice. The deficiency of technical means should be overcome by organization: a good organization can minimize the effect of the lack of means, means which otherwise would be indispensible.

Lack of fuels: this is perhaps one of the most serious problems of the present situation. But even here the utilization of other combustible solids, the use of well adapted explosion motors, will help greatly to reduce the consequences of the lack of fuels. Replacement by solid combustible machines (said fuels of a vegetal nature) and integration with other products from farm concerns can very well serve the purpose. Combustibles and fuels will be distributed by competent authorities to the greatest possible extent given the present circumstances. But the farmers meanwhile must rely to a great extent on their experience and initiative. Their efforts will contribute greatly in minimizing the gravity of the situation and in preventing further difficulties in Italy.

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

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Lack of sufficient fuels, equipment and laborers should be substituted for by organization, by a spirit of initiative and by the free will of the farmers, who realize that in so doing they are contributing not only to the good of Italy but also to their own personnel and proper ends.

All efforts on the part of single farms, in any lone province, will be promoted and encouraged by the authorities. Only in this way will it be possible to contribute to the fight against the enemy and beat his economic and food blockade. We are at war. Every individual effort in the field of agricultural production will contribute to victory and to the resurrection of Italy.

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

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.480 - 1300

July 17

Kesselring's Appeal to Italians (repeated)

War in Europe

New war material employed by the Germans in naval warfare has already been mentioned in the communiqués. Nothing is yet known as to its construction and use, but it is certain that it has been most effective in various attacks.

The crew of a ship that was sunk by this new instrument of war eventually saved by Allied motor torpedo-boats and brought to a hospital made some important statements on the employment of these new weapons.

A sailor declared that he was on board a merchantman carrying tanks and anti-aircraft guns. They had almost reached the coast, were only about three miles off when a number of violent explosions were heard and soon after a cruiser was seen slowly sinking. Other vessels had also been hit by the mysterious enemy weapon. On board the escorting destroyers this was thought to be an attack from the air or from the sea and consequently an intense fire was opened lasting three hours and making an infernal noise. When it ceased it was seen that other vessels had also been hit, and were still being hit, by an invisible enemy leaving no trace behind him. Two destroyers launched their SOS and the merchantmen followed their examples.

Chaos was reigning all around. One could not understand whence the attack came against the Allied forces. Three more merchant vessels began to lurch as a result of the damages suffered. It was thought that they had been hit by submarine torpedos and the fire was again opened. It was seen, however, that the perforations in the armor were not produced by normal torpedos.

A quarter of an hour afterwards also the sailor's ship began sinking following a violent explosion. The sailor declared that he fainted and when he came to again he found himself on board a British motor torpedo-boat, arrived on the spot in order to pick up the survivors.

I learnt afterwards - declared the sailor - that two more merchantmen, one of 3,000 and one of 10,000 tons, had sunk, one after the other without any trace of the attacker being found.

Some other sailors were questioned by British and Americ officers and correspondents: none of them were able to give further details on the new weapon.

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

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2467

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNO No. 785016

Western Front

Yesterday fighting began again in the Caen region where the enemy, powerfully reinforced, renewed his attacks against the German positions in order to score the strategic success which he had vainly tried for in the preceding days. The attack was carried out from the beach-head bases in easterly and southerly directions after an exceptionally violent shelling by enemy forces near the estuary. Thanks to the effectiveness of the artillery and to his overwhelming numbers, the enemy succeeded in penetrating for about two kilometers into the German lines. Later however the Germans counter-attacked with artillery and air support and regained the greater part of the ground lost in the morning. Only a few wedges could not be eliminated, round which hard fighting is still going on after having lasted all night.

Enemy attacks, mostly by Canadian forces, were carried out with five divisions east of the Orne. The German counter-attack resulted in the capture of some positions previously forming part of the enemy system. The Germans, in fact, achieved a complete success in this sector.

In the western sector fierce fighting went on yesterday, when the First American Army made a violent and desperate attack in the Saint Lô region with the aim of reaching the town and subsequently fanning out in the plain, a terrain more favorable to the employment of tanks and motorised forces.

Here also German resistance was very strong and prevented the enemy from gaining any ground. Only at a few points were the Americans able to gain a few hundred meters. In the north-west the situation remained static.

On the whole it can be said that the invaders did not achieve those aims which they had set themselves in the last few days and for which they have engaged in fierce fighting, suffering extremely high losses in men and material. Their attacks are now directed mainly against the Cotentin area. Air activity on both sides was very limited yesterday, being chiefly in support of land operations.

German heavy bombers attacked enemy positions especially in the region west of the Orne river, while in other areas attacks against enemy positions were successfully carried out.

Southern Front

The battle increased in intensity yesterday, especially in the Tyrrhenian and central regions.

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

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

Along the Tyrrhenian coast the enemy forces renewed their attacks against the German positions without scoring any special success. German defence was very active and effective and thanks to the efforts of the German troops some localities were recaptured. Enemy pressure in the western region continued yesterday, when the Anglo-Americans tried to outflank some German strongpoints. Their action was neutralised, however, by our counter-attacks. In the Arezzo area the enemy forces continued their attacks against the German positions and now hard fighting is going on in the hills north of the town. It is moreover learnt that by means of a daring and sudden manoeuvre the Germans recaptured the town of Poggibonsi. In the Adriatic sector patrol encounters and local attacks are reported, all of which were repulsed with severe losses for the enemy.

Eastern Front

The Soviets concentrated all their attacks in the northern sector of the front, along the Niemen. The strongest attacks were carried out in the Grodno direction; this city was evacuated by German forces without the Russians being able to contact, in spite of the re-enforcements received. The losses sustained by the Soviets, during the fighting which took place in this sector, were extremely heavy. The Germans succeeded in creating some confusion in enemy lines. The Soviets also exerted a strong pressure in the Niemen region, where they established a bridgehead five kilometers long. South of Lake Peipus, hard fighting is in progress. There is nothing new to report from the Pripet front with the exception of a Soviet attempt to carry out an attack towards Lemberg. This attempt failed. Nothing important is to be reported from Moldavia and Bessarabia. Yesterday the Luftwaffe was very active, destroying one hundred and four enemy planes in air duels and on the ground. Moreover, German bomber formations destroyed twenty enemy guns.

War in the Air

In the course of the attacks carried out yesterday against Bavaria and Vienna, the North-Americans lost, according to information received up to now, forty-three planes, thirty-seven of which were four-engined.

Anglo-American formations yesterday once again violated Switzerland's neutrality. It is in fact learned that yesterday, between nine and eleven o'clock, North-American formations flew over the western part of Switzerland: the alert was given in the whole country. Swiss fighter formations compelled a few enemy planes to land, and their crews were interned.

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

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2466

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

War in Asia

Chinese Front. Chungking troops continue to resist stubbornly in the city of Hengyand, where they are completely encircled. The Japanese have also occupied the air-field and many military installations of the city, amongst which the principal railway plants. The Japanese now intend to attack the city concentrically, with the aim of sparing human lives.

Serious Incident in Rome

It is learned from invaded Italy that a serious incident occurred in the Italian capital. As we have already announced, last Saturday the first Council of the Ministers of the so-called Bonini Government, took place. Before the meeting, the Ministers should have gone to a certain locality, to participate in an official ceremony. However, having been informed that Prince Umberto would also take part in this ceremony, the Ministers refused to go. This incident caused a great sensation. The two papers which had published the news, "Il Corriere di Roma" and "l'Unità", were suppressed. Instructions were then imparted to the censorship, with the aim of reducing to the minimum possible the information regarding the above-said incident, destined to foreign countries. British correspondents in invaded Italy state, however, that there is after all nothing very harmful in the incident, as the Ministers of the so-called Bonomi Government have never attached excessive importance to Prince Umberto.

Mayor of Rome sends Greeting to French General

The Mayor of Rome, Doria Pamphili, has not lost the opportunity of the French National Day to send his reverent greetings to the de-Gaullist General attached to the Italian Capital. Moreover he gave order to hoist the French flag, near the American and British ones, on the Capital and on the principal public buildings.

In the message sent to the General commanding the de-Gaullist troops in Rome, he stated, amongst other things, that the heroism of French troops who are fighting with the Allied forces against the common enemy, for the revival of their Fatherland, has aroused the admiration and faith of all Italians.

The Mayor of Rome, Doria Pamphili, did not recall the Italian dead, killed on the Italo-French frontier nor the constantly anti-Italian and more than anti-Fascist policy followed by the French Government during the last few years.

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

Consequences of Italian Council of Ministers

The Roman correspondent of the Swedish newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet," writes that the communique issued on the Council of Ministers last Saturday, was the cause of a profound disillusion to the whole Roman population. Italians did not expect that the meeting would be exclusively dedicated to the problems concerning the so-called de-Fascistization, which are of no interest to public opinion. The food problem, the only one to arouse the maximum interest of Roman citizens and of southern Italy's population, was not even discussed.

Hungarian Government against the Jews

In application of the racial laws recently decreed, the Hungarian Government has ordered the seizure of two thousand companies belonging to Jews, in the Lake Balaton region. Twenty-six pensions and hotels directed by Jews have been closed and their management entrusted to Aryan citizens.

Death Sentence Passed by Rumanian Court Martial

The superior Rumanian court has passed death sentence on four people who fled towards Cyprus on a plane. Amongst them was a well-known industrial man and three Rumanian officers. The first was condemned on the accusation of flight to a foreign country and instigation to desertion; the others were condemned to death for desertion. The accused had pleaded guilty.

Indian Officers Plead for Indian Industries

A group of Indian officers went to see the Viceroy Wavell, to plead the cause of the Indian industries which are in a state of complete abandon. These officers informed the Viceroy of the urgency of supplying as soon as possible the necessary raw materials to the industries and of fixing adequate salaries for a population with old traditions of civilisation. It is necessary, stated these officers, that minimum living conditions be assured the Indian population. The officers' requests do not seem to have impressed the British Viceroy, who did not even examine the motion.

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

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -40M.-1700-JUNE 17

Repetition of Field Marshal Kesselring's proclamation

Repetition of German Communiqué

Italian Flag Dishonored in Rome

Another example of servilism was shown by the Mayor of Rome, Prince Doria Panphili, when he allowed the Italian flag to fly near those.....on the Campidoglio and on other public buildings, on the occasion of the French national holiday.

Roosevelt-de Gaulle

The territorial concessions granted to Roosevelt in exchange for the recognition of the de Gaullist Committee have provoked serious discord in Algiers and has given rise to a movement hostile to the dissident general.

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Still speaking of Il Duce, "Il Lavoro" of Geneva publishes an opinion of the British 'Daily Mail" and one of the German Ambassador von Rhamm. The London paper writes:"The fact cannot be overlooked that Mussolini is one of the greatest political figures of our time." Von Rhamm declared that conditions in occupied Italian territory are witness of that which awaits a people when..... Quite significant is this conclusion of the "Daily Mail":"Il Duce is the only man whose position as mediator is bettered....."

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 230 METERS - 2030 - JULY 17

Specialised Troops Called to Arms

Rome Radio stated that all specialised troops, up to the rank of sergeant major, have been called to arms in southern Italy.

General Secretary of Falangist Party Makes a Statement

The Minister, General Secretary of the Spanish falangist Party, stated that the falangist regime rose to oppose Capitalism as well as Bolshevism.

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

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Italian Civilians Cannot Go to Rome

Italian civilians can go to Rome only in very exceptional cases and with a permit issued by the Allied authorities.

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

French will not fight

In spite of the mobilisation of all Frenchmen in Normandy, hardly no French citizen presented themselves.

Wax Statues

You know that in London there is a wax-work. All well known personalities, at home and abroad, are reproduced in wax, in normal dimensions, standing or sitting, with the civilian or military clothes which they more during their lifetime. Nothing similar exists in any other European Capital. In spite of this, something of the kind arose in Rome. On the margin of Fascist political life, along with the ruins of the Rome of Kings and Emperors, were collected all the men who, from 1918 onwards were enlightened by the Italian political stage. One could see Orlando, Bonomi, Croce and all the others;the list would be too long and, besides, you know them all walking peacefully along the streets, sitting at the sidewalk cafés, in the restaurants, sometimes in the theaters, and so on. One would say: "Look at that one," just as in the London museum of wax statues. "That is Orlando, who was in Paris as President of the Council of Ministers. That is Bonomi, the man of the Bank of Naples bankruptcy, who was the cause of so many people's death. Oh, look at Croce, the philosopher," and so on, and so forth.

Thus, there was in Rome something very similar to the wax statues museum, but there was no museum, since the various characters were arranged together and in order, as in London. But now, yes, they are all together. They have formed a Government, and even Orlando is part of it. Orlando, however, is seated. He is President of the Chamber, a Chamber which does not exist...

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245,5 METERS - 2100 - July 17

Radio Tevere, Radio Tevere! The voice of free Rome! Our transmissions take place every day, from 20,30 to 01,00 hours, on the wave lengths of 230,5 - 245,5 and 378,6 meters.

2464

Portraits of Radio Tevere

Corrado Alvaro, journalist - and more than journalist he is a writer - belongs to that group of people from Calabria who.... He actively collaborated with the "Resto del Carlino" and the "Mondo."

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

In 1925 Alvaro goes over to the "Stampa" and six years later, he gives himself the "Press Prize" for one of his novels. In 1935 he undertakes a trip in Russia and writes a new volume on this journey, which we advise Togliatti to read attentively. In 1938, he joins the staff of the "Popolo di Roma" as theatrical critic, and subsequently wins a literary prize, the "Mussolini" Prize, for which he deigned to accept a mere one hundred thousand Lire.

On the 25th of July, he....(transmission inaudible) On the 27th of July he writes in the "Popolo di Roma" of which he had become director: "Through the tragic deaths of the shameful oppression, I saw the dawn of a certain future".

Corrado Alvaro, called "the beautiful", who never refused the banknotes offered to him by the "oppression", wrote these words only to attract the attention of a pocket-book (6) of the Government or in the Government.

(6) "Portafoglio" - Italian for pocket-book or portfolio.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 491 METERS - 2100-July 1

Fascist Heroes' Death

For the honor and glory of the country the following Republican Fascists have fallen: Enrico Coco - Gino Bertoni, at Bologna; Attilio Guardiga, at Casadio; Vincenzo Barrere (Federal Commissioner) - Virgilio Del Pozzo (or della Piazza) - Angelico Piazza - Romano Piccini - Beniamino de Alto, all at Asti; Giovanni di Macchia - Delio Moretti (or Marotti), at Lucca; Giuseppe Selvaggi, at Correggio. They served their country and Fascism unto death; but their sacrifice will not be in vain, for when an ideal is consecrated by the blood of martyrs it cannot die and will never die."

Address to Women of Rome

Comrade Anna Prescotti, Secretary of the Republican Women Fascists of Rome, addresses her comrades in Rome:

"Comrades, this is your secretary speaking. I am aware of what new sufferings, what further sadness the liberating enemy has brought to you. But in every age the women of Rome have been linked to the noblest traditions and have been forerunners of the best generations. I am certain that you are aware of this prerogative. I can say that I know you well because in the headquarters on Vittorio Veneto, as at all the reunions in the city, I was at your

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

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"Comrades, this is your secretary speaking. I am aware of what new sufferings, what further sadness the liberating enemy has brought to you. But in every age the women of Rome have been linked to the noblest traditions and have been forerunners of the best generations. I am certain that you are aware of this prerogative. I can say that I know you well because in the headquarters on Vittorio Veneto, as at all the reunions in the city, I was at your side. Comrades, amongst ourselves it suffices to look into one another's eyes to understand each other, and today I am sure that your hearts beat in unison with mine.

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

For that reason I am here tonight, to give you courage. Comrades, have faith, be ever brave; do not abandon the country. The Fascist nation cannot fail in its destiny. Today more than ever, tighten your ranks. Do not look back on the past, but rather to the future. With your sacrifices and your faith the work of reconstruction of the country will be consecrated. We will return to Rome -be certain of it. Italy expects that you, of Fascist comrades, will show your faith and live up to the great reward reserved for you. I am sure that all of your women of Rome will be faithful to your assignment. I embrace all you all.

Party Commentary

At the particular moment now facing the country there have been manifestations and examples of a wild increase in absurd explanations. The vast number of voices controlled directly by the enemy or manipulated by means of their voluntary spokesmen have loosed in the country a series of tomfooleries which, above all, have not even the stamp of originality. These rumors, by reason of their grotesqueness, go well with that garbage of lies circulated some time ago in Republican territory, to the effect that the party was going to dissolve. Of those and other nonsensicalities we wash our hands. The party is enjoying the best of health: this is the downright reality and soon, much sooner than they imagine, many will learn it at their own expense.

At the present time the party is working harder than ever for the reconstruction of the country. To the facts, many of which are appearing on the horizon, will be added the irrefutable documentation of our words. Comrades of the squads, arise -our time has come!

Allied Hostages Killed in Northern Italy 2463

In our preceding "Voice of the Party" program we reported that confirmation was being obtained relative to the execution of Fascists by order of the enemy command shortly after the occupation of Rome. At that time we added that reprisals would be inevitably carried out by the government of the Socialist Republic. Unfortunately the sad news was confirmed. As the Republican newspapers have already reported, six young comrades have been shot in Rome, being guilty only of subscribing to Fascist sentiments. The same newspapers also gave the names of the martyrs and announced imminent reprisals on the part of the Socialist Republic. Said reprisals have been carried out against hostages in Republican territory. The reprisals were taken against

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

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

Gallery of Traitors

The Jewish radio of London broadcasts an appeal from Corrado Cucchetti to the members of the leisure organization and to the functionaries of the National Leisure Society in Italian Republican Socialist territory. We ignore the well-known stupidities of this appeal; we want only to point out the shady moral figure of Corrado Chcchetti, ignoble and disgraceful swindler, who after having used Fascism for his own profit did not hesitate to place himself at the service of the enemy in order to gain more money.

Who does not recall the underhanded person of Corrado Cucchetti, director general of the national leisure organization? Who has forgotten the outrages he perpetrated against Italian workers who took part in the instructive trips to Germany? Cucchetti, who for those leisure trips obtained from the German government a sum of many thousands of marks at an exchange rate infinitely lower than the official one, gave the parting travelers only the barest minimum of German money and kept the difference for himself. In such a fashion he appropriated huge sums from the workers. But the scheming activity of Corrado Cucchetti did not stop here. With the money thus ill-gained, he bought a pile of things which he then loaded onto a train, in the car reserved for the authorities, subsequently telling the customs authorities that the stuffs were for Fascist officials.

How much did you put by with this system of swindling, vile traitor that you are? How much did you make for organizing the leisure exbition? And how much did another affair earn you, for which deal your and your family's vacations were paid?

We are not surprised therefore that you have now changed over to the pay-books of Radio London to carry out still other gainful trickery.

In subsequent broadcasts we will give specific details of the past activity of Corrado Cucchetti. Meanwhile, thief and traitor, we want to warn you: you will pay with your life one day soon for your crimes against the workers and against betrayed Fascism. You will die from Fascist swords, vile worm whose sole ideal is money. Wherever you may be, you will not be able to escape our justice any more than will those others who sold their country to the enemy.

Fascist squadristi operating in occupied territory - make note of the name of Corrado Cucchetti.

Rome Journalists delivered to Fascist

To the Fascist squads we also deliver some eminent journalists of the Roman Press. They are: Giuseppe De Santis

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

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Who does not recall the underhanded person of Corrado Cucchetti, director general of the national leisure organization? Who has forgotten the outrages he perpetrated against Italian workers who took part in the instructive trips to Germany? Cucchetti, who for these leisure trips obtained from the German government a sum of many thousands of Marks at an exchange rate infinitely lower than the official one, gave the parting travelers only the barest minimum of German money and kept the difference for himself. In such a fashion he appropriated huge sums from the workers. But the scheming activity of Corrado Cucchetti did not stop here. With the money thus ill-gained, he bought a pile of things which he then loaded onto a train, in the car reserved for the authorities, subsequently telling the customs authorities that the stuffs were for Fascist officials.

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Rome Journalists delivered to Fascist

To the Fascist squads we also deliver some eminent journalists of the Roman Press. They are: Giuseppe De Santis of the "Corriere di Roma"; Leonida Felletti of the "Italia Libera"; Franco Nobili of the "Popolo"; Edgardo Longoni of "Ricostruzione"; Ugo Zatterini of the "Avanti"; and Roberto Cerretto of the "Notiziario Nazioni Unite".

We give precedence to this group of traitors because they are now lending themselves to a disgusting propaganda game of the Anglo-Americans, namely, that of praising the reconstructive work of the enemy in southern Italy.

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

They are most of them despicable people who for many years up to the day of the coup d'état, declared themselves to be faithful followers of the régime, enjoying financial advantages in the various organisations to which they belonged.

The foremost among these traitors is the journalist Leonida Fellotti, member of the Fascist Party since 1922, formerly political commentator of the "Corriere Padano" and then active war correspondent of the Stefani News Agency. Among other things he boasted of having killed a large number of enemy soldiers on the front of El Alamein. On July 24, 1943 this shady rogue still proclamed his Fascist faith and his hatred of that same enemy whom now he unctuously serves.

A' propos of these gentlemen it is interesting to see that the first stage of their propagandist journey organised by the Anglo-Americans was Naples. With what courage, we inquire, do they prepare themselves to boost up the alleged reconstructive effort of the Anglo-Americans when the tragic panorama is still under their eyes of the vast wounds caused to the town of Naples by the four and hundred terror raids carried out by the same generous Anglo-Americans?

News of the Movement

From Headquarters: The first anniversary of July 25 - the mournful day marking the beginning of the country's disasters - will be rightly remembered in the Italian Social Republic.

From Headquarters: The Youth Action Groups "Onore e Combattimento" are intensifying their activity, all aiming at action. The young men of today are being united in a special organisation of their own and take part in the political life of Fascism as vanguard elements. (Inaudible passage).

Today the Balilla Organisation is able to give assurance to the families and relatives of the Academy of Cadets that all the organisation has been completed and the life of the cadets proceeds in a perfetly orderly manner, in quiet and comfortable surroundings. This was our duty, especially towards the children of the glorious dead who, thanks to the organisation, have the certainty that their parents' sacrifice has not been made in vain and that their participation in the struggle was not fruitless.

2462

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

Militiamen Tortured

Turin: A most horrible episode of outlaw barbarity was reported recently by an eye-witness. The incident took place at Feriano... on June 11 at seven o'clock in the morning. The Republican Fascists Repetti and Motti, auxiliary militiamen of the National Republican Guard, were made prisoners by the rebels together with three other comrades of theirs and subjected to atrocious maltreatment in the squares and streets of the town before being taken to the barracks of the Carabinieri. Particularly inhuman was the way in which Repetti and Motti were dealt with. With bare feet they were made to cross the town under continual blows. The former, already bleeding from the reopening of a wound received in the 1915-18 war, had one of his eyes put out, then he was compelled to carry a coffin on his back and to carry it to the cemetery. Here poor Motti was shot. As to Repetti, he was taken to about ten kilometers from the spot, in the village of Prodevera, where he too was shot under the terrified eyes of a brother of his who lives there. Before killing him the criminals ordered him to shout "Long live Stalin !", instead of which he answered with the cry of "Long live Italy, long live the Italian Republic!"

A spatter of rifle-fire echoed his cry of love and faith for the immortal fatherland.

The heroic comrades Repetti and Motti were immediately avenged by the Fascist squads.

Special Messages

Attention! We will now read some special messages for the Fascist forces operating in invaded Italy:

Nucleus S.Rome - follow; Bari, Foggia, Lecce- agreed; Palermo black group- the center is aware of your activity- we follow you with attention and sympathy- be inflexible with the traitors; Activists N. Bari - it has not arrived- be insistent; Nicola Antonietta- we are awaiting dispatch- establish liaison.

Fascist Appointments

To the Fascist action squads operating in invaded Italy we report the following appointments: Lawyer Rosalindo Santono, president of the Naples committee for Fascist epuration, is an enemy of Italy and of Fascism.

The squads are aware of the work of Lieutenant-Colonel (Carabinieri) Bentivoglio, former adjutant major of the 112th Legion, who, after the occupation of the capital, proceeded to persecute Fascists. He is the vilest of traitors, who because of this will one day receive from Fascist justice the punishment

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

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

General Giambattista Ausilio has been named Under-Secretary of War of the Bonomi government. He commanded the Venezia Division which surrendered to Tito on September 8. As is known many of our soldiers were murdered by the bandits.

Bandits Killed

Three hundred and fifty bandits and rapacious assassins accused of crimes and aggressions against unarmed citizens have been awarded honors in Turrida Tiberina.

Separatist Movement in Sardinia

To the people of Sicily we point out the proud action of Giuseppe... and Pasquale Alimenti, respectively mayors of... though aware that they would face severe maltreatment, used all their efforts to prevent the constitution of the so-called grenary of the people in their small localities.

Tragic Farce

One has to laugh and yet to cry. We refer to the sad fate of the young defaulters against the draft in Rome. Rather than subject themselves to the sacred duty beholden to every citizen, and refusing to respond to the call to arms, they preferred to take off to the maquis and to hide in houses well obscured in the woods and on the mountains. In sum, they eclipsed themselves. They did so for eight months, that is during the entire time that Rome was not occupied by the enemy; a sad and difficult life, worthy certainly of a better cause. They deteriorated physically, most of them; becoming pale, emaciated and weakened - yet they remained obstinate in their cowardice. Some of them dubbed themselves "patriots", in the British sense of the word; in reality however they were taking care to save their precious skins. Above all they lacked physical courage.

Finally the liberaters arrived. So much the better: "How long we have waited for you", chorused these brave youths to the invader. A little while longer and we would have died of hunger. And they came down from their obscure hiding places, these valorous defaulters, a breed of roaches amidst our youth. But, for whatever reason nobody knows, the Anglo-Americans suddenly began sicking up big manifestos: the usual illiterate manifestos, strikingly dry and characterized by capital letters and figures of four numbers: 1914 - 1915 - 1916,-etc. - these were the call to arms for the young classes. The brave and generous youths began to develop a distinct distaste for the liberators. Then police patrols began to run about the streets of Rome with the task of rounding up the heroic defaulters. The latter gave their consciences a going over:

2461

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

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

Have you guessed how it all ended? Well, upon thinking over the matter and realizing that they had their whole life before them, with all its desires, etc., etc., they decided that it was not worth while to take up arms. And so? Now they have returned to the mountains and the fields, their hiding places before.

Poor little ones, how sorry we are for you. But we are sincere; more than pitying you we shun you. But all joking aside; we want to tell you that when we come to Rome - and we will come soon - be calm. We won't know what to do with you. It would be useless for you to profess the Fascist faith, just as it was formerly for you to renounce Fascism. We do not know what to do with such wretches. Did you know that in invaded Italy there exists and flourishes a defaulters' movement? But their ranks are formed of ex-bombatant elements, who have the honor of having fought and still fighting for their country, who have suffered and are still suffering. You are what you are: worms!

"The die is cast" - under that title "Renatico", federal organ of Rovigo, publishes an interesting comment. After tracing the internal situation created by the treason in Italy, the article concludes:

"The time of manifests, exhortations and decrees is finished. The time for action has come. So much the worse for those who have not heeded the voice of honor and of duty. Too bad for those who have acted with cowardice and physical fear - the same for those who chose to ignore the clear call of conscience. Too bad for those who tried own lives and their possessions without having suffered. No one dares tell us that armed action is not necessary in any given place simply because all goes well. Such a person would be either blind or in search of an alibi, or else a traitor.

The die is cast. Either we will succeed in restoring order to the country or we will fail. How shall we succeed in restoring security to homes and streets and hovels, in assuring the safe sleep of women and children? How shall we manage to create a healthy Italian people, to help them return to the right road after a period of error which might become painful and without hope of cure? If we do not succeed there will be brigandy in the first place, and later enslavement to the enemy and famine.

Away with illusions. Today also we believe, with the strenght of desperation, in the revival of our country. We feel that time is working on our side and that soon the sun will shine over Italy.

To you who have fallen for the glory of Italy, soldiers and civilians, combatants who have held high the name of Italy on the battlefields, prisoners who are waiting for the day of return to their fatherland -and to you in particular, soldiers of the republic who have again taken up arms to redeem the betrayed country, to you

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Forward for Italy! Always forward, so that the sacrifice of our dead shall not have been in vain, so that our sons may proudly call themselves, once again and forever, Italians!

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

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 491 M. 2000 -July 17

Bombing of England Continues (Familiar Details)

Western Front

Southern Front

Today also, the defensive fighting continued north of Volterra and in the Arezzo sector. In the first sector, the Americans, despite the employment of numerous armored formations, were not able to advance northwards. In the course of stubborn counter-attacks, German grenadiers repelled all enemy thrusts, compelling the enemy to retreat to his starting point.

In the Arezzo sector, fighting continued for more than twenty-four hours in the ruins of the city, until the German Command decided to withdraw its troops on new positions. Following the evacuation of Arezzo, Poggibonsi, recaptured for the second time by German troops, was abandoned. In this sector the enemy lost thirty-one tanks. Along the Adriatic coast, activity was limited to thrusts carried out by small groups. An audacious action of a German patrol resulted in the capture of numerous prisoners.

Eastern Front

Air Front

Publication or Armistice Terms

During the first meeting of the Council of Ministers held in Rome, various questions were discussed, amongst which, the publication of the Armistice terms. In this respect, the de Gaullist agency states that the text of the convention signed between Victor Emmanuel's and the Allies' plenipotentiaries, exclusively regards the unconditional surrender and consequently contains nothing more than what is already known by everyone. What is anxiously awaited for, and not only by the Italian public, is the publication of the convention signed after the 8th of September, by General Eisenhower and Badoglio, and called: "The Great Armistice".

According to the same agency, the reasons which induced the Allies and the Badoglio and Bonomi Governments not to publish this document, are to be found in the fact that some of its terms foresee the Allied occupation of several regions of the Peninsula for many years and the cession of.... and others of a military and economic character. 2460

Armando Zanetti resigns

Armando Zanetti, representative of Liberal Italy in the so-called committee of epuration, resigned from his post with a letter sent

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

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2469

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Armando Zanetti, representative of Liberal Italy in the so-called committee of epuration, resigned from his post with a letter sent to Lionello Manfredonia. In his resignation letter, Zanetti - according to an American agency - says that the epuration committee does not observe the principles on which it was founded. (?)

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

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN - 245,8 METERS - 2230 - July 17

Bonomi Bresided Council of Ministers.

This morning, at the Viminale Palace, in Rome Bonomi presided the second Council of Ministers. It has been decided to appoint the President of the Senate. To this post, the Marquis della Torretta has been called.

Unemployment in Rome

The "Daily Telegraph" is informed that there are thousands of unemployed in Rome, among which all the State employees, whose offices have been closed.

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

GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMANY IN ENGLISH TO ENGLAND 2130 July 15: (Monitored in London)

Germany Plans Improvements in New Weapon

It has been stated by military circles in Germany that a fresh phase in the control of the new German weapon "V-I" is imminent. The first phase, which has lasted for five weeks, was intended as a period of trial and observation. It threw light on the British means of defence, which are stated to be three per cent higher than had been estimated by General Gallant.

The second phase is likely to occasion fresh surprise in England and to increase the psychological effect as well as military disorganisation. The type of launching platforms hitherto used are to be gradually replaced by new revolving models of which the range is also to be increased.

Duels between "V-I" and the RAF, which have been increasing in intensity during past weeks, will not be continued on the same scale so far as Germany is concerned. The German robots, it is pointed out, are not unintelligent and are no more clumsy than their manned opponents in the air. They are controlled by human intelligence, which is not bound by calculable and unchangeable rules. The manoeuvrability of this weapon is likely to cost the RAF still greater efforts and nerve strain than hitherto, in the opinion of the German engineer attached to the "V-I" control depot in the north of France.

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS 1453 July 15 (Monitored in London)

Berlin Watches Allied Pressure on Turkey

Berlin: Questioned on reports about Vyshinsky's presence in Ankara, the Wilhelmstrasse replied that no confirmation of such a journey by Vyshinsky was available in Berlin, but that it was not believed to be out of the question. The Turkish situation, Ribbentrop's spokesman continued, had not undergone any further change, therefore he had nothing to add to this statement of yesterday. British and American press continued to discuss the subject and were obviously optimistic concerning an expected Turkish decision.

It was easy to draw conclusions from British and American comments on Allied conditions to Turkey. Apparently they demand the breaking off of economic and diplomatic relations with Germany. It was interesting that the Turkish press should tolerate all these discussions, whereas on other occasions it had always been on the alert whenever anybody sought to prejudice Turkish political decisions. This applied particularly to Yalchin, who had probably reasons for his present silence.

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

the British means of defence, [illegible] cent higher than had been estimated by General Gallant.

The second phase is likely to occasion fresh surprise in England and to increase the psychological effect as well as military disorganisation. The type of launching platforms hitherto used are to be gradually replaced by new revolving models of which the range is also to be increased.

Duels between "V-I" and the RAF, which have been increasing in intensity during past weeks, will not be continued on the same scale so far as Germany is concerned. The German robots, it is pointed out, are not unintelligent and are no more clumsy than their manned opponents in the air. They are controlled by human intelligence, which is not bound by calculable and unchangeable rules. The manoeuvrability of this weapon is likely to cost the RAF still greater efforts and nerve strain than hitherto, in the opinion of the German engineer attached to the "V-I" control depot in the north of France.

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS 1453 July 15 (Monitored in London)

Berlin Watches Allied Pressure on Turkey

Berlin: Questioned on reports about Vyshinsky's presence in Ankara, the Wilhelmstrasse replied that no confirmation of such a journey by Vyshinsky was available in Berlin, but that it was not believed to be out of the question. The Turkish situation, Ribbentrop's spokesman continued, had not undergone any further change, therefore he had nothing to add to this statement of yesterday. British and American press continued to discuss the subject and were obviously optimistic concerning an expected Turkish decision.

It was easy to draw conclusions from British and American comments on Allied conditions to Turkey. Apparently they demand the breaking off of economic and diplomatic relations with Germany. It was interesting that the Turkish press should tolerate all these discussions, whereas on other occasions it had always been on the alert whenever anybody sought to prejudice Turkish political decisions. This applied particularly to Yalchin, who had probably reasons for his present silence.

2459

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

British comments further show that course of events as demanded from Turkey was already decided upon in Teheran. Obviously Turkey has so far resisted these demands, and the British and Americans thought that the time had come to revise them. The spokesman's statement made it quite clear that Berlin observes the new Allied pressure on Turkey with great calm. This pressure confirms the previously uttered opinion that every concession by neutrals to Allied pressure leads only to further pressure.

[illegible]D.-GERMAN TO EUROPE 1403 JULY 15. (MONITORED IN LONDON)

[illegible]lies Try to Draw Turkey into the War

Turkey's foreign political situation seems lately to have reached a critical stage. There are numerous reports, rumors and speculations from Ankara and Istanbul which, taken singly it is difficult to assess. All however have one note in common, that the attempts to draw Turkey into the war have begun once more. There is no doubt that this is the realization of a political offensive planned against Turkey by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin in Teheran, the materialistation of which failed at the Cairo conference because of the attitude of the Turkish president, Ismet Inonu.

Thus, prognostications made here when Turkey was in the throes of her two most important foreign political decisions recently, have been confirmed. The first decision was the resolve to embargo the export of chrome to Germany. The second was to block the straits to German merchant shipping and the resignation or, if it is preferred, the jettisoning of Ismet Inonu from the Turkish government. Both decisions were in the nature of a deviation by the Turkish government from the line of strict neutrality adopted unil then. The reason given for both decisions was the necessity of jettisoning ballast to maintain the balance of Turkish neutrality. On both occasions the opinion held here was that Turkish government concessions to Allied demands would not strengthen but weaken Turkey's future position as a neutral or non-belligerent power. On both occasions it was predicted here that attempts to draw Turkey into the war would only increase.

The Turkish government's position would be relatively simple if the powers wishing to force them into war had the same motive for this. This however is not the case. Britain and America

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

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The Turkish government's position would be relatively simple if the powers wishing to force them into war had the same motive for this. This however is not the case. Britain and America are interested in Turkey's participation in the war because they intend to use the Turkish army as a sort of Trojan horse, inside which they can reach the Balkans.

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

In this way both powers which to lay blade on the [illegible] to strengthen their position toward the Soviet Union. The Russians are urging the Turks to war because they hope in that event to reach the Straits. They want to have this springboard to Mediterranean domination, which is one of the most important war aims of the Soviet Union.

Whoever the Turkish government gives way to, one thing is certain, - as soon as the Straits and Turkish coastal perimeter are in the hands of either of Turkey's allies, Turkey will have ceased to play a part of any importance whatsoever. Without the Straits and the Aegean coast, Turkey is politically uninteresting. In the game of world politics, she is of less significance than the Mesopatamian Desert, where there is at least oil. Without the Straits, Turkey would become a second Trans-Jordania, and of less political significance than Egypt which, despite the loss of the Suez Canal, has retained a certain position as leader of the Arabs.

The Turks can buy Russian friendship as little as they can British or American. None of these three powers has a reputation for entertaining platonic sentiments. The position in which Turkey finds herself today is after all the result of an alliance made by Sarajoglu with Britain, shortly before the war. It was the most fatal step of modern Turkish history, because at that time this alliance was directed against Russia as much as against Germany. The Kremlin has never forgotten this. It was far from showing that accommodating spirit which has always distinguished Berlin's policy in the Turkish question.

HUNGARY IN GERMAN TO GERMANY - 2210 July 15: (Monitored in London)

Allied Air Raids Result in Evacuation Measures in Belgrade

It is reported in Belgrade that owing to repeated air attacks on the Serbian capital, the government has decided on the evacuation of women and children from Belgrade.

DNB IN GERMAN TO EUROPE - 1745 July 15: (Monitored in London)

2459

OKW Reports on Situation on the Italian Front

Berlin : The German method of fighting in central Italy may still be characterised as the strategy of holding up the maximum of enemy forces while making the most economic use of our own forces. For more than two months German formations engaged in severe defensive

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

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DNB IN GERMAN TO EUROPE - 1745 July 15: (Monitored in London) 2458

11B Reports on Situation on the Italian Front

Berlin : The German method of fighting in central Italy may still be characterised as the strategy of holding up the maximum of enemy forces while making the most economic use of our own forces. For more than two months German formations engaged in severe defensive fighting have with incomparable tactical skill made use of local conditions, thus forcing the Americans and British, as well as the troops of their auxiliary nations and mercenaries, to deploy their maximum strength with appropriate wastage of manpower. In Italy it is not space which is the decisive factor, but the extent of losses in men and material inflicted on the enemy. There is no need to give further proof of the fact that the Allies are in this respect at a great disadvantage.

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

When the Americans succeeded in capturing the Rome area, the Allies hoped for a spirited advance right up northern Italy without any appreciable opposition. These hopes however proved deceptive, although German defence forces, mostly after hard and prolonged fighting, sector by sector, had to be withdrawn two, three, or four kilometers to the north to avoid the danger of being out flanked. The course of fighting during various days from this point of view is of subordinate importance only. What is important is the fact that Field Marshal Kesselring's troops are still tying down Allied forces many times their number, thus tying down also the supply organisation of the British and Americans, whose several hundred thousand tons of shipping space might otherwise be available for other purposes.

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS - 2019 - July 15 (Monitored in London)

Venice to House Art Treasures from Northern Italy

Venice: Italian authorities, in cooperation with German military authorities, are at present taking measures on a large scale to safeguard valuable art treasures in Northern Italy. The foremost object of this action is to bring art treasures from various towns in northern Italy (in so far as they have not yet been destroyed) to Venice, where they will be stored in the Doge's palace.

Pictures, sculptures and even monuments which had once been removed from Venice, were recently brought back to that city because the rural communities which became their home at the outbreak of war, had turned out to be particularly in danger. The extraordinary feats of transport which have to be performed can be realised from the fact that, for instance, gigantic pictures eighteen metres long and two metres high, as well as monuments weighing seventy to one hundred tons have had to be moved. Such heavy objects can be transported only in special trucks.

Enemy powers have been notified that Venice has been selected for storing northern Italy's most valuable art.

D.N.B. IN GERMAN TO EUROPE -2306 - July 14 - (Monitored in London)

Monsignor Tardini Deputy Secretary of State for Vatican

Milan: According to a report from Lisbon, Secretary of State Cardinal Maglione is supposed to be very ill. The business of the Secretariat has been entrusted to Monsignor Tardini. Mgr. Tardini

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

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Monsignor Tardini Deputy Secretary of State for Vatican

Milan: According to a report from Lisbon, Secretary of State - Cardinal Maglione is supposed to be very ill. The business of the Secretariat has been entrusted to Monsignor Tardini. Mgr.Tardini is a subordinate of the Cardinal Secretary of State as Secretary for Extraordinary Affairs. Besides him, Monsignor Montin is Chief of Office for ordinary affairs and at the same time Secretary for Code matters.

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

NDP IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1807 July 15 (Monitored in London)

Soviet Propaganda Starts in Rome

It is reported that in Rome a Soviet Russian film company called "Proletfilm" has been founded, with orders to produce Soviet Russian propaganda and cultural films to enlighten the Italia people about life and habits in the Soviet.

NPD IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1343 July 15 (Monitored in London)

Italian Claims in China Renounced

Nanking: An agreement was today signed between Italy and China for the return of the Italian concession in Tiensin, the abolition of Italy's extra-territorial rights, and Italy's renouncement of the right to station troops in China. In the agreement it is stated that the Italian Socialist Republican Government and the Chinese National Government agree with the spirit of the declaration regarding the return of the Italian concession in China, as well as the abolition of extr-territorial rights in China by the Italian Government on 11th January 1943. The respecting of China's sovereignty through the following measures has been agreed upon: Article 1 says that the Italian concession in Tientsin will return to the National Government of China. Article 2 states that the Italian Government will give up its extra-territorial rights in China as soon as possible. Article 3 says that the Italian Government renounces its rights to station troops in China. The agreement, which was written both in Italian and Chinese, was signed by the Foreign Minister of the Chinese National Government Dr. Chu Minyi, as representative of the Chinese Government, and by the acting Italian Envoy in Nanking, P.P. Spinelli as representative of the Socialist Republic Italian Government. In an additional Protocol, which comprises four articles, the date for the return of the Italian concession in Tientsin to the Chinese National Government is fixed for 14th July. It also settles, the transfer of streets, bridges, docks and other public installations within the Italian concession to the Chinese National Government without compensation.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11.8 Kcs 09.30 July 15 2457

"What They All Wish" by Dr. Goebbels

There are only a few people who are able to form an idea as to what course the war is likely to take. We Germans all know

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

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"What They All Wish": by Dr. Goebbels

There are only a few people who are able to form an idea as to what course the war is likely to take. We Germans all know that for us it can and must end with victory, But to the question by what stages it will proceed to its climax and thereby to its final issue, not many can give a plausible answer. It is not difficult to see the reason hereof: great historical events - or such an event this war is in the fullest sense of the word - take place in a sphere of mysterious twilight and not before the end has come do the ultimate veils fall aside.

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

It may be presumed that also the picture of this war will, after its termination, stand perfectly clear and unequivocal before our eyes. As long , however, as the war is still fluid, its course is subject to so many incidents and anomalies that it is hardly possible to venture a tolerably safe forecast. No other expedient is left for our people than to await its further development, to cooperate, above all, with full energy for the attainment of the decision wished and hoped for and to fight valiantly for it. At what moment could this necessity be greater than in the present phase, when everything is at stake?

On the other hand, while it is true that every nation entertains certain ideas as to the end of this war and the future ofhumanity, which is determined by its issue, it is characteristic that in these ideas both our friends and our enemies practically agree. Each of them desires for the time after the war a state of tranquillity and relaxation, of national progress, deep-reaching social renovation, economic prosperity and the possibility for each people to pursue in security the path of its life, not at the expense of the happiness of other peoples, but by means of its own strength..

It is an indubitable fact that thehopes which the whole world attaches to the end of the war and to the ensuing peace, are closer to our own war-aims than to those set by our enemies. We never wanted anything but what the peoples themselves, belligerents and non-belligerents, expect from the end of the war.

As for ourselves, no war would have been necessary to attain these objects and we should have realised them long ago for our own people, had not our enemies by waging this war prevented us from doing so. We go so far as to assume that a fraction of these objects would by this time have been realised also by the enemy states themselves had the plutocratic-Bolshevist ruling castes, in pursuance of opposed interests, not willed and with all possible means striven for the contrary.

Now, what would the aspect of the German countries be, if this war were to end with a success of the enemies? Let us lay aside the fact that in this case also England and U.S.A.would probably sooner or later become a prey to Bolshevism; but even if the western plutocracies succeeded in saving themselves from the collapse of our continent, which is bound to occur with the fall of the Reich, what consequences would that collapse bring upon their own peoples?

Let us imagine for a moment that the progress of annihilation proclaimed against us by our enemies - let alone those set up by

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

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Let us imagine for a moment that the progress of annihilation proclaimed against us by our enemies - let alone those set up by the Bolshevists who would simply turn the whole of Europe into a hell.- were realized; there can be no doubt that in such a case both for our enemies and for ourselves peace, happiness, and economic welfare would for any reasonable space of time to come remain things absolutely out of reach.

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

The very attempt undertaken in the infamous Versailles Treaty to stifle the vitality of the German people, has transformed not only the Reich but also Europe, even the whole world, into a twenty years' chaos, out of which suffering humanity found no oth way of escape than that of a repetition of the war which had been the cause of the general disaster. What, therefore, would be the inevitable consequences, if the horrible experiment had to be fought through once more, this time in hundredfold increased dimensions? The answer to this question can in no way be doubtful. It cannot be said, however, that the enemies have learned to any notable extent from their mistakes; on the contrary, they believe that by intensifying them they may be able to escape the inevitab consequences. They contest that the Treaty of Versailles was too cruel and too unjust to prevent another war; they even declare th it should be made still more cruel and unjust to attain the aim desired, which they had missed after the first World War. Here lies the fatal error that would lead to an international catastro if there existed a possibility of its realisation. We do not even plead in this instance a cause of our own; we are fully aware of what we must do to avert such a possibility and also the German people is in no way uncertain about it. No proofs are needed to convince it that a defeat in this war would leave it in a state of utter hopelessness. None of us has the slightest doubt about this, but Germany's cause has risen now to be the cause of the whole civilized world.

If in all stages of this war, the favorable and unfavorable alike, we forewent establishing against our enemies the same programs of extermination and annihilation which they proclaim against us, such renunciation was not due to any lack of confidence in our cause, but solely to considerations of reason, morality and common sense. We are realists and not utopians.

The present world is an organically grown structure that assigns to every great power tasks and functions which it has to perform. Any attempt at causing a crash in any place whatever, will, owing to the highly complicated general interdependence of the peoples, necessarily involve the task of a disintegration of human society at large. There exists only one real power that must have and in fact has an interest in such a happening - that is Bolshevism. It can attain its world-revolutionizing aims exclusively through the medium of chaos; therefore one of its chief objects must be to push the development of this war on to this point, making to this effect unscrupulous use of all means in its power. All its present efforts to deceive and conceal are merely sedatives for appeasing the suspicion of the peoples chosen for its victims. It would be more than inconsiderate to attribute the slightest importance to efforts of this kind and persons whose

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

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

When the British Premier Minister in one of his Parliamentary speeches recently mentioned that Bolshevism is developing a tendency towards middle-class mentality, that it has its relations to the church in a positive sense and dissolved Comintern, the members broke into a great laughter - which proves that the benevolent opinion professed by the English Government in regard to the Soviets and the mutability of their world-revolutionizing intentions enjoys the most absolute isolation in England herself. The close relation between the British Empire and its mortal foe, Bolshevism, can therefore be only regarded as a highly dangerous playing with fire. The productive power of English world politics is no longer so strong as to permit of so risky an experiment without generating a vital crisis of a serious nature. The consequences resulting from this policy show clearly that contrary to all English hopes the Kremlin invariably is the winner in every respect. Not only Great Britain, but also U.S. A. are being more and more outdistanced in all areas apt to claim the interest of the Soviets. Wherever Bolshevism sets its foot, chaos and anarchy are near. At any rate the forecasts as to further development of war events, made by us since the beginning of our fight in the east, seem to be more in accordance with reality than those of our western enemies. Bolshevism has gained a strong foothold through-out the world. It is not Churchill and Roosevelt who now can play with Stalin, as they hoped they would, but Stalin plays with them. He plays the part of the supreme military and political commander among the Allies, even in the matter of the western invasion. Since as a Bolshevist dictator he can afford to disregard public opinion in his country, it is constantly possible for him by a shift of his war policy to throw the Anglo-American enemy group into the most terrible confusion. Both Churchill and Roosevelt are tied hand and foot in their dealings with him, as they are dependent on the public opinion of their countries which in their turn are to a higher degree than they believe and admit, influenced by the Kremlin. In view of these facts even a favorable development of the military operations in this summer would supply to our western enemies no other war-aim than that of becoming through the annihilation of the Reich, the pace-maker for the conquest of the whole of Europe by Bolshevism. This would be in such a case the inevitable consequence. We do not in the least deny that to Churchill and Roosevelt this would mean the realisation of their principal and most immediate ideal of an issue of this war. All that remains to be seen is whether this ideal is also that of their peoples.

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

We are in the habit of uttering such questions with all frankness, however subtle and delicate they may be. We do not cherish any illusions: we are firmly convinced that we shall ultimately succeed in warding off the danger that threatens the whole of our continent.

But even if this conviction should prove unfounded, what would England and U.S. gain by it? Germany, even if she had not the intention to do so, would inflict upon them, the responsible originators of the European tragedy, the most cruel revenge imaginable by dragging them, the supposed victors, into the whirlpool of European disaster. What magnificent life would English and U.S.A. occupation troops then lead in that part of Germany that the Soviets, should they be so inclined, would graciously allow them? How long would they stand it, what ideas as to the sense of this war would they bring home? What would be the reaction of their peoples whose hopes in regard to peace would have been so bitterly deceived? Each of these questions requires an answer. We are in a position to supply it while our western enemies are quite unable to do so.

It suffices to compare this terrific picture with the hopeful dreams which the peoples on the other side connect with the coming peace. All reports from England and the U.S.A. agree in saying that up to now all efforts of the Jewish enemy press to create a psychosis of hatred against the German people have been unsuccessful, the German people being highly esteemed for its hardness, its moral constancy and its military virtues. We are also of the opinion that British and U.S.A. soldiers after their latest experience with the German soldier on the continent, see him now in a different light from that supplied by descriptions in Jewish pamphlets. Among the working people in the enemy states the international Jew is more and more recognised as the cause of the present general disaster. And do not all peoples fully and cordially agree in their hopes for a better future? Do they not fight for a new socialist age? For putting an end to plutocratic-capitalist despotism? For a free accord between the nations about the problems connected with the reconstruction of the destroyed and damaged areas and the creation of a social and economic standard of life of the working classes in all countries corresponding to their diligence, their efficiency, above all, however, to the sacrifices made by them in this war? Who would assert that these war aims of the peoples are in disagreement with ours, those of the German people or those of the German leaders alike?

But what have these aims to do with those of the plutocratic upper classes in England and U.S.A. ? They are in the most absolut contrast to them! A victory of our adversaries would not imply

3455

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

the intention to do so, would [illegible] originators of the European tragedy, the most cruel revenge imaginable by dragging them, the supposed victors, into the whirlpool of European disaster. What magnificent life would English and U.S.A. occupation troops then lead in that part of Germany that the Soviets, should they be so inclined, would graciously allow them? How long would they stand it, what ideas as to the sense of this war would they bring home? What would be the reaction of their peoples whose hopes in regard to peace would have been so bitterly deceived? Each of these questions requires an answer. We are in a position to supply it while our western enemies are quite unable to do so.

It suffices to compare this terrific picture with the hopeful dreams which also the peoples on the other side connect with the coming peace. All reports from England and the U.S.A. agree in saying that up to now all efforts of the Jewish enemy press to create a psychosis of hatred against the German people have been unsuccessful, the German people being highly esteemed for its hardness, its moral constancy and its military virtues. We are also of the opinion that British and U.S.A. soldiers after their latest experience with the German soldier on the continent, see him now in a different light from that supplied by descriptions in Jewish pamphlets. Among the working people in the enemy states the international Jew is more and more recognised as the cause of the present general disaster. And do not all peoples fully and cordially agree in their hopes for a better future? Do they not fight for a new socialist age? For putting an end to plutocratic-capitalist despotism? For a free accord between the nations about the problems connected with the reconstruction of the destroyed and damaged areas and the creation of a social and economic standard of life of the working classes in all countries corresponding to their diligence, their efficiency, above all, however, to the sacrifices made by them in this war? Who would assert that these war aims of the peoples are in disagreement with ours, those of the German people or those of the German leaders alike?

3455

But what have these aims to do with those of the plutocratic upper classes in England and U.S.A. ? They are in the most absolute contrast to them! A victory of our adversaries would not imply peace, but an unlimited continuation and enhancement of the general world tragedy, both for the peoples on the other side and for us.

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

The safes of the U.S.A. bankers would be filled still higher with dead capital, the shares would rise and yield larger dividends, the Jews would return to Europe and convert it by their corruption into a heap of ruins. Innumerable millions of people in all countries would be murdered, tortured, tormented, evacuated, torn from their natural communities and condemned to life-long ailment. But would this contribute in any way to the happiness of the English or American people? By no means!

All their profit would be the risk of seeing the waves of European despair crash across channels and oceans into their own lands, burying under their floods all culture morality and civilization. This world would not be a world any longer, but a hell.

It is impossible that the gratification of feelings of hatred and inferiority should be the aim and end of this terrific tragedy of mankind. Any attempt in this direction would be bound to be and in fact would be frustrated by historical events.

Our enemies may exert themselves to the utmost, by an ultraclever propaganda, to render their war aims which are originated by repressed personal and political conflicts, clear and plausible to the world. Sympathy they encounter nowhere, not even on the part of their own peoples.

This is not to be understood in the sense that those war aims are not meant in full earnest or do not represent a danger. On the contrary: we must fight them with the greatest fanaticism and stubbornness . And now the right time for this fight has come. But nevertheless it cannot be denied that our war perspectives are close not only to the thoughts and feelings of our own people, but also to those of the peoples on the enemy side, a relationship closer than that existing between the enemy peoples and their own leaders. We may be proudly conscious of the fact that in fighting for our German land we are simultaneously fighting for the whole civilized world.

We think we know all persons of good faith on both sides desire ardently for the post-war period. Their wishes are not remote from us, we are closer to them than are the war leaders on the enemy side. These wishes will be fulfilled, for they have already struck root in the hearts of the whole world.

History would entirely lose its sense if it could not be avoided that also this war, which implies so gigantic sacrifices, should rebound to the benefit of those who originates it and destroy those who regard it as a starting point for new things. This cannot be. The peoples themselves will give it its proper moral sense and those who now are going through it as sufferers will triumph over it at the end. Is there anybody who would not wish this to be so?

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

GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN GERMAN TO GERMANY 75 Kcs 07.00 July [illegible]

English Newspapers on German Resistance in Normandy

They have realized now in General Eisenhower's Headquarters that the Germans have an extraordinarily strong defence system, writes Price(?) in the "Daily Mail"; Price states further that only the Americans could make some progress in the marshes south of Caen. According to what General Eisenhower's Headquarters is reported to have disclosed, the cause seems to be the strong and deeply echeloned defence system.

Lord Vansittart's Program of Annihilating Germany

According to a report by Associated Press, Lord Vansittart made known details of the program of annihilating Germany. According to that, England, the United States, China and the Soviet Union in the event of victory would be bound by a strong and effective alliance. Germany must be disarmed and her administrative apparatus decentralized. The Wehrmacht must be smashed and the Prussian territory is to by limited to the former Brandenburg. All German leaders are of course to be hanged and war criminals to be severely punished. In the purge, those countries now occupied by Germany must be given the decisive say. These nations which in principle want so take advantage of German workers, are allowed to do so. In the event that Germany collapses and instead of an immediate peace an armistice stretched over a long period is concluded, then an occipation period from 20 to 30 years is to be demanded. "We must realize that the present generation in Germany cannot be reeducated", declared Vansittart but he expressed this hope for the coming generation. Therefore until the next generation grows up the Anglo-Americans will have to hold a firm grip on the Germans. All we say is this: the next generation in Germany and the generation thereafter will be as we are, filled with the greatest fanaticism. It will not happen that the coming generations will be cared for in the spirit of Vansittart.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11.8 Kcs 0945 July 17

2454

Western Front

In the late afternoon hours of Saturday, Montgomery launched his sixth offensive for the Orne on Calvados. He again began his offensive at a point where already in the week before last more than a dozen of British-Canadian divisions bled to death up to 50 percent. This is the area of the narrow [illegible] and the Orne itself.

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

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

This time again the Allies failed to synchronize the operations in the other pincer area, east of the Orne, with those driven south-west of Caen.

The Allies are still unable skillfully to exploit the half of Caen in their hands, stresses the British news service, since the Germans holding the southern part of the town control all roads running from Caen. The sixth attempt made by the British Second Army to extend the Allied beachhead at its south-eastern angle beyond its present depth of fifteen kilometers is subject to similar strategical conditions as the five attempts made hitherto.

Under these circumstances the primary object of the British Commander-in-Chief Dempsey was the capture of the important key position of Hill 112 north of Esquay. This hill which in the course of fighting has changed hands several times has been named "Calvary" by the British soldiers because of the heavy casualties suffered there. The Calvary continued to demand its toll from the enemy. After British units on Saturday, without achieving any success, had bled to death there, new enemy formations had to continue the heavy fight yesterday morning. At the same time, Dempsey yesterday morning extended his operations to the area of the Caen-Villers road running along the Odon brook. This is also one of the oldest battlefields of Calvados and the enemy again failed in his attempt to break through. To the east of the Orne, there was only far extending and heavy activity of Allied naval artillery. German bombers, observing the effect of bomb-hits, attacked enemy supply units lying here in the Channel.

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS 11.8 KCS 10:00 July 17

The Fronts

The news from the invasion front states that after eleven enemy attacks against Hill 112 in the British sector have been repelled the day before yesterday, the struggle for the possession of this position - the Allied troops call it "Calvary Hill" - continued yesterday with the same fury. Heavy fighting is in progress there.

The Americans have not been able to get to St. Lô yet; the efforts of Bradley's forces to overrun our new positions on the western coast of the Cotentin Peninsula were also unsuccessful.

The Allied invasion armies are sustaining the heaviest losses.

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

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On the Eastern Front the situation on the central sector has now been stabilized substantially. Sharp fighting is going on at the river Niemen especially in the Grodno area, where the German forces are holding a strong bridgehead. No progress was made by the Soviets in the south of the front, where they have launched a new offensive in the direction of

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

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- On the Italian front Kesselring's troops recaptured Poggibonsi the night before last. The Americans holding this key town were chased out in a sharp night battle. Heavy fighting is reported to be going on in the region of Arezzo where our troops are fighting stiff rear guard engagments and are slowly falling back to the north.

According to reports available so far twenty-three four-engined American bombers were shot down yesterday during an enemy terror raid against Vienna. Another American bomber force raided localities in southern Germany yesterday morning, including Munich, Nuremberg and Saarbruecken. Allied sources have admitted that fifteen American machines failed to return from these operations. German reports regarding the losses sustained by the enemy bomber force have not come in yet.

- The latest news from the theatre of war in East Asia says that the troops of our Japanese ally are successfully continuing their operations in the area of Eikiva (?) on New Guinea.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11,84 kc. - 13,45 - July 17

German Luftwaffe Activity on the Western Front

Heavy German bombers last night made large-scale attacks on troop targets in the area west of the Orne. The German squadrons launched their attacks in several waves particularly against the area of Caen. English air forces above the invasion area confined themselves to slight activity.

English Press on Strong German Defensive Positions

The English press admits unreservedly that the German position on the invasion bridgehead is very strong. The "Daily Mail" writes: "The Germans have developed an extraordinarily strong defensive system. The Allies are marking time in Normandy." A correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says: "The Germans fight for their positions with incredible bravery. They fight for every inch of soil. The Americans who have taken part in combat in North Africa and Sicily declare that they never saw such bitter fighting. Another English correspondent, Alexander Clifford, describes the incredibly heavy losses of the Allies at the fiercely contended Hill 112 as follows: "Smashed tanks and guns lie on its slopes, but despite all this expenditure of manpower and material the Allies have not succeded in taking this hill".

2459

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2452

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

German Supreme Commander Feels Fit for Decisive Round

General Field Marshal von Kluge, the new German Supreme Commander in the west, declared: "We shall deal the invasion army blows which they will remember all their lives. After I was [illegible] wounded, I have for months swum, boxed and done gymnastics every day. Now I feel that for the decisive round against Eisenhower I again have my old stronght."

Fierce Land and Air Fights on Eastern Front

Fighting in the area between Tarnopol and Kovel the Soviets yesterday along the whole northern wing of the south front threw numerous fresh rifle divisions into the battle. In the areas west of Tarnopol and west of Lutsk fighting advances towards the upper Pruth. An uncommonly strong tank attack was made by the Soviets for the obvious purpose of operating as fast as possible a breakthrough in the direction of Lemberg. German anti-aircraft frustrated this attempt, chiefly by use of their new tank-destroying weapons. More than 125 armored cars were lost by the Soviets in these areas during the last two days. Only on the points of strongest pressure, German lines were withdrawn a little. German air units attacked Soviet tanks and artillery positions on the Eastern Front yesterday. A strong artillery position near Grodno was smashed by bombs; several railway stations in the central sector were hit from the air. In the Kovel-Vilna sector alone 87 Soviet planes were shot down. Some more enemy planes were destroyed by our anti-aircraft artillery.

No Soviet Progress on Finnish Front

Commenting upon the situation on the Finnish front "Helsinkin Sanomat" declares: "Since the evacuation of Viborg four weeks ago the Soviet attack against Finland on the Finnish front has been checked. The whole of the Finnish front is stabilized."

No Recognition of Territorial Changes by Polish Exile Government

Speaking of the occupation of Vilna, referred to by Moscow as the capital of the Lithuanian Soviet republic, the Polish exile Government in London declares that it cannot recognize such territorial changes.

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Air Attack on Refugee Camp

Soviet bombers attacking a refugee camp of White-Ruthenian civilians near Wolkoskin, killed or wounded about 200 persons, almost all women and children.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

Air Attacks on Paris

On Monday night Paris was again attacked by Anglo-American bombers. The civilian population of the French capital suffered further losses.

British Bombers Commit Terror-Attack

Another act of criminal terrorism was perpetrated by British bombers Sunday night when they attacked a little health resort, although there exist no military installations in its surroundings for miles. Heavy calibre bombs hit three hospitals and one children's nursing home.

Heavy Losses of American Aircraft.

The International Information Bureau reports that in yesterday's terror attacks against places in the Bavarian area and Vienna the Americans lost at least 43 planes, among which were 35 four-engined bombers. German air defence obtained these results although greatly hampered by unfavorable weather.

U.S. Bomber Lands in Switzerland.

On Sunday morning another U.S. bomber landed on the Zurich airfield at Duebbendorf.

Loss of U.S. Airplanes on Eastern Fronts

Japanese Headquarters report: in the Month of June the Americans lost on the various eastern fronts, 1,460 airplanes. Japanese losses amounted to 370 planes.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN GERMAN TO GERMANY 75 kcs 22,00 July 17

Frenchmen Report on Misery in Beachhead.

Paris: French refuges from Normandy report on the misery which is prevailing in the coastal regions since the invasion. The Frenchmen stated: "The Britons and the North Americans have confiscated all food; the civilian population gets nothing. All male inhabitants of the occupied part of the Normandy are said to be forced into military service with the British." 2452

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

Bolshevik Military Delegation Stays on the Beachhead

Stockholm: The Bolshevik military delegation is still staying in Normandy to examine the efforts of the Anglo-Americans; this is reported from London. This inspection is interesting because Moscow never permitted the Anglo-Americans to make a similar tour of inspection on the Eastern Front.

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH July 17

Western Front

Berlin: By Ludwig Sertorius. Since saturday night the British Second Army has been taking part in the Allied attack in Normandy. But one cannot speak of the beginning of a new invasion phase in Normandy. The enemy is still fighting for expansion of his beachhead, which is progressing only step by step and has by no means given them the desired freedom of operational action. In accordance with tactics so far employed by him, General Dempsey once again had sections of his army attack on comparatively narrow ground.

At first there was a night attack on Height 112 and the village of Esquay. After gaining some initial success, the enemy was driven back in a counter-thrust. Another strong British group launched an attack on either side of the Odon in a southwesterly direction, which was aimed at Bougy via Gavrus, Noyers and Bretteville. There too an initial British advance, gaining a few kilometres of ground, soon changed into a withdrawal movement in view of strong German counterpressure. This movement may take the enemy back to the positions he had started from as the German counterthrust continues.

In the area of Height 112 and between Esquay and Maltot, where the enemy launched fresh attacks, conditions are at present somewhat unclarified. At any rate, British territorial gains there are only of modest extent.

In the western sector of the Normandy front, Americans, supported by artillery concentration, and completely disregarding their heavy losses, succeeded over the week-end in fighting their way from a northeasterly direction to within a few kilometers of St.Lô. At this point they reached the eastern edge of the village of Sainte Croix.

An attacking group from the north, approaching from Villiers - Fossard, is still lagging behind somewhat.

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

Between the Vire and Taute, enemy pressure has lessened. On heights southwest of Pont Hébert and south of Champs de Losque, fighting is still in progress. Between the Taute and the west coast, where the Germans carried out a systematic withdrawal in the latter half of last week, American spearheads were effectively detained several days by German rearguards and have now approached new German positions in the area of Lessay and Périers.

It may be said that the American First Army, in fighting now lasting over two weeks in the south of the Cotentin peninsula, has gained some ground but was unable to shake either the fighting spirit or organized operation of the German troops.

Many Killed in French Bandits' Clash

Paris : An affray between a gang of armed terrorists and police forces, chiefly consisting of militiamen and mobile guards in a farmhouse in the Pyrennees Department, Ariege, resulted in the death of 53 Terrorists. Twelve other terrorists were killed in mopping up operations in the vicinity next day. Police forces lost two dead.

Italian Front

Berlin (Sertorius)

The character of the fighting in Italy has not changed for some time. German troops are fighting delaying actions and withdraw slowly towards the north while paying their chief attention to preserving their own fighting power and to preventing the enemy from achieving a break-through and encircling larger parts of the German armed forces. Now, as before, the Americans are compelled to make costly frontal attacks. This situation prevailed over the weekend.

In the Ligurian coastal sector of the left wing the USA Fifth Army, despite all efforts, was able to gain only a little ground beyond the line Rosignano - Peccioli toward Leghorn and Pisa. Nevertheless, strong enemy pressure still continues in this sector.

Farther inland, the situation is less clear. The town of Poggibonsi, which Gaullist units took on Friday and which on Saturday night was taken back by German troops, is still being bitterly fought for.

2451

Arezzo, on the other hand, which, after the loss of Monte Lignano could have been held only at great sacrifice, was left to the British, who attacked it in strength. After having inflicted heavy losses in men and material, the German defenders withdrew to the steep hills closing the mountain arc around Arezzo in the north

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

German positions in the area of Lessay and Periers.

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In the Umbrian Apennines and on the Adriatic coast, the enemy is only slowly following German movements. After German rearguards had dealt him brief but powerful counter blows in the area of Sassoferrato and on the Musone river, he is keeping at a safe distance.

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

Italian Film Industry Resumed

Venice: First new Italian films are now on view, after an interval of over a year. The film companies then were all on the verge of collapse, and their actors unemployed. Since then this industry has been built up again with extraordinary energy. Twenty films are to be ready by the end of this year. A total of thirty-six films is being aimed at, however. But this is only a beginning, of course, compared with the ninety-six films produced in 1942.

Swiss Neutrality Violated by American Planes

Berne: It is officially announced that on Sunday, July 16 at 0014 hours, a single aeroplane of unknown nationality flew over Switzerland via Rheinfleden, and left after flying over Zurich at 0017 hours near Stein-on-Rhein. An air raid warning was sounded northeast of the line Olten-Einsiedeln-Chur. A further official report states: Sunday, July 16th between 0902 and 1051 hours, twenty to thirty aeroplanes entered the area of Spluga from the east, north and northeast of our country. Our A. A. defence went into action. One American bomber was forced to land at Dubendorf. Airwarnings were sounded all ower Switzerland,, with the exception of the Tessin and Wallen.

Spanish Chief Denounces Communism

Madrid: The Spanish Chief of State, General Franco, in his speech before the Third National Council of the Falange spoke in sharp words against Communism. Franco mentioned that there were two different kinds of Communism. The first was Communism in Soviet Russia, which for all the pity one could have for the masses affected, was no problem that concerned Spain if it remained within its borders. This Communism is characterized by Dictatorship, suppression and rigid forms of organization.

Franco outlined that the other form of Communism was the Communism of expansion, the one that was sowing anarchy and want in other countries, with the final goal to bring other states into the same decay. This form of Communism was the greatest danger for the existence of nations.

Franco added that attempts had been undertaken even to drag this Communism from abroad into Spain. The Spanish police were systematically working against all these attempts. In another part of his speech Franco expressed the hope that the war would

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

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Madrid: The Spanish Chief of State, General Franco, in his speech before the Third National Council of the Falange spoke in sharp words against Communism. Franco mentioned that there were two different kinds of Communism. The first was Communism in Soviet Russia, which for all the pity one could have for the masses affected, was no problem that concerned Spain if it remained within its borders. This Communism is characterized by dictatorship, suppression and rigid forms of organization.

Franco outlined that the other form of Communism was the Communism of expansion, the one that was sowing anarchy and want in other countries, with the final goal to bring other states into the same decay. This form of Communism was the greatest danger for the existence of nations.

Franco added that attempts had been undertaken even to drag this Communism from abroad into Spain. The Spanish police were systematically working against all these attempts. In another part of his speech, Franco expressed the hope that the war would be terminated, because war only created Communism and anarchy in the whole world.

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

Inauguration of Spanish Radio Station

Madrid: The first Spanish high powered radio station, built by a German concern was opened on Monday in the community "Arganda del Rey" situated near Madrid. The Chief of State, General Franco, Foreign Minister, Count Jordana, Minister Arrese and the German Ambassador Dr. Diecksoff, participated at the inauguration.

Hungarian Consul General Appointed to Switzerland.

Budapest: Dr. Karl Bothmer, section chief in the Foreign Ministry, who hitherto ranked as Titular Consul has according to an official announcement, been appointed Consul General in Switzerland.

New Japanese Navy Minister Appointed.

The newly appointed Japanese Navy Minister, Admiral Naokuni Nomura, was naval attache at the Japanese Enbassy in Berlin until August 1943. While in Berlin, he was one of the leading negotiators in the Tripartite Pact. After his return from Berlin, Nomura was called into the Supreme War Council in Tokyo. Prior to his appointment, Naval Minister Nomura was Supreme Commander at Kure naval base.

D.N.B. IN ENGLISH July 17

New German Field Marshal Discusses Invasion Front.

Berlin: "We expect heavy enemy attacks in the next few days. But we will deliver blows on the enemy which he will never forget all his life," said Field-Marshal Hans Guenther von Kluge, new chief of German armed forces in the west at a reception of war reporters, among whom was Alex Schmalfuss D.N.B. war reporter on the invasion front. The Field Marshal added,"There is no doubt that the situation is serious. But it can be mastered, and we shall master it."

2450

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

Referring once more to the invasion front, Von Kluge said: "We know that we are waging a life or death struggle. We awaited the invasion and though the fighting is very bitter and will probably become still more bitter, we are happy to have an opportunity of meeting our enemy in chivalrous fighting." He emphasized, "We hope that the fighting will remain chivalrous."

In conclusion, Von Kluge said the enemy method of fighting with considerable material superiority did not confront the German Command with any problems, the more so since German armament was expected to compensate for the enemy's present material superiority before very long.

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

FRENCH BROADCAST

RADIO METROPOLE IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 25.80 METERS - 12.45 - July 17

Commentary by Jean Tonas

Dear Listeners:

....In carrying on the French revolution Russian communists desired to apply their principles in a radical manner, pretending to do away with private property and create a world in proletariat style;no more boss, no more property owner. The hatred of the owner is the motivating principle of the suppression of private property. The factory becomes the big model, the country must be reformed and the "kolkotz", a kind of immense agricultural factory, takes shape. The farmer no longer exists - only agricultural workers paid by the hour, subject to transfer from one corner to the other of the huge land.

Dear listeners, what can a Frenchman say of such expropriation?.....only that the consequences will fall upon humanity. Up to now the peasant population was the foundation of the nation; the reservoir in which France could always find forces to carry on the work of the state. The peasant mass is the assurance of the survival of a country. Loyal to the earth, the peasant is faithful to his country. He is ready to make every sacrifice, to defend it. Linked with the soil, he represents the strongest guardian of his mission, that of carrying on the history of the nation. And, the peasant tradition.....is transmitted by the father, who hands over to the son a domain which prospers, a land which he loved and cultivated. To do away with property is at the same time to deprive the country of its best supporter, cutting the bonds which link him with his country and which allow him to face the future with confidence.

Thus, dear listeners, communism had never done..... that of attacking the cornerstone of the social edifice.....which wanted to make of the peasant population a mass detached from their own soil, forgetful of their traditions, a mass of people turned into a more amiable and docile people, destined to become the instrument of an ambitious policy of world domination. It is still too soon to say that the Soviet experience has been a complete failure. But one can state with certitude that such a system is completely unnatural and that future policy should dedicate every care to the peasant problem, making sure to suppress once and for ever the dangerous opposition which has been created between the city and the country, between the factory worker and the peasant..... The country itself should be the creative element capable of restoring to the worker a taste for work and of suppressing forever class war, the misery of modern society and the threat to democracy.

2

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

The true socialist state of the future will be inspired by this principle, respecting above all the basic human, national and family values. Truly, dear listeners, Rousseau was not completely wrong when he accused the instinct for property of being the cause of a great many evils. However, he who has a certain sense of property, who can cultivate his own garden, also respects the property of others and the fields of his neighbor. As for us, let us also try to cultivate our own garden, to look with envy at.....

RADIO METROPOLE IN FRENCH -31,20M - 1845 - JULY 17

American Bombers Fly over Swiss Territory

Berne: This morning, American bombers flew over Swiss territory. The alert was sounded north of the Neuchatel-Berne line. German fighters attacked the American planes.

Police Fight against Terroristic Troops

Paris: An engagement took place between the police and armed terroristic troops in the Ariège department. Fifty-three of the former were killed.

German Flying Bombs and Sweden

Stockholm: The director of Swedish civil defence stated that this country must adapt its civil defence to the new situation created by German flying bombs. He announced that a new plan regarding the building of shelters and the evacuation of towns had already been established.

World Echoes

Dear listeners, the British commentator Thomas Kadeth (?) made an interesting statement over the radio, concerning the military situation in France and on the Eastern Front. He particularly stressed the rapid Russian advance and the fierce struggle in which the Allies are engaged on the Western Front. Always according to the British commentator, German resistance is beginning to stiffen on the Eastern Front, and it is to be foreseen that Soviet troops will be obliged to stop and wait for new re-enforcements. The Allied situation in France is very different, stated Mr Thomas Kadet. While the Russians had the [illegible]

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

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According to Edward Morrow, another commentator, the Russians seem to consider that the Allied advance in Normandy is much too slow, but they do not realise the difficulties that must be overcome to supply such an army by sea.

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

- German commentators, dear listeners, also dedicate much of their time to the situation in Normandy. They particularly point out that generally speaking, Americans, British and Canadians are rather prudent and only attack after an intense preparation of the artillery and heavy guns of all caliber. Questioned by a war - correspondent, it appears that Marshal von Kluge stated: "We shall inflict such blows upon the invasion troops, that the Allies will remember them all their life".

- Various German newspapers point out that German troops are fighting fanatically because they know that it is a question of life and death.

The war in the air, dear listeners, is continuing without interruption. The Allies attacked, during these last days, railway centers in southern Germany, and particularly the town of Munich, bombed four times by big formations. The Germans, on the other hand, are still launching their flying bombs on London, compelling the British to adopt new evacuation and protection measures. New German reprisals are expected in England and public opinion is requesting the Government to do its utmost to prevent them.

244

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

FRD
INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION

JULY 16, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 33.

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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..... Italian Broadcasts

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

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11,8 kcs. 1500

German Communique

In the sector of Caen, the day passed without particular engagements. The enemy, as a result of heavy losses suffered on the previous days carried out only local attacks east and north-east of St. Lô, in the sector between Pont Herbert and St. Eny. He was repulsed everywhere suffering heavy losses. Bomber formations supported the battles of the army and successfully attacked enemy-held localities as well as enemy prepared positions. Twenty-one enemy planes were shot down in aerial fighting. In France, thirty-seven terrorists again were annihilated in fighting.

Heavy retaliatory fire continues against London.

On the Italian Front, the enemy, with strongly concentrated forces, resumed his large-scale attack against our positions between the Ligurian coast and Poggibonsi. Our troops in bitter fighting withdrew a few kilometers towards the north. Poggibonsi was lost following heavy street-fighting. In the sector south-east of Arezzo and on both sides of the Tiber, strong enemy attacks were repulsed, partly in counter-thrusts. North of Fabriano and west of Filottrano, our combat outposts were withdrawn to the main positions. Patrol vessels of our navy sank one British E-boat in the Gulf of Genoa.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the Bolshevists launched the expected attack in the area of Tarnopol and Luck. They were repulsed yesterday in fierce fighting, numerous tanks being destroyed and a few penetrations sealed off. In the central sector, our heavily fighting divisions resisted the continuous Soviet attempts to break through by energetic counter -thrusts. In the waters north of Vilna, on both sides of the Duena, as well as in the area of Opotschka, Soviet attempts at breaking through carried out on a wide front, were repulsed, mainly in heavy fighting. Our troops cleared a few penetration points. The Luftwaffe with strong battle planes intervened in the fighting at the focal points and in low-level attacks destroyed numerous Soviet tanks, guns and vehicles. Eighty-seven enemy planes were shot down by fighter planes and anti-aircraft artillery. Last night, bombers and night-fighter planes successfully attacked Soviet supply traffic and troop concentrations.

A U.S. bomber formation made a terror attack on Budapest. Twelve enemy planes were destroyed by German and Hungarian air defenses.

Last night, a few British planes dropped bombs on the area of Hanover.

2440

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

ITALIAN BROADCAST

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 480 METERS - 0700 - .
July 15

Field Marshal Kesselring's Appeal to Italians (Repetition)

Western Front

The following are the losses suffered by the Anglo-Americans in the first six weeks since the start of the operations in Normandy: 250,000 casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners; over three thousand tanks, six cruisers, twenty-six destroyers, one light naval unit and ten motor torpedo boats sunk; twenty-two cruisers, twenty-five destroyers, thirteen motor torpedo boats, twenty-eight transports and hundreds of landing craft seriously damaged.

During the last twenty-four hours the Germans recaptured Colombelles and St. Honorine in the Caen sector. The Americans continued with their violent attacks near St. Lô west of the Vire without obtaining any success. Bitter fighting on the Bayeux - St. Lô Road and south of La Haye du Puits is in progress. Berlin neither denies nor confirms the reports from enemy sources about the use of secret arms in the Normandy beachhead.

The rear communications of the Allies were raided by the Luftwaffe. Nine planes were shot down in aerial combats. The rain of flying bombs continued to descend on London and southern England.

Italian Front

Bitter fighting is in progress in the Volterra area, north of Lake Trasimeno and on both banks of the Tiber. The enemy was unable to make any headway anywhere. On the Tyrrhenian front fighting continues near Rosignano. On the Adriatic Coast there was no fighting of any importance.

Eastern Front

South of Kovel and in the Pinsk sector the German troops rectified their front. Enemy attacks in the Zlobin and Grodno area were repulsed. South of Pinsk fighting is still in progress. On the southern sector of the front there is renewed activity. Soviet attacks near Tarnopol and Colomea were easily beaten back by the Germans. The Luftwaffe continued to raid communications, railway centers and supply depots.

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

Budapest Raided

The American Air Force yesterday made a terror raid on the Budapest area. German fighters intervened and shot down many four-engined aircraft.

Balkan Front

In the course of mopping-up operations against communist bands 480 terrorists were killed. Other bands who were active in Dalmatia and south-east of Spalato were annihilated. Twenty-four enemy planes which were carrying supplies to the bandits were shot down in the last seven days.

Fascist Meeting in Milan

The Under Secretary for Popular Culture spoke yesterday in Milan on "The Destiny of Nations". The speaker spoke at length about the decadence of the people in the United Nations. He pointed to the fact that the sterility of all organs leads to the sterility of individuals and, lastly, to the sterility of the whole nation.

Professor Cucco concluded by affirming his conviction that our enemies will be unable to endure the supreme test demanded by the sacrifices of war.

National Guard Inspection

The General commanding the National Republican Guard inspected yesterday the training school of the railway section of the National Guard.

2445

Rations in Occupied Italy

The correspondent of "The Times" writes in a Rome despatch that the Allies have informed Italy that, after this year's harvest Italy must be able to look after her own needs. If the government were unable to accumulate sufficient stocks, the rations would thus have to be reduced in the coming winter in the whole of occupied Italy.

Armistice Clause

According to the "New York Times" one clause of the capitulation agreement refers to the exercise of control by the Allies over all internal communications in Italy.

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

Rumanian Opinion

The Rumanian press calls the so-called liberation of the European nations by the Allies as one of the most nauseating farces which has ever been enacted.

The methods putinto practice by the Allied plenipotentiary in Rome against the Fascists is proof of Churchill's and Roosevelt's intention to wipe out the intellectual and political classes of the European nations.

No Conflicts in Hungary

The Wilhelmstrasse denies the news spread by Jewish sources about alleged conflicts in Hungary.

American War Loan

"The Times" reports that the American Secretary of the Treasury is soliciting subscriptions for the Fifth War Loan. He is doing his best to interest the public, but the success of the Fifth War Loan remains problematical.

Argentine Critical of American Policy

The press of the Argentine criticizes bitterly Washington's proposal of maintaining American air bases in Brazil in the post-war period.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -480 Meters-1300-July 15

Notice

The regulations in force govering payment of songs at radio auditions rule that payment of the second instalment should take place before the 20th of July. One is advised to make payment quickly to avoid a last minute rush and the consequences of eventual forgetfulness.

Repetition of Marshal Kesselring's Appeal

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

Evacuation of London

London reports that after the evacuation of 133,000 women and children the work of repairing damage and of re-organization of public services has begun. Reuter's states that 170,000 more persons will leave London next week and that meanwhile many squads of miners and other heavy workers have been organized to remove the rubble caused by destruction from the new German secret weapon.

Western Front

Yesterday fighting continued in the western region of the front. Here the American forces kept up their concentric pressure in the direction of St.Lô. Once again all their efforts were frustrated by the steady German resistance which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. At the end of the battle which grew weaker at nightfall, the positions originally held by the Germans were substantially altered. However, in counter-attacks the Germans regained several positions which they had abandoned temporarily. On the eastern part of the front near Caen the enemy forces also made strong attacks.

German planes intervened frequently and effectively, machine-gunning and spattering the enemy positions. In the ensuing battles thirteen enemy planes were shot down.

New naval encounters took place in the Seine Bay and in the Channel. Several enemy vessels were damaged. Here also, German aircraft intervened and inflicted very heavy damage on the enemy. Serious fires broke out on the stricken ships.

Yesterday and last night there was a continued rain of flying bombs on London and southern England.

Southern Front

2444

The situation remained substantially unchanged in spite of the fact that fighting assumed a particularly violent aspect in the western sector of the front, from the Tyrrhenian Sea to the valley of the Tiber. Aware of the impossibility of attacking and passing over the German fortifications protecting Leghorn, the enemy made an encircling attack to the east. Almost all these attacks were repulsed. A German counter-attack resulted in the re-capture of certain positions which had been lost during the day and the preceding day. In these attacks the enemy forces pivoted on the main salient which they had established in the Volterra area. Violent attacks were launched by the enemy in the region of Val d'Era. German resistance prevented the enemy from continuing his attacks or from gaining territory.

British forces fighting in the central region of Italy renewed their attacks and violent fighting ensued which had its focal point

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

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British forces fighting in the central region of Italy renewed their attacks and violent fighting ensued which had its focal point in the area of ..., on the road from Chiusi to the sea, parallel to the coast. In this sector heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. In the region south of Arezzo the enemy made several attacks which were all repulsed by our forces. Enemy losses were heavy. One enemy tank was destroyed. There was fighting in the Tiber valley, especially south of Città di Castello. There was nothing of note in the Adriatic sector.

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

Eastern Front

Bitter fighting continues in the northern sector of the Soviet front, in the part of the swampy valley between the Pripet and the Peipus. Soviet activity was particularly violent between the Pripet and the Dvina, where huge forces of infantry and tanks were thrown against the German positions. In the Pskow sector also the Soviet forces attacked German positions. The Russians however were repulsed after suffering serious losses.

German planes intervened frequently in the fighting destroying forty-seven Soviet tanks.

Duce's Decree Against War Criminals

The Official Italian Gazzette publishes a legislative decree of the Duce, dated June 1, 1944, providing further punishments for violators of the War Laws.

The death penalty is specified for anyone who provides hospitality or asylum to enemy war prisoners or deserters or anyone who contacts the enemy with the aim of aiding their escape or aiding them.

Also punishable by death are those who publish articles or illustrations in the press which tend to provoke disorder or impede national war production or work of the authorities. The deathpenalty applies also to all who try to achieve the same ends by means of dissemination of manifestos, without authorization. Organizers, promoters and directors of movements contrary to public security and order will receive the death penalty. Participants in these manifestations will be punished by twenty years imprisonment.

The death penalty is also described for those who prevent others from working, for those who abandon work or those who interfere with the actual giving out of work without authorization. When the facts are not otherwise extenuating, those who abandon work without authorization will be punished by twenty years' imprisonment.

Whoever, outside of legally authorized schools, gives telegraphic instructions, whoever possesses radio transmitting sets or eletric plants and employs them without necessary authority will be punished by twenty years' imprisonment, if there is no further guilt involved.

Whoever prevents public authorities from carrying out their duty will be punished by twenty years' imprisonment i there is no further guilt involved.

The above mentioned violations are under jurisdiction of the special tribunal for state defence.

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Five years' imprisonment is decreed for anyone who organizes political meetings without the described authority. Those participating will be imprisoned for three months and fined two thousand lire. These lesser violations come under the jurisdiction of ordinary tribunals, which can also apply the procedure of summary action.

The sentence of life imprisonment or death may be changed to imprisonment or punishments of lesser degree when warranted by particular conditions.

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

Chinese-Italian Agreement

On January 11, 1942, the Italian government announced to the Chinese government the restitution of the extra-territorial concessions of Tien-Tsin. Yesterday, in accordance with this announcement, there took place the signing of the agreement restoring the international concessions. With this agreement the Italian government informed the Chinese government of its renunciation of the concessions of Tien-Tsin and at the same time of the concessions of extra-territoriality for Italian citizens in China. At the same time there was signed in Peking an agreement providing that the Italian government give up the stationing of Italian troops in China.

Food Situation in Invaded Italy

Reports on the food situation in invaded Italy prove that things are daily growing worse. After Radio London's announcement that the bread ration in invaded Italy would be decreased, Radio Rome this morning reported the distribution to the people of Rome of several articles of basic necessity, precisely 45 grams of sugar, seventy grams of vegetables and one egg per person. It is to be remarked that this constitutes the first distribution in many days, during which time the obtaining of food has been left to individual ingenuity. All over Italy, and in particular in Rome, there is a lively feeling of protest against the Allied authorities.

Germans Preparing Surprises

In a report published by Reuters, the Swiss correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that the diplomats present at the interview given by Hitler and the heads of National Socialism were all agreed that the Nazi leaders inspired a maximum of confidence. Hitler, as well as Goebbels, Goering and the other high authorities of National Socialism, all gave the impression that something big is being planned. The correspondent added: "Hitler is preparing something that will astound the world."

Allied Naval Losses

The German press has given considerable space to the reticence of the British and American Admiralties in admitting their naval losses during the invasion.

2443

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

The newspaper "Voelkischer Beobachter" writes that enemy propaganda has had very little to say about the losses inflicted by the Germans on the Anglo-American Navy and Merchant Marine. Actually the figures, as announced by the German High Command, are very precise and clear, and are an indication of the enemy's severe losses. Fifty-six merchant ships totalling 246,600 tons were sunk and another forty-five ships totalling 265,000 tons were seriously damaged, -the latter will be out of use for a long time. To these losses must be added those of the Anglo-American war fleet, about which the British Admiralty has been even more cautious.

July I4 in France

The I4th of July, national French holiday, was observed throughout France with the utmost calm. The newspaper "Petit Parisien" today published an article which reveals how all attempts by Moscow and London agents to incite the French population to acts of sabotage against France and against the German authorities came to naught. The French people celebrated their national holiday very quietly, and no disorder of any kind was reported in any part of France.

Death of Mandel

The Paris press reports that the ex-Minister George Mandel died while being transferred from the concentration camp where he had been confined after.....the French authorities had taken him over from the Germans. French papers emphasize the part which Mandel played in foreign and internal politics of France during the period between I9I9 and I940.

International Monetary Conference

Washington reports that the discussions at the international monetary conference have ended without any agreement having been reached. The reason for this failure of the conference lies in the fact that the Soviet delegates refused to supply information as to the reserves of gold in Russia before having received authorization from the Kremlin, - such authorization not being forthcoming.

Personalities of Invaded Italy: Alberto Cianca

The name of Alberto Cianca began to be known during the period of the campaign for the Quartarella, when the newspaper "Il Mondo" came under the direction of Cianca, in order to hide the identity of its real progenitor ad organizer, the deputy Amendola.

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

Cianca was director of the newspaper because one could not believe that a deputy so well known could conduct against Fascism such a violent and lying campaign. Cianca.....who lacked neither intelligence nor preparation.....
(The remainder of the broadcast was completely interrupted)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 480 - 1400 - July 15

Repetition of the following news:

War in Europe - War on the western front - War on the eastern front - War in the southern front - Effects of the bombing of London - Death of George Mandel - Duce's decree published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale Italiana concerning the changes of the war-law - Reduction of bread-ration and distribution of food-stuffs in Rome - Report from the "Daily Mail" correspondent from Switzerland on the optimism of Nazi chiefs.

Explosion at Tel Aviv

It is learned that the bomb which exploded at Tel Aviv was thrown in the night and caused the death of several British Police chiefs who were on the lorry. Many others were seriously wounded.

Message

The following Italian officers and soldiers, interned in Germany, send their greetings to their families and say that they are well: Marcello Giangi, Egisto Rizzi, Ciro Vielli, Bruno Elinini, Roberto Franci, Casserano Cesoni, Ezio Cricca, Giorgio Vito, Luigi Villacchi, Pietro Grateni, Zarino Fingi, Bruno Triconi, Arturo Tetini, Francesco Bazzani, Mario Natalboni, Tommaso Lino, Pasquale Intendini, Gaspare Francesconi, Pasquale Cinelli, Angelo Quadrini, Tullio Manera,..... Antonio Apezzi, Renato Arcca, Aristide Defendini, Ezio Gera.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.480 - 1420 - July 15

This broadcast is dedicated to those who have fought and are fighting for Italy, for her safety and honour

2442

(Broadcast begins with patriotic songs)

Letter from a Militiaman:

"I am young, and wish by your means to speak to the young men of Italy, to those who have the love of their country, of their family and of honor in their hearts. I am in service since September last and have fought side by side with our German comrades for the liberation of our country. To all those who love Italy we say that

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

Repetition of the following news:

War in Europe - War on the western front - War on the eastern front - War in the southern front - Effects of the bombing of London - Death of George Mandel - Duce's decree published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale Italiana concerning the changes of the war-law - Reduction of bread-ration and distribution of food-stuffs in Rome - Report from the "Daily Mail" correspondent from Switzerland on the optimism of Nazi chiefs.

Explosion at Tel Aviv

It is learned that the bomb which exploded at Tel Aviv was thrown in the night and caused the death of several British Police chiefs who were on the lorry. Many others were seriously wounded.

Message

The following Italian officers and soldiers, interned in Germany, send their greetings to their families and say that they are well: Marcello Giangi, Egisto Rizzi, Ciro Vielli, Bruno Elinini, Roberto Franci, Casarano Cesoni, Ezio Cricca, Giorgio Vito, Luigi Villacchi, Pietro Gratoni, Zarino Fingi, Bruno Triconi, Arturo Tetini, Francesco Bazzani, Mario Natalboni, Tommaso Lino, Pasquale Intendini, Gaspare Francesconi, Pasquale Cinelli, Angelo Quadrini, Tullio Manera, ... Antonio Apezzi, Renato Arcca, Aristide Defendini, Ezio Gera.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.480 - 1420 - July 15.

This broadcast is dedicated to those who have fought and are fighting for Italy, for her safety and honour

2442

(broadcast begins with patriotic songs)

Letter from a Militiaman:

"I am young, and wish by your means to speak to the young men of Italy, to those who have the love of their country, of their family and of honor in their hearts. I am in service since September last and have fought side by side with our German comrades for the liberation of our country. To all those who love Italy we say that we love them.

(more patriotic songs)

We want to feel the spirit of independence permeating Italy. We wish all the Italian forces to fight against the hated enemy. We also want to fight against cowards and traitors.

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

A Woman Speaks

Poor boy! He had a fiancée, a girl who loved him, a little money put by enabling him to live independently of his family, a solid and remunerative job. Why did he go and fight? I really cannot understand it.

Comment in a man's voice

We want to fight against the enemy who invades Italy, even if we have to give up all the comforts of civilised life.

I wish to speak with that former school-fellow of mine who always used to say when we were small boys that he would fight against anybody who tried to touch the independence and honor of Italy. I know that now he manages a factory and is safe from all attacks and struggles of any kind.

Why such a change? What things money does do! But we despise it and wish to fight for our country: this is the greatest spiritual wealth of which we dispose.

Ha, ha, ha; fight? who is going to make me? Indeed, who is going to make them? Couldn't they stay quietly at home, make love to the girls on the Corso and eat that little or that much that the war allows them to, instead of going forth to fight the Anglo-Americans?

It would be madness to follow such a course. And if all Italians were to go in for such things, who would be left in town? Ha, ha, ha! Listen to me, give up being such a fool. Let's go and have a drink or to the cinema and have a good time and not think about it any more.

Comment in a Man's Voice

Cowards are those we most despise. We wear the black shirt because of our ideals, because good may come to Italy, to our country, to our families out of this struggle.

We want to fight against the hated enemy of Fascism and of Italy. The enemy says he hates Fascists: it is Italy he hates, and he wants her destruction and the suppression of her independence. He wishes Italy to cease being strong and a peril to his imperialistic aims throughout the world. He wishes to destroy the civilisation and greatness of Rome.

He will not succeed!

(Broadcast concludes with more patriotic songs).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 1700 - July 15

Review of Facts and Ideas

"Republica Fascista" gives a good picture of the happy life of the Russian worker. "It seems incredible", says the paper, "but the life of Russian workers and intellectuals is closely linked with the clock, for the Russian worker has to be punctual. Woe to the worker who arrives late in the factory or in the office. This is considered sabotage or obstructionism. The penalties are extremely severe. They vary from the withdrawal of ration cards to prison terms and deportation. And all this simply for being a few minutes late...

"Another fact which must be a source of serious apprehension to the workers is the system of fixing the amount of work to be rendered by each worker. Medical specialists try to draw deductions from the physical resistance of the worker and to fix the productive capacity of the worker for a specified task. The working hours are therefore different for each worker and some of the healthiest workers are forced to work for eleven or twelve hours, naturally, without receiving any compensation."

The 15th of July is a date which will always remain a day of honor in the annals of our country: it was the day on which the period of sanctions came to a close. This meant a victory of the Italian people against the first onslaught of the Demo-Plutocracies. "Then the Italian people knew how to resist," writes the "Gazzetta del Popolo". "We should never have vacillated, we should never have lost our strength. Yesterday's enemy is our enemy to-day. The enemy is always the same. And the place where the Party stands remains unchanged."

The French press reacts with disdain to the appeal launched by President Roosevelt to the French people on the 14th of July. "The French people", writes the "Matin", "has given its answer to London and Moscow's incitements to sabotage and strike. The answer was on the side of maintenance of order and discipline. It is not interested in Roosevelt's promises."

The "Lokal Anzeiger" calls the Allied behavior towards France "an extortionist policy."

The "Voelkischer Beobachter" records the admissions of the American Secretary for the Navy concerning the losses suffered during the invasion period. It states that according to the American figures American losses since the first day of the landing in Normandy amount to a single transport ship, notwithstanding the fact that Allied war correspondents often reported losses of transports. Nobody in the world will believe that the Allies lost in these operations only one transport."

2441

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

Damage in London

Workers, students and unemployed have been detailed in London for repair work to buildings damaged by flying bombs and 170,000 more persons are scheduled to leave the capital.

Repetition:

Death penaltics as fixed by the new decree - Two Palestine officials killed by bombs thrown by Arab Nationalists- Kesselring's message- German War Communiqué.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 491 meters -2000

July 15

Western Front

The Allied Command is at present reorganising its forces and bringing in new reserves. Consequently it is not improbable that the enemy may launch a third offensive to open the way towards the south. The losses sustained by the enemy up to now, clearly demonstrate, however, that the battle has changed to the kind of struggle in which the Allies continue to sacrifice men and material.

In the Carentan sector, the American First Army is also showing symptoms of weariness and enemy propaganda is compelled to admit that the attack carried out during these last days from Saint Lô to the western coast of the Cotentin Peninsula has any particular importance.

The losses sustained by the enemy amount to about fifty per cent of the forces engaged. This morning more than 3,000 American soldiers were killed. Numerous armored units were destroyed or put out of action.

On the other hand, Allied hopes of rapidly using the Cherbourg harbor for the unloading of supplies have not materialised. The Anglo-American occupation of this fortress has not solved the problem. In fact, Anglo-American landing craft, even of small tonnage, are not yet able to enter the port and the enemy command is obliged to carry out its landing operations on the open beaches, west of the Orne mouth.

Meanwhile, during the last twenty-four hours, attacks and counter-attacks have alternatively taken place in the

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

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Meanwhile, during the last twenty-four hours, attacks and counter-attacks have alternatively taken place in the Saint Lô sector, particularly between the Vire and... East of Saint Lô, an enemy attempt to reach the road that runs from this town Bayeux has been repelled. An enemy infiltration north of Saint Lô has been promptly eliminated by a counter-attack. Fierce fighting is still in progress near the Honoré (?) wood.

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

The Luftwaffe successfully participated in the battle carrying out several attacks against enemy rear-lines. In the course of stubborn air duels, twenty-one enemy planes were shot down.

Southern Front

Following the arrival of new reserves, the Anglo-Americans continued their attacks in all sectors, particularly near Poggibonsi. This locality has been evacuated.

In the Arezzo sector and along the Tiber valley, the German defence repelled all enemy attacks. In the Adriatic sector, German grenadiers rectified their positions north of Fabriano and west of Filottrano.

During a brief, violent engagement, war units of the German fleet sank a British torpedo-boat in the Gulf of Genoa.

Eastern Front

Following the new activity in the southern sector of the front, fierce fighting took place during the last twenty-four hours along the whole Russian battle-line.

Between....and Tarnopol, and particularly north-west of this city, the Soviets, supported by numerous armored forces, carried out an attack. In the course of continual and violent engagements the German defence resisted to enemy pressure. Enemy infiltrations were partly eliminated and partly stopped by counter-attacks. In this sector, the Soviets lost a total of 6,000 men and 63 tanks. West of Luck.. also, where the enemy had yesterday gained some ground, violent engagements took place. A German counter-attack compelled the Soviets to withdraw to their starting point, abandoning forty-four tanks on the battle-field. In the central sector, the Reich troops withdrew for a few kilometers towards the west. All Soviet attempts to break through the German lines failed.

Italian Officers Decorated by Germans

Lieutenant Cercheretti (?) and Albertizio (?) belonging to the San Marco battalion of the 10th MAS Flottilla, received the decoration of the Iron Cross, for gallant actions against the enemy on the southern Italian front.

2440

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

Budget of Italian Road System Discussed

The Council of Administration of National Works held a meeting presided over by the Minister of Public Works. The estimated budget for 1944-45 was examined and approved. Moreover, various plans for traffic along the main roads were also discussed and approved.

Queen's Letter to King

We shall now read another document from our "compromising dossier"; the Queen's letter.

During these last few days, the present Mayor of Rome, Prince Doria Pamphili, was received by the Pope. It may be interesting for Italians to be informed of the following letter which the former Queen Elena of Savoy wrote her consort: "My dear, I am sorry to send you this letter typewritten. I know you are going to see the Duce soon and wish you would ask him if it might be possible to free that unfortunate Prince Doria, who is also physically unwell. If it were possible to take into account... It appears that Prince Doria is suffering from spinal trouble. He belongs to one of the foremost Italian families, which never tried to assert itself. I am sure the Duce, who is so kindhearted, will do something for such an unfortunate man, as Prince Doria. Thank God, we are all well. I send you my love: Elena".

We have just read another document from our "compromising dossier": the Queen's letter. We shall transmit new documets in the next few days.

Government's return to Rome

The Bonomi Government's return to Rome is welcomed with scarce enthusiasm in Allied circles. The "Times" writes that the Roman Government's duties are very great, and hopes that for once, the Liberal Italian Government will break with tradition and accomplish something concrete. The London newspaper is worried, more than anything else, about the military duties entrusted to Minister Casati, who is supposed to overcome the reluctance of Italian citizens, compelling them to become cannon fodder and to participate in the victory of the Anglo-Saxon capitalists.

London radio states that Benedetto Croce, after so many months of idle chatter, decided to remain in his Sorrento villa, abandoning Bonomi and his Cabinet to their destiny. The "Manchester Guardian" is worried about the consequences which might ensue from the afore-said military decisions.

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

Commentary

Listen to all foreign radio stations: from London, from Rome, from the whole world. You will hear but one order: "Italians of the invaded regions, to arms! Italians of the invaded regions, you are all mobilised and if you do not present yourselves to the Allied Commands, the Government of Victor and Umberto Savoia itself will compel you to explain your reluctance. To arms, and answer the King's call. Did he not himself give you the lead? Did he not give you the example together with Lieutenant Umberto? Were they not the first to give up their arms? Were they not the first to desert? Did they not go over to the enemy?

Do not be obstinate, O Italians of the invaded regions, for nothing is more suggestive than the example given by the highest authorities. Is there anybody who will hesitate even a second to obey an order of allegiance to the flag given by a deserter King? We would wish, not so much for Italy's honor, but for the honor of mankind as a whole, that the state of madness of Victor Emmanuel might be ascertained. Owing to his folly and his madness, the nearly eighty-year old former Italian Sovereign has created completely new situations. In the history of betrayal and aberration, Victor Emmanuel has conquered the most infamous of records.

Many people hoped for a betrayal with the aim of obtaining peace. But Victor Emmanuel, not satisfied with having lost one war, has immediately declared a second one, which is already lost at its start. He wanted to lose and he lost the first war, after three years of fighting, when it was nearly concluded. He declared the second one, after having previously concluded it with an unconditionnal surrender. There is nothing to say: it is certainly a wonderful example of madness. (long inaudible passage)

Does not Victor Emmanuel remember pinning on the breasts of his gallant soldiers, the emblems of valor conquered while fighting with the German Allies, against the invaders? And does not the Italian soldier have anything to say in the matter, having defended the valor of Italian spirit, together with the Germans, against the Anglo-Saxons? Has he not pinned on the sacred weeds of the widows and mothers of the fallen soldiers the decorations deserved by their dear ones in the fight against the Anglo-Saxons? Does all this count for nothing at all?

Badoglio, London, Togliatti, Bonomi, Benedetto Croce, Radio Milano Libertà, deplore the reluctance of the Italian people in the invaded regions. This time, we believe them, and we will believe them still more when we shall learn that the defaulters have transformed themselves into Republican groups, operating against the invaders. Let us have faith. The great Italian heart will be capable of doing this.

2439

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

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2439

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

Messages

We transmit the names of--Italian civilians, living in the Italian Social Republic, to whom their families in invaded Italy send greetings, awaiting news from them:

Rivolta Maria - Barcelli Anna Maria (Brescia) - Bagnani Annibale - Dessena Serafino (Cremona) - Caldara Maria (Milano) - Santini Caterina (Milano) - Ferrario Pasquale - Montagnini Primo - Morelli Marino (Brescia) - Spinelli Giuseppe (Villanuova) - Rossi Angelo (Sommalombardo).

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.245.5 - 20,30 - July 15

The Front

In Normandy the day went by quietly in the Caen sector. East of Saint Lô Allied attacks were repulsed. On the Italian Front the Anglo-Americans renewed their offensive and occupied Poggibonsi. A British motor-torpedo-boat was sunk in the Gulf of Genoa.

The Soviet drive was extended to the southern sector of the front without scoring any success.

On the rest of the front the battle continues, but no changes are reported.

On the various fronts 110 Allied aircraft were shot down.

Yugoslav Ambassador Refuses to Recognise King Peter

The Yugoslav Ambassador to Washington refused to recognise King Peter's Government on the ground that it does not represent the will of the majority of the Yugoslav population.

German Shares Go up

The "Karaki" (?) News Agency reports that on Foreign Stock Exchanges German shares have gone up two points in the last two days. Japanese shares are also on the upward trend.

Mobilisation in Invaded Italy

The Bonomi Government has mobilised all the young men between twenty and thirty years of age. Many of them, however, instead of presenting themselves are now in hiding. Young fellows have been rounded-up in the street and brought to the various barracks.

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

Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek Visits Brazil

Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek has gone to Brazil where she has bought a very expensive and luxurious house. It is believed that the house is intended as a refuge for General Chiang Kai-shek in case the military situation in China should became rapidly worse.

Flying Torpedos in Normandy

Eisenhower announced that some flying torpedoes fell on the Normandy beach-head causing much damage.

Conditions of Italian Surrender

It appears that the conditions of the Italian surrender are not going to be published. Is it the instigators who do not wish it, or the cut-throats who try and avoid the publication because they are afraid? It may well be that among them they want to take in the Italian people by keeping them in the dark. It is quite obvious that the conditions must be very severe, and this can be deduced from the fact that American papers and radios have often and very insistently expressed themselves in this sense. Besides, when one thinks that the surrender was unconditional, an opinion on the subject can be easily formed. Therefore, if the Italian people were confronted with the truth a violent reaction might take place:

1) against the original traitors, namely against those who organised and consummated treason and against those who now form the Bonomi Government and occupy the political and administrative posts in invaded Italy, thereby carrying on the original treason;

2) against the Allies who, not satisfied with having brought the war in Italy to devastate it, not satisfied with having created such conditions that the Italian people are in a perpetual state of starvation, now want the Italians to enlist and to sacrifice their lives so as to spread more ruins and death, - and all this in exchange for white bread. And their wish has been accepted by the cut- throats, from Vittorio Savoia to Badoglio and Togliatti.

On the whole it is undoubtedly better that the conditions of the surrender should not be published. And the reason for this is perfectly obvious. A day will come, and it will come for certain, the day of the rendering of accounts, at home first of all and then abroad.

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

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245.5 Meters - 21.30 - July 15

Life in Rome

The Allied authorities have asked the people of Rome to make sparing use of electricity. At the cost of limiting oneself to one light one must save electricity. The Romans are thus reduced to rock bottom. After forty days of Allied occupation there is still a lack of electric current. Not bad.

Western Front

In Normandy yesterday was the calmest day since the invasion began. The British are re-organizing their forces in the Caen sector. Local attacks launched by the Allies east of St. Lô were decisively repulsed by the Germans.

Italian Front

The Allied offensive was renewed. Poggibonsi was occupied. German escort vessels sank a British motor torpedo boat in the Gulf of Genoa.

Eastern Front

The Soviets also extended their offensive in the southern sector but they were repulsed. On the entire front the fighting continued without notable changes. One hundred and eleven Soviet planes were shot down yesterday.

German Secret Weapon

According to the "Daily Express", the houses in southern England which have been hit by the flying bombs are being systematically looted by men for the most part in uniform. This report has also been confirmed by the chief of the British police.

Croce Resigns

It is reported that Benedetto Croce has informed the American radio of his resignation. He gave as his reason the desire to dedicate his time to studies.

German Forces Engaged in War

The "Times" correspondent reports that Germany is supposed to

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

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German Forces Engaged in War

The "Times" correspondent reports that Germany is supposed to have on the various fronts at least 320 divisions, in addition to 67 other divisions of the nations adhering to the Tripartite. The colossus therefore is very strong, adds the writer, and it will certainly be no easy task to beat him.

Spanish hero

In Madrid solemn ceremonies were observed in commemoration of Carlo Sotelo, killed in 1936.

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

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY M.24 ,5 - 2200 July 15

Another of Our Portraits: Giuseppe Caronia, University Professor

Of this guy the Fascist Radio already spoke the other day, commenting upon his activities and completing his moral portrait with a letter written by the present Rector of the Rome University some years ago to Mussolini. In this letter he naturally reasserted his utter devotion to the Duce, a devotion which, in the light of his recent statements to the Anglo-American correspondents, appears as absolutely grotesque.

Professor Giuseppe Caronia presents himself as a counterfeiter and a murderer. Some years ago he had his mistress kept at the Children's Nursing Home and justified himself by means of an administrative forgery. At the same time he used to experiment on his small patients and the injection of "viri" caused the death of some of them. He entrenched himself behind the convenient screen of "science" when accused of making use of these boys for his studies without the parents" knowledge. Masonry saved him - the masonry of that medical clique which in previous times was composed of arterio-schlerotic imbeciles.

The fact is that he sent to Mussolini a letter which that the Fascist Radio has recently described as a masterpiece of subtle falsity and perfidy. By means of intrigue he managed to be re-appointed to his post, but could never actually teach again because the first to rebel against him were his own students. Caronia then went to America where, it was said, he pursued his studies and God knows which kindergarten suffered the consequences of his studies. He reappered on the scene on July 25 with the paraphernalia of victory hanging about him, but on September 8 he disappeared once more. With the Anglo-American correspondents he boasted of having organised a proper sabotage centre and of having seized all the weapons in the barracks of the University Militia and distributed them among the antifascists.

Now the revolutionary Caronia has returned to the fore. What we have said may serve to point him out to Colonel Poletti as a important personage whose doings should be looked into. Wat we have said will also serve to point out the person wearing the academical toga not only as a Judas but as a cunic as well.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245,5 M. 2230 July 15

Evacuation of London

It is learned that following the continual bombings carried out by German flying torpedoes, two hundred thousand persons have been evacuated from London up to now.

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

Benedetto Croce Resigns

The Bonomi Cabinet met in Rome. Benedetto Croce, who resigned, was missing. No communiqué was issued in this respect.

Polish Soviet Relations

Following the capture of Vilna, the relations between the Soviets and the London Polish Government have become extremely critical. The Polish Council of Ministries held a meeting in London and issued a statement affirming all Polish rights. In London, the British Government is worried about the development of the situation in this field.

American Losses in Normandy

It is learned that during the attacks carried out east and north-east of Saint Lô, the Americans lost fifty per cent of their forces, in killed and wounded.

Allies Want Belgian and Dutch Mines

It appears that the Allies informed Belgium and Holland that at the end of the war, they intend to make use of these countries' coal-mines.

Osservatore Romano Transferred to Milan

The Osservatore Romano has been transferred to Milan. This news may appear sensational, but it is true. It is enough to observe the first page of the Catholic newspaper "L'Italia" published in the Lombard capital. In full evidence, is a correspondence entitled: "The Heart of the Pope". This article describes a ceremony which took place in the church of Santa Maria, at 9,30 a.m. on June 14th. From a strictly journalistic point of view, we cannot help congratulating the director of the "Italia" for having organised so rapidly a liaison service, in spite of present difficult conditions. This article gives all the details on the reunion of the poor who met in the Church to receive offerings.

At the end of the article, there naturally is a hint against several persons. Names, of course, are not given, but even if they are not openly stated, they are hinted at.

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

Among these one is certainly Prince Doria Paphili and others who have given constant proofs of their Italian sentiments and are now serving the "Liberators", i.e. the slaughterers of our children. How can these people speak of opposition and oppression when in Milan Republican and consequently Fascist authorities consent to the publication of a correspondence from Rome, in which are cited as faithful followers of the Church those very people who have always been deaf to the Fatherland's voice?

REFUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 480M. -2300-JULY 15

Bombing of London

A further increase in the bombing attacks against England would be a great disadvantage for the British war effort, writes a London correspondent who, speaking of the situation created in the British Capital, adds: "Should the bombings continue, the Government authorities will have to face two problems, very difficu to solve. The first regards the employment - for the removal of the ruins - of workers who could only be found to the detriment of war industry. The second regards the seadily increasing discomfort of the population. Up to now, the evacuation of London has created very serious difficulties. In the health resorts, where new guests are treated in a "villainous" way by the hotel managers, some people, evacuated at first, came back to London owing to the lack of hospitality shown by those who were supposed to welcome them.

Western Front

In the Caen sector, no important fighting took place during the last twenty-four hours. The enemy is re-organising his forces after the heavy losses sustained during the previous days. In the Saint Lô sector, instead, the Americans intensifield their attacks. The focal point of the struggle is still some five kilometers north of Saint Lô. German troops today destroyed forty-four enemy tanks.

2437

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

The heavy losses sustained by the enemy during these last few days are once again confirmed by the statements made by prisoners belonging to the 29th North American infantry division, who admitted that more than fifty per cent of the personnel has been killed or captured.

Eastern Front

In the southern sector, Soviet operations today also were carried out, particularly against the Tarnopol region. All attacks have been broken off, however, by German troops, who maintained all their positions. In the central sector, fierce fighting is continuing west of Pinsk, where German lines have been withdrawn for a few kilometers. Eighty-seven Soviet aircraft were shot down during the last twenty-four hours by German fighters and anti-aircraft fire.

Southern Front

German forces are still compelling the Allies to employ a great number of troops. Only the number of losses which can be inflicted on the enemy in men and material, can be decided in Italy. The hope of the Allies, after the occupation of Rome, to reach northern Italy rapidly and with few losses, has crumbled before the unexpected German resistance, which, with very few losses, compels the enemy to bring new units into the struggle. During the last twenty-four hours, the enemy renewed his attack against German positions, between the Tyrrhenian coast and Poggibonsi. After violent figgthing, the Germans withdrew northwards, abandoning the small township. In the Arezzo sector and along the shores of the Tiber, all enemy attacks were repelled. Stubborn fighting is in course north of Fabriano and west of Filottrano.

A German torpedo boat was sunk in the Gulf of Genoa by German naval units.

From Invaded Territory

Cecil Sprigg, Reuter's correspondent in Rome, reports that the trial of the communist Rosario Bentivenga, accused of homicide in the person of Lt. Barbarisi, was opened in front of the Allied tribunal. The incident took place on June 5 a few hours after the Allies entered Rome, and the accused insisted that he had acted in his quality of agent of the communist police. He asked to be tried by an Italian Tribunal but his

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

belonging to the 29th North American infantry division, who admitted that more than fifty per cent of the personnel has been killed or captured.

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

Foreign News

V 1

In a letter addressed to the "Daily Herald" a labor member of Parliament proposed the total elimination of air warfare stating that the flying torpedoes are a really terrible means of destruction.

It is well, however, to recall what the "Daily Herald"wrote immediately after an Anglo-American terror raid on a German town: "The crews saw nothing of the town and therefore dropped their bomb-loads at random."

The same paper should also be reminded of the statment made on May 31, 1943 by the British Minister of Air: "During air-raids against military objectives it is necessary to bomb all the area in which targets are placed".

But Churchill himself went even further when he said on September 21, 1943: "We are ready to do anything".

Round-ups in France

French refugees coming from Cherbourg stated that in the first days following the Allied occupation a proper round-up was carried out by Gaullist elements against the French citizens who had not abandoned their houses and their posts under the Germans. Such an attitude caused a violent reaction on the part of the majority of citizens faithful to Marshal Pétain.

It is moreover reported that Jewish elements opened the prison doors. The prisoners thus set free went in for acts of violence of all kinds, so much so that the Anglo-Americans were compelled to form special squads for the maintenance of order and for recapturing the runaways.

German Comment upon Allied Action against Turkey

In Wilhelmstrasse circles it is pointed out that the absolute indifference with which the new Anglo-American and Soviet action against Turkey has been met is a clear indication that the Reich Government considers it as unimportant. The fact that the Anglo-American Press recalls the Teheran Conference means that this time too Moscow has had the upper hand.

2436

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

Bullitt becomes war correspondent

The ill-famed former United States Ambassador in Paris, William Bullitt, who some time ago was connected with the American Fiscal authorities regarding rather complicated juridical questions, is back on the stage. This time, however, he is entrusted with no official missions from which he might derive personal profits. In fact, he has been asked to send war correspondences. For this reason, he arrived today in Algiers, where the welcome of his new colleagues in journalism was not extremely enthusiastic.

Roosevelt in Coming Elections

Anticipating the coming elections, the electoral campaign in the United States is warming up; President Roosevelt has taken advantage of this to indulge in a little exhibitionism. Recently he sent a letter to the president of the national committee of the Democratic party, informing him that the eventual re-election of.... would be very gratifying to him. Roosevelt thinks that thus he will eliminate a rival.

Situation Grave in China

The supply situation in China is very bad. In addition the country is dominated by an alarming inflation. Furthermore the political unity of China is broken. Even Chiang Kai-Shek's armies are in a state of disintegration and the officers have no more authority over their soldiers.

Messages

We now broadcast the names of civilians resident in Republican Socialist Italy, to whom their families in invaded Italy send greetings: Brillarelli Santo - Milan; Rosanna Baldocchi -Castellara; Cardella Alessandro-Milan; Domenico Millari - Magenta; Roberto Garivoglia - Milan; Grandi Andrea - Bologna; Lanfranco Specchiarri - Brescia; Pietro Migliorini - Bergamo; Luigina Pastora -Montelago-scuro; Orlando Fosso-Genoa.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN NO ITALY - Kc.1500-23,30-July 27

(Broadcast not perfectly comprehensible)

Italian Front

On the Italian front the German high command is maintaining as always the strategy of immobilizing the greatest possible number of enemy forces, trying to inflict on the enemy the highest possible losses and to save the greatest number of their own with incomparable agility.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759016

During the course of more than two months the German forces have been able to exploit so aptly the particular tactics of the terrain that the enemy has paid very dearly for his efforts.

Bonomi's Dilemma

The Bonomi government finds itself in a painful situation regarding the secret clauses of the armistice with the Allies. Bonomi's government has been called to assembly in Rome on July 15 to decide whether or not to publish the secret clauses. It is said that the position of the Bonomi government is becoming more and more difficult.

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

GERMAN BROADCASTS

FRONT UND HEIMAT (GERMAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE FOR FRONT PAPERS)
- 20.55 - July 13 (Monitored in London)

German Home Front United Against Approaching Enemy

-- Our all is now at stake. The position is serious. The tide washes against our eastern frontiers, threatening to overflow into sacred German territory. The hearts of men and women at home may well be gripped by terror.

We soldiers know the horrors of war from thousands of nights of it and it no longer holds any terror for us. But we refuse -- to allow Bolshevism to wreak chaos and destruction at home, in the minds of our wives and children. They are to be the survivors of this war, the champions of the future of the west. This is why we evoke the innermost instincts of our race, "furor teutonicus" -- the German wrath. This is why we desire that this holy war -- should become in truth a total war, that everyone is mustered who still breathes, who is still capable of bearing arms or of forging a weapon. We must mobilise to the last man, and everything must go by the board which does not serve the immediate requirements of victory. Total mobilisation of the nation is the demand of the hour. Before the elements of destruction can encompass the heart of our nation, we shall turn Europe into a whirlpool, sucking in all these destructive forces with a roar which will blot out everything except the call for blood. We shall stand fast and hold out until our hour has come. The bell of the big clock of destiny is ready to ring a chime which will herald a turn in events. In the drone of V-1 we can hear its iron clockwork turning.

-- They must not believe their task will be easier now that they stand at our frontiers. Let them haggle as to who is to enjoy the honor of having the lion's share of their supposed victory. First of all they must settle with the German soldier and with the nation waiting for the call: "Everyone who lives to arms".

2434

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11.8 kcs - 09.45 - July 15

The Situation on the Invasion Front

-- The International Information Agency on Friday with regard to the situation on the invasion front declares: The widespread demolitions of the harbor installations in Cherbourg makes it still impossible until now to use the port for the American landings.

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

But now as in the beginning the invasion forces have to get their supplies in men and material under the survey of ...This is difficult and dangerous as well as a waste of time because both light naval units and formations of the Luftwaffe are able to inflict heavy damage on the British and American invasion forces. Especially the Americans have not yet succeeded in getting ready the port of Cherbourg for direct troop transports from the U.S. to the invasion front. They have therefore, now as before, to ship their supplies in men and weapons and other war material from southern England. This supply problem has became a very urgent one because of the extraordinarily high losses. Since Cherbourg had to be repaired at the latest two weeks after the invasion in order to enable the landing of troop transports and big merchantmen, it is justified to assert that Eisenhower's plans have been foiled completely by the effective demolition measures taken by the German defenders of Cherbourg. These facts, in addition to the stiff defensive battle of the German divisions, had the result that Montgomery's army unit had to draw off several great units from the American army in south-east England.

Correspondent Points out that Germans Fight Fanatically

London: British war correspondents in Normandy again point out the courage and tenacity of the German troops. So writes Ward Price the correspondent of the "Daily Mail" at Eisenhower's headquarters quoting the Allies toilsome and slow advance, which has now been lasting some weeks without there being any important change in the general situation. The "Daily Sketch" correspondent pointed out that the attacking British never had faced anything equal to the tenacity of the Germans in Normandy. A single German holds up an entire British detachment and inflicts heavy losses. Yet a handful of German soldiers annihilates an entire British battalion.

The Enemy Has Not Reached his Goal at Caen

Berlin: In spite of the deployment of many thousands of shells and all the various defence tactics the enemy has not reached his goal at Caen. According to a report from the front the real object is not to turn Caen into ruins but to gain full freedom of operative activity. The enemy was not even able to cross the river Orne to the south of the town.

Long Columns of Allied Prisoners of War Marching through France

Madrid: Long columns of British and American prisoners are moving through France in order to be sent to the prisoner of war camps.

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

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Long Columns of Allied Prisoners of War Marching through France

Madrid: Long columns of British and American prisoners are moving through France in order to be sent to the prisoner of war camps. Most of them have drooping heads and they get no sympathy from the French population, discloses the correspondent of the Spanish newspaper "Ya".

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

Enormous Losses of Americans in Normandy

A sensational declaration about American losses in Normandy was issued by the U.S. Secretary of War. He stated that the yet unknown losses suffered in the last three weeks of bitter fighting in Normandy equal probably the total losses of the U.S. from 1917-1918. That means that the U.S. lost in the three week Normandy compaign as many men as they lost during the whole last World War.

British Losses since Beginning of Invasion

Berlin: Since the beginning of the invasion, the British have lost 150,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

During the past five weeks, the Allies lost 2,500 tanks in Normandy.

Eastern Front

Before the gallant garrison of Vilna forced its way towards the west to its own lines. It was fighting for five days under the most difficult conditions. The Bolshevist formations, assaulting continuously, were repulsed with heavy losses. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the Grenadiers, tank destroyers,and artillerymen of the Vilna garrison destroyed 39 Soviet tanks. Anti- aircraft batteries of the Luftwaffe shot down 30 Soviet tanks.

Luftwaffe Activity on the Eastern Front

Berlin: According to the International Information Office, the activity of the German Luftwaffe on Friday increased, particularly in the area of Minsk and Grodno, as well as west of Vilna. The main target of surprise attacks by German aircraft formations carried out in the strength of squadrons was particularly Soviet tank forces, motorized artillery and vehicles. Numerous German fighters throughout the day were in the air, protecting the bomber formations against Soviet fighter planes. German fighter formations also successfully attacked enemy bombers. According to reports available, thirty Soviet planes were shot down in the area between Vilna and Grodno alone.

2433

GERMANY IN ENGLISH, STATIONS CALAIS I AND II, BREMEN, LUXEMBURG

13:30 JULY 15

Views on the News by William Joyce

In all the innumerable discussions which are being conducted in Britain since the beginning of September, 1939, concerning war aims, it is impossible to discover any clear and coherent statement concerning the real reason for the British declaration of war on Germany. This is not a very surprising fact, since no British Prime

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

General Smuts has declared, most categorically, that an Allied victory would result in domination by Soviet Russia of all Europe, and a great part of Asia. He is unquestionably right. If the impossible would happen, that Germany should be beaten, there will be only one first class power in Europe, and that would be the Soviet Union. If you say that Britain is not fighting in the interest of Jewish international finance, and that it is not her purpose to maintain the balance of power in Europe, I shall only reply that you can have no motive at all for continuing the struggle. Of course, it is plain now to anybody who makes a serious study of British public opinion, that the majority of people in Britain are now thinking less in terms of causes or motives than in terms of results. They are asking not so much how they will be effected by the irreplaceable losses which they have suffered in the struggle.

When... went to Normandy to inspect some of the British troops there, he was asked again and again: "Shall we have to come back to the dole?" Not long ago Sir William Beveridge delivered a public address in which he criticized severely the "White Paper", issued on the subject of post-war employment? These proposals he described as inadequate, and so, of course, they are. I can well understand his natural chagrin at discovering that his own plan has been replaced by such a vague, intangible, and insincere substitute. The Beveridge plan in itself was not fundamental. It could not have brought social and economic security to the British people, since it was based entirely upon the principles of insurance.

"The White Paper" which Sir William criticises is even less convincing than his plan, which did serve the Government as a propaganda weapon for more than year. It was used by Churchill as a means of suggesting that the Government had constructed..., although it was always made clear that it did not consider itself obliged to accept the Beveridge plan.

What has happened to the national health scheme I am not quite sure. I understand that it has been abandoned ... because the medical profession did not regard it as being practicable. The present 'White Paper" will also be abandoned in due course, and will most certainly be succeeded by another manifesto of a kindred nature.

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

The rulers of Britain today are deeply conscious of the necessity to promise the people something, but they are worried by the thought that if they give any definite undertaking, they will be expected to fulfil them when the hostilities cease. They know that fulfillment will not be possible, and they are afraid that if they violate the specific guaranties, they may be swept away by a wave of popular indignation. Without making any definite promises they are continually suggesting that when the war is over there will be work and plenty for all. By pursuing this policy ... and they know only too well that all the sacrifices which are being made for their undeclared aims will find no recompense in the aftermath of the conflict.

As I have pointed out before, there is a deep significance in Mr.Oliver Lyttleton's statement that Britain could not seek to recover her lost markets without carrying the hostilities to her former allies. Mr.Lyttleton did not say explicitly but he meant it clearly enough that the United States would not tolerate any attempt by post-war Britain to regain the commercial potentialities which yet, until recently, one Cabinet Minister after another declared publicly that Britain would be unable to live unless she raises her exports to at-least the pre-war level. Why has this thesis been abandoned? Why has the proposition upon which so much emphasis was placed been so completely disregarded? Surely this phenomenon is not unconnected with the visit which Mr. Stettinnius paid to London. Beyond doubt, one of his duties was to impress upon the British Government the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is determined to keep what Mr.Churchill has given him, or allowed him to gain at the expense of the British interests.

It is nevertheless true that Britain must stand or fall on her exports. In the 19th century her population was almost quadruple. For many years she maintained the masses of her people, though not in comfort, not in decency, solely by reason of the fact that she had a large foreign market to absorb the products of her manufacturing industry. It was only through foreign trade that she succeeded in living. Even before this war began she lost many of the advantages which she enjoyed by having had a start upon other nations in the industrial revolution. But this war has completely demolished the whole basis upon which her foreign commerce rested. By far the greater part of her overseas investments have been liquidated; markets vital to her very being have passed into the hands of the dollar imperialists. There is no turn of events, for example, whereby she could recover her trade in South America. We have recently seen the beginning of a very powerful American campaign to displace the British interests.

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Even in India President Roosevlt's envoy, Mr. Kirk, is working overtime and with great success to undermine British commerce.

At the meeting of Dominion Premiers in London, it became clear that Canada was practically part of the United States, and Australia, New Zealand would not be prepared to offend Washington in order to please London. It is only a small minority of the British people, who have struggled as yet to reflect seriously upon the implications of the Lend-Lease. The majority seem to be laboring under the delusion that when the last shot has been fired, Uncle Sam will say with a gesture of great affability: "Don't worry about your debts you need not bother to pay them, we all are idealists". Uncle Sam will say nothing of the kind. He is quite likely to say: "You need not pay me in gold, if you have not got it but you can and shall pay in territory and services."

The outstanding and indisputable fact is in any case that Britain will not be permitted to resume possession of her foreign markets and commercial potentialities. Therefore, the politicians, who promise the British people more employment after the war, are guilty of a particularly heartless deception. They are breaking faith with the living and the dead. Moreover, when they have plunged Britain into the utmost depth of ruin, they will still be unwilling to explain why they made this war. They are willing to betray the British people but they dare not betray their Jewish masters.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN GERMAN TO GERMANY 175 kcs 20,00 July 15

Eastern Front

In the central sector new Soviet attacks were launched yesterday against our bolt position between the central Niemen and Pinsk, as well as against the German bolt positions of the northern sector. To the northwest of Pinsk and to the west of the river Szara our hard fighting divisions stopped the Soviet forces which had advanced at some points. They ironed out the dents by minor shortening of the front. To the north of Wolkovisk our troops repelled the advancing Bolsheviks on the Ros, an affluent of the Niemen, by powerful counter-attacks. Also further to the north at Grodno enemy assaults failed. Soviet forces which had pushed ahead towards Grodno were dispersed. On the eastern bank of the Niemen our positions were improved after successful counterattacks.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS, 11,8 kcs 1945 July 15

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Street Fighting Between Frenchmen in Cherbourg

Paris: It has now been confirmed by French refugees, that regular street-fighting occurred in Cherbourg, following its occupation by American troops, when de Gaullists began to launch a wild manhunt.

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

Frenchmen resisted these shameful acts of vengeance and the street-fighting was concluded with the intervention of U.S.troops. According to the statement of French eyewitnesses, it is characteristic that the de Gaullists released people who had committed sexual crimes, murderers, and thieves from the prisons.

British Correspondent Describes Resistance in Normandy

London: The correspondent of the "Daily Sketch" stresses that the attacking British had never encountered such stubborn resistance as during fighting in Normandy. A German soldier armed with a machine-gun stopped a whole British troop company by himself and inflicted heavy losses.

A number of armed Germans annihilated a whole British battalion. The British correspondent emphasized that he had witnessed these scenes in Normandy.

Canadian Troops Suffered Heavily in Normandy

Anglo-Americans believe that Canadian troops taking part in the invasion have suffered particularly heavy losses.

Canadians for instance suffered enormous losses during the assault on Carpiquet in the past few days.

Canadians Must Sacrifice Themselves for the British

London: The "London Times" declares that the fact that Canada still retains troop contingents at home cannot be justified. It is the duty of Canadians to sacrifice themselves for the British.

Heavy Tank Losses

Berlin: In the defence sector of the well-known S.S. Panzer Division "Hitlerjugend", on the invasion front, 220 wrecked enemy tanks were counted in twenty-four hours.

Excellent Fighting Morale of German Soldiers

Berne: The Swiss paper "Weltwoche" writes that the morale of the German soldiers in the west, particularly those of the Hitler Youth Divisions, is excellent. "German youth", stresses the paper, "is fighting with great determination."

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

Committed sexual crimes, murderers and thieves from the prisons.

British Correspondent Describes Resistance in Normandy

London: The correspondent of the "Daily Sketch" stresses that the attacking British had never encountered such stubborn resistance as during fighting in Normandy. A German soldier armed with a machine-gun stopped a whole British troop company by himself and inflicted heavy losses.

A number of armed Germans annihilated a whole British battalion. The British correspondent emphasized that he had witnessed these scenes in Normandy.

Canadian Troops Suffered Heavily in Normandy

Anglo-Americans believe that Canadian troops taking part in the invasion have suffered particularly heavy losses.

Canadians for instance suffered enormous losses during the assault on Carpiquet in the past few days.

Canadians Must Sacrifice Themselves for the British

London: The "London Times" declares that the fact that Canada still retains troop contingents at home cannot be justified. It is the duty of Canadians to sacrifice themselves for the British.

Heavy Tank Losses

Berlin: In the defence sector of the well-known S.S. Panzer Division "Hitlerjugend", on the invasion front, 220 wrecked enemy tanks were counted in twenty-four hours.

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2431

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

Record German armament production during May

Berlin: Reich Minister Speer declared to representatives of the German armament industry that during May, German production of arms reached a record figure. The Minister emphasized that wherever unforeseen difficulties arose, German armament industry met them by improvisation, displaying great adaptability.

Mayor of Gregg Sends Letter of Thanks to German commander

Berlin: The Mayor of the French town of Gregg on the Somme addressed a letter to the German commander and to the divisional medical officer, expressing on behalf of the inhabitants his sincere appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Germans in rescuing and caring for French civilians, following a heavy air attack. The Mayor stressed that the French people know how to appreciate the noble attitude of their one-time enemies, who by their benevolence distinguished themselves from the criminal activities of France's former allies. The French nation in these days is suffering a rude awakening from its dream of liberation at the hands of men whom it did not call upon for help. It can only show contempt for them, because of the crimes which they have committed.

RADIO BERLIN IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - Kos. 11,60 - 2000 - July 15

War on the Western Front

The British High Command has arrived at the conclusion that it is impossible to engage in full-scale offensive operations in Normandy. The British troops have suffered heavy casualties and have been replaced by fresh troops. Along the Bayeux-Caen road German artillery action was very effective. Yesterday the first signs of weakness could be observed on the part of the American First Army in the fighting which developed between Saint Lô and the west coast of the Cotentin Peninsula. Local encounters took place north of Saint Lô. The Command of the American First Army were compelled to replace their sorely tried units with fresh ones. The beginning of a full-scale Anglo-American offensive is expected in the near future - north of Saint Lô and between the town and the western coast of the Cotentin, in the American sector.

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

Allied attacks against the German line in the marshland - were unsuccessful. The German forces withdrew slightly on fresh positions at the price of severe losses on the part of the Allies. The Americans in fact lost sixty per cent of their personnel, and the British fifty per cent..

(broadcast interrupted)

Eastern Front

... The fighting took place north-west of Tarnopol. The Soviets have had over 6,000 killed. .....

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH July 15

Western Front

Berlin: (By Sertorius). While fighting on the eastern half of the Normandy front (even with continued heavy artillery fire) had only local significance, Americans in the western half continued their attack of Friday. As hitherto, they were compelled to make costly frontal attacks, since all their attempts made in the past week to obtain at least a few outflanking positions, had been nipped in the bud by a calculated yet fierce German defence.

In the coastal area, where the bulk of German troops on preceding nights hadwithdrawn in a southerly direction for some kilometres to a prepared main front line, the enemy was checked by German rearguards on July 14th, and gained butlittle ground. A spearhead advancing from Bretteville-sur-Ay, Angeville and Vesly were engaged immediately south of these localities. Fighting there is still in progress and the enemy is still far from his immediate objective, the town of Lessay.

Farther inland, on the Carentan-Périers road the ruins of the village of La Roserie are at present again in American hands. Between the Taute and Vire, enemy pressure has increased further. The impact of the fighting is borne by two American assalt groups, one trying to advance from the marshes at Le Hammet, Darthenay to nigh ground south of there while the other is trying to fight forward from Pont Hébert to the Vire. Both groups met stubborn German resistance. Their losses are by far exceeded however by these inflicted on the left wing of the USA First Army during its stubborn advance on Friday to Saint Lô.

A German parachutist division forming the backbone of German defence there did not limit its activity to warding of enemy attacks outside the ruins of Saint Lô but launched repeated fierce

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

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A German parachutist division forming the backbone of German defence there did not limit its activity to warding of enemy attacks outside the ruins of Saint Lô but launched repeated fierce counter-attacks, eliminating the salient which the Americans had established north of the town, and frustrated all enemy efforts to advance beyond La Barre de Semilly with the idea of outflanking Saint-Lô from the east. The British Second Army has apparently finished its regrouping, so that it is hourly expected to start its long-awaited new attack.

2430

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

Doriot Interviews Prisoners of War

Paris -(By Karl Ludwig Schmidt) The leader of the French popular party, Jaques Doriot, who was formerly Communist Mayor of Saint Denis, told me that he had interviewed American prisoners of war on the Normandy front. Doriot asked a former New York stevedore whether he realized that he was actually fighting fort Jews of Wall Street. The American prisoner:"I don't want to have to do anything with Jews. My father was a watchmaker, and they have ruined him." Doriot asked another American whether there were any capitalists among his buddies. Amid the hilarity of the bystanders, he said:"Capitalists cannot fight. They've got to stay home and manage our money."

Doriot related the following typical event: he asked a wounded American Air Force officer why the Anglo-American air force continuously bombed buildings and vehicles which were clearly marked with the Red Cross. The American pilot denied this. Two days later the hospital in which he was confined was bombed. The American then asked the German chief surgeon if it were possible to send a protest to his government in Washington by International Red Cross Channels.

According to another American prisoner, the Norman population of the bridgehead refuses to accept invasion money as legal tender.

Partisan Sympathisers in Northern Italy to be Punished

Berlin: For the first time military sanctions have been employed against villages whose population sympathized with the Partisan, the Venice paper "Il Gazzettino" reports. The newspaper recalls that after the time had expired which Mussolini granted to the Partisans, the latter were to be treated as "outlaws". It declared that all forms of banditry will be ruthlessly uprooted, adding that German soldiers are now defending Italian soil. Invaders cannot have in their rear rebels who have degraded themselves to the level of criminals.

Allies to Withdraw Grain Supplies in S.Italy

Zurich: The Allies informed the Bonomi government that Italy, beginning with the next harvest, can no longer count on grain supplies from the Allies, the London correspondent of "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" reports.

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

The correspondent points out the manifold problems arising for Italy from this decisions, as large sections of the country have been devastated and crops destroyed.

Communications also are greatly taxed by the war requirements of the Fifth American and Eighth British armies.

The difficulties with which the Bonomi government has to contend are illustrated in the example of Sicily, where since the spring, the Separatist movement has been gaining influence.

Finnish Front

Helsinki: (By Fritz Dalichow) The political crisis which took place in Finland at the end of last month, due to the Soviet major offensive and its effects, may since the beginning of July be considered as over.

German military aid, the understanding attitude of the majority of Finnish Social Democrats under the leadership of Finance Minister Tanner, and not least the speach of the Finnish Prime Minister Linkomies, together with the stabilising of the situation on the front, were the chief causes of this pacification.

The Finnish people continue to follow with keen interest the situation on the Karelian front where their countrymen, together with their German allies, are fighting hard. At home, everybody is doing his share to support the manifold duties of the hinterland. The totalitary of this war during the past weeks has been still more intensified. Nearly everyone, from the Parliamentary deputy to the youngest schoolchild, is preparing to lend a hand during the impending harvest.

The Finnish parliament has lately again been convened for some sessions. People are following with the utmost interest military events in other European theatres of war, especially, of course, events in the Baltic States, the destiny of which will obviously have repercussions in Finland. Newspapers deal especially with military events around Vilna, Dvinsk, etc. The German declaration that radical shortening of the front will be carried out in this sector has been noted with great interest. Events on the invasion front and in Italy lose none of their importance for the Finns, because it is known that Europe's destiny, more than ever, is Finland's destiny.

2128

D.N.B. IN ENGLISH July 15

Italian Front

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

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Italian Front

The German fight in central Italy may still be characterized as a strategy to the down as large an enemy force as possible, with economic use of our own soldiers. Profiting by the nature of the country, the Germans have been to inflict heavy losses on the enemy. The extent of losses is decisive here, and not in the area that was given up.

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

When the Americans succeeded in capturing Rome the Allies were hopeful of being able to advance right up to North Italy without encountering any resistance worth mentioning. These hopes have proved a miscalculation. The troops of Field Marshal Kesselring have held many times their own number in Italy against Allied forces. To supply these forces, several hundred thousand tons of shipping are required, which might otherwise be employed elsewhere.

Allied Attacks on Hungary Without Success

Budapest: The Chief of the Honved General Staff announces: On the Carpathian front, the Bolsheviks made repeated attacks. Our troops repelled them. Southwest of Baranowicze our troops and German formations successfully repulsed enemy attacks. During enemy air attacks on Hungarian towns, 220 civilians were killed. Hungarian and German fighters, as well as flak, shot down 34 enemy machines over Hungarian territory.

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

FRENCH BROADCASTS

RADIO LYONS IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - Kc, 650 - 21.30 - July 15

Commentary by Xavier Vallat

The 14th of July yesterday was a beautiful day, a rewarding 14th of July. Naturally we were not able to celebrate because of the curfew - nor could we dance to the sound of an accordian. But we were amply compensated by the deluge of words thrown our way by the Anglo-Gaullist radios. They all wished us "Bonne Fête" in the warmest of terms. Roosevelt started things off. Then came the Czechoslovaks, the Yugoslavs, the Dutch. We were complimented by the charming King of Yugoslavia and by the very gracious Grand Duchess of Luxemburg. To celebrate the 14th of July the so-called Committee of Liberation granted amnesty to thirteen per cent of those under sentence of common law. They truly spoiled us, and in order to show us how much they love us the Allies expressed their sympathy in the most striking manner, namely, by their fireworks on the morning of July 14th when one hundred bombers attacked the south of France, and also [illegible] the province of Languedoc, several Frenchmen were [illegible] in a most decided manner. On the eve of the 14th Roosevelt sent a message, affirming that, "I trust that this will be the last 14th of July that France will pass under German occupation." We do not know whether, one year from now, this prophecy will have been any more serious than so many others of the type. But one fact is certain, that thanks to Roosevelt's airmen this last 14th of July under German occupation has been, alas, more bloody than preceding ones. Roosevelt continued: "It is with absolute confidence that I predict that in 1945 the French people will celebrate their great national holiday on territory delivered of foreigners and of the phantom Government of Vichy." We have reason to detect a macabre irony in this belief. Will the survivors realize that in these protestations of love (which overwhelm us) there is hidden the desire for a total endurance on the part of the tortured French on their own soil? Will they finally understand that in France, which was a warless territory, there has been found a convenient battlefield for these lying belligerents? Will they not finally understand that we are of interest to them only because in French youth they will find spare troops. Our one-time Allies make good fun of our future celebrations of July the Allies brought us nothing but ruins - can these people reply to this question: Why, during 1940, 1941 and towards the end of 1942, were the Frenchmen of the south not [illegible] quarter-hour of alert? The

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 750016

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Our one-time Allies make good fun of our future celebrations of July the Allies brought us nothing but ruins - can these people reply to this question: Why, during 1940, 1941 and towards the end of 1942, were the Frenchmen of the south not subjected to even so much as a quarterhour of alert? The workers of Mont-Luçon, of Clermont,

2428

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

Why they will ask, did they suddenly lose this guaranty? Why did they lose their security, why did the Germans come? Who, we ask, brought on the Germans if not those Frenchmen who, more stupid than criminal, on November 7, I942, delivered our empire to the Anglo-Saxons, thus preventing the Marshal fromrespecting the clause of the armistice which left part of France free.

It is the fault of the dizzy brains of Algiers who, in order to constitute a patriotic front, have since then made all of France a battlefield, bringing down war on those peoples for whom the war was ended.

Frenchmen in th south yesterday saw black birds which came not only from the north but also from the luminous south - they had come because of the disobediance and lack of discipline of certain people. These latter are guilty before history. In ignoring Marshal Pétain they betrayed France. They continue to betray the country daily and their betrayal has resulted in the assassination of many Frenchmen. Sometimes the naive and desperate cry of Frenchmen arises:"If we still had our guns, if we still had our guns, if we still had an army, there would have been no maquis." You are right. The gangsters of the maquis were the cause of your having been disarmed Each province had one or two armed battalions. Up until November I942 you had armed riflemen, but they have since been disarmed by the Germans. Except for the treason of Algiers the Germans would not have penetrated into the southern zone nor would mistrust have extended to all the officers of France. This tragic situation is the result of the dishonesty of the Juins, the Girauds, the Massiglis.... It is their fault that German after November 8,I942 could no longer allow France an army; the inevitable reprisals on the part of Germany are the result of the treason of Algiers. The Algiers traitors are much more guilty than the imbeciles who declared war in I939 when the country had not sufficient forces to wage war. Because of the Algiers treason France has passed from a state of armistice to that of being a battlefield. This is a blinding truth. Upon a France which remained free through the authority of Marshal Pétain the traitors of Algiers have brought the ravages of a foreign war and the horrors of civil war.

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

OTHER AXIS CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' IN ITALIAN M 25.50 0830 July 15

Foreign Press Comments the Smashing Victories of the Red Army

The irresistible advance of the Red Army towards East Prussia and Warsaw on a front of 900 kilometers continues to be commented upon by the world press. The British daily "Evening Standard" writes that the German defences have been completely disrupted, following the swift of the Russians and their scientific method of attack which involves the encircling movements of the front line Red Army and the partisans' warfare in the rear of the enemy. These actions have reached great proportions on the whole front. Consequently, writes the British newspaper, the Germans are suffering unprodecented defeats. The Turkish semi-official newspaper "Ulus", after having stressed the great capacity shown by the Russian High Command and the high level of military skilfulness reached by the Red Army, says that the dissolution of the German army is exceptional, adding that the German frontiers are directly threatened by the irresistibly advancing Red Army. The London Spanish commentator Madariaga describes the German situation on the Eastern front as "desperate." The Germans have suffered tremendous and decisive losses. In a few days the Germans have lost twenty-five divisions in the sector of Minsk. The losses inflicted upon the Germans by the Russians from Stalingrad to Minsk have placed Hitler in a desperate situation. Now the Russians advance towards the East Prussia border. The BBC commentator stresses the high degree of supply organization and manoeuvre shown by the Red Army. He says that if the Soviet offensive has been able to develop itself on such a long front that is because the Russian supply services behind the front are running smoothly and with surprising rapidity. The various units of the Red Army are advancing without fear of any disruption of their supply services. Besides it must be admitted that the Russians have succeeded in reaching a high measure of military mechanization. These are the main comments of the world press on the victories of the Red Army.

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2427

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

Comment on the Verona Incident

The prison guards of occupied Italy should follow the example of their comrades of Verona. General Capello and Roveda, names dear to the Italian people as the two men who spent their lives in defence of the democratic libertics in the fight against the Fascist tyranny, have been freed by patriots from the prisons of Verona where the "Potacciani" bandits had detained them. The liberation of these two Italian patriots honors the prisons guards of Verona to whom we send heartfelt thanks and also the patriots wanted by the Nazist and "Potacciane" bands, to the workers, to the partisans who shoot down the Germans and the Fascists, to the workers of Turin who are struggling to prevent the machines of their factories from being trasferred to Germany, to the farmers who shoot at the Fascists who try to steal their wheat. The prison guards of Verona have helped save two great patriots from death and preserve them for the people. Our fatherland needs the intelligence and the activity of these two sons so as to rise again as a great free and democratic nation.

But the Italian still suffering in the horrible prisons of German-occupied Italy, the patriots over whom hangs the menace of being suppressed at any moment by the executioner are numbered by the thousand. It is necessary to think to their liberation as was done in the case of Capello and Roveda. To do this the cooperation of the prison guards is necessary. That's why we are sending them a special appeal. The guards must not fear for their jobs as they will not be abandoned by the Government. The Bonomi Government has stated that all those who abandon their post, thereby working for the national cause, will lose neither post nor salary. Prison guards of Italy: open the doors to Italy's sons and return them to the fatherland. We will not forget the great services yon have rendered in this way to our cause.

RADIO ANKARA IN ENGLISH 19.00 July 15

The impossibility for the Germans to halt the swift Russian advance in the east attracts the attention of the whole world and is considered a fact of major importance. Today it is commented by the leading editorialist of the daily "Aksam" of Istanbul who writes:

"The thunder of the Russian guns can now be heard from Germany. The German armies who had advanced more than 2,000 kilometers into enemy territory now are facing the problem of

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

spent their lives in defence of the democratic liberties in the fight against the Fascist tyranny, have been freed by patriots from the prisons of Verona where the "Petacciani" bandits had detained them. The liberation of these two Italian patriots honors the prisons guards of Verona to whom we send heartfelt thanks and also the patriots wanted by the Nazist and "Petacciane" bands, to the workers, to the partisans who shoot down the Germans and the Fascists, to the workers of Turin who are struggling to prevent the machines of their factories from being trasferred to Germany, to the farmers who shoot at the Fascists who try to steal their wheat. The prison guards of Verona have helped save two great patriots from death and preserve them for the people. Our fatherland needs the intelligence and the activity of these two sons so as to rise again as a great free and democratic nation.

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