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P.W.B. - Radio Monitoring Rep. - V. 3
July 1944

Vol. 3 1/2

1/2

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P.W.B. - Radio Monitoring Rep. - V. 3
July 1944

Vol. 3

UNCLASSIFIED

P. W. B.

Petrograd

Petersburg Dispatch

Pkl, 3

235

14211

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Pk. 3

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THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM 4-7-44
TO
CATALOGUE.

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

~~[illegible]~~

~~023304~~

~~[illegible]~~ ~~02345~~

4353 - Luongo - Carmela

~~C29611~~

4352 - Londi - Rocco ~~29011~~

4351 - Liguori - Pasquale ~~48519~~

4350 - La Porta - Alberico

4349 - Londi - Vincenzo

- 2121

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4353 - Lorenzi - Carmine

4352 - Lorenzi - Rocco

C29611

~~29011~~

4351 - Liguori - Pasquale

~~46519~~

4350 - La Punta - Alberico

4349 - Lenzi - Vincenzo

- 2121

DATES

FROM

TO 30 Nov 1945

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
Exam: AG Tel: Vatour 45 Provisional

JULY 14, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 31

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

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OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO GERMANY - 11,8 kcs. 1700 July 13

German Communique

While the enemy yesterday, as a result of heavy losses suffered in the area of Caen and to the west of it, confined himself to increased artillery activity only, he attacked our front lines north-west of St. Lô, after barrage fire lasting for hours and supported by strong fighter-bomber formations. Paratroopers and infantry frustrated all attempts at breaking through and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Fierce fighting continued throughout the day, between the Vire and the area of Saint Eny, as well as between Gorges and the coast. Here, numerous enemy attacks were repulsed and local penetrations sealed off in a counter-thrust. Yesterday, the enemy lost twenty-seven planes over the beachhead and the occupied western territories. In France, 189 terrorists were annihilated in fighting.

Heavy V-1 fire continues against London.

In Italy, there were large-scale operations yesterday on the Ligurian coast and south-west of Citta di Castello. The enemy despite strong artillery and tank support achieved minor successes at some points only. The majority of his attacks were repulsed by concentrated artillery fire or in counter-thrusts.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, local Soviet thrusts were repulsed. In the area of Kovel, repeated enemy attacks collapsed, with heavy losses to the enemy. In the central sector, the heavy defensive fighting between the Pripet and Ducna continues. While all Soviet attempts at breaking through, west of the Szara, were frustrated, our divisions in fierce fighting disengaged themselves, in the area south of Vilna, further to the west. Our troops in a vigorous counter-thrust inflicted heavy losses on the Soviets near Clida. The garrison of Vilna held out against all attacks by enemy formations in the western part of the town. To the east of Opotschka, repeated strong Soviet attacks were repulsed as well as penetrations sealed off.

Fighter-bomber formations by bomb and strafing attacks supported the defensive fighting in the area of Duenaburg-Vilna, inflicting particularly heavy losses on the Soviets.

Yesterday, a strong U.S. bomber formation, taking advantage of

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Fighter-bomber formations by bomb and strafing attacks supported the defensive fighting in the area of Duenaburg-Vilna, inflicting particularly heavy losses on the Soviets.

Yesterday, a strong U.S. bomber formation, taking advantage of the weather situation, again made a terror attack on Munich. Thirty-one four-engined bombers were destroyed by anti-aircraft artillery.

Last night, a few British bombers dropped bombs on the Rhenish-Westphalian area.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 780 Meters 0700

July 13

Western Front

After the recapture of the village of T. (?), in the Caen sector, by the Germans, the enemy again counter-attacked with a few infantry divisions and armored brigades. A violent struggle followed which lasted until yesterday morning. The enemy lost thirty-eight tanks. North of Saint Lô, the American counter-attack obtained no result. After various attempts, the enemy desisted from his attacks. In the Vire sector, a German armored unit deeply penetrated into the Allied lines. After heavy fighting nineteen American tanks were destroyed and over one thousand prisoners were captured.

Flying Bombs on London

The shower of flying bombs over London and southern England is continuing with increased violence. The capital's evacuation has assumed the aspect of a disorderly exodus. The damage caused has become very serious.

Southern Front

Violent fighting took place between the Tyrrhenian coast and Poggibonsi. The German lines have been withdrawn northwards for about three kilometers. On both shores of the Tiber, all enemy attempts towards a break-through have been decisively repelled. British units which infiltrated into German positions have been annihilated. No important operations are reported in the Adriatic sector.

Eastern Front

The Soviets have gained no ground in the various sectors of the struggle, in spite of increased Russian pressure. Violent fighting is in progress west of Slobin and along the road from Grodno to Vilna. In this city, the German garrison continues to resist. Thirty Russian tanks were destroyed by the defenders with new explosive devices. The Luftwaffe continued to successfully bomb troop concentrations, supplies and railway junctions.

Wheat Distribution in Naples

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Wheat Distribution in Naples

According to Rome Radio, a first distribution of wheat was carried out in Naples. The rations are much inferior to those of Republican Italy. Other distributions will be made, provided the peasants consign their wheat to the State granaries.

Eden's Statement on Transfer of Italian Government

British Foreign Minister Eden confirmed yesterday at the House of Commons, the transfer to Rome of the Bonomi Government. He added, however, that for reasons of convenience the War, Air and Navy Ministries will remain in Salerno.

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Bread Ration Reduced in Normandy

In the regions of Normandy occupied by the Allies, the bread ration has been reduced to one hundred and fifty grams. It is observed in France that during the period in which the Germans were requisitioning everything, the bread ration was of four hundred grams daily.

Swedish Authorities Seize Finnish Ships

Swedish authorities have seized several Finnish merchant ships. Helsinki authorities have already protested.

United States Will Have Post-War Depression

In a book recently published, the director of the American... Institute states that a great economic depression will take place in the United States after the War, because "this country will have to cope with nineteen million unemployed."

Creation of an International Monetary Fund

A spokesman of the International Monetary Conference stated that a proposal regarding the creation of an international monetary fund will be presented to the members of the countries participating in the conference.

Assistance to Refugees from Invaded Regions

The National Organisation for the Assistance to Refugees from the invaded provinces announces that instructions have been given to all public administrations, institutes, public and private organisations, and to commercial, industrial and agricultural societies, asking them to employ refugees for at least 10% of their working staffs. The unemployed refugees can have recourse at the provincial offices of the organisation, which will come to their help.

American Military Mission

The following official statement was issued from Washington: A United States military

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American Military Mission

The following official statement was issued from Washington: A United States military delegation will shortly leave for..... where it will serve for a period of four years. In the political circles of the American Capital, this news is interpreted as symptom of the United States' political and military influence in all American countries.

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Soviet Commissar may Leave for Ankara

It is learned in Stockholm that the Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs will probably leave for Ankara, with the aim of discussing future Russo-Turkish relations.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-480 M.-0800-JULY 13

London Bombed Again

The Secret German weapon continues its attacks against London. Information from British sources, according to which the flying bombs are now also launched from another more easterly direction, is considered in Berlin as the best example of the good results obtained by the secret weapon, which is able to hit the objective even from a great distance.

Western Front

The recapture of...by German troops has re-established the situation in the Orne sector, where German soldiers have once more occupied their previous positions.

After heavy fighting, Bréhal is now in German hands. The enemy attacked on a vast front in the Saint Lô sector, west of the Vire. All his attacks failed, except for one infiltration in the Saint Georges sector, which was promptly eliminated.

On road I72, from Bayeux to Caen, extremely violent fighting took place. The enemy attacked on a large front, but was repelled with heavy losses, and succeeded in making only slight infiltrations. German counter-attacks were able to repel the attackers, recapturing several localities lost during the last few days. The enemy sustaine severe losses, particularly in armored units. Important positions were recaptured by the Germans towards the southwest, between the Saint Georges Marshes and the Channel coast.

Southern Front

Enemy attacks did not succeed in changing the situation. Only in the Poggibonsi sector were the invaders able to advance for a few kilometers towards the north. German resistance is stiffening. The fire of the automatic rifles and mortars is increasing and has obtained exceptionally good results during these last few days. The

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Eastern Front

A military correspondent of an Allied Agency thus defines the situation on the Eastern Front. "Undoubtedly the Soviet Command will do its utmost to bring to a successful end its offensive, not only on the Central Front, but elsewhere as well. On the German Front, great offensives are being prepared."

This statement seems to be confirmed by the fact that in many sectors of the front, German defence has considerably stiffened. In the Vilna sector, the enemy was not able to advance. German resistance is very stubborn and violent counter-attacks were carried out and repelled. The Luftwaffe yesterday destroyed fifty armored units.

Munich Bombed

Yesterday at noon, taking advantage of a clouded sky, American bombers carried out a new terror attack against Munich. The bombs, launched with very bad visibility, once again fell on the residential quarters of the city. German anti-aircraft defence shot down many planes.

Black Market in Rome Encouraged by Allied Troop

In Rome, the black market is encouraged by Anglo-American troop A man was arrested and condemned because important quantities of food-stuffs belonging to Allied soldiers were found in his possession.

New Light on Montecassino Bombing

From Allied sources, we have been informed that American General Clark had given orders to destroy the Montecassino Monastery. Colonel....., of General Clark's General Headquarters, now states in an interview granted to a journalist that the order to bomb this historical Abbey was given by higher circles. The Colonel stated that the Abbey's destruction was not only useless from the military point of view, but was harmful for the Allies. In fact, Allied bombers not only destroyed a magnificant monument of Christian civilisation, but allowed the Germans to re-occupy the Abbey after the bombing attack.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -480M-1300-JULY 12

Bomb Destruction in Southern England

Reuter's report that the King and Queen of England yesterday made an inspection tour of several anti-aircraft posts in southern England.

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During the course of the royal visit the familiar sibilant noise of approaching German flying bombs was heard. The King and Queen were thereby forced to seek shelter. The Swedish newspaper "Upsala" states that after the terror bombings against German cities on the part of the Anglo-Americans the latter are not justified in whining over the new German V-1. For more than two years the Allies have slaughtered the German population and therefore they have no excuse for objecting to the new German weapon. One can be sure that if they had invented the same weapon they would not have hesitated an instant in employing it.

It is reported in London that the recent insufficieny of shelters for the civil population in the south of England has led the people themselves to take shelter in the so-called Anderson shelters, which are constructed in gardens and covered with corrugated steel.

Latest reports state that the new weapon continues to be mos effective against London and southern England.

Western Front

After six weeks of bitter fighting, during which the Anglo-Americans have suffered losses far superior to the expectations of the Allied Command, the enemy has not succeeded in synchronizi the operations of the various armies in the bridge-head.

Despite statements of enemy propaganda the Germans still hol firmly to the heights surrounding Caen; the Anglo-Americans attack have been frustrated, thanks to the effective intervention of the Luftwaffe. The fighting continues to develop in the three major local points, that is, southeast of Caen, north and northwest of Saint Lô and..... .

German military circles point out that during the course of the last few weeks the British forces have made a great outlay of infantry forces, supported by powerful formations of artillery Quota II2 was heavily pounded by the German artillery in the Caen region. West of Caen a detachment of grenadiers penetrated between two enemy divisions and engaged them in combat, inflictin heavy losses on them. In the sector fifteen heavy enemy guns were destroyed and more than five hundred British prisoners were captured by the German forces.

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Near Saint Lô the enemy launched several attacks and in counter-attacks the Germans reconquered important positions, especially in the Carentan region.

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In this sector a German detachment, isolated from the main stream of forces, was attacked at least ten times by the Anglo-Americans. But the German parachutists attacking from the outside defeated all the enemy attacks. At Mortguon (?) the Vantage (?) forest is firmly in German hands. All the attacks launched by the enemy i forces were defeated before the German barriers. During the last twenty-four hours one hundred and four enemy tanks were destroyed and seventy-three enemy planes were shot down.

Southern Front

It is reported that on the Italian front enemy pressure has greatly diminished during the last twenty- four hours. In the r region of the Tiber and at Umbertide the enemy forces, after bitter fighting during which they lost hundreds of men and many vehicles, forced the Germans to withdraw their defensive lines slightly. The enemy met strong resistance from the German defenders. A decisive attack by a company of German grenadiers again drove the enemy from Monte Civitella. A detachment of German grenadiers also re-captured the locality of Pietra Umbra. On the Tyrrhenian coast, between Rosignano and Volterra, the enemy forces carried out fruitless attacks without making any progress. The enemy carried out repeated movements. In the Adriatic sector German counter-attacks helped to ameliorate positions.

Eastern Front

During the day yesterday the Soviet forces made only light attacks against the German positions. Only in the regions of Slovin and Vonin did the Soviets develop attacks. Here however they encountered notable resistance from the German forces and suffered serious losses. A German detachment which was cut off from the body of the troops made a counter-attack and opened a breach in the enemy lines; subsequently these troops regained the main German positions. The heroic garrison at Vilna continued its lively defence against the enemy forces, who continued their attacks, supported by many plane formations. Numerous enemy positior were attacked by the Luftwaffe. In the southern region two Soviet attacks were repulsed by the German forces; the Germans here in inflicted serious losses on the enemy, which had brought up sizeable forces to the battle line. The Luftwaffe intervened effectively

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Air Front

Anglo-American air formations, taking advantage of dense clouds, made a new terror attack this morning on Munich. German fighters intervened and shot down many of the four-motored bombers. The total enemy losses are being checked.

In yesterday morning's attack against Bavaria thirty-one enemy planes were shot down. Nine more planes were forced to land in Switzerland. The Anglo-Americans continued their attacks against small centers in the Balkans. In Bosnia one area was attacked and eighty-seven farmers were killed while at work.

In France a train filled with women and children was machine-gunned by the Anglo-American air pirates. One child was killed and others were injured.

Allied Activity in Invaded Italy

According to news from invaded Italy there are continued episodes of anti-Italian repression, conducted with cold ferocity against the populations of invaded territory. In Rome and in other centers of occupied Italy hundreds of young people are being subjected to Allied prosecutions. Those who do not mask their sentiments as Italians are immediately sent off to concentration camps, from whence they are dispatched in trucks to unknown destinations. Naturally these crimes are not in the least opposed by the Bonomi government. It is therefore possible to have a fairly clear picture of the system in practice under the liberators. Italian blood is being spilled because there are some young people who do not want to be under the foreign grip.

Everyone in public administrations who does not go through the act of submission to the Allies and who does not renounce the Italian creed is being inexorably driven out, according to the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung". The German paper writes in particular that the number of professors who have been dismissed from their positions at the universities has exceeded eight hundred. The Badoglio betrayal is proving the real intentions of the Allies toward Italy. In such wise do they conceive the liberation of Europe.

The well known Spanish professor, Fernandez Herrera, has given a lecture, in the University of Valladolid, on the secret aims of Communism and, in particular, on the dangers of the

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The well known Spanish professor, Fernandez Herrera, has given a lecture, in the University of Valladolid, on the secret aims of Communism and, in particular, on the dangers of the world Soviet revolution. According to documents shown, Prof. Herrera has shown that the greater part of the Soviet chiefs are of Jewish descent, and the order they have received is to

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support democracy, inasmuch as it is a political system which consents a further penetration of Communism in the masses of the people. On the whole it is a question of a fight against Christianity waged by Communists and Jews. Following this creed it is possible to requisition other people's goods, so that the Jews may take them.

Prof.Herrera stated that out of four hundred Soviet political commissars, three hundred and seventy are Jews, who, so as not to be recognized by public opinion, have changed their name. In Spain Prof.Herrera concluded, Franco obtained a great victory in the anti-Bolshevik fight. All Spaniards who love their country are followers of Franco.

Deat of Edouard Herriot

The ex-French Prime Minister, Edouard Herriot, has died at the age of seventy two. He had been president of the French Council and then president of the French Chamber, being president of the radical socialist party.

Road Accidents in Great Britain

According to news from Great Britain, the number of road accidents has increased in the measure of 70%, compared to last year, due to the intense military traffic.

The Organization of Post-War Problems in America

Cordell Hull, speaking at a press conference, stated that at the present moment, in the U.S., not only the war organization, but also the manner of organizing the post-war problems, are criticized.

As regards the French Committee of Algiers, Cordell Hull made no statement.

Roosevelt and the Electoral Campaign

A great impression has been created in Washington political circles, following the news according to which Roosevelt would speak only over the radio during his electoral campaign. It seem

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The International Monetary Conference and Russian Gold

A great impression has been created in North-American political circle, because the Soviet delegates at the International Monetary

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Conference have refused that the output of Russian gold be made known. The American Government has presented a protest to the the Soviet Government, inviting the Soviet representatives to furnish the above mentioned data. According to the organizers of the Conference its aim would have been a close collaboration between Allied forces, while instead there has appeared the profound Russian-American conflict that must be added to those already existing in the enemy camp.

A Warning to the Executioners

News has come from Invaded Italy that many young men have been condemned to death and executed, because they have not denied their Italian faith. We have learnt the news with sorrow, but also with pride: men and young men who have not renounced their dignity as Italians have been dragged before tribunals. The Allies and their collaborators have committed new murders. Who can say now that Fascism was composed only of adventurers and men without faith or of cowards?

Let those persons who stated this come out in the open and they will be able to see these men fight and fall, defending their high national ideal. Let them fear our punishment. We have powerful weapons in our hands, weapons which will allow us to avenge our dead.

We shall return in the invaded territories with the Fasci and the axe.

Messages from Italian Soldiers in Germany to Their Families

Baldassari Vincenzo - Beletti Aristide - Trimbi Gaetano - Capelli Girolamo - Saporiti Giacomo - Zeffirini Morfeo - Carifini Antonio - De Gero Domenico - Falconi Antonio - Fiori Mario - Furti Gesualdo - Diacono Pietro - Mariani Giorgio - Mastrangeli Francesco - Mattei Giovanni - Sani Angelo - Mario Giovanni - Miloti Vittorio - Manni Vincenzo - Pisani Aldo - Greco Giovanni - Ricci Dante - Santi Nerino - Sarchi Nicola - Saredi Giuseppe - Rendi Antonio - Fucci Angelo - Tagliamo Altino - Losiamo Carlo.

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

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -480M-1400- JULY 13

The following news items have been already covered in the 1300 bulletin:
Eastern, Western and Southern Fronts, Air War - Visit of the King and Queen of England to Anti-aircraft Batteries - Roosevelt's

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

Decision to Speak only over the Radio - Death of Edouard Herriot - Increase in Road Accidents in England - Russian-American Conflict at the American Monetary Conference - Terroristic Attack against Munich.

Normandy Population Hostile to Anglo-Americans

A Norman peasant who succeeded in crossing the German lines confirmed that the Norman population's attitude is decisively hostile to the Anglo-Americans.

After having been captured by the British and obliged to work in the unloading of sea-borne war material, this peasant succeeded in escaping in a wheel-cart and in reaching the German lines, where he gave ample details on the hostility of the population towards Anglo-Americans troops. Many other peasants escaped from the positions occupied by British forces.

American Bomber Falls Near Scottish Village .

Near the village of....., an American four-engined aircraft exploded and fell, hitting the village church and killing and wounding several people. All the members' of the crew were killed.

Message

The following soldiers interned in Germany are well and send greetings to their families:
Ugo Carsoni - Arturo Fraschi - Angelo Fierini - Angelo Formelli - Nicola Moscati - Giovanni Marconi - Adolfo Severini - Giulio Rossi - Mario Semeriani - Ernestp Tanvoni.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - ? - 1420 - JULY 13

Confidences and Suggestions

Today, we begin our transmission with a warning of general character. All advice, suggestions and confidences which we solicit of our listeners and which we receive in very great numbers are a symptom of the profound interest and of the true sense or collaboration which is given to the Liar, for the organisation

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We must however admit that many of our listeners do not understand that we are at war and that consequently it is not possible to please everyone, as we wish we could do. Many suggestions that reach us are good and we would like to follow them, but we cannot do so, owing to the difficulties of the moment. Many suggestions reach us on the quality of the programs. We shall try to take them into account as much as possible. First of all, we must recall, amongst the requests which we received last week, the letter of a sergeant wounded during the war, who is now in a military hospital. He writes: "I have the good fortune of possessing a radio set, to which I listen all day, but I am never able to hear Neapolitan songs. I like them so much, and I would like to hear them once in a while."

All our listeners know very well that from time to time we broadcast Neapolitan songs. Probably the sergeant was only listening to the radio when we were not transmitting them. This is a fault of many listeners who do not listen regularly to the radio and consequently miss the broadcasts which interest them.

Another listener writes from Padua, asking for the broadcast of Schiller's and Goethe's works. He particularly asks for a program of Faust. He says: "If you cannot broadcast them completely, at least transmit parts of them." We shall try to give him satisfaction.

Mrs. Pagani Ventura speaks of the problems of broadcasting Lyric Operas. "I understand", she says, "that the transmission of an opera is particularly difficult nowadays, when one cannot easily be connected with opera theaters. But you might at least broadcast phonograph records." Phonograph records of operas, we answer, are not very numerous, and in this period of war (do not forget the war) it is not easy to find a sufficient number of records for a broadcast. However, as this suggestion is also made by other listeners, we shall take it into account when organising the new musical programs. The same kind of suggestion is made by another listener, who would like our musical transmission to be more artistic. He says: "Less, popular songs and more chamber-music, lyrics, symphonies and concerts. Is it so very difficult," she adds," for a well-known pianist to play for us a Monteverdi or a Sibelius sonata?" Another listener asks us to broadcast Ferrari's comedy, "The Two Ladies". We hasten to reply that the transmission of Ferrari's works is particularly difficult, owing to the great number of characters and to the complexity of the works themselves. Over the radio, many characters cannot appear,

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

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 491 Meters - 2000 - July 1

(Broadcast very disrsubed)

Effects of German Weapon

Again today London and southern England were subjected to an intense fire of flying bombs. While evacuation of the British capital continues, the authorities are desperately trying to perfect the alert system. In many public buildings, such as ministries, institutes and factories, observation posts have been installed; this was found necessary in as much as the ordinary warning stations were not always able to give quick warnings to the populations of approaching danger - naturally such a state of affairs only contributed to increase further the great confusion which reigns. The British press remarks that there is need of establishing a unified system so as to avoid the serious inconveniences so far experienced.

Western Front

The big attack launched by General Montgomery and employing considerable tank and infantry forces can be considered a failure. The first period of this attack, with which the enemy tried to push southwards, ended in a decided success for Marshall Rommel's forces. Otherwise there was slight activity. In the Caen sector today there were only artillery duels. Further enemy effects and infiltrations were failures, especially in the direction of Saint Lô. Ten tanks, twenty-one anti-tank guns and thirteen enemy planes were destroyed. German counter-attacks resulted in the recapture of...,which had been previously occupied by the Canadians. A thrust by British tanks against the flank of the German positions was repulsed by the German defences. Subsequently the Allied command had to intervene against an attack launched by German tanks against the enemy divisions. The swampy area in the...sector is still in German hands.

Southern Front

In Italy there was fighting only on the Tyrrhenian flank, north of Lake Trasimeno. In the Adriatic sector Polish mercenaries were unable to follow up their attempted offensive because of

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

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In Italy there was fighting only on the Tyrrhenian flank, north of Lake Trasimeno. In the Adriatic sector Polish mercenaries were unable to follow up their attempted offensive because of yesterday's heavy losses. On the Tyrrhenian coast the Anglo-American force, employing huge armored forces, attempted in vain to open the road to the north. Near Rosignano Italy were decisively repulsed by counter-attacks from German grenadiers. North of Lake Trasimeno and in the Arezzo sector there was fighting of local importance, during which the Allies suffered heavy losses. Also in this sector the Germans maintained their positions.

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Eastern Front

On the northern front the Germans were engaged in bitter fighting. Repeated Soviet attacks were frustrated by the stubborn German resistance. Local infiltrations were eliminated. In the central sector the German troops defeated the enemy efforts.

German Authority on Eastern Front

Speaking of the project of withdrawing the German front in the .....sector, a spokesman of the German Reich said that it is not a matter either of withdrawing or shortening the front, inasmuch as the battle in progress on the eastern front constitutes all one entity.

Parachute Enrollment

The recent decree for enrollment of parachute cadets, open until June 30, must be considered postponed for an indefinite period. The parachute school of the aeronautic department will continue to function, with modern [illegible]. Those eligible in addition to volunteers include also the military of all classes, branches or specialties who have the necessary requisites.

Germans Inspect Channel Coast

Marshal von Kluge recently completed an inspection of the Channel coast. The Field Marshal on the first day of his visit inspected the coastal sector which he held (?) in 1940. The Fourth Army prolonged the Maginot Line as far as the Somme. With deep feeling the Field Marshal witnessed the devastation brought about in recent months by the Anglo-American terror raids.

British-Abyssinian Treaty

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Naval Conference in Madrid

The meeting of the superior naval council which took place at Madrid under the presidency of the Minister of the Navy, ended today.

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Trouble in Honduras

In Honduras violent incidents continue between the police and demonstrators. Many enemies of the president have sought refuge in the foreign legations.

Fire in Teheran

In the popular market quarters of Teheran a violent fire destroyed property and caused victims.

Messages

We now broadcast names of civilians living in Republican Socialist Italy who, awaiting news of their families in invaded territory, send them greetings:
Enrico Antonina, Milan - Camillo Bartoli, Milan - Antonio Bartalini, Treviso - Giuseppe Bragazza, Venice - Famiglia Toderin, Padua - Marino Della Rocca, Milan - Ercole di Palma - Erminia Perrucchi, Sondrio - Paolo Filippetti, Milan - Giuseppe Giacomini, Milan - Emma Maugheri, Venice - Dino Patroni, Rovigo - Elisa Pavasani, Treviso - Amelio Pellaro, Sondrio - Giacomo Romano, Treviso - Ugo Salvatori, Milan - Giuseppe Sgandone Ciasone, Bergamo.

TEVERE RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 245,5 - 2030 - July 13

The War

Allied attacks are reported in the Saint Lô area.
The situation in Normandy is unchanged though hard fighting is still going on.
In Italy the Allies attacked in the Adriatic sector without scoring any success.

Air activity

Munich was subjected to another terror raid.
The Allies lost fifty-eight aircraft on the various fronts.
London was again bombed by flying torpedos.

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Communiqué of the Anti-Capitalist Front in Southern Italy

Operations against supply junctions and routes used by the enemy continued with increased intensity. In the 115 area some

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encounters took place against strong British units which suffered enormous casualties in killed and wounded. Some losses are reported on our side as well.

Highways N. 89 and 72 were interrupted for several days.

Long live free Italy!

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 245 - 2130 - July 13

Radio Tevere : The voice of free Rome.

Listen to the latest news:

The War

Though strenuous fighting is in course in Normandy, the strategic situation has undergone no important change. Several Allied attacks were unsuccessful.

In Italy an Allied drive is reported in the Adriatic sector.

The Vilna garrison is still resisting, while in the south the Germans have withdrawn.

The Luftwaffe bombed Soviet formations and supply centres.

A fresh terror raid was carried out against Munich.

Fifty-eight aircraft were lost by the Allies on all fronts.

London was again bombed by V 1.

Communiqué of the Anti-Capitalistic Resistance Front

In the A.27 area the bands attacked a Canadian motor-convoy capturing three small lorries and a certain quantity of ammunition. In the 115 area the bands under Pantera had an encounter with British troops who lost about a hundred men between killed and wounded. We too had some casualties.

Death to the capitalists: Long live free Italy!

Allied losses

Yesterday the German forces destroyed or captured seventy-four tanks.

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

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San Faustino Arrested

The Prince of San Faustino has been arrested in Rome.

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No Shortening of the Baltic Front

The spokesman of the Reich Government declared to the foreign Press correspondents that the reports on the shortening of the Baltic front are groundless, adding that the Baltic is part of the European safety area.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 24550 METERS - 2200 - July 13

Radio Tevere Portraits: Achille Lauri, Ship Owner

The story of his life might well be called "Memorial to a Billionaire".

The instinct of speculation, egoism without limit, absolute lack of scruple were always inherent in the actions of this authentic slave driver. His fortune was created by the sinking of numerous ships, along with their cargoes. This fact is well known by the Maritime Insurance Society.

With the Ethiopian campaign the ship owner's money did not decrease, but on the other hand increased, under the very eyes of his private adviser, a British citizen who lived in Naples in Via Depretis and who naturally earned ample stipends for his counsel and his mysterious schemes.

The Neapolitan slave driver also managed to cut a figure in the political field, even gaining a seat in parliament. Through his holiday recreations he got himself elected president of a sports organization.

At a certain period he had hopes of becoming the arbiter of Naples; to this end he acquired all the newspapers in the city and obtained from the Bank of Naples directorship shares in the Naples dailies.

Arriving at this point he decided it would be better to have two irons in the fire. He thus began to underwrite a clandestine sheet.

To complete the picture of this schemer we add the fact that his only son went to Brasil and remained there.

After the 25th of July Signor Lauri had no troubles. His

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

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To complete the picture of this schemer we add the fact that his only son went to Brazil and remained there.

After the 25th of July Signor Lauri had no troubles. His troubles however began with the Anglo-American landing when he was arrested by the police - he was subsequently freed however. But after a certain period of time he was denounced and the prison door opened once again. What tales he could tell! - for despite all his experience with international brigandage he still seems to have illusions about the British, who first exploit the outcasts of society and then, after having used them, throw them out.

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RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.245,5 - 2[illegible] - JULY 13

Togliatti's speech

We do not wish to be over-critical concerning Togliatti, now a Minister in the Cabinet at the head of which is that brainless fellow answering to the name of Bonomi, a good sort, who has been talked about, but certainly not for his merits in the field of literature and thought.

We do not wish to be over-critical concerning Togliatti and his companions. As to his tendency to treason, we might quote more than one instance, also in connection with his real masters.

During the 1919-1922 revolution Togliatti put, as it were, his tail between his legs and instead of openly combating Fascism went over to the enemy's pay and established himself in Moscow, in just the same way as the House of Savoy passed with bag and baggage to the enemy.

Birds of a feather flock together. Strange to say, they afterwards found themselves serving the same masters.

Therefore we will not be over-critical of Togliatti's past

We only wish to recall people's attention to a speech in which cowardice, insincerity, treachery and unctuous slavishness showed themselves in the most disgusting manner.

After having outlined an organic plan he incites to war, because (listen carefully to his words) "the Allies have no confidence as far as Italy is concerned". The knave! He does not see that it is of Italy that the Allies are suspicious, of that part of Italy which they tread upon and which is represented by traitors whom they themselves have paid and go on paying in good, round cash.

It is thus that Togliatti explains Italy's share in the war: "It is our wish that you should fight for liberty, etc." It is our wish - but whose? Of Togliatti and of the masters who are paying him.

The unspeakable wretch! For liberty! What liberty?! For slavery he wishes Italy to fight. Concerning which he said that Italians do not forget the 20,000 Anglo-Americans killed in Africa, the stab in the back of France and the aggressions on the Balkan countries.

Every Italian, every real Italian can answer Togliatti with one word only: Coward!

Coward, bastard!

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

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Coward, because with his treachery he has started the series of crimes committed daily by the partisans. All the houses in Italy are now reeking with blood.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.480 2300 July 13

Marshal Kesselring's appeal (repeated)

War in Europe

London Bombed Again: London and southern England were again subjected to the intense fire of the flying torpedoes.

A correspondent of the "Associated Press" cables that much damage was caused in the City. Government offices were also badly hit.

Twenty - two thousand more left London today, and all these departures are more and more assuming the aspect of an exodus.

Western Front

No fighting of any particular importance took place in the Caen sector this afternoon. The enemy is busy reorganising his forces, so severely tried in the preceding days.

On the other hand some fierce defensive fighting is reported in the Saint Malo area, where the Americans attacked after violent artillery preparation. All attacks, however, were broken up by the German defence. The enemy tried to make some progress along both sides of the Saint Malo road and north of Saint [illegible]ey, but German armored units counter-attacked, throwing the invader back onto his initial positions.

Last night a violent naval encounter took place in the Seine Bay, but no details are as yet available. A 'Reuter' communiqué announces that the Anglo-Americans lost six destroyers, three frigates, a large transport vessel, a mine-sweeper, two auxiliary vessels, a vedette and a tug.

According to a recent dispatch, the Germans compelled the British to abandon the villages of Colombelles and Saint Honorine after violent fighting east of Caen, throwing them

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According to a recent dispatch, the Germans compelled the British to abandon the villages of Colombelles and Saint Honorine after violent fighting east of Caen, throwing them back on their initial positions beyond the river Orne.

Southern Front

The main fighting still continues in the Volterra region where the enemy unsuccessfully tried to make some progress toward the north. Attacks by American troops with armor support were broken up by the violent fire of German artillery.

South of Lucignano British troops amounting to about two battalions lost seven tanks. In the Tyrrhenian sector the struggle is still going on near Rosignano. Along the southern coast, on the other hand, no action of any importance took place today.

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Eastern Front

The focal point of the fighting was still south and south-east of ..., where the Soviets threw into the battle a good number of infantry and tank formations that they had brought up the day before. The struggle lasted till late in the afternoon and the German troops neutralised all enemy attemps at breaking through.

The German garrison in Vilna continued to repulse enemy attacks. Eleven heavy tanks were destroyed by the Germans by means of a new explosive.

In the Tarnapol and Kovel regions the Russians attacked with slight forces. Only some local encounters are reported.

Air Front

The enemy made another terror attack on Amiens, hitting fifteen houses and the new hospital located north of the town. Twenty dead have been counted so far.

In a partial admission of losses the American Airforce reports that during the first six months of this year the Americans have lost 3,500 planes. This would signify the loss of twenty thousand crewmen.

During the last twenty-four hours Brescia has had two air raids. Many houses were hit, many of them seriously damaged. Also localities in the province of Mantua were hit by enemy bombers.

Fascist Welfare Functions

The Balilla Welfare Society, which between November 1943 and May 1944 has arranged meals for a half million children, has decided to continue the same service in the summer, organizing sun therapy colonies and sun camps. According to information received from the central office of the Balilla society the organization

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Bandits Killed

In an encounter between detachments of Republican guards and groups of bandits operating in the community of Bozzolo (?), sixteen bandits were killed and forty wounded.

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Goebbels Article on War

The German weekly "Das Reich" this morning published an arti by Dr.Goebbels on the subject of Germany and the war. The Reich Propaganda Minister stated that Germany's aspirations are contrar to democracy and bolshevism. After speaking of the monstruous collaboration between democracy and bolchevism, Dr.Goebbels exami the various problems of reconstruction and observed that the Germ prospectives are the same as those of the people who are now on the other side of the lines.

American War Production

At a press conference today the United States Under-Secretary of War stated that the production of military equipment and arms during the second half of 1944 had not reached the anticipated level.

The Italian Cyclists Federation announces that the national amateur meet will take place July 16 at Monza.

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 0940 July 11 (Monitored in London)

Neutral States Grant Citizenship to Hungarian Jews

Budapest: "Magyarsag" says: "Jews, who formerly were compelled to wear the Yellow Star have for some days been in the streets without the star, and are conspicuous by their insolent bearing. These Jews have found a back door since certain neutral countries have stated their readiness to grant them citizenship.

"No objection can be raised against this procedure, though it constitutes an unfriendly act by those neutral states and a sabotage of Hungarian laws."

The paper concludes that the granting of labor permits to these Jews should be opposed, and a check-up should be carried out.

D.N.B. IN GERMAN TO EUROPE I648 July 11 (Monitored in London)

Berlin: Head of Staff Suendermann, Deputy of Press Chief of the Reich Government, today spoke to foreign press representatives in Berlin on events on the Eastern Front. Suendermann mentioned the vast exaggeration of facts which Britain is putting out with regard to events in the east and which is entirely out of proportion to the truth. Thus, for example the "Exchange Telegraph" reported on June 30th that fifty thousand German soldiers had been taken prisoner. On July 3 the same agency gave a figure of eighty-five thousand, and on July 5th it went up to the figure of two hundred thousand.

The senselessness of these statements is evident from an announcement made by the Soviet Information Bureau, which on July 10th gave a figure amounting to one-fourth of that reported by Exchange, i.e. 50312.

Suendermann quoted as a particularly typical example of British exaggeration an Exchange report of July 7th, saying that ten thousand prisoners had been taken, while the Soviets on the same day reported only three thousand prisoners. The way with which the British handle allegedly annihilated German Divisions is also typical of their acrobatics with figures, according to which on July 5th, twenty-five German divisions were annihilated. On July 10 the number of annihilated divisions went up to forty.

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Sec. Dörmann emphasized also that the figures announced by the Bolsheviks considerably exceeded actual German losses. In all this exaggeration by the enemy, the wish is father to the thought. With the British, exaggeration is due to difficulties and the critical situation which they have to face in the west, and all our enemies, by giving a dramatic account of events in the east, want to give an impression to neutrals that catastrophic development has started. Everybody knows the enemy wants to try to overcome Europe this year, but the last word has not yet been spoken.

DNB IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1800 July 11 (Monitored in London)

Soldiers from Central America

Lisbon: Messages from French North Africa say further transports of Red Spanish soldiers arrived there from Mexico and other Central American States in the past week. According to reliable information 200,000 Red Spanish are in North Africa. Under the leadership of Alvaro del Vayo and various Red Spanish generals they are preparing to "liberate" Spain from North Africa.

According to the same sources, incidents occurred after Churchill's speech expressing sympathy for Franco, which assumed almost the same dimensions as incidents among crews of the Greek Navy. They were squashed with armed forces. Correspondents of news agencies in North Africa were forbidden to send any information out of the country. Even before Churchill spoke the Anglo-Americans had in fact not the slightest influence on these Red Spaniards who were taking orders only from their Red Spanish leaders.

NPD IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1707 July 11. (Monitored in London)

Dr. Schmidt Addresses Berlin Press Conference

At today's press conference, Dr. Schmidt made the appointment of a representative of the Danish exiled government to Moscow the occasion of a fundamental discussion of Soviet policy. Dr. Schmidt described as a particular paradox the fact that

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In this connection Dr. Schmidt quoted Molotov's statement to Ribbentrop at this time, according to which Soviet Russia, as a major European power, is not disinterested in any European problem, not even the problem of Belt and Kattegat.

This appointment does not therefore represent a game on the part of Free Danes, but undoubtedly a game of Moscow policy. Moscow's recipe, said Dr. Schmidt, summing up the German attitude. therefore remains in force. Moscow is seeking command of the Baltic, its exits Belt and Kattegat.

Dr. Schmidt then described the reaction of the Soviet press to Sweden's press campaign against Finland's attitude as particularly noteworthy. The intention of these eulogies, in a which the paper War and the Working Class" takes the lead, is not difficult to perceive. When Moscow praises anybody, we know where this leads.-

The Polish Soviet question has again become acute through a decree of Supreme Soviet to the effect that a Russian Government Commission, with an advisor of Polish Communists in Moscow, is to decide on the granting of Polish citizenship. As the first reaction, Minister Dr. Schmidt told correspondents about the broadcast of a Polish transmitter who sees in this intervention in Polish affairs an immediate threat to the sovereignty and independenc of the Polish State, and protests against it sharply in the name of international law.

This added tension in Polish-Soviet relations, added Dr. Schmidt is also clearly visible elsewhere, and Britain is trying hard t prevent this tension from breaking out for the time being.

Reports from British sources have cropped up, which say, there is in Germany a steadily-growing fear of British retribution for the use of "V-I". In answer, Dr. Schmidt said in a very sharp tone that if there is one feeling which Germany does not know at present, it is fear of retribution. It is also well know that "V-I" is now only beginning, and one may be sure we have all kinds of things in store for the future. By such propaganda tricks none can prevent us from carrying out retribution measures according to plan, not only to continue them, but also to increase them. Dr. Schmidt based this statement on some quotations on the subject of retribution in which this "day of longing" was prophesied and reasons given for Germany's right to make a ruthless and implacable reply. Dr. Schmidt repeated the "Daily Express" report of September 8th, 1943 of an exhibition in London where the effect of terror raids on German towns was shown, with all technical details. With horrible realism visitors - Air Marshal Harris was the first of them, - were shown all phases in the destruction of peaceful towns. Dr. Schmidt closed his remarks at that time with the statement that Germany was absolutely determ

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BERLIN PRESS 2300 July 11 (Monitored in London)

German Legation Established in Albania

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Berlin:--The Reich Government has formally taken up diplomatic relations with the Albanian Government, to strengthen friendly relations between German and Albanian Governments.

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The ~~German Consulate~~ General in Tirana has been raised to the rank of a Legation and Consul General Schliep, Head of the ~~Consulate General~~, has been appointed Reich Minister. Minister Gero has been entrusted with the set-up Albanian Legation in Berlin.

D.N.B. IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 2306 July 12 (Monitored in London)

Allies Offer Reward to Informers

Milan: According to reports available here, Col. Poletti, Military Governor of Rome, is supposed to have promised a reward, of 8,000 lire for the capture of any Fascist who belonged to the Fascist party up to July 25th, 1943. Jews and agents provocateurs were busily at work in Rome to make sure of their thirty pieces of silver. Many Fascists have already been arrested, and sent to concentration camps.

D.N.B. IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 2312 July 12 (Monitored in London)

Reprisals Ordered for Shooting of Fascists by Allies

Italian Headquarters: Reports from occupied Italy state that after occupation of Rome the police had arrested numerous Fascists and taken them to prison. Six young Fascists who, in the course of their examination, openly admitted to being Fascists, are supposed to have been shot and their names announced to Italians.

The National Directorate of the Fascist Republican Party some days ago broadcast a grave warning to the enemy that in the case of Fascists being shot, drastic countermeasures would immediately be taken. Under no circumstances was the Fascist party prepared to suffer the execution of innocent victims. The Fascist Government held a number of hostages and would not hesitate to carry out necessary reprisals. To begin with, however, reports from emissaries sent to occupied Italy to throw light on the events reported, would be awaited.

It is reported that now that the shooting of six young Fascists has been confirmed, the countermeasures

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RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11,8 Kcs. 0945 July 13

Western Front

Yesterday morning, the focal point of the fighting was again in the American - held sector, reports the International Information Office. There was again fierce fighting activity in the area north and northeast of St. Lô, as well as between the Vire and Trouques. The new thrust, which was preceded by barrage fire lasting for thirteen hours, was launched from the direction of the road leading from Bayeux. Here, according to the latest reports, heavy fighting continues. However, the Germans in vigorous counter-movements again succeeded in penetrating into American assembled formations between Trouques and Vire, and in frustrating the plans of Bradley who is still facing the task of overcoming the swamp area of Périers. Southwest of St. Denis, our attack likewise gained important terrain, while German troops on the western coast were concentrated along a shortened line. Yesterday's fighting appeared to be the continuation of operations initiated by the Americans on Tuesday, in the direction of St. Lô. Tuesday, General Bradley who had attacked on both sides of the road running from Bayeux and Villiers Bocage, was unable to achieve any decisive territorial gain. He also lost forty-two tanks.

In the British sector Wednesday morning, there were regroupments obviously necessitated as the result of heavy losses suffered by the enemy on the preceding day. Then British and Canadian troops, on the one hand, attempted twice to extend the front beyond the Orne towards the east and thus completely to seize the area of Caen. On the other hand, they intended to penetrate deeply into this area, as well as the adjoining area of Tilly, by an attack launched from the southwest. The twelve British divisions, however, were not only halted in a German counter-attack but were also repulsed to the east as well as to the southwest of Caen. In this engagement, the localities of Hottot and Etreville fell into German hands. The 43 rd British Infantry Division particularly suffered heavy losses. An enemy attempt to outflank the German positions on the Odon River was nipped in the bud. Farther to the west, in the area of Tilly, the British succeeded in making a small penetration near Hottot. However, another penetration near Tilly was completely locked, with the British troops engaged there being

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sent over Munich in their senseless terror attacks. Reuter declared that "the harbor of Cherbourg will still be unusable for a long time."

V-1 Over England

It is reported from London that there was heavier V-1 fire than usual against England. The Australian Headquarters in London, quartered in the so-called Australia House, was hit by a V-1 bomb and completely destroyed."In the course of further development",declared General Eisenhower to the correspondent of "United Press","V-1 will become an extremely important factor from a military point of view." "Germany has an economical air force in V-1", remarks Reuter's. It is hard to imagine how future wars will be fought without this weapon.

Here are a few details with regard to the effects of V-1 in London and southern England: There was again a new fall in the quotations of the London Stock Exchange. It particularly effected shares of transport, electrical, movie, and department store corporations. The paper, "Stockholm Tidningen" declares: "The brokers seem to be better informed than ordinary mortals. The Londoner to-day studies the Stock Exchange reports and uses that as a key as to what has happened meanwhile. The number of evacuees from London steadily increases, with the record number of 41,000 persons having been evacuated, Tuesday, according to BBC.

Fifteen thousand applications were already filed the day before. Swedish papers report that as a result of the stoppage of food supply field kitchens are being employed to an increasing extent. During the past few days, insurance rates against war damage have again been doubled. If civilians to-day are suffering from damage - it is stated in an article in the "Daily Herald" - then they should not blame Germany because it was the British Minister of Aviation, Sinclair, who declared on March 31st. last year: "If military objectives are to be bombed it is difficult to avoid hitting civilian buildings."

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Air War Over Europe

The U.S. Air Force in spite of unfavorable weather conditions yesterday again attacked Munich. According to preliminary reports, it was an outspoken terror attack. Anti-aircraft batteries were credited with having shot down a number of planes. Tuesday, Munich was already the target of a U.S. terror attack. Eight hospitals were hit.

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Twenty-seven U.S. planes were destroyed, and nineteen more U.S. planes were forced down in a damaged state over neutral - Switzerland. The Anglo-Americans were lacking all the planes in action over Munich when it came to defending the successful German counter-attacks on Cotentin and Calvados.

As U.S. Commanding General Doolittle announced, the Americans, during the past half year have lost about 3,500 England-based planes, two-thirds of which were bombers with a crew of ten men. Regardless whether there figures are correct or not, at any rate this report implies the admission that about 30,000 men in U.S. flying personnel have been lost.

Eastern Front

In the central front sector, the movements of the Red Army were slowed down, obviously as a result of German counter-measures. North of the Dnepr, the enemy advanced only inch-by-inch, and in the adjoining sector of Kovel, farther to the south, there no large scale operations at all.

The only battle area in which the Bolshevists were able to maintain deeper territorial gains was the area east of Slonim. Here, the Germans took new prepared positions on the river banks of the Zelvianka and Schtschara. Farther to the north, the Germans halted the enemy, west of Lida. Fierce fighting still continues in the area of Vilna. Soviet formations advancing towards the north, as well as towards the west, were checked at the German lock positions, while the garrison of Vilna repulsed all attacks in the western part of the town. Soviet formations advancing west of Vilna were checked east of Olita, which is situated about sixty kilometers south of Kovno. An enemy attempt to advance with five infantry divisions and one Panzer brigade towards Duenaburg was frustrated near Utrina. The Germans at this point sealed off a spearhead. On the Finnish Front, fluctuating fighting continues. The Soviets were unable to enlarge their bridgehead. On the Isthmus the Soviets lost a total of twenty-one tanks, and at least eight planes.

Soviet Diplomatic Offensive Continues

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Soviet Diplomatic Offensive Continues

The diplomatic offensive launched by the Soviets still continues. The Soviets in the course of their actions in Scandinavia have now established contact with the Danish emigres in London. A representative of this group of emigres, a certain person by the name of Dessing (?), has already been ordered to Moscow. The Swedish paper, "Volksgbladet" writes with regard to that: "This diplomatic activity, just as the

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military advance of the Soviets, is a sign of storm. No European much less a Scandinavian, could be expected to witness these things unmoved."

"British seamen on duty along the route to Murmansk return imbued with Communist ideas," reports the British independent magazine, "New Leader". "It is ovious that the British Government looks at these things with complete calmness. "The Soviets are pressing towards a change of the Dardanelles status," comments the London "Daily Mail", which expresses hope in this connection the Bolshevists at least would be so tactful as to claim their demands at the end of the War. "The defence against Bolshevism represents an over-all European, and above all an over all Catholic duty", declared the wellknown Jesuit Priest, Perea, to correspondents in Valladolid "The democratic principle", continued Perea, "is used by the Bolshevists as a means of debilitating nations; Perea in this connection, pointed out that it is Catholic Spain which invariably sharply opposes all Bolshevist aspirations.

Conditions in Rome

"There is still hunger reigning in Rome" writes the pro-English newspapers "Goeteborg handels and Schiffahrtszitung". The Swedish paper has learned that the Anglo-Americans still have not succeeded in getting workers to gather in the harvest. The Italian population sabotages the work of gathering the harvest, with the Government unable to do anything. The food situation, under these circumstances has deteriorated. "Liberation as conceived by the Allies, is a problematic affair; states BBC Commentator Graddet. As Graddet admitted, the so-called liberators have been given a more hostile reception in France than in Italy; According to the view of Graddet, this is the first time in the course of history that Frenchmen are called a people "lacking" in temperament". An outline of the Allied liberation campaign as destined for the world was given yesterday by the U.S. Under Secretary of War Patterson, who intends that the postwar liberty of the world be based, as he calls it, on an immense U.S. armed force. Furthermore, he stated, a gigantic U.S. air armada is to be kept ready for any emergency.

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"Food is still hunger reigning in Rome" writes the pro-English newspapers "Goeteborg handels and Schiffahrtszitung". The Swedish paper has learned that the Anglo-Americans still have not succeeded in getting workers to gather in the harvest. The Italian population sabotages the work of gathering the harvest, with the Government unable to do anything. The food situation, under these circumstances has deteriorated. "Liberation as conceived by the Allies, is a problematic affair" states BBC Commentator Gradlet. As Gradlet admitted, the so-called liberators have been given a more hostile reception in France than in Italy; According to the view of Gradlet, this is the first time in the course of history that Frenchmen are called a people "lacking" in temperament". An outline of the Allied liberation campaign as destined for the world was given yesterday by the U.S. Under Secretary of War Patterson, who intends that the postwar liberty of the world be based, as he calls it, on an immense U.S. armed force. Furthermore, he stated, a gigantic U.S. air armada is to be kept ready for any emergency.

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GERMANY IN ENGLISH, STATIONS, CALAIS I AND II, BREMEN, AND LUXEMBURG 1330 July 13

Views on the News by William Joyce

The area of greater London continues to be heavily bombarded by V-I projectiles. There is no politician in London who can any longer maintain a pretense, that this weapon does not have a military significance. The Reuter report from Allied Headquarters contains the observation that V-I technique has enormous possibilities. Some curiosity is expressed as to what further developments of this kind may be expected in the near future.

But it is not my business to satisfy this interest. To all such queries, an answer may be found in the address recently delivered by the Fuehrer to the leaders of German war production, in which he said that although in some respects the Allies have gained a comparable superiority, the technical balance was about to regress in a such a manner that there would be created the prerequisite condition for a final contest in Germany's favor. A leading article in the last issue of "The Sunday Times" quite frankly acknowledges the advantages of V-I as a military weapon. In the first place, the editorial remarks that the operation of this method is independent of weather conditions; secondly, its general effects are of such and order as to cancel the superiority which the Allied Forces have gained in the air. The arrival of V-I has succeeded in tying up large Allied forces, and there is no good reason to suppose that this situation can be altered". These observations by the "Sunday Times" reveal very graphically the extraordinary change which has come over the British propaganda since June 16, when Mr. Morrison took such a light and airy vew of the whole affair that a very large number of his countrymen must have come to the conclusion that there was no need to worry about V-I bombings.

Certain facts have been denied to the British people; not only that Germany can retaliate for Churchill's attacks upon the civil population, but that the German war industry has certainly not been destroyed, nor even perceptibly impaired by a very large number of British and American raids carried

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Certain facts have been denied to the British people; not only that Germany can retaliate for Churchill's attacks upon the civil population, but that the German war industry has certainly not been destroyed, nor even perceptibly impaired by a very large number of British and American raids carried out against the Reich. In the meantime, the British Government is still demonstrating its incapacity, or unwillingness, to deal with the problem arising out of the evacuation of London. In the reception areas, the most shameless profiteering goes on. Landlords, and landladies are demanding from 35 to 45 shillings a week for a single bedroom without either board or service. And in some cases, the rent for such meagre accomodation

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has arisen to between five and six pounds a week. Sums of this order are actually being paid, and the result is that while some of the refugees have succeeded in providing themselves with lodging, the majority of them meet all kinds of difficulties which in many cases prove to be insuperable. It is incredible but nevertheless a well credited fact that men, women, and children who have left London for the sake of safety are being compelled to live in a state of utter destitution.

It is neither right nor just that the Germans should be blamed for a scandal of this nature. It would certainly never occur in the Third Reich. The responsibility entirely rests on Mr. Churchill, who pretends to have foreseen the bombardment, but forgot to provide the necessary accomodations for evacuees.

Battel Fronts

In the meantime the battle of Normandy is now raging with a new violence. From this theatre of war, there is no news of any kind to give the British people any consolation. Yesterday to the east of the Orne, the German forces threw the enemy back to the starting point while to the southwest of Tilly, and also in the sector to the north of St. Lô, all enemy attacks were repelled. Even before entering the fighting area the Allies have lost a by no means inconsiderable proportion of their strength, which they possessed before landing.

In Italy heavy fighting continues. The whole of the Italian campai n represents a very bad investment for the Allies. They have failed in their main object - to encircle and annihilate the German forces.

Eastern Front

On the southern sector of the Eastern Front yesterday , there was no activity. The German garrison at Vilna repelled all Soviet attacks, while in the area between Utena and Polotsk, strong Soviet attacks were repulsed, with heavy losses for the enemy.

I notice that Mr. Bonkwood of BBC displayed great indignation over my comments on the Eastern Front. Such reproach I am not willing to accept from any BBC commentator, or any British politician who cannot tell me precisely why the British Government has abandoned its interst in Polish independence; and why Churchill is not prepared to concede that the menace

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SOLDATENSENDER ITALY: IN GERMAN TO SOLDIERS 72 Kcs. 1400 July 13

Invasion Front

The focal point of fighting has again shifted to the southern part of the Cotentin Peninsula. The American First Army was reinforced by fresh units. They were immediately thrown into the fighting and suffered considerable losses under their first baptism of fire. U. S. operations are being directed against Saint Lô and Périers. Near Saint Lô, the enemy succeeded in further widening his penetrations, achieved on the preceding day, and in pressing forward against the town from the north and east. Between the Vire and the western coast of the Cotentin Peninsula, the enemy, in continuous heavy attacks, drove forward wedges in order to encircle Périers. The wedge driven to the east advanced along the Vire towards the south. The wedge driven to the west followed the road of La Haye du Puits-Lessay. Its spearhead was checked near Angrouville.

The counter-attack by a German tank division against two assembled Allied tank divisions in the region of St. Germain sur Ay... still continues. This surprise attack, made against the rear of the enemy, has completely disorganized the assembled U.S. troops. The faltering enemy pushed further forward towards the south and is making counter-attacks in a westerly direction against the deeply-penetrated tank wedge. The Americans were unable to achieve substantial successes on Wednesday, since they were checked again and again by German troops at the lock positions.

Eastern Front

In their uninterrupted attacks against enemy positions, tank spearheads and columns of vehicles in the central sector of the Eastern Front, German fighter-bombers on July 12th put out of action six tanks and seventeen guns and destroyed 130 vehicles. In addition, an ammunition depot was set afire.

The focal points of German attacks were in the area south and east of Utena.

During the past few days, the Bolshevists have concentrated massed groups of tanks in the area southwest and southeast of

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During the past few days, the Bolshevists have concentrated massed groups of tanks in the area southwest and southeast of Duenaburg, with which they launched an attack against Duenaburg. Yesterday, in bitter fighting lasting until late in the night, all enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated by our troops. The Soviets suffered particularly heavy and bitter losses. The Soviets had to attack in mass formations at several points.

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At Vilna, fierce fighting still continues. The German garrison in the south-western part of the town continues to repulse attacks by the enemy, who has suffered extremely heavy losses. Eleven tanks were destroyed by close-combat weapons.

Damage and Destruction by U.S. Terror Attack on Munich

In the terror attack made by U.S. bombers on the city of Munich on July 12th, in addition to numerous hospitals and schools, a number of irreplaceable art monuments, including the greatest museum in the world, the German Museum, the Bavarian National Museum, and the picture gallery were destroyed. The Jacobite House, as well as the Corbinian Church fell victim to the U.S. terror bombers. According to incomplete reports, the Americans, in this terror attack on residential districts of Munich on July, 12th, lost at least thirty-one planes, all of which were four-engined bombers. Numerous other planes were so heavily damaged that they sought escape in neutral territory.

Another Air Attack on Munich

Under similar weather conditions, as on both previous days, U.S. bomber formations during the morning hours of July 13th also attacked residential districts of Munich. Considerable damage to cultural institutions and residential districts was caused. Enemy formations in crossing the Reich border ran into heavy anti-aircraft fire. Some four-engined bombers were reported to have been shot down.

U.S. Terror Flyers Attack Vessels on the Rhine.

After U.S. terror flyers had several times previously attacked passenger vessels on the Rhine and killed ... civilians aboard, further attacks were recently made. Anglo-American low-level flyers, obviously trained for that purpose, attacked the mail-boat sailing between Ellbaum and Foehr, and hit a number of civilians aboard. Another criminal attack was later made on a small passenger vessel. There were casualties aboard, including women and children. The vessel was set afire.

RADIO BERLIN. - IN GERMAN TO

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RADIO BERLIN. - IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS. - 11,8 kcs.-

General Fielmarshal Von Kluge Tours Front Lines.

Berlin: The newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the West, General Fieldmarshal von Kluge, recently toured the... During the first day of his tour, the General Field Marshal inspected particularly thoroughly that coastal sector which, during the historic campaign of 1940, was connected with his name. As Commander of the Fourth Army, von Kluge, at that time General, forced a break-through the prolonged Maginot Line and, in the course of a brilliant advance along the Somme, reached Abbeville..

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Thus, the enemy front was split into two parts. Kluge's army in a rapid advance, captured Boulogne and Calais, and attacked Dunkirk from the west. General Kluge achieved a break-through through the Weygand-Line between June 5th and 8th, and afterwards advanced into the interior of France. General Fieldmarshal von Kluge, during his present tour, gained insight into the fortifications along the Channel coast. Commanders of all three branches of the armed forces gave him reports on the tasks and defensive systems in their respective sectors of the Atlantic Wall which lies nearest to England. Artillery of all calibers aroused his particular interest. As is known, the Fieldmarshal himself is an old artillery man. The German Commander-in-chief observed with indignation the great number of damaged residential districts. During the campaign in France in 1940, that is during the advance of the German Fourth Army, the localities remained completely undamaged. During the past few months, Anglo-American terror bombers have turned those same localities into ruins. As a result of his thorough knowledge of modern war techniques, which he has aquired during the last three years first as commander of an army and then as commander of an army unit in the East, he has given full recognition to the work being performed in building fortifications and positions in the rear.

Invasion of France as Viewed by Frenchmen

Paris: The invasion, as seen through the eyes of Frenchmen, was described by a war correspondent who, has been in Brittany. "Rennes, the old Capital of Brittany", declares the German reporter, "is being evacuated by its inhabitants in a panic, every night, in order to escape the devastating effects of air attacks. 'They were supposed to enter as liberators' declared an old farmer. 'Well they have liberated me from everything. First my home, then my cattle, and now my family who are dead'."

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Demostrations in Rome

Rome: London correspondents report that demonstrations by Italians have occurred in Rome, with shouts of: "We want work, we want bread."

GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN GERMAN TO GERMANY - 75 kcs 20:00 July 13

Southern Front

On the western sector, enemy attacks were frustrated by German defensive fire.

The enemy had to limit his activities to local attacks as a result of the high losses he suffered during the past few days.

Focal points of the battles were: The highway on the Tyrrhenian coast to the north of Rosignano; the area of S.Luce, to the northwest of Volterra and the area of Arezzo. Enemy losses were particularly high. The gain of ground had to be paid for very dearly by the enemy who advanced only a few hundred meters: Even these advances were contested by German counter-attacks.

Anti-Allied Sentiment in Italy

In several Italian localities occupied by the British-American troops, the following signs are posted:

We Italians have no work, no bread. We are starving! Let us emigrate. Fight the Anglo-American invaders.

British-American controversies on the eastern side of the Red Sea are likewise continuing. The US., as reported, had succeeded there in inducing Iben Saudi to grant concessions in that domain to American oil claims. The British answered this step by either suspending or restricting their own financial credit to the Saudi Arab government. Negotiations referring to this problem held by the British and Saudi government have not yet been concluded. Meanwhile, however, various British and American commissions for military and transport problems at Djidda are strongly competing with [illegible]

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE IN GERMAN TO GERMANY - 59 KCS - 22;00 - July

Togliatti Demands Deportation of Italians to Soviet Union

Naples : The Italian Bolshevik leader Togliatti demanded on orders of the Kremlin the deportation of another 250,000 Italian families to the Soviet Union.

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH 31 M. 2215 - July 13

Distress in Rome

The Rome correspondent of the Spanish newspaper A.B.C. in connection with the Rome situation under Allied control reports that the food situation is very unsettled, prices are very high, in fact at a level never reached before. The Italian lire is worth nothing. The Italian government is just as nothing. The Anglo-Americans are controlling everything.

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH July 13

Fascist Government Orders Reprisals For Execution of Fascist Youths

Milan - The Fascist Italian government has ordered counter measures to be taken against the execution of six young Fascists in Allied occupied Italy, it is reported from Italian Headquarters, the National directorate of the Fascist Republican Party issued a warning to the enemy over the wireless recently, pointing out that the Fascist Italian government has taken a number of hostages and would take reprisals if necessary. The Fascist directorate, this warning stated, had found out that several persons had been arrested for their Fascist principles, after the occupation of Rome.

D.N.B. IN ENGLISH July 13

British and American Interests Clash in Near

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D.N.B. IN ENGLISH July 13

British and American Interests Clash in Near East

Istanbul : The notice given of the termination of the Anglo-Abyssinian Treaty by the Negus is the subject of lively discussion at Cairo. Well informed quarters are of the opinion that Haile Selassie has been induced to take such a step by the Americans, who have already sent various economic commissions to Ethiopia and who are deeply interested in opening up the country, American economic experts are said to have promised to the Negus far reaching support from the U.S. in his attempt to evade British supervision, accepted two years ago.

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FRENCH BROADCASTS

OFI IN FRENCH TO EUROPE: 1156 July 12 (Monitored in London)

New Ambassador Appointed to Switzerland

The Swiss Government has agreed to the appointment of Paul Morand as the French Ambassador to Berne. Paul Morand, at present French Minister in Bucharest, succeeds Admiral Bard, who died at this post a few weeks ago.

RADIO PARIS IN FRENCH 2200 July 11 (Monitored in Algiers)

Military Chronicle by Paqui: Thoughts on Present and Future

- Anglo-American journalists use to be hasty. My colleagues in the other camp got long before the war a solid reputation in this public realm of information. Who could forget the renowned Knickerbocker, special reporter of God knows how many American newspapers, who described the entry of nationalist troops into Madrid, while he himself sat, he said, on the steps of the telefonica, the Madrid postoffice, whereas Franco's armies really conquered the Spanish capital only two and a half years later. The war, excellent provender and daily food-literally multiplied by ten if the earnestness of English and American correspondents. Invasion made them live for the last six weeks in a perpetual state of frenzy They all want to be first in announcing this or that and making known to the wide world the most startling news. Now such a stir in written or spoken press cannot but result in it would be too much to say catastrophe troublesome consequences, at which our honourable comrades in the other camp desperately mock, for they know their public is not exacting and has a short memory. Indeed I, too, like to first in this race for the first news.

Alas! Respect for the hearer forbids me from yielding to the professional inclination to go faster than real events and this explains why today's military chronicle which you are listening to if the God of the electricians on duty grants it will be, like forme ones, just as objective and true as yesterday's or tomorrow's chronicles. This is a statement, not a congratulation. One is never so well helped as when he helps himself. This is exactly what Montgomery thought as he himself led the Anglo-American assault against Caen, carrying his troops so far as the interior of the town whose southern part, south of the river Orne, was still in German hands this morning.

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The battle is not over and we shall follow its up and downs through numerous information from any source whatever on which this chronicle is based. Let us first notice that the German communiqué in its first paragraph gives a general view of the war in western France when it says for instance that Anglo-Americans bringing into line powerful forces of artillery, tanks and aircraft try to break through the German front in order to go on farther towards the interior of French territory. It adds something worthy of our knowledge, that the German troops face the enemy's assaults with extraordinary bravery. There would not be found an adversary to gainsay it. The strategy of the German Command-and this remark may serve as introduction to the following details concerning the situation in Normandy-seems to have aimed at limiting for the first five weeks of the invasion, and as long as possible, the extent of the Anglo-American bridgehead with the sole help of units present in Normandy on june 6 until the propitious and exact time of the decisive battle has come. There are those who assert that this battle is near. I do not know and am simply noting known phases of present encounters which extend from Caen to the western coast of the Cotentin Peninsula almost all along the front line.

This morning in Caen twelve Anglo-Canadian divisions, still held up by violent artillery shelling, got again in touch with German troops established in the suburb of Vaucelles. Seeing it was impossible to cross the Orne river they tried to outflank Rommel's position east of the Orne in the sector of the Bason front.

They were repelled but resumed the attack southwest of Caen. General Dempsey, who led the assault, was able to announce at eleven a.m. that he had occupied the village of Maltot and Baron-Sur-Odon. So the Allied vanguards stood at two kilometers from the Orne, southwest of Caen. Remember it. At the same time other Anglo-Canadian units marched against Louvigny, which is found on the map southwest of Caen too. At about noon a telegram from Reuter's stated that there was a noticeable increase of German artillery fire and that there was a fight on the canal from Caen to the sea where from the earliest moments of the landing hard struggles between German troops and English paratroops of the Sixth Division took place. At fourteen hours the Germans reoccupied Maltot, taking prisoners, and were swiftly pushing towards Eterville, where the Anglo-Americans still held; Meanwhile the battle had

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It told of a new American attack north of Saint Lô, the capture of Cavigny and Le Désert by Bradley's soldiers, the recapture of Cavigny, all this happening between noon and fourteen hours. At 14,40 the report of a German offensive outburst in La Haye du Puits reached us, together with the other withdrawal of the Americans north of this small town, of which nothing is left but heaps of stones. At 15,00 hours hand-to-hand fighting was in progress south of the Odon where the German infantry counter-attacked. West of the bridgehead Rommel's tanks entered into action north of Pont Hébert, pushing as far as the village of La Meauffe. At 15,40 hours the Germans still held the southern quarters of Caen, notwithstanding British heavy artillery fire. At the other extremity of the front fighting continued around La Haye du Puits. At 16,00 hours the Americans reported they were within four kilometers of Saint Lô but at 17,00 hours Reuter's only located them at eight kilometers from there, north of La Meauffe. At 18,25 hours Berlin announced that to ward off the possible extension of the battlefield east of Caen the Germans had flooded low regions on the dive. At 18,45 hours the Anglo-Americans were said to control Louvigny and reported a thrust of 1,800 meters in the sector of Hottot, Later in the evening English and American agencies furnished details of diverse interest according to which Anglo-Canadian advance-guards are only 200 meters, from the Orne in Caen itself, where street fighting was still going on at 18,00 hours and General Montgomery is regrouping his armored units in order to attempt a vigorous thrust against the outskirts of Vaucelles.

As regards the other sectors of Normandy, there is heavy fighting without the slightest indication of German resistance subsiding. I was not surprised to learn through Reuters that silence was not consummated in the dead city of Cherbourg after two weeks of occupation by the Americans. Isolated German groups, helped by the French, are still shooting. The English reporter who communicates this news is unstinting in his admiration.

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I shall be no less so and undoubtedly I shall not be the only one. Tonight I had firmly intended to speak of the Italian and Russian fronts, but lack of time will prevent me once more. Should I apologize? Yes, but too profusely, for after all operations in Normandy take their place and deserve to be in the forefront. The offensive of the V-1 comes second and since English censorship is throwing ballast curious details are to be culled. Stanley Burch relates an interview with Eisenhower. The Anglo-American C.I.C. is not pleased. He is not pleased with the enormous losses suffered among Allied troops in Normandy. He is not pleased with the British official optimism. He is not pleased with the flying bombs which he calls an infernal thing, mentioning that experts are studying the phenomenon of the German meteor, which fact ought to comfort Londoners and other English people who have nothing but an umbrella to shield themselves from the German rain. Joseph Phorson of the "New York Herald Tribune" writes that when he heard the bomb coming he felt as though an ox had seized his stomach, without realizing that he is ridiculing British officers and knowing it. Rather he is describing the scene in an English General Staff office when the sound of a meteor is audible. This is what happens. "All the officers throw themselves on the ground, the Colonel being the quickest to do so. He promptly disappears under the desk." Did I tell you not to grow impatient? England like Carthage shall be destroyed.

VICHY IN FRENCH TO FRANCE 2200 July 11 (Monitored in Algiers)

Vallat's Editorial:

I promised a few days ago I would consider, together with you, the real efficiency of those home French forces who are henceforth honored by their being mentioned in communiqués of the Allied High Command. Moreover, I am incited to do it by a speech which Jacques Desoulie made on July 10th at 20 hours concerning M. Jacques Desoulie my friend would say, "What a funny name"-feels triumphant because of my editorial. He says, "At last Vichy is compelled to acknowledge the importance of Maquis activity." This is indeed a fine discovery. It is as if Henriot had not for months directed Frenchmen's attention to the serious dangers resulting from the existence of Maquis bands. Hitherto the Maquis was known as the resistance movement. Mod-

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Now if you allow me to do it-and this could be of interest - for General Eisenhower who seems to be seriously deceived in such matters by Comrade de Gaulle - I shall investigate into the assertions made by some communiqués from the Gaullist radio telling of the Home French Forces as of a huge aggregate of five hundred thousand armed and officered men. Five hundred thousand men, bother! Do you know that this makes thirty-three divisions of fifteen thousand men. Just so many divisions as there were German divisions stationed in France two months ago. Together with the thirty Allied divisions which landed in Normandy, enough to repel German invaders to the other bank of the Rhine. With greater moderation the English communiqué indicates only twelve divisions. This would yet be considerable and would give some weight to the false telegrams telling of the French forces challenging German troops south of the Garonne river.

But we must inform General Eisenhower that these home forces represent neither thirty-three nor twelve nor even five divisions, that they do not prevent the crossing of any rivers by the Germans and that they have not yet freed any French department from German occupation. The most unhappy thing for them is that the Home French Forces can make up thirty companies only, who fight in separate bands and are ill-sufficiently armed, if we give credit to complaints uttered on this matter by Jacques Dominique (?) in Algiers on July 9th at 1520 hours. On the other hand they have almost all the necessary means to terrify French people and increase their misfortune up to the point of making it unbearable. Eisenhower counts on the Maquis men to win in Normandy an easier victory. Well, as for sabotaging, they make a train run off its rails, they blow up a bridge. Indeed the Maquis repeat such exploits every day. The result is for the Frenchmen who do not live in Algiers that starvation is liable to arise in the large cities. Of course this does not trouble Degaulle, but it does not trouble German troops either, for it is clear that military transportation should have priority. Yes, concerning plundering, theft, murder, they have plundered, robbed and killed Frenchmen and this is labelled "glorious action". General Koenig is ruling from Cherbourg (for we learned of his arrival in Cherbourg) over these glorious

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I would have you notice that there are well deserved war crosses and those who are worthy to receive the threefold-palmed cross have a few days ago carried away Jacques Chevelier, former Minister of National Education and Dean of Grenoble University, who, as everybody knows, was an odious traitor, a former drunkard, and a dangerous returned convict.

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The Fourth Republic (inaudible) there is hoisted, here a Red Flag and there a Lorraine Cross, (inaudible) and then what? Yes, what then? I shall tell you, I shall recite it after the history of my own country. I mean mine, Desoulie, my own plot of native soil. The day after June 6th, the Resistance army settles in the village of Anonay, and proclaims the Fourth Republic. The municipal council of Anonay, who for forty years had administered the community to everybody's satisfaction, was compelled to surrender its authority. (inaudible) During fifteen days, decrees were issued, jam boxes and macaroni were distributed, requisitions of animals were made in neighboring villages, and the wages of municipal agents were increased. There was a kind of Comité du Salut Public. The poor little local paper, "La Gazette d'Anonay" became the "Gazette de la 14ème Armée de la Liberation", whose column appeared before the village. There was a short struggle and the Liberation Army... . Let us sum up the result, General Eisenhower, during this sinister buffoonery ..., will find it difficult to be cured but the people of Anonay have known distressing times. Who is the loser in this sorrowful adventure? Is it Germany or France? This question is raised in the minds of hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen who found themselves in similar circumstances or perhaps worse than that.

If you want to know how to answer Desoulie, listen to this short story, less tragic but how significant! The terrorists had stopped a train. One of the men managed the passengers with a sub-machinegun, demanding, "For de Gaulle of for Laval?" Without taking council with each other, the majority of the passengers answered, "For peace".

Intelligent Frenchmen, who since 1940 have suffered the trouble and restraint of occupation, following a defeat whose responsibility rests with the Algiers men, will hear the advice which the Chief of Government gave on June 6th, when he said, "You will refuse to listen to deluding appeals addressed to you. Those who invite you to stop working or who incite you to rebellion are enemies of our country. You will not aggravate the foreign war raging on our soil by the horrors of a civil war". They also understand the wise and affectionate warning by Marshal Pétain, who said to them on the same day, "Frenchmen, do not make our sufferings heavier by actions which would bring upon

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OTHER AXIS CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' - 47.30 METERS - 0830 - JULY 13

Greeting to General Capello and Giovanni Roveda

It is learned that the Patriots have freed from the Fascist prison of Verona, General Capello and Giovanni Roveda, well-known Communist chief. To the Italian patriots who carried out this magnificent action, we send the hearty greeting of Radio Milano Libertà. The Italian People and all the patriots are well acquainted with the personality of General Capello, gallant combatant, who did not hesitate to sacrifice his career and his life with the aim of liberating Italy from the bandit, Mussolini. Now, thanks to the Patriots of Verona, General Capello has reconquered his freedom.

We greet Giovanni Roveda, well-known anti-Fascist, who always took the defence of Italian workers, and of Italy's liberation. For the defence of his principles, Giovanni Roveda suffered the torture of many years' imprisonment. May the patriots who freed General Capello and the chief of Italian workers Roveda be honored. May these two heroic fighters, General Capello and Roveda, hear the fraternal greeting of Radio Milano Libertà.

Daily Note by our Political Commentator

Italy must be enabled to participate with all her forces in the war against the Germans. The day before yesterday, we spoke of the wonderful work achieved by the Italian corps which is fighting with the Eighth Army in the Adriatic sector. We expressed our regret that only a few thousand Italian officers and soldiers are participating in this war of liberation. Today, we wish to repeat what was stated by two Italian political men, Togliatti and Croce - who expressed their disillusion over the absence of an Italian Army on the battle-front. Why should the Italian Army be absent, when Italy might be worthily represented in this war, having all the necessary arms at her disposal ? Togliatti expressed himself in pathetic terms, regarding the wish of the Italian People to fight for Italian liberty, thus establishing the foundation for our future. Togliatti was very eloquent in demonstrating how necessary would be our participation in the present war. Our collaboration in the struggle is absolutely necessary to allow Italy's re-affirmation as a Nation. On the other hand, in an interview granted on the 4th of July, Croce state

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From that fatal day on which Italy declared war against Germ... not one single division has been organised. We cannot and do not wish to know and why this point was reached. There has been diffidence and incomprehension on one side and too much discretion on the other. However, the fact remains that only a few thousand Italian officers and soldiers are taking part in the war of ... liberation. Their number ought to be calculated on a basis of ten of thousands instead of thousands. The two above-mentioned politicians expressed the wish of the Italian people to take an increasingly active part in the struggle for freedom. It is a question of contributing to the work carried out by General Alexander's Armies, in our own country, against Germany. The Allies should consider Italy not as a co-belligerent country, but as an Ally. Common sense demands that Italy should be a sovereign state so that she may build her own future with her own forces. May the Government take all the necessary steps so that Italy should be allowed to fight with all ... forces at her disposal against Germany.

RADIO NATIONAL (ENEMY ORIGIN) IN ENGLISH TO ENGLAND 2050 July 11 (Monitored in London)

Allied Landing in Denmark Forecast.

The possibility of an Allied landing in Denmark within the next twenty-four hours is forecast by the latest secret message from Moscow intercepted by radio National's modern interception apparat... The Russians ask the Allies to assist in a pincer movement to encir... the Germans in Norway and Finland to free the Baltic Sea to Soviet submarines and cut off Germany from raw materials sent from these countries.

HUNGARIAN HOME SERVICE 2250 July 11 (Monitored in London)

Imredy Defended Against libellous Campaign in Hungary

This morning all the Budapest papers published an official report, disclosing that recently various personal (Nevreszolo) letters have been sent containing libellous statements concerning Vitez Bela Imredy. Theseletters contained pamphlets signed Hungarian National Socialist Party, giving them the semblance of having originated ... that Party.

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Investigation has revealed that the pamphlets have been edited and distributed by members of the "Arrow cross" Party. Proceedings have been taken against them."Parassti Ujsag," in a leader calls this procedure "Political banditry" and says that one cannot fight for National Socialist aims with methods such as these.

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"Magyarszag" stresses the fact that there is a whispering campaign of groundless accusations against those who serve their country honestly. Imredy is being attacked, though his recent utterance at Pecs refrained from giving a political prograr but only a program of economic reconstruction.

Imredy's speeches leave no doubt that he is fighting for the good of the country and not for any party aims.

SWITZERLAND IN ENGLISH TO NORTHAMERICA 2145 July 11

Well Known Hungarian Arrested While Aiding Jews to Escape

(The day at home and abroad, by Philip Miller)

A nephew of the former Prime Minister of Hungary, M. Kallay has been arrested at the Slovakian frontier while trying to get a group of fourteen Jews to safety, from the measures taken recently by the Sztojay Government.

DANISH HOME SERVICE 1900 July 11: (Monitored in London)

Danish Nazis Encouraged by Hoyer as Communist Agitations

(Extracts from Axel Hoyyer on this weeks topical events)

We are living in times when the Communists in this country are using every criminal means to destroy our present social order. Terror tactics are being used as widely as possible, the object being to create public feeling, directed against their opponents, who are blamed for the terror. I wish once again at the eleventh hour to try to rouse the Danish people and make them aware of the serious state of affairs, which is all the more necessary because of the passive attitude of our political leaders and the lack of knowledge and understanding of the press and the police of Communist infiltration tactics.

Any Dane with the most elementary knowledge of the nature of Communism should realize that what recently took place all over the country, and particularly in the Cabinet, were typical text-book examples of Communist initiation tactics to provoke people into a general strike and revolution, not in order to serve Denmark or the interests of the Danish people, but exclusively in order to obey orders from Moscow and the men round Stalin. The aim is not to have important social demands satisfied but rather

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From personal observations over a long period, I am in a position to state that the Communists and Christmas Moehlers Freedom Council collaborating with them, aim at using the following methods: in certain districts bomb outrages are staged against shops and places of entertainment, but before they take place agents go out to mingle with people in the streets, shops, factories, etc. and to make inflammatory remarks about who are to be blamed for the incidents.

I have personally seen how these agitators have delivered thei remarks, as if they had come from a gramophone recording. The ide was to create panic and it met with success. People had ceased to think and believed what they heard. A catastrophe did not fail to materialize. It revealed the true nature of Communism and gave the Danes a foretaste of what we could expect from the so-called Liberators. The eight days of terror which the Danish people has experienced could not be explained away despite efforts of the most persisting English-Swedish propagandists. As a result of Christmas Moehler's irresponsible policy, many well-meaning Danes have, only after the recent ghastly events, come to realize that they had been playing the Communist game. We have heard the Communists themselves as well as Christmas Moehler's propaganda office in London, call the recent terrible events "a people's strike" and "the first step towards liberation". The first step towards liberation was thus robbery, theft, violence, terror and plunder, beastly murders of men, women and children, a foretaste of the blood bath to come, when the proletariat in the holy name of Communism will take over power to liberate Denmark from tyranny and guide the country back to democracy and government by the people, to culture and freedom. As I have frequently mentioned, England and America have given Soviet Russia a free hand in the continent of Europe and have concurred with Russia's claim to Finland, the Baltic States, North Norway and the Danish straits to and from the Baltic.

In our fight against Communism, it is of no use to appeal for help from England and America. We shall have to make our own efforts and learn the vital issue of the battle. During the recent Copenhagen riots, one could see Communists side by side with young confused Conservatives on the barricades where the Red Flag was flying, with their fists raised in a Communist greeting and singing the "Internationale" in Honor of the Soviet Republic, Denmark.

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VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M. 50,26 - 21,30 - July 13

Offering for Refugees

Who does not remember the heartfelt appeal made by the Holy Father from the balcony of the Vatican Basilica on March 12? The generous initiative sprung from the families of the Roman aristocracy in answer to the Pope's fatherly appeals in favor of so many refugees and poor who daily ask for the help of Christ's Vicar has now resulted in the collection - as we mentioned yesterday - of a considerable sum of money.

The Prince Chigi Albani della Rovere presented it to the Pope on behalf of the distinguished group and the Holy Father answered his words of devout homage with the following brief speech:

"Beloved sons and daughters, while we express our deep-felt thanks for your generous offering which, by means of His Eminent Highness the Prince Chigi Albani della Rovere, Grand Master of the Sovereign Military Gerosolimitan Order of Malta, you have entrusted to us with the aim of relieving so many human miseries, we are glad to congratulate you for this fresh proof that the most distinguished families of the Roman nobility wished to give us of their traditional charity - a proof adding itself to all the others that so many among them, with a spirit of true Christian virtue and of sound, enlightened and wise modernism, are giving in all the most providential and progressive forms of social aid and relief.

We are glad to bestow upon you the well-deserved praise for your act of charity and for the noble example set by you of awareness of the present time's difficulties and hardships, and ask the Lord to award you that recompense that He alone can give, imparting to you and your families and all your dear ones our fatherly Apostolic Benediction".

After the Apostolic Benediction the Holy Father exchanged a few words with some of the people present, renewing to all of them, on behalf of the poor who receive daily help from Him, his feelings of paternal gratitude for their generous offering.

Gifts to the Poor

In these times of trial the Holy Father does not forget even his most needy children. This evening's "Osservatore Romano" writes: "Whoever came on Sunday last to the Chiesa Nuova for the 9,30

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They had been called to the centre of the town by the heart of the Common Father who, on that day, was to give each one of them a gift. And they had come as on a pilgrimage - to pray under the majestic vaults that for a long time they had not set eyes upon: to meet again united in their destitution and their common hope.

His Excellency Monsignor Chiarlo celebrated the Holy Mass for them and with fatherly warmth spoke of God's love, love, only comfort for suffering, and of the love that the Pope bears to His humblest children. During Mass father Caresana explained the various moments of the rite and the poor people were moved by the common prayer, so much so that many among them wept. After the Holy Mass was over, in disorderly fashion because they were a crowd but with the humility that only the poor possess, they entered the near-by courtyard of the Philippine Oratory. Here the numerous Conferences of San Vincenzo of the subsurbs were awaiting them for the distribution of apparel. Each Conference had its desk and on each desk the garments for the men, the women and the children were piled.

To the preceding abundant distributions the Holy Father wished to add this one in order to aid the most forgotten sons of the far-away popular quarters.

For the realisation of this generous plan His Excellency Monsignor Ribbert had been chosen, an enthusiastic promoter of all good deeds, but a slight illness prevented his being present at this feast of charity. Such it really appeared - a feast for the heart - felt warmth of brothers and sisters of the San Vincenzo and the joy of those who were benefited. The latter went away bearing their gift, holding it to their bosom as if it were a hope and a wish of well-being for the future.

The Passion Relics brought back from the Vatican to Santa Croce

A few days ago the Relics of the Passion were brought back from the Basilica of Saint Peter to that of Santa Croce in Jerusalem, whence they had been taken to the Vatican some months ago, during one of the most critical moments for the City of Rome, in order to save them from the perils of war. The Relics consist of three pieces of the Holy Cross, a nail of the crucifixtion, two thorns of the Crown, a fragment of the placard applied to the Cross and a relic of the finger with which the Apostle Saint Thomas touched the wound in Jesus' chest.

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the humility that only the poor possess, they entered the near-by courtyard of the Philippine Oratory. Here the numerous Conferences of San Vincenzo of the subsurbs were awaiting them for the distribution of apparel. Each Conference had its desk [illegible] and on each desk the garments for the men, the women and the children were piled.

To the preceding abundant distributions the Holy Father wished to add this one in order to aid the most forgotten sons of the far-away popular quarters.

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The transport to the Vatican was done very privately and was noticed by nobody, and also the return to Santa Croce was carried out privately and without any ceremony. His Eminence Cardinal Todeschini, His Eminence Cardinal Fumasoni Biondi, Bishop of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, Monsignor Valentini, Monsignor Smith and other dignitaries were present. The Relics, which were kept all together in the Vatican Basilica, carefully wrapped up, were taken out of their box.

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The great Relic was personally brought out of the church by Cardinal Fumasoni Biondi and Monsignor Smith; the others by a number of priests and clerics. The whole was placed on a small lorry of the Vatican City, while His Eminence Cardinal Fumasoni Biondi and two abbots seated themselves in another car. The small procession, followed by a car of the Governatorato, set off towards Santo Croce in Gerusalemme.

Here in the Basilica the ceremony took place in an absolutely private form and the relics were accurately replaced in the chapel purposely built for them.

MONTE CENERI IN ITALIAN TO SWITZERLAND - 257 Meters -20,30-July 13

Bulletin of Swiss Telegraphic Agency

According to this morning's communiqué, it is reported officially that on July 13, between 8,45 and.... nine American bombers penetrated Swiss territory, flying over the frontier. While four of these planes flew away, the remaining five went towards the plateaux. As previously announced, four of the five were forced down by [illegible] patrols; two of them landed at..., a third at... and the fourth in central Switzerland. The last plane caught fire on landing, after having hit a high tension electric wire. One American bomber then fell near.... It's crew left the plane by parachute. One of the crew is wounded. All the airmen have been interned. The air alarm was sounded north of the line...

RADIO MILAN LIBERTA' IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -47.80 METERS -2300-July 13

Patriot Activity

General Capello has been liberated from the Verona prison. Along with him the patriots of Verona also liberated the noted communist organizer, Roveda. These two outstanding men have been liberated by the patriots from the German and Fascist prison of Verona. To these patriots of Verona who carried out this magnificent action Radio Milan Liberta offers its most fervent salute. And to the patriots goes also the admiration of all the patriots of Italy. General Capello is a valorous combatant who did not hesitate to

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Now liberated, General Capello will return to the struggle thanks to the liberator, the patriots of Verona.

With General Capello, back to the fight goes the noted communist Giovanni Roveda, a man who has always fought and struggled for the liberty of Italy and of the Italian people. To General Capello and to Roveda, the fraternal greetings of Radio Milan Liberta.

Italy's Part in War

Italy should be allowed to participate fully in the war against the Germans. The other evening, speaking of the excellent example of the Italian Corps (which is fighting with the Eighth Army in the mountainous Adriatic sector), although we expressed our strongest praise for them, still we spoke of our disappointment over the lack of total participation on the part of our army in the fight against the Germans.

Today we see that we are not alone in this sentiment. To our words have been added those of Togliatti, who in his recent speech expressed his great disappointment that the Italian army was not in the fight. Italy should proudly take its part in this war. Togliatti expressed in pathetic terms the desire of his people for the liberation of their beloved country and for the creation of the basis for our future.

Togliatti found eloquent words to express his thoughts. He said that our participation in the war would allow Italy to reaffirm itself as a nation. He lamented the limited participation of our country in the war against the Germans.

Italy has been at war with Germany for nine months, but of all of this time has been devoted to the formation of an army. It was stated that Italian divisions would be accepted into the war by the Allies at the beginning of the year. We do not intend to say who is to blame. Perhaps both sides are a bit to blame. However it is a fact that a quite limited number of officers and men are as yet taking part in the war. It is clear that Italy cannot continue to accept such a state of affairs.

It is our firm decision to destroy Fascism in its every aspect and to fight the Germans and those responsible for aggressions against France, Greece, Jugoslavia, Albania and Russia. The desire of the peo-

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It is our firm decision to destroy Fascism in its every aspect and to fight the Germans and those responsible for aggressions against France, Greece, Jugoslavia, Albania and Russia. The desire of the people of our youth for battle and action has been expressed by Togliatti. It was right to treat Italy as a co-belligerent, as was decided by the Allies. But it is also necessary to treat Italy as if she were an Allied country. Italy has the right to build its own future as a free and independent country. Italy must be allowed to fight with all its forces and arms should be supplied to our young men and then to all who will fight against the Germans.

The German Disaster on the Beresina

Once again in this war the river Beresina has witnessed the passing of enemy divisions.

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Once again there is presage of another defeat like that which preceded the downfall of Napoleon. The Beresina was fatal to Napoleon - in the schools of tomorrow the pupils will be taught that the Beresina was fatal to Hitler also. It was at the Beresina that the German army was defeated, annihilated by the Red Army. The Beresina has brought the Russians within little more than one hundred kilometers of the German border. Hitler had placed a million men in this sector. From that figure we must subtract the very high losses suffered by the Germans. It is estimated that between five hundred and six hundred thousand men, amongst them forty generals, have been lost here by the Germans. Hitler has suffered his greatest disaster on the Beresina.

The history of offensives offers none so brilliant as the Red Army offensive. In the history of war one cannot find a defeat equal to that suffered by the Germans in White Russia. We have entered the final phase of the war. Not the Germans but the Russians have made a success of blitzkrieg. Already the German army is on the threshold of catastrophe. The Hitlerian beast has his shoulder to the ground.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION

JULY 12, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 29.

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)

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RADIO BERLIN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11.0 hrs. I, 12 - JULY

German War Communique

In Normandy, defensive fighting is now being waged along large sectors of the front of the enemy's bridgehead. With the strongest employment of artillery, tank and air forces, the Anglo-Americans have tried again and again to penetrate our front in order to advance more deeply into French territory. Our troops are withstanding the enemy onslaught with exemplary bravery. Enemy losses are extrmely high. On July the 8th and 9th, 102 enemy tanks were destroyed in the area of Caen. Yesterday, the enemy launched an attack to the east of the Orne in an easterly direction, but was repelled. To the southwest of Caen, the enemy was able to take the village of Maltot, just behind our first line. An immediate counter-attack by our tank grenadiers threw back the enemy assault groups. To the west of the village, fighting raged for a dominating height, which changed possession several times during the day, until it remained firmly in our hands in the evening. At Petel (?) at Bretteville, several repeated enemy tank attacks were smashed. On both sides of the Carentan-Périers road, the enemy attacked on a broad front. He was halted again. In the area of La Haye du Puits, bitter fighting is also going on. Our troops were holding their own there at all points. In French territory, fifty terrorists were yesterday annihilated during an encounter.

V-1 is strafing the area of London again with heavy retaliation fire.

In Italy, the enemy continued his break-through attempts at the former focal points. Despite the employment of strong tank forces, all major successes were denied him.

In the area of Kovel, troops of the Army and the Waffen SS have repelled, in the course of heavy defensive fighting lasting four days, the assault of the Bolshevik rifle divisions, one tank corps and two tank brigades, inflicting heavy losses on men and material. During this fighting 295 enemy tanks were destroyed through the cooperation of all weapons on the front and in the region behind it. The Mosellaendische 342nd. Infantry Division, under the command of

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On the central sector of the Eastern Front our troops are engaged in intense fighting with strong enemy forces: there were losses on both sides. The heroic garrison of Vilna yesterday in the course of stubborn fighting, repelled enemy attacks from all sides. The enemy suffered high losses. Passing by the city the enemy advanced further to the west and southwest. To the south of the railway line Vilna -- Duenaburg, several attacks of the Bolsheviks were repelled. To the south of Duenaburg, there is fierce fighting going on with several Bolshevik rifle divisions and tank units. To the north of Polotsk, the enemy did not repeat his break-through attempts after suffering extremely bitter losses the previous day. But to the southeast of Novoshev, the enemy succeeded in breaching our line. Fighting there is still going on. Squadrons of fighter-bombers in numerous attacks supported our fiercely fighting troops, particularly in the area of Vilna. They destroyed numerous Soviet tanks and guns, as well as more than 200 vehicles.

Last night, isolated British planes dropped bombs on Berlin.

Finnish War Communiqué (D.N.B. in English July 11)

Helsinki: There has been mutual artillery and trench mortar fire on the Karelian Isthmus at some places on Lake Ladoga. Between Suomenvadenpohje and Vuoksa, local enemy attacks were repelled. Hard fighting is continuing in Vuosalmi. Enemy attempts to extend his bridgehead were without success. Four tanks were destroyed.

Northeast of Lake Ladoga our troops offered strong resistance to enemy attacks carried out with the support of tanks and airforce. Towards Pitkaervata, and Loimola, several enemy attacks were repelled with heavy losses. Twenty-three enemy tanks were destroyed in this front sector in the last twenty-four hours.

Our formations, who retreated at Suojaervi, are engaged in heavy fighting with enemy forces, who suffered considerable losses. Towards Porajaervi, enemy attempts to cross the water line were repelled. At Rukajaervi an advancing enemy formation was repelled in counter attack and two enemy attacks in the strength of a company were repulsed. Our bombers carried out attacks on enemy troop assemblies in the Vuosalmi bridgehead. Two heavy explosions and several fires were observed. Finnish and German airforces

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-kcs.1500-2300
July 10

General Francisci's Last Battle

A year ago, on July 10th, 1943, the enemy began his offensive against the Italian territory with his attack on Sicily. Masses of Anglo-American forces, with the support of Canadian, Australian and New-Zealander elements, landed on the southern and eastern shores of the island.

The Italian defenders, side by side with German divisions, gallantly bore the brunt of the battle in spite of their numerical and material inferiority. Thus the Staff of the Royal Army had decreed, that same Staff which had already planned to betray the ally. This betrayal had been plotted by Masonic circles as well as by the aristocracy, both tied up to AngloSaxon interests. The aim of this betrayal was to lead our Country to unconditional surrender and consequently to the brink of an unprecedented disaster.

However, there was a popular reaction even in Sicily. Until then, the War had affected territories which, though they had been ours for many years, were not really the sacred soil of our Country. People reacted silently but firmly, as is the case in such circumstances, and trusted that the enemy would be thrown back towards the sea. And he would have been repelled had it not been for the betrayal, perpetrated by generals and admirals, to the detriment of the Country.

But not all were cowards and traitors. General Francisci of the Militia, who first had rushed to the threatened zone, was killed in action and, like a true hero, he fell among the first. Once more it was proved that the Militia is the Armed Guard of the Revolution, watchful sentry of the Country.

Francisci was worthy of the reputation he had gained for himself on all battlefields. He had thirteen medals for valor, among which were two Military Orders and three silver medals.

General Francisci was among the first who fought in Eastern Africa. When the hour for the anti-Bolshevik struggle struck in Spain, he immediately volunteered to fight against the evil powers. Again he fought in Russia against Bolshevism as

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Wherever he fought, Francisci faced the greatest and most dangerous risks. In Africa, he had carried out several daring actions, and always he had come back safely. In Spain, he was always at the head of his troops whenever an attack was launched, thus giving courage to those under him. It was the same in Russia. He was always amongst the first to go against the enemy and to encourage his legionnaires. Even the terrible fire of Soviet mortars and machine-guns had spared him. He had pratically been considered invulnerable. Thus the news of his death, in the first days of fighting on metropolitan soil, was considered by everybody as the omen of a terrible disaster looming on the horizon.

But he has been lucky, because, through his death, he has been spared the greatest sorrow that can befall a man: To see his own Country invaded by enemy hordes!

Though General Francisci is dead, his remembrance will always be with us, and his sacrifice is the sign that we shall go back there, in those regions where he lost his life, because it is that very sacrifice that animates the soldiers of new Italy!

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 0700 July 11

Marshal Kesselring's Appeal to Italians (See Broadcast for 2300 June 29)

Italian Front (See Fascist Radio 0800)

Eastern Front

West of Kovel, the Soviets continued their attacks against German positions with limited forces. West of Barnovici, after violent engagements, all enemy thrusts were frustrated. The German garrison at Vilna is still fighting. Thirty Soviet tanks were destroyed in this sector.

Jewish Community Dissolved in Rome

Colonel Pelewti, Military Commander of Rome, has dissolved the Jewish community of this city.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-480 METERS-0800 July 11

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-480 METERS-0800 July 11

Western Front

Fierce fighting took place in the city of Caen, now reduced to a mass of ruins. One German division alone succeeded in destroying one hundred and three heavy British tanks. After enemy forces supported by artillery penetrated north of the city, the German Commander decided to withdraw his defensive line a few kilometers west of Caen. The greater part of the German forces, established in new positions, can thus check the enemy's advance towards the south.

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Violent battles are developing along the banks of the Odon. Enemy attacks against German positions failed, with heavy losses. Thirty tanks were destroyed. Between the Orne and Troarn, German mortars and heavy artillery were very active. The successes obtained by German air and naval froces against enemy supplies are steadily increasing.

Southern Front

Along the Tyrrhenian coast, west of Rosignano, the decisive German reaction compelled the invaders to diminish their offensive actions and, subsequently, to suspend any kind of activity. After the withdrawal of the German defensive line in the Volterra sector, for a depth of six kilometers, all enemy penetrations were checked. South of Arezzo thrusts carried out by mercenary troops were checked by Kesselring's soldiers. Thirty-seven enemy tanks were destroyed in the Adriatic sector.

Eastern Front

The outpost defenders of Vilna, established in new positions in the central part of the town, continued to engage the enemy in fierce fighting. Up to now, the garrison succeeded in maintaining all their positions, inflicting heavy losses on the attackers. All enemy attacks were repelled. An enemy infiltration was rapidly eliminated by Reich grenadiers. It is important to observe that as a consequence of the heavy losses sustained in this sector, the Bolshevik Command had thrown into the battle nine infantry divisions and three armored brigades.

At Kovel, the Soviets attacked with small forces. All attacks were brilliantly repelled by German soldiers. Good results were obtained by the Luftwaffe against enemy rear-lines. Subsequently, the general situation on the eastern front can be defined as unchanged during the last few days. The heavy losses sustained by the Soviets stand to show that up to now, the German soldiers have brilliantly accomplished their task.

Romagna Bombed

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Romagna Bombed

Various localities in the Romagna Province were bombed yesterday by enemy aircraft. Part of a cemetery was devasted by bombs, and a church was damaged. Many casualties were caused, for the most part women and children.

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London Children Evacuated

Last night Reuter issued the following communiqué:
"While flying-torpedoes were launched on Southern England, London included, the large-scale evacuation of children continued all day. While a motor convoy was advancing towards the station, a flying bomb destroyed three buildings, killing several people. American soldiers who were escorting the children gave their assistance. According to the latest information received, 53,000 children have already left the British Capital.

"Together with the children, writes the "Daily Mail", "old people should also be evacuated from London." The newspaper adds that the critical situation of the British Capital - apart from the casualties - has been the cause of an extraordinary increase in black market prices. In fact, the continual bombing of railroad traffic, has considerably diminished the arrival of supplies. "The evacuation of numerous citizens from the city", continues the "Daily Mail", would contribute to diminish London's food requirements and check the black market prices. The defensive installations are not good enough to fight against the German weapon. The flying bombs are an efficient offensive weapon, as were the bombings of 1940."

Cherbourg Harbor Useless

Cherbourg Harbor is still useless. According to the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent, the Anglo-American engineers entrusted with the task of re-building the harbor will have enormous difficulties to overcome.

Objects Abandoned by British Found in Valognes

Southwest of Valognes, where the British had penetrated into the German lines, in subsequent counter-attacks a great number of objects abandoned by the Anglo-Saxon troops have been found.

Schools Re-Opened in Japanese-Occupied Territory

Many schools of various kinds have been re-opened in Japanese-occupied territory.

Wallace Comes Back

United States Vice President Wallace is back in his own country after his trip to China.

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traffic, has considerably diminished the arrival of supplies. "The evacuation of numerous citizens from the city", continues the "Daily Mail", would contribute to diminish London's food requirements and check the black market prices. The defensive installations are not good enough to fight against the German weapon. The flying bombs are an efficient offensive weapon, as were the bombings of 1940."

Cherbourg Harbor Useless

Cherbourg Harbor is still useless. According to the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent, the Anglo-American engineers entrusted with the task of re-building the harbor will have enormous difficulties to overcome.

Objects Abandoned by British Found in Valognes

Southwest of Valognes, where the British had penetrated into the German lines, in subsequent counter-attacks a great number of objects abandoned by the Anglo-Saxon troops have been found.

Schools Re-Opened in Japanese-Occupied Territory

Many schools of various kinds have been re-opened in Japanese-occupied territory.

Wallace Comes Back

United States Vice President Wallace is back in his own country after his trip to China.

London Opera Closed

The famous London Opera Theater, inaugurated in 1732, has been closed. The Theater's directors explained this decision, stating that it would be very difficult, at the present moment, to organise shows of an international character.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY- 430 METERS - 1300
July 11

Flying Torpedo Attacks Continue

The attacks carried out by German flying torpedoes against Southern England and particularly against the city of London, continue inexorably. According to British newspapers, these attacks have nothing in common with the German bombings of 1940-1942 against London and southern England. In fact, these new attacks have been going on uninterruptedly for several weeks and the civilian population lives under the continual nightmare of the new secret German weapon.

General Eisenhower himself, Commander of the Allied Invasion Forces, has been worrying about the new weapon, stating that the V-1 is an infernal device. He expressed the hope that the group of scientists which is studying the problem of efficient countermeasures may succeed in finding the right way to fight the new weapon. However, he thought it necessary to add that Germany may still employ another secret weapon.

London radio states this morning that a flying torpedo fell on the British Capital last night, causing serious damage. Subsequently, German attacks were concentrated on Southern England. The number of casualties is not known, but they are probably very numerous. This afternoon the representatives of Internal Affairs, Health and Metropolitan Defence Ministries, will meet in the House of Commons, to examine the problem of the evacuation of workers from London, and that of finding lodgings for the civilian population which, having left London, has not yet found a place to live. Up to now, the number of evacuees who have not found lodgings amounts to 55,000.

In the meantime, it is announced that a new measure will shortly be adopted with the aim of defending the civilian population from the attacks of the V-1 weapon. Banners will be hoisted on the highest buildings of the city as soon as a flying torpedo is nearing London. In this way, there will be time to hoist these banners and the civilian population will have two minutes' time to rush to the shelters. The Daily Express comments upon the new measure adopted by the British Government in the following way: "Whoever sees the new banners,

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Western Front

Yesterday violent fighting continued in the Caen sector and in the Cotentin Peninsula. Anglo-American forces continued their attacks against the German defensive lines, supported by armored units. However, they did not succeed in breaking through the German positions, and consequently, were not able to reach the plain, which would have been favorable ground for tank operations. The attacking troops are extremely worn out. In several points, the invasion forces had to be re-organized two or three times, following the heavy losses sustained in previous fighting. Many troops have had to be withdrawn from other sectors of the Western Front.

The territorial gains obtained by Allied forces are very slight in comparison to the losses sustained: a few hundred meters in the Caen sector and maybe one kilometer in the region between Caen and Tilly.

The American first Army Corps also continued its attacks particularly in the sector of the Tilly and Saint Lô roads. A few Allied infiltrations were eliminated this afternoon, following several counter-attacks carried out by German forces. The Germans captured several important positions of the enemy's defence on the above-mentioned roads. The attacks carried out by the opposing air-forces continued with the same intensity.

Southern Front.

D.N.B. issued a note on the delaying tactics of the German forces in Italy, stating that the triangular attack carried out by the Allies against Europe has compelled Germany to divide her forces. The aim of this delaying action is exactly that of wearing out the Allied forces, allowing at the same time the German forces to be ready for the counter-attack at the right moment. At the right moment, continues the note, it will be seen how clever Kesselring's delaying withdrawal has been and how useful were the very heavy losses inflicted on the enemy. Yesterday enemy attacks were continued, particularly against the Tyrrhenian coastal road, south of Volterra. Owing to the great superiority of enemy forces, the Germans were compelled to carry out a slight

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South of Arezzo, local engagements took place. According to information given by reconnaissance units, new enemy forces, particularly armored troops, are continually being brought in along the Adriatic coastal road. All enemy attempts to cross the Longone (?) have failed. Only at one point, near the mouth of the river, did the enemy succeed in establishing a bridgehead on the northern bank.

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This bridgehead was subsequently eliminated by German counter-attacks carried out during the night.

There is nothing important to report on the other sectors of the Front.

Eastern Front

Three different battles are now in progress in central Russia. These have broken the unity of the great offensive started by the Russians against German positions and have resulted in a great German tactical success.

In the first place, fighting is going on south of the Pripet, in marshland ground. The focal point of the struggle was in the sector west of Kovel, where Soviet forces had massed nine infantry and two armored divisions, with the aim of breaking through the German positions. Following the failure of their attacks in this region, Soviet forces carried out new attempts in the Vassi sector, making a few infiltrations. All enemy attacks were repelled by German troops, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Rome Hotels Occupied by War Correspondents

Anglo-American correspondents, attached to the invasion troops in Southern Italy, have occupied all the best Roman hotels, where they merrily spend their days, sending reports to their newspapers only once in a while and publishing interviews with some of the best-known members of the Government.

This attitude of Anglo-American journalists is largely commented upon by several foreign newspapers and agencies.

New Anglo-American Political Manoeuvre

A new Anglo-American political manoeuvre is being carried out. It is the old system of finding new cannon fodder for the Anglo-Americans and, at the same time, sparing the blood of the two Allied powers.

According to information received from North Africa, about 2,000 Spanish soldiers who previously belonged to the Red Army have arrived in North Africa

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According to information received from North Africa, about 2,000 Spanish soldiers who previously belonged to the Red Army have arrived in North Africa, with the aim of forming an army group under the Command of Del Vayo and other officers belonging to the Spanish Red Army, to free Spain from the Falangista Regime.

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While the Spanish press is reserved regarding this information, the Portugese press has particularly stressed the news. Lisbon newspapers observe that while Churchill, in his last speech, expressed his sympathy for Spain and General Franco, the British Foreign Ministry has never lost an occasion to fight against Spain of the Falange.

The Portugese newspaper, "A Voz", states that it is impossible to understand how in a country - however democratic - there should exist such a profound difference of opinion between the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, regarding Foreign policy. British policy is aimed at demolishing the Falangist Regime in Spain. People who have a profound knowledge of British policy know that half-measures are not admitted.

Spanish Ceremony Presided over by Franco Cuesta

Spanish Ambassador Franco Cuesta, one of the chiefs of the Spanish Falange, presided over a ceremony for the consignment of honor medals to 450 Spaniards who fought in the National War, and to the families of several Spaniards fallen on the battlefield. In his speech, Ambassador Cuesta re-affirmed the will of the Spanish people to remain faithful to the principles of De Rivera. The duty of everyone is to cooperate in Spain's revival.

General Alexander in London

General Alexander, Commander of the Invasion Forces in Italy, has been suddenly called to London. No information has been received about the departure of General Alexander, or about his sudden journey. It is learned that during his brief stay in London, he conferred with Prime Minister Churchill, who accompanied him to visit the King.

It is also learned that on his return to Italy, General Alexander made no statement concerning his trip to England, not event to the Officers of his Staff.

No Hope of German Collapse, says General Eisenhower

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Those who expected an internal collapse of Germany were disillusioned-by General Eisenhower himself,according to Reuter. General Eisenhower added that one must beware of easy optimism. We must be ready for hard and violent battles. We shall have to fight for every inch of ground. The struggle will be very hard. The words of the men entrusted with the Command of Invasion Forces of the European Continent have profoundly impressed Anglo-American public opinion.

The tone of Allied propaganda which, during these last few days, was characterised by extraordinary satisfaction has suddenly calmed down and has become much more prudent.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -2000-491metres July 11

The Bombing of London

Again, last night and this morning, London and southern England were the targets of a heavy rain of "flying bombs".

Parachutists Recruiting

The appeals for parachutists to enrol by June 30th has been postponed to some future date by order of the Air Force General Staff. The school for parachutists will thus continue to carry out its activities, using all modern equipment. Besides all those parachutists who have no military obligations, all soldiers of any rank or speciality, who have the necessary requisites, can report at the various recruiting centers.

Captain Umberto Colvello Murdered

Commander Umberto Colvello (?) Commandant of the "Barbarigo" Battalion, and other gallant soldiers just back from the Nettuno Front, were treacherously killed by agents in the pay of the enemy.

Here is the list of the fallen:
Lieutenant (S.G.) Piccoli Angelo, Commander... Salvatore, Petty Officer Radertini Francesco, 3rd class, Schiavetti, Today Commander Borghese paid tribute to the so victims. At the ceremony their comrades were present. These, before their Flang swore to revenge the dead. Retaliatory action is in progress.

The Bombing of Milan

Last night, Anglo-American planes raided Milan, dropping explosive and incendiary bombs on the suburbs of the city. Damage was caused to private residences. The total number of casualties is being ascertained.

Occupied Italy

In invaded Italy, while Anglo-Saxon authorities give their tacit consent to all conditions, the politicians take advantage of every opportunity to make conditions worse than they really are. At the present moment, in Rome, six or seven newspapers

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In "Italia Libera", a newspaper of the Action Party, a certain individual tries to show the Romans that the best thing to do to calm down everybody is to... Another individual who signs himself "..." in the newspapers "Ricostruzione", a newspaper for Democratic Workers, tries to calm them down in regard to the high cost of living.

French Citizens Enrolled in Normandy

The decision taken by the Allied Command to enrol all French citizens of Normandy for labor, while having created a violent reaction in France, has found a favorable echo in an Algiers Communist newspaper, "La Liberté". As a matter of fact, this paper requests that all Normans be immediately enrolled. In Vichy, this request is considered as new proof of the dangerous Bolshevik influence in Algeria, a country that has now become the field of action for the men of the Kremlin. As regards this fact, it is to be observed that this Communist paper, which in 1943 published 25,000 copies, put out 80,000 by the end of April 1944. The great increase of publication of this paper is due to the fact that the Moscow agents buy all the copies of the paper and then distribute them all over the country.

The International Monetary Conference

News from Washington states that an incident took place between American and Soviet officials at the International Monetary Conference. The question of the gold reserve was discussed.... The British were adamant.

Cinemas Reopened in Honan

All cinemas closed under enemy occupation, have been reopened in the Honan region, recently conquered by the Japanese troops.

Messages from Civilians in the Territory of the Italian Social Republic to Relatives in the Invaded Territories

Lardino Family (San Remo) - Gudo Benedetti (Bologna) - Lorini

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY-Mon.1500-2300-July 11

Message to Italians by Marshal Kesselring (repetition of preceding days).

New German Weapon

In Berlin well-informed circles it is stated that the attacks against London by the flying torpedoes are carried out according to a particular plan and in spite of all defensive measures adopted by the enemy.

German Air Defence

U.S. air formations with strong fighter escort penetrated to southern Germany today.

In spite of bad weather conditions German anti-aircraft batteries and fighters shot down a large number of enemy machines and damaged many others. -Five Allied planes were compelled to land in Swiss territory where the crews were interned.

Communist Band Destroyed

In the Baikans German safety units annihilated a communist band in a north-western region. The enemy left 645 killed on the field. Moreover it is reported that men go on deserting and that the bands have recently lost hundreds of men in killed, wounded and prisoners. It is also pointed out that many of these bands carry on an open struggle one against the other. In the last few days five chiefs were killed during such encounters.

Western Front

-- In Normandy the British brought up fresh reinforcements and the fighting continues with unmitigated violence. In the Caen area, the southern part of which is still in German hands, the enemy failed to break through; neither did he gain any ground along the Cotentin-Périers road in spite of strong U.S. armor support. Allied units which had succeeded in penetrating into Savigny were thrown out again by a German counter-attack.

-- On the whole, in the last twenty-four hours no material change has taken place in the general situation on the front.

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-- On the whole, in the last twenty-four hours no material change has taken place in the general situation on the front. The enemy is still being engaged in a full-scale action of exhaustion tactis and is compelled to throw fresh reserves into the battle.

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Eastern Front:

In the central sector of the front the heroic garrison of Vilna repulsed, after strenuous fighting, enemy attacks carried out on all sides. In the western and south-western sections of Vilna furious fighting is now going on.

West of the Vilna- Duenaburg railway line all Soviet attacks were driven back, while south of Duenaburg a violent struggle is taking place against enemy infantry and tank units.

After the heavy losses suffered in the preceding days, the Soviets did not renew their attempts at a break-through north of Polotsk.

Formations of battle-planes supported the operations on land in the Vilna area.

Young Italians Killed by British: Reprisals to be Taken:

It was announced at the time that four young Italians had been killed by the British a few days after the occupation of Rome.

New details have come in concerning the shooting of these young Fascists. Immediately after the occupation of the city, the police arrested a large number of people suspected of Fascist feelings who had refused to collaborate with the Anglo-Americans. Hundreds of Italians, guilty only of loving their country, were thrown into jail. The Allied Command then issued a death-sentence against six young men who during their interrogation bore themselves with great firmness, once more declaring their faith in Fascism.

In the face of such open violation of the most elementary human rights, a reprisal action has been decided against hostages now in Social Republican territory.

From Invaded Territory

The Situation in Sicily: According to a Rome report from Reuter's correspondent Cecil Sprigg, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando has arrived in Palermo. It is hoped that he will use his influence to pacify Sicily, where the tension has been gradually increasing in the last two months as a result of the malcontent against the Italian Government concerning the price of wheat to be paid to the

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This is the first time that Reuter's hints at the situation in Sicily, which is presumably very serious since the old and lacrimose Orlando had to be called in.

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Reuter's speaks of dissensions with the Italian Government on the price of wheat. Apart from the fact that the Minister for Agriculture is the Communist Gullo - a serious blow for the demagogues who hoped to take in the mass of the people with the usual Bolshevik tricks - it is a question, now, of a revolt of the Sicilians against their dominators. The price of wheat, in fact, is not established by the Italian Government but by the Allied Control Commission. This is not a crisis in the agricultural sector, but a proper political crisis. Sicily, after a year of Allied occupation, has experienced enemy oppression and has seen how hard it can be. Anglo-American correspondents have already pointed out the absolute indifference of the Rome population towards political events, and indifference due above all to disgust for the ridiculous sight offered by the marionette Bonomi.

Communist chief Togliatti has tried to shake the apathy of the Romans by a speech he delivered at the Brancaccio Theater. He underlined the tendency towards a parlor Communism, always ready to go in for compromise. Togliatti asserted that the Communists have no prejudice at all as regards the Monarchy, as long as the latter lasts. Togliatti's speech did not satisfy the Communists, who think that their principles are being betrayed. Neither was it agreeable to other political parties, since the game which is being pursued is too obvious.

Cyclone over Sweden

Ever since yesterday, a violent cyclone has raged over Sweden, causing extremely serious damage, disrupting telephone, telegraph and railway lines.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 2330 - July 11

Berlin : German Communiqué

Milan : Enlistment of Parachutists (see previous broadcasts)

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Propaganda under Allied Control

When the Rome radio began to broadcast again, the enemy asserted that it was done under Allied control. Such a statement was made by the B.B.C. itself.

In the same way, all radiophonic propaganda in liberated

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

Italy is dictated by the Anglo-Americans. It is not a mere question of censorship or control. The texts themselves are prepared and are afterwards passed on to the broadcasting stations of Rome, Naples and Bari and to the Press.

Orlando's visit to Sicily (see broadcast of 2300)

Monetary Conference

Lisbon : Observers attending the monetary conference organised by the Allies reported that during a recent meeting the Russian delegates refused to furnish the data concerning the gold reserves of their country.

(rest of broadcast incomprehensible; chiefly repetitions)

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

GERMAN BROADCASTS

D.N.B. IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 2013 July 8 (Monitored in London)

New Yugoslav Cabinet in Disfavour, says Dr. Gruber

Belgrade: By Dr. Walter Gruber, DNB's Balkan correspondent- Belgrade political circles reject without reserve the new Yugoslav émigré Cabinet under Dr. Ivan Subasic, former ban of Croatia. It is described as "a diminutive Cabinet of second-rate yesmen." Even in the worst Times of Yugoslav history, it is said, no such weak Government had sat at the green table. It is noted with satisfaction that no genuine Serb was a member of this shadow Cabinet since Sreten Vukosavljevic, sent to London by Communist bands, had always acted as an advocate for Sandjak autonomy, though for a short time he had been a professor at the agricultural faculty of Belgrade University. Moreover he had assumed presidency of the anti-fascist committee for national liberation in Sandjak at his home township of Prijepolje on November 6th, 1943, shortly before it was liberated.

As to Sava Kosanovic, it is noted in Belgrade that this "little twerp, with the face of a spanked child" had worked as secretary of the Democrat Party and had found little time to attend to his lawyer's practice in Zagreb. He had gained little distinction as a deputy and for the rest had been a loyal yesman to his party bosses. No doubt he would continue to say and write as he was told.

Belgrade circles abstain from any further comment on Dr. Subasic, since they cherish no illusions as to this pal of Josip Bros Tito, that traitor by inclination and disposition.

The best known person in the émigré Cabinet is doubtless Dr. Juraj Sutaj, who was born in a village in Herzegovina near Koinjic in 1889, belonged to the left wing of the Croat Peasant's Party, and together with Subasic, was in charge as judicial expert of the Serbcroat settlement of August 26th, 1939. As investigating judge he was involved in the elucidation of the Sarajevo assassination. While priding himself on his very good relations with the Catholic Church, he was at the same time an enthusiastic Free Mason. Later on, as Finance Minister, he bothered little

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Belgrade circles have little to say on Slovene representatives in the émigré cabinet, as these are rather insignificant. Summing up all that could be said, that well-known saying "much ado about nothing" applies to the Yugoslav Government reshuffle, which has been under way for many weeks and has been heralded with such bombastic announcements.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS IN GERMAN TO GERMANY-2115-July 8 (Monitored in Algiers)

Text of Lecture by Fritsche

We have known for weeks now that the enemy has made a general attack on Europe. During a comparatively quiet period on the front, the thoughts of all Germans were turned to the home front, suffering from uninterrupted air raids. Today, however, the thoughts of most Germans are, despite air raids, with the soldiers fighting on the eastern front, with the soldier who is stemming assaults of the Soviets in those areas which once we had conquered, and which are today the threshold of Europe against Bolshevist-massed attacks.

In this war there is a peculiar connection between home and the front. The front knew during the months of massed air raids on the home country that they were absolutely in the hand of the home front, and that they, that is the fighting front, depended on the home front's efforts to make the weapons which soldiers required of the fighting front, despite air raids. The confidence which the fighting front had in the home front was fully justified. At this moment the home country is, as usual in war, in the hands of the fightingfront. The home front knows that it can rely on the soldier.

The former wide territorial leadership in the east is now fully justified, and is proving itself an additional weapon in the field without endangering the Reich itself. Our thoughts, on the other hand, are going out to the soldiers on the Normandy front who during the first few weeks of invasion drew a thick line through the invasion calender, probably weakening the decision without enabling the enemy to get past the protection of his big naval guns.

Simultaneous air raids on the Reich, with very few interruptions, proved the totality of the general enemy attack and the means by which the enemy were trying to get a decision. One of the peculiar characteristics in connection with the air raids which the enemy had found in his attacks on the Reich and Allied Occupied countries since the Invasion is the increased air defence.

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The new German weapon belongs to the total picture of the fighting. Its method was unknown and is still in the main unknown to the enemy to the present day. The effectiveness of the weapon was also a puzzle to the whole world, but a part of the puzzle respecting its effectiveness has now been solved, partly by the speech which Churchill was forced to make in the House of Commons on Thursday. This speech of Churchill was not a surprise to us Germans, but those people who used to believe in Churchill's speeches must have fallen out of the clouds when he made his last speech.

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Churchill says, first of all,that political and military leaders of England had used quite a part of her military power to counteract this new weapon. English papers and radio, which have for a year now belittled the new German weapon as an empty German propaganda threat, are not exactly too happy about Churchill's speech. After that,Churchill gave quite enormous figures on England's forces which have been used against this new German weapon and figures about the present forces used for this purpose. These figures are of particular importance for us, if only because of the fact that they were of no avail against "V-one" which is still flying over England.Churchill has also,had to drop Morrisons statements, who as Home Secretary, only two weeks ago called these flying bombs "bugs"which nobody took seriously. The Prime Minister has however taken them seriously for quite a time and is taking them more seriously still today, as he absolutely refuses to give any guarantee respecting new measures against the new weapon. He is quite satisfied with saying that they will do everything in their power.

This sounds quite different to those reports which stated that the shooting down of "V-one" was a particular sport of British Fighters. It may be that one or the other of them remember the ironical laughter which greeted the report of the new evacuation of London by the English press. This laughter was however premature because Churchill himself has given an outline of the evacuation scheme. Foreign journalists report on the number of evacuation trains moving out of London. Naturally these evacuation measures were accompanied by a strong appeal for all those who were in important war work to remain in London. But these people who remain in London must at least be able to sleep after a hard day's work. It is for this reason that the first deep shelter holding forty thousand people was opened in London yesterday. That means that there is shelter for less than half per cent of the nine million people which Churchill said were in England's capital to raise their drooping spirits. Churchill has told them that the English, taken all round,are doing much more damage to the German towns than the "V-one" was able to do to London. We will note this argument and will bear this in mind when the English speak of the unfairness of the

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It is not up to us to say that we would be particularly pleased if this were so because we do not look upon "V-one" as a terror weapon but as a purely military weapon which is being used against a particularly important supply center for the Invasion Front. What Churchill says about the thousands of aircraft, the tens of thousands of bombs, and the whole army of workmen which have had to counteract "V-ones" is sufficiently satisfactory for us. If the figures of people killed and casualties quoted by Churchill are correct then nobody can blame us for being surprised at the English making such a fuss over the whole matter.

We are now, over and above Churchill's speech, coming to point of the peculiar English lack of understanding over a weapon which is not intended for terror purposes but has been introduced as a purely military weapon. We stated eight days ago that the weapon of reprisal No. I is not purely a weapon of revenge and destruction, although our words were peculiarly misquoted in English papers and on the British radio. It is absolutely useless for us to point out these misquotations. It is probably best just to repeat the words we said eight days ago. I therefore ask you to listen to these sentences again and am asking our technicians to switch in: "It is superfluous to talk of feeling in the fifth year of war although we could say a lot about feeling. We are only again asserting that "V-one" is for us the first weapon to break the enemy terror. It is absolutely up to England either to overlook this or to misunderstand it, as long as she is in a position to do so. Fourteen days is not a long time. It may be that England requires a long period of more drastic proof before she will realise that we Germans are technically on the upgrade.

One thing is certain and that is that either one or the other of the new German weapons will show to be liberated from the attacks of the so-called bearers of civilisation and champions of freedom, who intend with their invasion to bring to Europe the happiness of terror, murder and Bolshevism.

That was the repeat of what we said last week. A nation whose political leaders, whose generals and whose priests said during the air raids on residential quarters, of German towns "Kill everything in Germany. Lay Germany to waste, like the Sahara."

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That was the repeat of what we said last week. A nation whose political leaders, whose generals and whose priests said during the air raids on residential quarters, of German towns "Kill everything in Germany! Lay Germany to waste, like the Sahara" will probably take a long time to understand a weapon which is only giving a fraction of the punishment it deserves because of its murderous terror against the whole of Europe. We on the German Radio would however point out that we are at the moment not speaking to England but to our German compatriots. It would be better for England not to listen to our speeches amongst ourselves but to the voice of the "V-one". That is the voice with which Germany is at the moment speaking to England.

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GERMANY IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS 0:05 JULY 11

Comments on International Affairs by "Meditator"

You quite often hear of the astronomical production of America so closely associated with that land of the almighty dollar. This information is being handed out to the British public. In 1940, the British Minister of Production, Lord Beaverbrook, showed the people that he was immediately going to get 3,000 planes a month from the Unites States. Similar propaganda was going on week after week, and month after month, - designed to create the impression among the British people of the colossal amount of aid which was said to be reaching them from the United States. America, so the slogan went, is an arsenal of the Democracies. This idea prevailed for a long time. This claim that America is the arsenal of the Democracies was exposed to be utterly false. Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to Washington, made a most interesting statement in May, 1943. Lord Halifax revealed that the aid which Britain received from the United States is no greater than the aid which Britain gave to her various Allies. In other words, Britain's war efforts in terms of planes, guns, ammunition, etc. was in proportion far greater than that of the United States.

On the other hand, American financial and economic gains considerably exceeded the British losses in this respect. Partnership between Britain and America was very one-sided. The most important point is that this fact was overlooked by the British people. The greater part of the United States gold supply was financed by the British Government. The land of the almighty dollar is not a charitable institution. Wall Street soon made it clear that there will be no advance without security. The Americans are not interested in pounds sterling. They intend to dispose of British overseas investments, securities which in pre-war days, according to reliable information, amounted to nearly 4,000,000 pounds. These figures must be kept in mind, because in days of peace, the British overseas investments brought her a substantial income yearly. It is now admitted in England that all her investments have been disposed of. This disposal was concluded as early as the month of March, 1941. This statement was authenticated in 1943, when the Prime Minister revealed that in March 1941 Belgium alone gave the British Government 3,000,000 ounces of gold to pay for American war materials. Britain, he said, was bled white to pay

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After using up her gold, Britain disposed of the larger part of her investments. There was a risk that deliveries of war materials might be stopped if Britain could not find the means to pay for them. Here then, we have further confirmation that over three years ago Britain was compelled to dispose of her extremely valuable foreign securities. Incidentally, we have evidence of an unbelievably drastic attitude adopted by the United States towards Britain at a time when she was fighting for her very life.

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It reveals a strange situation, as historical facts record, where one ally left another for two years to do the fighting alone, and at the same time bled her white in the process. During debates on currency in the House of Commons, during May, 1943, Laborite M.C.Lorrence remarked that Britain was rapidly losing her ground. "If any country", he said, "occupies the position of Britain in the 19th century, that country will be the United States."

In the course of the same debate, a conservative M.P. declared that America was unquestionably a predominating financial factor of the war.

At the end, we can only come to one conclusion, that Britain is fighting this war, spilling British blood, bleeding herself financially and economically white, solely in order that the United States will become the dominating financial and economic power after the War. There could be no greater confirmation than this of wilful blindness on the part of British statesmen.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 15300 kcs, 13:45-JULY 11

Invasion Front

Yesterday, heavy fighting for the bridgehead of Caen continued until nightfall, with the British further strengthening their forces in the offensive area, so that, at present, about twelve divisions are poised on a front hardly eight kilometers wide, attempting to break through the German lines. In Caen, the southern part of which is still firmly in German hands, the British, despite most heavy artillery fire, were unable to gain ground. They attempted, therefore, after heavy artillery bombardment, to outflank German troops on the right bank of the Orne, close by the forest of Barban (?) but were repulsed in bitter fighting. They were forced to withdraw to their original positions under

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-- Strong U.S. forces succeeded in penetrating into a German hill position, ... two kilometers southeast of La Haye du Puits. The Americans, yesterday afternoon, were repulsed there in a counter-thrust, during which German grenadiers succeeded in encircling and annihilating a U.S. combat unit.

Population of Normandy Flees from its Liberators

Berlin: Anglo-American attempts in occupied areas to conscript former members of the French armed forces resulted in the greater part of the male population fleeing from their liberators. They live hidden in forests, or have sought safety with the Germans. Allied occupying authorities, in order to prevent all male Frenchmen from fleeing, will now mobilize all men between the ages of 16 and 60. It is intended to force Frenchmen to report by granting food ration cards only to those who voluntarily put themselves at the disposal of the Allies.

Unfounded Optimism

London: General Dwight Eisenhower, as Commander-in-Chief of the Invasion Forces, in severe words of criticism, turned against unfounded optimism. He declared to the Reuter correspondent at his Headquarters that, in his opinion, it would be the duty of responsible men to oppose those tendencies. The fight for Caen cost terrible sacrifices. The Western Powers must be prepared to expect that the fight will still continue for a long time, increase in strength and cause heavy casualties. He does not believe in a collapse of the home front, in view of German leadership. According to Eisenhower, it would be wrong to put great hope in such a collapse.

Finnish Successes

Helsinki: Since the beginning of the Soviet offensive a month ago, more than 1,000 Soviet tanks have been destroyed on the Finnish Front. Finnish and German fighter planes, Finnish ground defences, as well as Finnish and German naval anti-aircraft guns, similarly contributed to this success.

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Letter from the Pope to Bishop of Berlin

Berlin: In a letter which the Pope sent recently to the Bishop of Berlin, the Holy Father expressed his admiration for the gallant attitude displayed by the population of Berlin during the heavy air-attacks. Pope Pius the Twelfth called Berlin the German city which was dearest to him during his stay in the Reich.

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The Eastern Front

Berlin: Troops of the German Army and Waffen S.S. repelled an onslaught of ten Soviet infantry divisions, one armored corps and two tank corps, with heavy losses to the enemy. A total of 295 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Berlin: On July 10th, the focal points of the battle were in the central sector of the Eastern Front, at Szara and in the area southwest of Vilna. From the Szara, the German formations withdrew towards the Riga sector. The valiant garrison of Vilna repelled, in bitter fighting, the enemy who was attacking from all sides. The enemy suffered heavy losses. Southwest and east of the city, the Bolsheviks succeeded in making further penetrations. West of the Vilna-Duenaburg railway, German troops repulsed numerous Bolshevist attacks. South of Duenaburg, the Soviets were attacking with several infantry divisions and armored regiments. The defensive battles continue. North of Plovsk, the enemy refrained from further break-through attempts, after he had suffered heavy losses the day before. Southeast of Novo Rodnje (?), a strong Bolshevist attack resulted in penetration, against which local counter-attacks are continuing.

RADIO MONTECENERI IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 257 M. 20.45 - JULY 11

Orlando in Sicily

Ex-Prime Minister Orlando has arrived in Palermo. Orlando is to discuss with Sicilians the important problem of cereals. It is known that the Sicilian producers do not consider the government prices high enough. Before leaving Orlando conferred with Prime Minister Bonomi.

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Rome

It is announced that General Giambattista Oxilia has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for War. General Oxilia once commanded the Venezia Division which was one of the first to fight the Germans after the armistice.

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

Eastern Front

Vilna, one of the great cities of eastern Europe, has already become a battleground for Soviet and German troops. The fighting which once again is taking place for possession of the city occupies the attention of the entire world. Once the residence of the Grand Duke of Lithuania, it was always considered the capital of the small Baltic state; however, time and history have so changed the physiognomy of the city as to render it almost unrecognizable. The union with Poland brought civilization and exemplary architecture to the city. The population has always been mixed. After the last war Vilna was given to Lithuania, but the Poles ... annexing it and creating the New Republic. In 1939, with the Polish partition effected by the Germans and the Russians, Vilna was given to Lithuania.

That, in brief, is the history of Vilna, which General Cernykovsky's troop are occupying street by street, after having advanced forty kilometers in twenty-four hours.

Already in previous weekly reviews we pointed out the chief roads which the Russian command proposes to traverse during this formidable offensive, which in a very brief time has crashed through fortifications which took three years to build and which were rightly considered impregnable. Vilna will be occupied by the Russians after they have occupied other centers of major importance.

New stars are coming out in the firmament of Soviet military valor, at a time when the fame of Germany's most esteemed military figures are losing their lustre. Now we are witnessing the twilight of von Bock, whose divisions have dissolved in face of the onrushing Soviets; also von Rundstedt is losing his fame and ability, after having been considered victorious in 1940. At this same time generals of outstanding greatness are emerging from the Soviet armies.

Meanwhile, on the Russian front the German divisions are in full rout. The number of prisoners increases from day to day. Twenty-nine thousand dead and fifteen thousand prisoners was the count in the sector of Minsk alone. General Bagramyan and General Rokossovsky are converging their armies on Grodno in order to reach the Prussian border. In the south the next objectives are Byalistok and Brest-Litovsk. It is well to recall that Germany in 1917 imposed on Russia the peace of Brest-Litovsk.

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Meanwhile, on the Russian front the German divisions are in full rout. The number of prisoners increases from day to day. Twenty-nine thousand dead and fifteen thousand prisoners was the count in the sector of Minsk alone. General Bagramyan and General Rokossovsky are converging their armies on Grodno in order to reach the Prussian border. In the south the next objectives are Byalistok and Brest-Litovsk. It is well to recall that Germany in 1917 imposed on Russia the peace of Brest-Litovsk.

Western Front

In the west the most dangerous obstacle of the Normandy front has been conquered by General Montgomery's troops. After long fighting the greater part of the German army has been concentrated north of Caen, where they will prepare to withstand the next Allied thrust.

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But Rommel's position on the entire front has become untenable. The initiative is in Allied hands. The airdrome of Carpiquet is also in Allied hands, despite the tenacious resistance of the German troops there. The concentration of Allied artillery fire was extremely violent and the Germans were unable to fight back. In these conditions the diminished nuclei of German soldiers were encircled, constituting a so-called sack, within which there was no alternative - either they surrendered or would be eliminated. The capture of Caen is a proof of Allied resources. But the campaign, begun June 21, is anything but decided.

Italian Front

Glancing at Italy in our tour of the horizon, we see a bog down at the gates of Leghorn, while the two flanks proceed up the coast. In the center, in the high valley of the Tiber, in upper Umbria, the front is not of primary importance, while in the Arezzo sector, along the Rome-Florence railroad, the German command is concentrating its forces. This is understandable, because, having reached Arezzo the offensive could roll on, descending the Arno valley as far as the Fiesole hills.

Volterra, the oldest Etruscan city, has been occupied, and General Clark's forces have taken Castellina Marittima.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE GERMAN TO GERMANY 59 kcs - 22,00 JULY 11

Supplement on the Fighting in the West

Berlin: Embittered battles developed yesterday in the area of La Haye du Puits. The ruins of the town have changed hands for the fifth time. At the prsent moment, they are again in our possession. To the southeast of La Haye du Puits, close range fighting continued in the forest of... A North American combat team which had penetrated into our lines there was annihilated by a counter-thrust. In the entire area between the Vire and the west coast of the Cotentin Peninsula, enemy artillery fire increased

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Supplement on the Fighting in Italy

Berlin: In the area to the northwest of U bertide, the enemy continued his attacks yesterday, all day. To the west of Mesocco, he achieved a minor local dent. To the west of Montone, he was halted by our fire. Enemy forces who had advanced to the northeast of Umbertide up to San Valentino were caught by a German counter-attack, and driven back. Also the village of Pietralunga was regained by our troops in the course of embittered hand-to-hand fighting.

Supplement on the Fighting in the East

Berlin: In the area of Duenaburg, the Bolsheviks undertook an attack yesterday on both sides of Lake Dryswialy from the south. The enemy threw seven rifle divisions and several tank units into action. Our troops stubbornly resisted the enemy who penetrated at one point. To the southeast of Novoshev, the Bolsheviks sent a new division into the battle against our lines. Very hard fighting is still going on here.

Latvia Will Fight Bolshevism

"Latvia has become a close partner of Europe since the liberation from Russia. Latvia will fight and will defend itself, again, against the threatening Soviet terror". This statement was made by the Chief Director of the Latvian Agricultural Society.

Failure of the US War Loan

Madrid: Spanish correspondents report from New York that the Fifth American War Loan was short by 2,000,000 dollars.

American Jewry Wants Exemption For the Jews

New York: American Jews have asked the British Government to exempt the Jewish soldiers in England from war service. In America Jews have, for some time already, not been sent into fighting units.

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Bolshevik Purge in Rome

Madrid: Bolshevik agents who came to Rome together with the British and American occupation forces are cleaning up the cultural and economical life there.

According to a report of the Spanish newspaper, "Arriba", more than 800 scientistswere driven from the Universties; many Italian scientists had to defend themselves before Soviet courts.

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British Policy

Stockholm: A justified picture of the British policy is published by the British paper. "New Leader". The paper admitted that England has always used means of force against foreign nations. This is the key to British policy.

BERLIN RADIO IN ENGLISH FOR [illegible] 2015 July 11

Western Theater

The battle on the enemy bridgehead is continuing furiously. The Anglo-Americans are trying, again and again, to penetrate our lines. They have suffered up to the present time considerable losses in men and materials. Up to the 8th of July, we had destroyed 182 enemy tanks around Caen alone. To the east they have tried to gain a foothold along the banks of the Orne River, but have been driven back. Last night, the enemy tried several times to advance and, supported by heavy artillery they succeeded in occupying temporarily some positions which we recaptured later. Southeast of Tilly, all enemy attacks were repelled. Southeast, around La Haye Du Puits, all enemy attacks were repulsed. The Americans are trying to regroup their forces and launch another attack. Hitherto, they have tried to penetrate through our flank, and succeeded, at first, in opening a small gap in our lines, assisted by 680 guns. Eight-five enemy batteries kept on hammering at German positions. The losses in men and materials were very heavy. They suffered some 120,000 casualties, including some 80,000 killed.

Bombing of London

Heavy retaliation fire continued over the area of London and Southern England. Houses and shops were demolished, and a number of people were killes and wounded. The "Daily Express", in speaking about today's attacks, states that columns of smoke were seen to rise high in the sky. The whole area looked like a volcano. The evacuation of London has increased considerably. The population has a hard time finding accomodations in the country. Profiteering is in full swing. Jewish proprietors are

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Italian Theater

In Italy, the enemy is continuing his attempts to break through, and is making attempt after attempt on certain focal points. They have gained insignificant successes.

Air Front

North American bombers, escorted by fighters, penetrated into southern Germany. The enemy met with strong anti-aircraft fire.

Latvian Proclamation

A proclamation in the Latvian states: "We cannot mingle in such a struggle as the one fought at present by the Bolshevists who desire the destruction and annihiliation of all. We have decided to fight with the German Nation. There cannot be comradeship with Bolshevists. The might of the German Wehrmacht will help us."

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH July 11

Invasion Front

Berlin: - (Sertorius) Strong enemy pressure continues on both eastern and western sectors of the Normandy front, yet the character of the fighting on this battle front is still the same, a slow groping forward on the part of the Allies, with heavy losses, from which actual advance, in territory has never developed. As a result of stubborn German resistance in Caen's southern and south eastern suburbs the bulk of infantry and tank divisions of the British Second Army, which penetrated to Caen is still fighting to get through the city. This is now for the German artillery the same favored target it has hitherto been for the enemy. In order to make for his left wing a passage through Caen General Dempsey meantime launched from the Odon area new attacks in the direction of the Orne river south of Caen. The attacks however resulted in but small territorial gains. Severe attacks

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On Monday, despite massed employment of men and material, the enemy made even less progress then on Sunday.

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Fascist Plans for Strengthening Italian War Efforts.

VENICE :(By Transocean's correspondent Walter Seidlitz)
Both the State and Party of Fascist Italy will be affected by new inner political measures to be put into force shortly, with a view to strengthening the spirit of resistance and determination to build up the country against the Allies. The proximity of War demands the most rigid organisation of State administration, necessitating more uniform employment of the country's resources, it is explained in official quarters.

Two months ago an Allied offensive on the southern front was launched . Since then the front has moved, in the course of continuous fighting, two hundred and fifty kilometres beyond Rome to the very foothills of the Apennines. The loss of the capital and prosperous Italian provinces and the destruction of numerous towns in air raids have shattered much of what Fascism has built up in the past two decades. Italians do not forget all this; the inner colonisation, the system of modern roads and railways, workmen's setlements, etc. Even the mass of those who remained indifferent towards Fascism see this Italy being destroyed with the saddest of feelings.

Official propaganda describes the Fascist party as the only soil existing on which the will to defend and the determination to rebuild can grow. Important tasks will thus probably be entrusted to the fighting groups of the Party; the revival of Italian armed forces is also expected to introduce once again a more military note in the personnel of the Fascist government. Many centre their hopes on Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, who in his capacity as Chief of General Staff and Minister of War has built up new Fascist Italian military forces from next to nothing.

Partisan Activities.

IN ISTRIA: (By Transocean's correspondent Walter Seidlitz)
Fourteen Italian soldiers who had deserted to rebel units were sent back by the rebels, dead, with their bodies mutilated beyond recognition. They had been killed by a bullet in the nape of the Neck. Their dead bodies still showed marks of the rope wherewith they been tied. Some also showed stabs from bayonets. Newspapers here published their pictures as a [illegible] that Partisan units

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Beyond the general line Cavigny - Le Desert - Tribehou - Saint Eny - Le Plessis - La Haye du Puits - Montgardon - Saint Rémy, the enemy could gain ground only in a few places. Above All , the Americans failed to accomplish their intended drive on Périers, subsequently wheeling round toward Lessay, although they made every effort in this direction. The fact that German troops on Monday night again entered La Haye du Puits, for the possession of which the Americans had sacrificed so many lives, doubtless was an unpleasant surprise. At present street fighting is still going on in La Haye du Puits.

Paris Food Supplies Assured Despite Invasion Problems

Paris: The French secretary for food, François Chasseigne, has made a reassuring statement over the Paris radio, with regard to food supplies for greater Paris. "Neither meat nor bread nor butter rations will be cut." Chasseigne stated. At the same time, however, he pointed to the constant attempts by Anglo-Americans to create confusion in French cities by applying starvation methods.

- Normandy dairy farms, which supplied Paris children with milk, have been destroyed and fourteen hundred tons of grain for bread which greater Paris requires daily, is being brought to the city. Chasseigne said in closing that the supply problem would be eased in Paris if those whose residence there was not absolutely necessary would leave the city.

Italian Front

Berlin: By Transocean's military correspondent, Alfred von Olberg, (Lieutenant Colonel retired).

- On the Italian front the British and Americans are continuing their large-scale attacks along the entire front, exerting very great pressure at the two coastal flanks and in the Tiber valley. Although concentrated tank formations were employed by the Americans, a wedge driven between the west coast and Colle si Valle d'Este failed to gain any ground beyond Volterra.

- At the central front, between Siena, Arezzo and Umbertide, the battle was characterised by frequent fierce German counter-attacks in the course of which American and British advanced detachments were repeatedly thrown back.

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The German front runs at present about from Gubbio via Fabriano, then north of the section of the Musone river via Osimo to Numana. After losses suffered in recent days the British have not resumed their strong attacks towards Ancona.

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Italian troops in operation with German units have become merciless fighters as a result. From the uniforms of Partisans in the Adriatic region recently the Soviet Star has disappeared. Saluting with clenched fist, the Communist salute, has officially been abolished. Units are subjected to hard merciless discipline. Their crack formations are forbidden to drink alcohol. According to the latest information from the region where Istian Partisans are ranging that is, east of Isonzo between Gorica, Lajubanja, Trieste, Fiume and Pola, Partisan divisions have been formed. Bolshevik insignia have disappeared and the political line now taken by Partisans is Yugoslav and Monarchical. Nevertheless, Bolshevist "politruks" (political commissars) are still watching the Partisans.

Tito, for most of the Partisans who have been captured, is a legendary figure. His headquarters are teeming with British and American General staff officers, who come mainly from Southern Italy, and are transported at night by aeroplane.

D.N.B. IN ENGLISH July 11

Dittmar's Speech

BERLIN: Broadcasting on events on the east front this (Tuesday) evening, Lt. General Dittmar stated that the present soviet offensive might be regarded as aiming at relieving the Anglo-American invasion in the west, according to the Agreement of Teheran.

On the other hand, Lt. General Dittmar pointed out, the Soviet offensive was also betraying the Soviet tendency to get as much as possible for themselves and to confront their own Allies with a fait accompli. Far from underrating the "seriousness of the situation in the east," there was no reason to infer from this situation a crisis in German defence, Dittmar said. The Soviets had successfully exploited the lack of depth of the German lines in the central part of the east front. It could not be doubted that the

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The vast extension of the fronts and the fact that forces available for defence were heavily outnumbered by the enemy would naturally create circumstances in which it would be difficult to eliminate the enemy's initial successes, Dittmar opined. He stated that the fact that the Soviet thrust in the central sector of the east front had gained such undoubtedly surprising depth was due to specific conditions there, which at first had made it impossible to re-arrange the sectors. One might well speak of the abnormal and unfavorable in all circumstances. However, these circumstances were not of the sort which would repeat themselves, provided that the Germans learnt a lesson from the experiences which were to be gained from all military events.

The high degree of defensive strength of German formations, even in the fight against heavy Soviet superiority in numbers, was proved by the recent successful defensive battles at Kovel and Polotsk, Dittmar stressed. In both instances these battles had been preceded by voluntary evacuation of the bulges in the German frontline. This measure deprived the Soviets of the possibility of launching a pincer attack. Gradual consolidation of the front held by the Germans and their gallant Finnish comrades-in-arms also testified to the fact that the Soviet offensive superiority must by no means be regarded as a lasting state.

There could be not doubt, Dittmar Euphasized, that the main thing at present was to restore a situation endangered by deep Soviet penetration. Shortening of the front lines - even on a major scale - was inevitable if this purpose was to be attained. Such shortening would set free our own forces and at the same time deprive the enemy of favorable bases for attacks against the flank of the deep penetration area, above all, in northwestern and northern directions, along the Dvina and Njemen rivers up to the Baltic Sea. In view of the considerable strengh of Soviet assault armies, fighting in the penetration area, there was no need to lay special emphasis on the fact that this task would demand utmost efforts form the German troops. In closing, Lt. General Dittmar said that it must not be forgotten that in spite of the heavy fighting going on in the invasion area the situation there had not turned out unfavorably for the Germans.

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OTHER AXIS CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL

RADIO ATHENS IN GREEK TO GREECE (Monitored in London-Delayed)
July 8

Greek Politicians Urged to Resist Foreign Influence

Extract: part of the Greek people has been suffering for the last few years from unparalleled political blindness. It is impossible to explain otherwise that there are men unable to realize the conspicuous truth that our salvation as a state and a nation will not come from abroad.

Greece will be saved only by those Greeks faithful to the motherland. They will not save her with spasmodic movements of enthusiasm but by positive creative activity. When the burning flames of a tremendous fire destroy everything in their path, it is not logical to ask who is responsible. The logical thing is to employ one's efforts to suppress the fire. When this is done, one will undoubtedly see those who should have been present at the extinction of the fire and at the rescue work, but who preferred flight in order to escape the attendant ordeals and sacrifices.

Unfortunately, however, some of our people were unable to see reality, and continue for the greater part to focus their attention on the Greek politico-theatrical group which, after performing in Lebanon, was transferred to Cairo in order to continue its comedy theatre to the detriment of the suffering people it had abandoned at the most crucial moments of their history. They expected from the chief actor of the group, Papandreaou, who only a few months ago was living under criminal terror of the team Elas and Opla, a public denunciation of the courage to criticize before international public opinion the crimes committed in Greece by Bolshevik agents.

But they have waited in vain, and they will continue waiting in vain if they wish to wait, because Papandreaou is England's vassal, and England takes its orders from Moscow. Had the slightest doubt existed on the matter, it has now vanished, following. Papandreaou's recent declarations.

While Eam, despite signing the famous, but for the Greek people, utterly worthless Lebanon Agreement, increased terrorism against Greek patriots, while Elas Bolsheviks categorically refused to recognize the Lebanon Agreement, which demands the dissolution of this communist gang; while the party refuses to dissolve and rejects participation in the Papandreaou Government

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But wake up at last, Papandreaou! We do not believe you are traitor. We believe rather you were misled by political miscalculations. But do not try to refute us by insisting on the righteousness of your erroneous views. Wake up! Denounce the criminals publicly, and if your British masters do not permit you to do so, give up and let the Greek people defend themselves under their leaders over here against the Bolshevik enemies of our country! Thus you will do a service to the motherland, which will be credited to you by history.

Well, we are waiting, hoping you will be a man of good faith. Do not fail us.

RADIO ANKARA IN ENGLISH , 31,70 metres - 1900 July 11

War Fronts of the World

The attacks on Germany in Europe and on Japan in the Pacific continue to develop favorably for the Allies and for the past few days we have heard of nothing but continued Allied successes. The Japanese resistance on Saipan Island, is completely at an end and the American forces are preparing to launch a new offensive. The Soviet forces around Vilna are threatening Lithuania. The fighting in Normandy has reached an important stage following Allied successes. The Allies are increasing their pressure on all fronts, and the Germans have to take into account the activity of the patriots.

Eastern Front

German attacks in the East are being carried out with losses of manpower. The figures of German losses are very high. The soviet Communiqué of last night announced the surrender of some generals amongst whom was the Commander of the 261st Infantry division and all their staffs. London claims that the German reserve is exhausted.

Invasion front

From Stockholm, it is reported that the Americans are launching a new offensive in the Saint Lô sector, and are fifteen miles south of Carentan, in the direction of Saint Lô.

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RADIO ANKARA IN ENGLISH , 31,70 metres - 1900 July 11

War Fronts of the World

The attacks on Germany in Europe and on Japan in the Pacific continue to develop favorably for the Allies and for the past few days we have heard of nothing but continued Allied successes. The Japanese resistance on Saipan Island, is completely at an end and the American forces are preparing to launch a new offensive. The Soviet forces around Vilna are threatening Lithuania. The fighting in Normandy has reached an important stage following Allied successes. The Allies are increasing their pressure on all fronts, and the Germans have to take into account the activity of the patriots.

Eastern Front

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Invasion front

From Stockholm, it is reported that the Americans are launching a new offensive in the Saint Lô sector, and are fifteen miles south of Carentan, in the direction of Saint Lô. At one point, they are only two miles from this town. In the Caen sector, several attacks were launched, and they have reached the village of Saint Eny. Apparently, this town is still in German hands. The Canadian forces are pushing forward between the Odon and Orne rivers. According to information received from London, in a message to the forces fighting under his command, General Eisenhower has stated: "The road to be covered is long and difficult. The fight in Normandy has been violent. German

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RADIO BERLIN IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 11.75 Kc. - 20,00 - July 11.

High Prices Face Refugees

The "Daily Mail" considers it scandalous that refugees from London are finding increased prices wherever they go. The correspondent of the "Daily Sketch" writes: "It would be a mistake to believe that the V-1 bases have been damaged. The activity of these pilotless planes has not diminished; it has even increased. The Anglo-American air command realizes that it is not possible to silence the new weapon".

As a result of V-1 bombings the activity of the London stock exchange has been strongly affected.

Norwegian Minister on World Finance

Speaking before ..., the Norwegian Minister ... stated in Oslo that world economy based on gold and following the American and Jewish systems could not avoid economic crisis. Only the German economic system, he added, has a solid structure.

Lithuanian Policy

M. ..., speaking to Lithuanian farmers, stated: "Our country is an integral part of Europe, it will be defended with all the forces of our national army. In consequence, every Lithuanian should consecrate his entire energies in the fight alongside Germany".

Commentary

"De Gaulle was received by delirious crowds in New York". Such was the report broadcast by the American radio. If one believes the American radio de Gaulle's reception was truly impressive. De-Gaulle"s work is too big for him - he is very ambitious for his country - he must resolve the common interests

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Italian Front

New Allied successes are reported. The Allies have advanced along the Adriatic, the Mediterranean and central sector. It is reported that General Alexander has flown the England to confer with Mr. Churchill and the military staff, to discuss matters in connection with the military development in the future.

Continuous Bombing of London

The activity of the flying bombs in Southern England and London has continued. General Eisenhower has stated that the Allies have succeeded to some extent in neutralizing the effect of these bombs; that the people concerned were realising their importance and were doing their utmost to minimize their effect.

Danish Officials Arrive in Moscow

It is learned from Stockholm that the Committee for Danish Liberation has sent representatives to Moscow and that they have reached their destination. Moscow Radio has anounced that Denmark was only through pressure compelled to sever relations with the Soviet Government in 1941.

De Gaulle Arrives in New York from Washington

General de Gaulle has arrived in New York and, from there, he will proceed to Canada. Before leaving Washington, General de Gaulle issued a statement to press representatives: "The talks I had with President Roosevelt ensure a perfect agreement on all outstanding points. We discussed the present problems, those arising during the war, as well as the speedy settlement of those problems connected with the speedy advance of the Allied armies in France. All will depend largely on our mutual understanding". On reaching New York, General de Gaulle stated: "France is not after territorial gains, but for the sake of international prestige, certain pratical

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In the town of Lanuvio also, in the Salesian Institute, another public kitchen was opened under the management of the Reverand Archpriest for the daily distribution of about 400 bowls of soup.

Particular care is being taken of the poorer children, the sick and the old people. The Holy Father's charity deeply touched the population who repeatedly expressed their feelings of filial gratitude and devotion.

The war has dispersed so many townsfolk and so many families: and the Holy Father, besides the recent aid sent to the people, is now doing His best to restore all refugees to their normal occupations. The Papal Commission is now working with this end in view, and this morning, Tuesday, at dawn, another lorry convoy of the Vatican started for Sezze, Minturno and San Giorgio del Liri at Naples. Hundreds of refugees crowded in to the white and yellow lorries, a large number of which were peasants from the Cesano area, who were going back to their fields. All of them, old people, women and children, had happy faces, full of a quiet faith in the future. From these faces, as by miracle, all signs of suffering had disappeared. Young peasants, men and girls, wearing colored handkerchiefs, joyfully waved bunches of field flowers. We asked them for whom the flowers were meant. "For the Madonna of our church" they answered. A peasant woman added: "The town is destroyed and only the church has been saved, they tell me". The children, too, were laughing as they bit into the white bread always provided by the Holy Father, even in the critical days of the change in military control. We subsequently learned that, at the moment of starting, all the refugees received half a kilo of bread and 200 grammes of spaghetti for the journey. Moreover, everyone was provided with a booklet of simple prayers. They now return to their fields with the few belongings they were able to save from the horrors of the war: rude instruments of labor and even some bicycles.

Among these genuine and sincere people, many priests are to be found now returning to the areas where death has passed, to resume their mission and encourage the new work of reconstruction. "Long live the Pope!" With this cry, altogether spontaneous, the lorries slowly started on their journey. We saw them from afar, while the rays of sun caressed the heads of so many [illegible] the common Father on Whom rest the hopes

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Churchill could soon annex Cotentin; and as for Paris- the same. America is also in the war and everything must be handed over quickly. De Gaulle has promised a general mobilization in the liberated territories; he even promised to fight against the Japanese: "I, de Gaulle, assure you of the mobilization of France; I will be at the head - I will bring you all that remains of the French army, free. You will also have Notre Dame de Paris to revive the ancient ideal of liberty... I will arrange it willingly and freely in order to be free. Later on you can have the gold of the Bank of France to spend freely." De Gaulle will throw everyting away and then he will run to free America - nothing will remain of France except him - and he himself can also be used for Lend-Lease. Meanwhile, he asks for nothing.

General de Gaulle left Washington with the approval, respect and admiration of the American people. One thing he did not carry with him from Washington: recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation.

Poor de Gaulle!

VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.50,26 - 2130 - JULY 11

Some Istances of the Holy Father's Charity

The Holy Father's paternal charity was turned this time to Genzano and Lanuvio, both so severely tried by the war. The post urgently needed relief; food-stuffs were sent to these two towns, lacking in every kind of commodity, as a result of the destructions which have fallen to their lot, in order to alleviate the terrible conditions of a least the poorer among the population.

A public kitchen was opened at Genzano in the Salesian Institute, with the collaboration of the Rector, Don Stefano Gih and of Don Guardo, for the daily distribution of about 600 bowls of nourishing soup of rice and greens.

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Archbishop Hanna Dies

Rome: The "Osservatore Romano" announces that yesterday, Monday, at 12,20, after having received the religious comforts and a special blessing from the Pope, Monsignor Edoardo Giuseppe Hanna, Archbishop of Cortina, passed away. He was one of the most illustrious personalities of the Ecclesiastical Hierarchies of the United States, very active in promoting social and charity activities in California. The Archbishop died in the Villa San Francesco at Parioli, lovingly assisted by the tertiary Franciscan Friars. Monsignor Hanna was born in Rochester, New York on July 21 1860 of a family of Scottish origin, but which had lived in Ireland for some generations, afterwards transferring itself to the United States in 1837. He was sent to the U.S. college in Rome, Italian section, the College of Propaganda Fide, where he was particularly appreciated by Cardinal Satolli, then Professor of Dogmatic Theology. He was ordained in 1885 in the Lateranensis Basilica, and in the following year, he was chosen with another young American, among the large number of students of the Propaganda University, to defend in a public discussion a hundred theses on the philosophy of Saint Thomas Aquinas. The young priest handled the subject so brilliantly that he was awarded the doctorate in Sacred Theology by Pope Leo without undergoing further examinations. This is the highest honor ever conferred to an American student in Rome. Rev Frend Hanna completed his studies at Cambridge University, in England, and at the University of Munich in Germany. From 1893 to 1912, he was professor of dogmatic Theology in the Seminary of San Bernardo. During this period, he also carried out his priestly functions among the Italians living in his diocese, an activity to which he was particularly suited by his excellent knowledge of the Italian language. In recognition of his merits in 1923, the King of Italy conferred a high honour upon him.

In october, 1912, he was appointed auxiliary Bishop of Saint Francis by Pius X, and, subsequently, Apostolic Administrator in the same diocese. In 1915, Benedict XV raised him to that metropolitan See where for about twenty years he carried out his activities in the social and religious field with all the incomparable gifts of the real shepherd.

Among other things he was Director of the Association for the

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Among other things he was Director of the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and of that for the Redemption of Fallen Women: the president of youth Associations, and head of the Organisation of Saint Francis against Unemployment. Moreover, he was subsequently appointed vicepresident of the Immigration Association.

In 1936, for reasons of health and because of his advanced age, he renounced the government of his diocese.

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Radio Schedules

In answer to the requests from the Palermo area, we give assurance that the Vatican Radio broadcasts send messages also for Greece on Thursday and Sunday, on a wave-length of M. 50,26 at I9,00. On other days we broadcast other special messages. The Vatican Radio also broadcasts to northern Italy. Further details on the messages to Athens and Rhodes.....

RADIO MONTECENERI IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 257 M. - 22.50 - JULY 11

Metallurgists Meet in Zurich

The Employers Federation of Swiss Industrial Metallurgy met in extraordinary assembly in Zurich. The assembly voted unanimously to prolong for five years the agreement concluded with the syndicalists, which agreement terminates on July I9. For their part the syndicates will decide on their position during the course of this week.

Toulon Raided

Allied Headquarters in Italy reports that heavy bombers flying from Italian bases today attacked port installations in Toulon. Although the anti-aircraft defences were violent, the German fighter forces did not intervene. The area of objectives was saturated with bombs. This is the sixth raid against Toulon.

Western Front

General Montgomery's forces launched a new mass attack east of the Orne bridge-head. North of Caen and east of the Orne the Allies made advances of several kilometers. The Canadians re-inforced their positions on the right bank of the Orne. A local advance of eight hundred meters ended in the area of Hotot, along a front of about three kilometers in breadth.

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Lebanese Cabinet Installed

The new Lebanese cabinet was presented to parliament today for the first time. The governmental program was presented by the

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Prime Minister who has also assumed the portfolio of the Interior and of Commercial Exchange.. The new president of the council underlined the intention of carrying out a policy of improvement of the working classes and of the financial situation. Some of the deputies criticized this statement of the Prime Minister, complaining that he had said the same thing six manths ago without putting it into practice.

(CLANDESTINE BROADCAST)

RADIO MILAN LIBERTA IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 2300 - JULY 11

Italian Resistance Front

Action of Italian patriots in Tuscany has become rather intense, particularly in the regions of Arezzo, Leghorn and Florence. In northern Italy acts of sabotage against the Germans are multiplying. The Italian patriots are attacking the enemy communications. With their activity they are managing to immobilize add withdrawn from the front many contingents of German troops.

Italian Front

In little more than one month the Allied troops have covered about 280 kilometers. North of Rome they have liberated the regions of Latium, Umbria, the Abruzzi and almost half of Tuscany. Now the Allied forces are fighting for the liberation of Ancona, Leghorn and Arezzo. The liberation of Florence also appears to figure in the general situation. The state of affairs today appears quite optimistic, not only because of the advance effected by the Allied forces, particularly that of the enemy. On one side we have the Allied army which is aided by the Italian troops (who recently occupied Filotrano) and by the guerilla forces who attack the enemy rear as he retreats.

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++ but also in regard to the situation involving the contending forces

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These reserves seem to be inexhaustible, consisting of entire armored armies which are advancing northwards and which are prepared to enter into action with their fresh troops at the opportune moment. Also quite a threat is the sectors of northern Italy. On the other side of the line-up we have Kesselring's forces which have been considerably weakened by the many losses suffered during the offensive and which are also disorganized as a result of action against their rear. Kesselring cannot count on receiving fresh troops, either from the Balkans where the Soviet troops threaten the frontiers of Germany, or from France.

The battle is therefore even: Kesselring is destined to send all his troops into battle and all his attempts to stop the Allied advance are doomed to failure.

Adequately to judge the situation in which Kesselring finds himself today it suffices to point out the varying resistance which the Germans oppose in any one place. They are carrying on rear guard actions and are trying to dig in into positions more favorable to defence. In these attempts Kesselring is driven to the destruction of his other precious forces, forces which will be lacking in the battle now going on - this battle is an important one, since whenever the Allied forces break through into the Po river valley the motorized forces under Kesselring will have to make a long move beyond the Maritime Alps.

The battle now in progress cannot possibly be won by the Germans, because they have few forces at their disposition owing to the continued threat of new Allied landings in their rear and because of the constant activity of partisans. Within days, within weeks at the most, we will see the decision on the fate of the present German lines. The Germans will heave behind the partisans another three or four divisions and then will carry out an offensive of a more general nature.

Observations by our Political Commentator

The record of our troops on the Italian fronts has been splendid. Detachments of our army fighting on the flank of the Eight Army have occupied Filotrani in the province of Ancona. If the name of this town means little to you, look at the map and you will realize the importance of the position occupied, a very apparent importance. Filotrani is a mountain positions which

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A very fine record has been made by the Italian Corps which before and after Aquila was given the difficult task of knocking the Germans out of the regions of the eastern Apennines. Our troops have operated in tough sectors. They have occupied many towns, over which our flag was the first to be raised. Our troops have brought honor to the Italian people and further glory to our army - furthermore they have raised again on high the names of Mazzini and Garibaldi and of the Bersaglieri, names which Fascism had degraded. Our troops have obtained the full respect of our Allies.

++ action of the patriots who now enter directly into action in almost all

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For some days the Italian flag has flown over the fields of honor and glory to give the lie to the accusation that our soldiers always run away, an accusation launched by General Rommel. Arms in hand, fighting bravely against the enemy, our troops have driven back the enemy and have disproved the slander which was intended, at least by them, to dishonor our army for ever. Our soldiers, like all soldiers everywhere; know how to fight when it is a question of defending a just cause - on the other hand they do not make a good showing when they have to fight for an unjust cause, or for factional interests or for foreign domination or anti-national ends.

Italian soldiers today are bringing honor to the battlefields of Carso, Piave and Vittorio Veneto. But I will be forgiven for expressing regret that the number of our forces employed in the front lines is too small. The Italian Corps which has the honor of fighting beside our brave Allies is too small. We have no desire to investigate the matter. All the same I remember that in January of last year Marshal Badoglio said that there could be constituted an Italian army of at least thirty divisions in the course of a few months' time. This would have been a metter of nearly half a million men. Why was not such an army formed? Perhaps a lack of arms? But the Allies are able to supply them. Perhaps a lack of men? That is not possible when one knows how many there were who asked to take up arms against the Germans.

Perhaps it is a lack of formations. It seems to us that if such is the principal difficulty opposing the formation of an army of a half million men then there are two measures which should be taken: 1) call up all the officers who are at present imprisoned by the Allies and then, 2) purge the military administration of all those who are linked with Fascism or with the Germans and who might sabotage the armed effort; but it must be done quickly so as not to lose the excellent opportunity at hand. We must fight the Germans with a real Italian army. It is not only a questio[illegible] of national

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION

JULY 11, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 28.

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:

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OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11885 kcs. 1500 July 10

The German Communiqué

Throughout yesterday the great defensive battle in the area of Caen spread to the town itself. In the course of bitter street and house-to-house fighting our troops inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy, who succeeded in pushing back our lines towards the southern outskirts of Caen. Enemy tank attacks were frustrated near Granville. Fighting still continues at a penetration point, on both sides of the Caumont-Caen road. Between Airel and St. Denis, the enemy achieved only small territorial gains. South of La Haye du Puits, several enemy attacks were repulsed, and enemy-prepared positions were smashed by concentrated artillery fire west of the locality. In last week's fighting, in the southwestern part of the Cherbourg Peninsula, a combat unit of the 77th Infantry Division, under the command of Reserve Colonel Bacherer, and a combat unit of the 273th Infantry Division, under the command of Colonel Loterkamper, particularly distinguished themselves. In the French area, 239 more terrorists and saboteurs were annihilated in fighting.

During the night of July 8th, patrol vessels of our Navy sank two British E-boats off the Dutch coast and northern coast of France, heavily damaged another four, and scored numerous hits on several other craft. One of our vessel was lost. In the Gulf of St. Malo, patrol boats forced enemy destroyers to turn back, and damaged one of them.

The V-1 retaliatory fire continues on London, except for slight interruptions.

In Italy, yesterday, our troops again distinguished themselves by particular steadfastness on the western coastal road near Volterra, Poggibonsi, Arezzo, as well as on the Adriatic coast. The enemy, in spite of a superior number of infantry and tank forces, which were supported by heavy artillery fire and continuous air attacks, nowhere succeeded in breaking through our front. Fighting at some local

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In the East, Soviet attacks near Kovel, where our troops achieved an outstanding defensive success, abated in vehemence. New attempts at breaking through were smashed. West of Baranovicze, our divisions in bitter fighting checked the Bolshevists advancing with strong infantry and tank forces along the Szara, on both sides of Slonim. The defenders of Vilna held out against numerous enemy attacks, supported by tanks, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. North-west of Vilna, the Soviets were repulsed in a counter-attack.

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Fierce fighting is in progress on the Kaunas-Duenaburg road and near Utena. Counter-attacks by our troops were successful. Northwest of Polotsk, attempts made by several Soviet infantry divisions to break through were frustrated, owing to stubborn resistance offered by our troops. In the heavy defensive fighting in the area of Orsha, Major Lamprecht, Commander of a Hamburg light anti-aircraft battery, distinguished himself by unprecedented gallantry. Strong squadrons of fighter-bombers in continuous attacks supported the ground fighting, putting out of action numerous Soviet tanks and guns, and destroying several hundred vehicles. Last night, bombers and night-fighters carried out effective attacks against the Soviet supply traffic. Large fires and heavy explosions were caused in fuel depots, particularly in the well-stocked railway stations of Korosten. Olevsk and Rovno.

A North American bomber formation yesterday dropped bombs at random in the area of Ploesti. Some enemy aircraft dropped bombs last night in the Rhineland-Westphalian region. Anti-aircraft artillery of merchant ships and naval anti-aircraft artillery shot down sixty-six enemy aircraft between July 1st and July 10th.

ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 491 METRES 2000 July 9

Finland's Example

War is a revealing power of the qualities of peoples and individuals. Both to individuals and people the war, with all its hardships and sacrifices, reveals the virtues characteristic of their own ego. There are peoples who lose their head even before something decisive has been arrived at on the battle fields. Among these peoples the Finnish do not belong.

In 1939 Finland was attacked by the Bolshevik giant. Then the Finns gave to the whole of Europe a good example of their conception of the war: in other words the total and unconditioned participation of the entire population and of the army to this

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In 1939 Finland was attacked by the Bolshevik giant. Then the Finns gave to the whole of Europe a good example of their conception of the war: in other words the total and unconditioned participation of the entire population, and of the army to this campaign. In spite of all sacrifices, in spite of all that was made for the triumph of a just cause, the war ended with sorrowful losses, but the faith of these patriots was clearly demonstrated.

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When the World War broke out, Finland gallantly put herself side by side with those peoples who defend their right to life. The Country, which enjoys the maximum freedom of thought and opinion, was not misled by the alluring words of the Anglo-American plutocracy. Once more, army and civilians formed a solid block for the safety of the country. When the vicissitudes of the struggle lead to a resumption of an offensive in the Finnish sector and, consequently, the Bolshevik pressure grew stronger, the Kremlin lords thought that the hour has struck to dictate the conditions to Finland. Europe's enemies thought that a wide gap had been opened, but they found, instead, a stronghold made up of three million men ready for everything, daring everything provided that their country should be saved. And this is also the true meaning of the struggle which is being actually fought in Europe: fight for life, fight for country. In this crusade the Finns hold a place of honour. The Finns must be pointed out as an example to the whole world.

TEVERE RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 245 metre - 21.30 - July 9

News Bulletin

One of the "flying bombs" thrown over London fell just opposite the Wellington Barracks while a military parade was in process. Many officers and soldiers were killed. All those present were greatly effected by this incident.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - Kcs.1500 -23.30-July 9

Weakness of the Bonomi Government

Lisbon: News from Washington furnishes further proof of the lack of authority enjoyed by the puppet Bonomi Government in invaded Italy.

As is known, the Bonomi Cabinet was made up in Rome a few days after the Anglo-American occupation, but the latter exacted the Bonomi Government to leave Rome and settle down at Salerno.

The American press announces today, July 8th, that the Anglo-American Command has authorized the so-called Italian

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The American press announces today, July 8th, that the Anglo-American Command has authorized the so-called Italian Government to go to Rome, as all differences existing between Great Britain, the United States and Russia in connection with the formation of the Cabinet, have been removed. This clearly proves that the Bonomi Government has no authority whatsoever and does not represent those who ought to be ruled by it, but is a serf of the Anglo-Americans and is only useful to their own purposes.

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It is further learned that after his arrival in Rome, Bonomi will make public the clauses of the armistice.

Food Hoarding

Cuneo: The "Commissione Provinciale di Vigilanza" has imposed fines for a total of 1,810,000 lire to all those who have avoided complying with the recent regulations regarding the massing up of wheat and other foodstuffs.

Dissatisfaction in Rome

Lisbon: The newspaper, "Avanti", of Rome states in its headlines that after the first moments of enthusiasm and belief in liberation, dissatisfaction is spreading through the Roman population.

The newspaper makes an appeal to the Allies to do everything possible so as to base the relations between the Italian population and them on better feelings and mutual understanding.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -0700-480 metres-July 10th

Kesselring's Appeal to Italians

(Repetition of Appeal Already Broadcast at 2300 hours June 29. See Bulletin No.18.)

The Western Front

In the afternnon yesterday an Anglo-American offensive against the city of Caen has touched the apex of its fierceness. Small infiltrations of armored British troops on the western banks of the Lower Orne have taken place to the west of Caen. Fierce fighting is going on to the south of Bayeux. Enemy attempts, in the Vire region, to open a road towards the south, have failed. British naval concentrations have been violently attacked. A merchantman has gone aground near the Orne estuary. German naval units have sunk a British cruiser and a destroyer. London and southern England are being hammered by dynamite explosives. Yesterday the Wellington barracks were hit. The Commander-in-Chief of the Guards Brigade

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The Southern Front

On the Tyrrhenian coast the small locality of Rosignano has been occupied by the American troops after fierce fighting. Near Castellina all enemy attacks have failed. Fierce fighting has taken place in the zone of Volterra and Poggibonsi. All attempts to pierce the German lines have failed. Seventy-three German tanks have been destroyed.

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In the Adriatic zone Polish and mercenary troops have been repulsed every where. Nineteen tanks have been put out of action.

The Eastern Front

The German garrison of Vilna goes on resisting. A violent Soviet attempt to pierce the German defences to the west of Kovel has been repelled; 172 Soviet tanks have been destroyed. The Luftwaffe has bombed successfully enemy concentrations and material dumps.

The Home Front

The National Organization for the Protection of Mothers and Infants (Opera Nazionale per la protezione Maternità ed Infanzia) has created at all the Provincial Federations, and for the duration of the war, a special assistance office for all those mothers and children who have been stricken by the war and obliged to evacuate.

From Invaded Italy

The Anglo-American Control Commission for Occupied Italy has decided to move to Rome on the 15th of July.

From Abroad

A Norman French citizen, who has escaped from the zone occupied by the British troops, has stated that these same troops, after the invasion, have compelled several French citizens to don American uniforms and work at the front. Furthermore, he declared that five hundred of his French comrades have taken part in the fighting on the Orne bridgehead, where they were trapped by a mine-field. Three hundred lost their lives and the remaining two hundred refused to fight and the population helped them to escape.

Giant Tropical Gardens Destroyed by Anglo-Americans

The Nantes (?) tropical gardens, where all the most precious tropical plants were collected, have been totally destroyed by the Anglo-American bombers.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 0800 - July 10

Western Front

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 0800 - July 10

Western Front

Near Caen there is bitter fighting. There has been a failure of encirclement attempts which might have altered the situation in this sector. The enemy now is making determined and continual counter-attacks. Independent of the forces employed, the enemy manoeuvre can be considered a complete failure.

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Yesterday alone the enemy lost sixty-nine tanks. Yesterday all enemy attacks failed in the region of La Haye du Puits and towards the north. Enemy thrusts south of Carentan were defeated by light German action.

Southern Front

In the Volterra and Poggibonsi regions, at the two extremities of the front, the enemy launched violent attacks aimed at breaking the German defence system. On the Tyrrhenian coast the small locality of Posignano was evacuated by the Germans after heavy losses had been inflicted on the enemy. Enemy attacks near Castellina, however, failed. Strong defence by Kesselring's troops thwarted all penetration attempts west of Volterra and Poggibonsi. The successful defensive in this sector is of major importance, inasmuch as the British detachments were re-inforced by armored units brought into the lines during recent days. Seventy-three enemy tanks were destroyed. In the Adriatic zone there were unsuccessful thrusts by Polish troops and mercenaries. Nineteen enemy tanks were knocked out.

Eastern Front

The Soviet offensive is moving gradually towards the south. In the Kovel region strong enemy attacks were withheld and in some points the Soviet attacks were circumscribed. Serious damage was inflicted on the Rovno supply lines. The German positions on both sides of Baranovici strongly resisted the Soviet pressure. There is continued development of the enemy attack on the railway linking Baranovici with Vilna.

Refugee Week in Venice

At "La Fenice" theater in Venice the conclusion of refugee week was celebrated, in the presence of high civil and military authorities, the Minister of Public Labor and the Under-Secretary of Popular Culture, Alfredo Cucco, as well as the German and Japanese Ambassadors. The Under-Secretary of Popular Culture, Alfredo Cucco, spoke on the subject "Imperial Rome". There was a distribution of several hundreds of gift packets, offered to the refugees by the provincial Dopolavoro and by the national association of war orphans. In the morning, with the high authorities still present, the Patriarch of Venice celebrated mass at Saint Mark's.

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Fascist Funerals in Venice

Solemn funeral services were held in Venice for the Fascists killed by cut-throats in the pay of the enemy, during a mopping up action. There were present: the Minister of Public Works, the Under-Secretary of Popular Culture, Cucco, and representatives of the German Command, as well as other authorities; a large crowd attended.

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Deserters Arrested

Near Novare, during a mopping up action, arrests were made of various deserters and draft-dodgers who were in possession of arms and hand grenades. They were immediately executed.

N.Y.Times on Normandy Situation

The "New York Times", speaking of the development of the situation in Normandy, writes:"If the Allied Supreme Command had the courage to risk an armored division during the first week of the invasion, as the Russians and Germans have done, it could have gained a military advantage."

Curfew in France

French territory occupied by the Anglo-Americans has been subjected to a curfew from eleven o'clock till five. This news, according to an American broadcast, will not be favorably received.

Trouble in Central America

Commenting the revolution in Central American republics, Reuter's gives the following particulars. In Nicaragua the government has made hundreds of arrests. The streets are continually patrolled by the military. Pratically no civilians dare leave their houses. In San Salvador revolutionary moves continue. In Honduras armed conflicts have broken out between the forces of order and demonstrators. In Guatemala there are reports of many conflicts and lootings in various cities. The people demand resignation of the government.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 12.05 - JULY 10

Economics and Finance

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England, who before the war supplied coal to northern France, will not be able to assume further responsibilities; even if this question is of a theoretic nature, Europe realizes that hunger and misery will be the sole consequence if the German soldiers do not succeed in defeating the enemy. It is possible that the United States will place new restrictions on productive forces serving the war economy.

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New German Weapon

The new flying torpedos are beginning to unnerve the British. The people of London have been warned not to carry away with them all their patrimony; a run is being made on the banks.

Another series of consequences of the German flying torpedos can be seen in the buying spree of civilian consumers in reckless spending and in the exaggerated buying and spending. In addition, the British Government has immediately withdrawn permits for private construction. These few examples of the economic consequences of the German bombs is a symptom of the efficacy of the new weapon against life in England. Other results will be seen as the torpedos continue to cross the Channel.

British Post-War Plans Criticized

British public opinion is very much occupied over the announcement of the new government program for fighting unemployment after the war. A Labor deputy declared that the government statement a game with old cards and that the set-up must be made in a contemporary spirit. The workers criticize the Bevin plan.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -470 METERS - 1300 July 10

Eastern Front

In the Minsk area the Soviet forces greatly diminished their pressure against the German lines. In the region further south bitter fighting took place. There is nothing of importance to report in the area of the Pripet Marshes; here the enemy artillery fire continues. In the Kovel region the Hungarian forces continued their actions of opposing the enemy operations and stepped up their advance. On the Finnish front there is nothing new to report: the Luftwaffe continued its actions against the enemy positions.

New Economic Rulings for Italy

With provisions now being published, the Ministry of Finance, in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, has arranged a state guarantee for credit concerns dealing with

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The new decree concerns many categories of farmers and banks and demonstrates a profound comprehension of the necessities of the moment. There have been many examples of the application of the war laws for the compensation for damages suffered.

News From Invaded Territory - Poletti Bribes Fascist Denunciators

Colonel Poletti, head of the Allied Military Government of Rome, will offer an eight thousand lire reward for every Fascist denounced. Thus has been organized a convenient system to allow the Jews and delinquent speculators to make money and to exercise their lowly spirit of vendetta against Fascism, under the protection of the Allied occupation forces.

Bonomi Government to Rome

The return to Rome of the Bonomi government is expected next Saturday, according to the Allied radio. It is also learned that, by order of the Control Commission for Italy, special police measures will be taken near the entrances to Rome in order to protect the lives of the ministers. It has been officially stated that such measures are considered indispensable in view of the existent situati in Rome.

Russia Demands Epuration in Italy

The Soviet review "War and the Working Class" has appealed to Togliatti, Minister Without Portfolio of the Bonomi government and Stalin's chief agent in Italy. This appeal says amongst other things: "Italy is the country of the middle-course. It is necessary to forget compromise and to work with efficacy. Epuration should be extremely severe. We should liberate Italy from all those who served Fascism and who joined the party, participating in the movement. From the factories, offices and all other locales all those who collaborated with Fascism should be driven out. Our country, which has the duty of contributing a great effort to the war, is in serious need of workers. The war which we are fighting is a war for existence. Comrade Togliatti should find a means of sending to Russia those people who served Fascism. They should be made to work for Soviet Russia. We applied such a system to Italian prisoners captured in Russia. In order to obtain concrete results Comrade Togliatti's activity in this sense must be very firm and the rulings adopted

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Such is ~~the destiny of the Italians who are faithful to their country~~ and their land -a destiny reserved for them by the Liberators. It is the destiny held in reserve for our brothers who were stubbornly determined to love and defend their country and their land.

Allied Plan for Reconstruction of Italy

A British conservative deputy has presented to the House of Commons a project for the re-organization of Italian economics after the war. Reuters gives the following full report on the British plan:

"Italy's deficiency of basic materials and the scarcity of technical qualities amongst the workers will tend toward abolishing heavy industry which, in a regime freely in accord with the other European peoples, could not support the other costs. Thus the manufacture of automobiles, motors and other objects of modern life should be abolished. In general, the production of machines should cease.

"The Allied powers, for their part, will occupy themselves with supplying Italy with that which is necessary; payment will be made with agricultural products and the output of Italian artisans. The supervision of Italian railroads will be confided to British concerns, which will supply their own specialized technicians. We know full well, said the British deputy, how the war has destroyed the Italian railway system; we are prepared to work very hard to repair it and restore it to function again. For a period of eight years after the cessation of hostilities Great Britain will maintain the electric railway system and supply the necessary coal. In return, she will have control of communications in all of Italy." The project presented by the British deputy shows what Britain's real intentions are toward Italy.

News From Rome

True or not it's a good story. It seems that the following words appeared on the front of the Quirinale in Rome for four or five days'time:"All Italians, regardless of party, want to know the armistice terms, terms which were imposed upon Italy, which

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True or not it's a good story. It seems that the following words appeared on the front of the Quirinale in Rome for four or five days'time:"All Italians, regardless of party, want to know the armistice terms, terms which were imposed upon Italy, which concern the Italian people and which the people have the right to know: it will be the task of the others to evaluate the grade of humanity of the other nations. Vittorio of Savoy has trifled with the blood and the honor of his people. He has not felt the duty of informing his people of terms of such a humiliating armistice. Such a crime cannot go by in silence. The monstruous profiteer of the Fascist party, Pietro Badoglio, says that he sought an armistice to save his King and country. They must make known those terms which were to save Italy after the manner of Badoglio.

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The truth is that with the armistice, with the betrayal of the country, with this shameful act, it was desired to save the crown. Save the crown and Italy be damned! That was the cry of Savoy. Our veteran Republicans were right when, instead of Savoy, they said "Cagoja", the betrayers of Mazzini and Garibaldi. The Badoglio government worked under the delusion that they could obtain a revision of the armistice terms: But their policy of betrayal has come to naught, not having succeeded in modifying the clauses which were agreed upon last September between Badoglio and Eisenhower. If it is true that some very meager forces of Italian soldiers are fighting alongside the Anglo-Americans, that signifies that the capitulation did not serve to end the war for Italy as Badoglio had promised. The Armistice terms have not been modified. One of the clauses provided for the handing over of Mussolini to the enemy. Will that clause be removed by mutual agreement? I can give you my answer. Churchill's speech in Commons on September 23,1943, pointed out that amongst the armistice terms there was the one pertaining to the delivery of Mussolini, but... we will quote the well-known British paper "Daily Mail", which stated that, "almost a miracle seems to have occurred to save Mussolini from summary betrayal". The infamous delivery did not take place... History has no similar story. There have been certain tribal chieftens who ate their own loyal prime minister, but I don't believe there ever existed a chieftain who promised to give over to the enemy his faithful prime minister. Vittorio of Savoy concluded such a pact with the enemy.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 1400 480 METRES JULY 10

Western Front

Yesterday and during the night, Anglo-Americans continued their offensive so as to enlarge their bridgehead. The principal attack has been effected by the Second British Army Corps after a violent artillery fire. German forces have fiercely opposed the British attack. The British troops have been able to penetrate into houses of Caen. Later on they were able to gain more ground and this morning the struggle was going on in the houses in the centre of the city. In this sector alone the British have lost seventeen tanks. Also in the Cotentin region, the struggle has been very fierce. Between Bayeux and Caen, British troops have made some progress. The German defence has annulled some enemy attacks effected by armored forces,

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While German forces have continued their attacks against southern Great Britain with air torpedoes, on the battle front they have employed new anti-tank weapons. No enemy armor can resist these new means of attack. Their penetration effect is simply astounding.

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The Southern Front

Along the Adriatic coastal road and in the region between the Apennines and the Tyrrhenian Sea, the struggle continued during all yesterday. Fighting was particularly fierce in the Volterra region, where enemy forces in many points were counterattacked by the Germans. South of Arezzo and near Umbertide the invaders effected local attacks. German forces have also counter-attacked.

Italian Torpedo-Bombers on Bari Harbor

The following particulars have been learnt concerning the attack effected by Italian torpedo-bombers against enemy ships in the port of Bari.

The attack took place during the night of July 7, and was accomplished by the Buscaglia air formation. Two Italian planes, one commanded by Lieutenant Guggeri (?) and the other by Lieutenant del Prete, passed all enemy defences and were able to enter the harbor. One ship was hit and sunk..... The plane commanded by del Prete was hit, but was able to land in National territory and, thus, save charts and other documents. The two planes had participated in the action against Gibraltar.

Merchantman Sunk in the Pacific

The U.S. Navy Department announces that in the Southern Pacific, the merchantman President Grant of 16,500 tons has been sunk.

Distrust of the Bonomi Government

The leaders of the political parties in the invaded territories are against the Bonomi Government; Pietro Nenni, writes in the "Avanti" that it was understandable how the Allies could feel something akin to diffidence towards Badoglio, who had collaborated with Mussolini, who was chief of the Army staff, and who had declared war against the Allies. But the diffidence felt for the Bonomi

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The Results of the Allied Landing in France

After more than a month since the landing on the western coast of France, the situation of the Allied forces is judged anything but rosy.

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The "New York Times" publishes an article of its correspondent, Baldwin, who states that the Allied offensive has not given the results that were hoped for. "This offensive develops with extraordinary slowness. It is very doubtful that the Anglo-American plans may be realized. We are much later than scheduled".

Soviets Want Sea Power

The American newspaper "Washington Post" treats with interest the Soviet position on the sea. "The Soviet Union", writes the Post, "has clearly manifested its intention of becoming a naval power. They have already exacted that a third of the Italian fleet be handed over to them. It is possible that they intend to use these ships in the Baltic".

German University Anniversary

On the occasion of celebrations for the four hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Reichenau, the Minister of the Interior, who assisted at the manifestations, announced that eight new professorial chairs had been constituted.

Portuguese President's Anniversary

On the seventeenth anniversary of the rise to power of the President of Portugal, Carmona, the Portuguese press praised his defence of the unity of the nation.

Péron Challenges America

The nomination of Colonel Péron (?) as Vice-President of the Argentine Government is considered by the United States as an open challenge. Reuter's recalls Péron's speech on June 17 in which he re-affirmed the right of Argentina to follow a policy of independence vis-a-vis the other American states.

The Next Conference of Musulman Representatives Will Take Place in Lebanon. British Follow Arab Evolution

The intense cultural exchanges between Arab countries, promoted by the University of Cairo, are being most attentively followed in England. British papers point out that these exchanges might be the prelude to the birth of a sentiment of absolute independence of the Islamic world from the British.

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German Vaccine Discovered

A German doctor has discovered a virus against parrot fever. On being inoculated in the blood there is a rather rapid recovery from the malady. It is very common in the Mediterranean and caused by the bite of flies.

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Messages from Civilians in Republican Fascist Territory

Marchetti Dino for sister Lena - Virdi Canello from sister Alberta - Masili Antonio for sister Emilia - Mosca Aleardo of Verona for his mother - Celebrini Aleardo for brother Luigi - Ferrari Giuseppe for sister Anita - Ferri Guido of San Donà for brother Francesco.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - M.230 - 17,00- July 10

German Communiqué

Our following broadcast will be on the wave-length of M.491,4 in foreign languages. We now transmit messages to the families of Italian officers and soldiers in Germany on the following wave-lengths: 238,5; 230,2; 231; 368,6; 245,5; 216,8 and 219,6.

(On none of these wave-lengths was it possible to hear anything).

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY- M.491 - 20,00 - July 10

(Broadcast very much disturbed)

New German Weapon

London and southern England have once more been bombed.The correspondent of the "New York Herald Tribune" cables from London: "Every time a flying torpedo goes by, Londoners catch their breath. Life is disorganised. Every day, damage mounts up, and panic spreads among the population.

Places of amusement are almost all closed, and only an occasional cinema opens in the afternoon. Trains are over-loaded with people trying to get away. As soon as the hiss of a bomb is heard, everybody runs for their lives. Relief squads rush uninterruptedly from one end of the town to the other. People are exhausted".

War in Europe

(- (First part was inaudible) The Germans have opened the dykes

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War in Europe

(- (First part was inaudible) The Germans have opened the dykes at the Orne Estuary, so as to prevent the enemy from operating in an easterly direction. According to the latest reports, the southern - and south-eastern part of Caen is still in German hands. The British in this area did not succeed in getting beyond the river and are still suffering enormous losses in men and material.

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Luftwaffe formations successfully attacked Allied enplacements and dumps. Off the Dutch and northern French coasts, German naval craft sank two British motor-torpedo boats, seriously damaging another four.

It has been reckoned that about 40,000 French must have been killed in Caen during the shelling from the sea that took place in the first night of the invasion, in spite of the fact that the majority of the inhabitants had sought safety in the suburbs, far from any military objective.

The acts of altruism performed by the German troops are in striking contrast to this act of barbarism. It was reported today that in the area south-west of Caen, an enemy ambulance drove by mistake into the German lines. The Germany Army doctors took care of the British wounded, while other men, in an evident state of exhaustion, were being fed. The ambulance was then sent back to the British lines with the wounded.

Southern Front

In Italy, the focal points of the fighting are still in the two coastal sectors and in the Volterra area.

Along the Tyrrhenian coast, the German grenadiers have thrust back five American attacks in the last twenty-four hours, carried out after a violent artillery preparation.

In the sector west of Rosignano and at Volterra, after some stiff encounters, the defence lines were shifted back for about three kilometers onto fresh positions. Enemy units trying to push further north were repelled.

In the first hours of the afternoon, de Gaullist and Polish mercenary units attacked south of.....but, in a series of German counterthrusts, obliged them to withdraw again to their initial positions.

In the Adriatic sector, only local actions took place near Filottrano. After some violent fighting, the enemy managed to gain a few kilometers west of Osimo; while on the other hand, enemy units trying to penetrate the web of the German defence were compelled to retreat.

In the last twenty-four hours, altogether seventeen British tanks were destroyed.

Eastern Front

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Eastern Front

After the heavy losses suffered in the last few days' attempt at driving their wedge further into the German lines west of Kovel, the Soviets went on attacking in great strength, but were again thrown back, and have had thirty-seven tanks knocked out in the last twenty-four hours. West of Batanovic, all enemy

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thrusts were broken up in the course of very hard fighting. German forces at Vilna are still engaged in stiff fighting in the streets of the town. Thirty heavy tanks were disabled this morning. Northwest of Polotsk, the Soviets attacked again, but the pressure was effectively withstood by the German troops. There was also a certain amount of hand-to-hand fighting.

The Luftwaffe supported operations on land, bombing and strafing troops on the march and truck concentrations. A number of attacks were carried out by German heavy bombers against supply stations, railway junctions and dumps. The marshalling yards of Korosten and Smolensk were especially hit.

In one of their raids against southeastern Europe, U.S. bombers attacked a number of rural villages east of Zagreb. There was no military objective near these villages, nor can there be any question of a mistake, as the bombing was repeated several times. During the raids, the escort fighters strafed peasants who had sought safety in the woods, killing twenty-three and wounding many others.

Allied Terror Raid

On the basis of statements made by some citiziens of Bergamo, which have since been carefully verified, a particularly horrible incident has come to light.

In the raid carried out a few days ago by Anglo-American aircraft against the Bergamo area, a large number of workers and inhabitants of the town were killed. In fact, the alert could not be sounded because their was no eletric current at the moment, and the people were caught unaware.

At first the reason why the alert did not functinn could not be explained, all the more so, because the electric plants were afterwards found to have been working, perfectly at the time. According to various witnesses, among whom were numerous workers and a priest, the electric wires between the Command of the observation center and the alert signal had been cut by a criminal group of bandits.

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Such an act is in need of no comment. If anything, it throws further light on the criminal activities of these outlaws, against whom has been added the curse of so many families in mourning throughout the country.

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From Invaded Territory

An American News Agency reports that the Rome District of the General Provisional Board of the Action Party held a recent meeting under the presidency of Professor Luigi della Seta. It is significant that the Rome District of the Party should be managed by a Jew: it only shows how the activity of this Party is under the complete control of Jewish international plutocracy.

Commentary: July 10th:

During the night between the 9th and the 10th of July 1943, the Anglo-Americans began their operations against Sicily. With the enemy landing on the biggest Mediterranean island, the first African phase of the war was concluded, and the so-called battle of Italy was begun. The first phase of this battle was the occupation of Pantelleria and Lampedusa.

The recent revelations on the pre-ordained treason have particularly enlightened the spritual, moral and material connivance of the Army Command with the enemies of the Italian people. It is enough to recall that Sicily was abandoned to the enemy more or less without fighting. Only sporadic cases of resistance supported the resolution of more than 200.000 men left without any guide by their Commanders.

Augusta, one of the most formidable maritime fortresses, was evacuated twenty-four hours before the Anglo-Americans appeared on the horizon, and without one shot being fired by the strong defensive batteries. Enna, Trapani, Palermo: all the villages and all the townships were abandoned to the enemy, who was thus able to vent against the defenceless population all his fiercest instincts of sadism and fury.

On the 10th of July, 1943, began the moral confusion of Italy. The treason had very deep roots, from the Dynasty, to military, diplomatic and political circles. Thus, we get to the 25th of July and to the capitulation of the 3rd of September, made public on the 8th of the same month.

On the 10th of July, the Tricolor flag was still flying from Sicily to the Alps, from Corsica to Greece, from Dalmatia to Rhodes, from Mentone to Lubiana.

On the 8th of September of the same year, Italy was reduced to the state of a rag. Italians were beginning to ascend the "Via Crucis" of treason. Italy disappeared [illegible]

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In these tragic circumstances, Mussolini reappeared. This man, who had conquered honor, prestige, greatness, an Empire and well-being for his country, was again at work - and what kind of work! But he had strength and courage, the strenghth and the courage to reorganise the Nation, the Government, and re-establish order.

Tito's Bands

Two reperesentatives of Tito's Communist bands have been called to form part of the new Yugoslav Cabinet in London. The Belgrade Radio assured a definite attitude stating that.....

Soviet Infiltration in Asia Minor

The Soviet manoeuvre aiming at penetrating into Asia Minor is developing, wholly untrammeled, by the confortable system of commercial and diplomatic activity. Every little Republic of the Soviet Union is now sending its representatives into the various European countries, so that the number of Soviet agents is ever increasing.

The report that the Armenian Republic has decided to open its Consulates in Beirut, Damascus and Jerusalem has come in today. It is highly probable that the 500,000 Armenians living in Syria will now be obliged to take Soviet Citizenship.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 1500 Kc - 2300 - July 1

New Details on the Bombing of London

New details have just come in on the terrible consequences of the bombing attacks against London and Southern England. The famous Albert Hall concerts have been suspended. The Director of the National Gallery was able to escape from the bursting of a dynamite meteor, thanks to his presence of mind: he immediately rushed outside (?), while all his colleagues were hit.

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New Details on the Bombing of London

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Churchill's recent statement aiming at reasuring the London population created the opposite result. In fact, according to the Unites Press, the Stock Exhange underwent a serious slump.

Western Front

Fierce fighting is in progress in the town of La Haye, four times captured and lost by the Americans. East of La Haye, a German counter-attack resulted in the recapture of a dominating position, from which all enemy attempts to penetrate in the.....

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forest, were frustrated. In the Caen sector, violent fighting is going on. During the last twenty-four hours, the British lost one hundred and three tanks. Hard struggles are in progress in the city. German troops are valiantly resisting the enemy pressure. Up to now, the British have not succeeded in crossing the Orne. Good results were obtained today by Luftwaffe bombers against enemy rear-lines. Troop concentrations and armored units were hit.

Southern Front

Today also, enemy pressure continued west of Rosignano, around Volterra and in the two coastal sectors. Along the Tyrrhenian coast, however, German reaction compelled the enemy to desist from his activity yesterday afternoon. Around Volterra, the enemy penetrated to a depth of three kilometers into the German defensive lines. All further enemy attempts towards a break-through were repelled South of Arezzo, thrusts carried out by enemy mercenary troops were stopped. The enemy was trying to attack the flank of the German positions.

In the Adriatic sector, near Filotrano and west of Osimo, all enemy attacks were checked after a battle which lasted several hours. It appears that thirty-seven British tanks were destroyed.

Western Front

The focal point of the battle of Russia is fighting now in course in the city of Vilna. Near Polotsk, and in the neighboring sectors, the Germans maintained all their positions. In the Kovel region, the intensity of the fighting diminished. Near Jassy, local Soviet attacks were repelled. The German air-force once again successfully bombed railway convoys, supplies, troop concentrations and other military objectives.

Pavolini Active in Florence

After a new inspection tour of the Tuscan Provinces, the Secretary of the Fascist Republican Party presided in Florence over several meetings, attended by numerous local authorities, for the solution of the problems of the moment and in the People's interest.

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Collective Messes Inaugurated in Vercelli

Three collective messes were inaugurated in Vercelli, for the daily distribution of three thousand bowls of soup at the cost of two Lire each. In the next few days, three wine and vegetable centers will be opened.

Details on the Internment of Allied Missionaries

Following the internment of American, British and Dutch missionari in the Philippine Islands, the Japanese-controlled press states that amongst these were several members of the United States secret service. A group of agents communicated by radio and telegraph with the United States. A woman who was serving with the United States even before the War was also arrested. (This news was not entirely covered, owing to bad reception).

Allied Comment on the Italian Government's Transfer to Rome

Regarding the transfer to Rome of the Allied Control Commission for the Armistice and of the Bonomi Government, London political circles admit that the Italian situation is a source of serious worry for the Allies. "One cannot deny", writes the "Times", "that a great part of the Italian population was disillusioned because the co-belligerent policy has obtained practically no result.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 23.30 - July 10

From the Stefani News Agency

German Communiqué

Southern Front

Berlin: According to the International Information Bureau, enemy pressure continues in the two coastal sectors and in the Volterra region. On the Tyrrhenian coast, anti-tank elements broke up five attacks carried out by British armored forces after an intense artillery preparation in the region west of Rosignano, inflicting such heavy losses on the enemy that he was compelled to desist from further action in the afternoon.

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In the Volterra sector, after hard fluctuating fighting, the German units took up fresh positions about three kilometers further north. Allied operations against the new line ended towards evening in a serious defeat.

From the considerable infantry forces concentrated by the enemy, it appeared probable that Allied large-scale operations would be resumed today in this sector. For the moment, no details have been communicated.

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South of Arezzo, de Gaullist mercenary troop concentrations were observed this morning. These troops attacked in the afternoon with American armored support, but were everywhere driven back. Particularly violent encounters took place in the Adriatic sector, near Filostrano. After several hours' hand fighting, the German units withdrew to positions further back. In the region west of Osimo, on the other hand, all enemy attacks supported by armor were neutralised. It is reported that thirty-seven British tanks were knocked out.

State Guarantee for Banks

The Ministry of Finance, in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture, will shortly publish an ordinance, according to which the banks will act on behalf of the agricultural field for collecting products fort stock piles.

Fra Ginepro

Alessandria (Piedmont): Father Ginepro, Chaplain for prisoners, has arrived in Alexandria to bring a word of comfort to the families of prisoners of war.

On July 13th, Father Ginepro will speak on the subject of "The Heroic Faith of our Prisoners".

Two Other New German Weapons

While flying-torpedoes hamper civilian life and interfere with the industrial production of London and Southern England, two other new German weapons have made their appearance on the battle-fields, and are employed against tanks. These weapons are of a very simple construction, but so efficient that the projectiles are able to penetrate any point of the heavy steel armor.

Swedish opinion on the Fighting in France

Stockholm: More than a month after the landing in France, the Allies' situation is far from being satisfactory.

Hanson Baldwin, who recently arrived in London from Normandy, writes in the "New York Times" that the Allied

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Hanson Baldwin, who recently arrived in London from Normandy, writes in the "New York Times" that the Allied offensive begun last Monday and from which great results were expected, is developing incredibly slowly. Undoubtedly, the Allied hopes held at the beginning of the invasion did not materialise.

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Allies Mobilise Frenchmen

Paris: In all the occupied sectors of Normandy, the Anglo-Americans have decreed the mobilisation of all men between 18 and 45 years of age. This decree has greatly impressed the French population.

Frenchman Protest

. The de Gaullist Lieutenant, André Potinent, stated that French troops are submitted to an outrageous and humiliating treatment by the Americans. According to this officer, some groups are employed in the most dangerous operations, sustaining very heavy losses, and the Americans naturally pretend that these operations should be successful.

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO IN GERMAN 2145 JULY 7 (Monitored in Algiers)

War in the Cul de Sac by Goebbels

The great military events which were prophesied by the enemy for the spring and summer are in the process of development but have not yet led to any conclusive results. This fact is not even contested by our opponents. They are more than disappointed that events have not proceeded as they had imagined a few months back. Generally speaking they have underestimated the German war potential and day-dreamt too much of an easy victory. The illusions respecting the air terror are mainly the cause of this. The enemy had hoped not only to have crippled our war production but also our war morale. But neither the one nor the other happened.

Germany is today procuring more weapons and ammunition than ever and to such an extent that it can afford to develop new and secret weapons. Regarding war morale, this has risen to such an extent that it need not be discussed by us at all. Germany has received several hard knocks during 1944 but none sufficiently hard enough to cripple its war leadership. No belligerent power can afford to wage war for any length of time. That does not only refer to us but rather to our enemy (sic). War gnaws at the roots of national life and at some point in its development the question arises whether there are real prospects for the participants and whether the sacrifices are in relation to the espected gains. This question is of course superfluous for a nation which is defending its existence because this nation can only lose once. The political mistake which our enemies made in this war is to force a war on the Reich, which means existence or non-existence for Germany. Germany cannot lose this war unless Germany one day came to the mad conclusion to exchange war for complete destruction. That would never happen. So there is nothing left for our enemy in the event of his following his abnormal war aims but to try and wrest territory from us yard by yard and in the most favorable instance to obtain power when it is of no practical use to him. The need not hope for weakness of yielding on our part. ...

Even under the most favorable circumstances he would have [illegible] which would not be worth it.

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Even under the most favorable circumstances he would have to pay a price for his victory which would not be worth it.

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There are admittedly cowards and weak people amongst us. But on the other hand the German nation has millions of men and women, yes even boys and girls, whom the enemy would have to destroy individually before he would be in a position to say that he had reached his goal. This is a fact which the other side does not appear to realise yet. They are constantly trying to prove to the world that German resistance is only a question of Nazi resistance. This would have to be overcome to break the heart of the resistance. It is quite possible that this or that German may not see eye to eye with our party program or agree with this or that way not the war is being waged by our High Command, but what has this to do with the war itself, which is for life or death?

Its moral is a matter which affects us all. There are no people in Germany who are of a different opinion than the government. Even under enemy pressure there are no suitable leaders in Germany who are of a different opinion respecting the war. In other words our enemy's war could only be realised by extermination of the German nation root, stock and barrel. What that would cost the enemy under the most favorable conditions can be calculated very easily on ten fingers. There would be little more left of England than would be of us.

Europe, for which this war is being waged, would finally be nothing else than a smoking heap of ruins. That may be an intoxicating idea for the Jews, but the question arises whether this is a goal worth such a lot of sacrifices. The German nation has shown by its conduct, particularly during the last three years, that it is prepared for anything. A nation is the most dangerous when it has burnt its bridges behind it and when it has nothing to lose. This war has taken such a toll from us in goods and chattels as well as in life and memories that it can hardly stir us any more in the course of its events.

We are standing armed, spiritually and actually. The nation is in a state of emergency which will cause us to give our best, up to our utmost power. We dare to assert that the German nation is today, after so many reverses and so many withdrawals, more self-confident than during the time of its great victories. At that time we were susceptible to small misfortunes. Nowadays even a big mishap no longer affects us. We have surmounted the mountain which separates yesterday from today. The German nation is doing its utmost to pave the way for a new world. It has passed the stage of asking when this will happen. It only serves one law, for which it is striving and fighting. For us it is no longer a

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No power in the world and no external proofs lead us to believe that the future of the Occident would be otherwise than what they plan. If that were the case then our modern century would not be the introduction to the new economic and social standard of civilisation but would spell ruin. But that is looking at it historically and is absolutely paradoxical. One need only visualise the world our enemies are striving for to see the absurdities.

We consider a few of the things which have got out of joint in our century as possible but not that. This war is to grind down the abnormalities of our times not to make them law and perpetuate them. It is easy for the war to get into a culde sac every time it varies from its aims, out of which it is only possible to escape when the direction is altered. And that is how it is at the moment.

It does not need a historical philosopher to see that the present position of the war is more absurd than glorious. In any case one could easily draw another picture which would will prove this. The English and Americans have come to Europe, as they allege, to liberate the people of this continent. For this purpose they are burning their towns into smoking heaps of ruins, killing their men, women and children, and are spat at and stoned wherever they appear. And once they are there they immediately muzzle public life, introduce the Jewish corruptive economy and introduce famine into the war. Their leaders call this the four freedoms. No one can imagine anything else than the awful reality which is the case on the European fringes.

In the east, wild and inhuman soldiers are attacking our continent whilst these know no better than in this period of deadly danger to fight amongst themselves and thus open the gates of the west with their own hands. We can imagine that military facts are caused in this manner which cannot be altered. Bolshevism can only be driven from the territory it has gained with force of arms. But the smaller volume of people and war potential the less are the chances of success. If for instance Bolshevism were to stand today on the Elbe or the Rhine then the disagreement with the Anglo-Americans would be child's play to them. Then its war potential would not reach, like the Germans, to Lemberg but to Vladivostock. It would no longer, like ourselves, be bound in the east but would be freed for the whole west. The whole of Europe would then fight either voluntarily or not under its flag. What chances would there be in such an event for London or Washington? That is the absurdity of the present position of the war, even the present conflict itself. This historical paradox now repeatedly causes to be

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Nobody in the western camp can answer this question and each one of these questions is directed against the enemy's war coalition. The war is developing more and more for the Anglo-American enemy into a political paradox. As long as one could avoid heavy casualties in London and Washington it did not matter so much. Now that England and America have had to suffer tremendous losses in men and materials for its war aims, the war is getting more and more into a cul de sac. It is for them an act of self-destruction. The only thing which our western enemies can gain by it is to destroy each other and one another and finally make it easier for Bolshevism to take the booty. This makes this war a pure farce. The awful sacrifices which our continent has made and still has to make would be in vain. Unnerved and exhausted through fighting, without hope and inner strength, its nations visualise a grey and dark future. The rich and many sided culture of our fore-fathers would be gone. Its flourishing towns would become mud settlements, its wide streets paths, its rich economy a characterless collective monstrosity. Its creative races would become such a mixture of nations the best part of which the Soviets to save themselves would have to send to Siberia for forced labor to be exterminated. That would be the Europe of the future, a result of Europe's lack of understanding. It is immaterial when and where we will win victory. We must never tire and put our all into the fight and make every sacrifice. Never before has Europe and our country been in such danger as it is now in this war. There is one fact which must always remain before our eyes and that is that we must wage this war until its successful conclusion never mind how great the sactifices are which may be demanded from us. Undoubtedly either the one or the other will say that it is just the Germans who have to suffer most and that we get the least thanks, which is always true. As the central nation, we have always had to carry the conflicts on our back. We have frequently overcome these conflicts and merged greater and stronger. Sometimes however we failed and then disappeared for decades or even for centuries into serfdom. We know now what we have to do. We are not going to let ourselves be mislead by roundabout ways of events of this war. We know that our power and our belief will in the end manage to bring this conflict into its proper channels. This is our will and our aim. We are the last to underestimate events of these days or not to understand their importance. But we are not overestimating it either.

The more this war approaches peace the more its pace will

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The more this war approaches peace the more its pace will increase and the more violent will be the conflicts. At a certain stage of its development the tension under which all the belligerent are operating will cease.

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It is paving its way through time, amid the thunder of the bombs and shells. Only that which is strong and steadfast will be able to face it. All the weak and ill ones will be overthrown.

We therefore have the choice. We cannot postpone the decision. We must overcome it when it arrives. We must therefore see that the nation has sufficient strength and courage and above all self-confidence and belief in itself to meet all these demands. If that is so we will be able to manage the last part of the road and thrust forward to our goal. If we succeed, then all the sacrifices which we have made will be justified. But if we fail, then all what we have suffered will have been in vain. That is why we must keep a stiff upper lip even during the most difficult periods and continue on the way we started. It now depends on who can hold his breath the longest, he who can will arrive at his goal first. Its contours may be dimly recognisable in the far distance. But woe to him who eases up now, because grim and determined opponents are following hard on his heels. He who passes the finishing line only a head in front of the other is the winner.

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS - 11.8 kcs. - 10.00 - July 10

Headline News

In Normandy, the Allies are attacking with extremely strong forces in an attempt to widen their bridgehead and acheive a breakthrough. A few minor penetrations have been achieved, but violent fighting is still in progress. The day before yesterday, at least sixty-nine Allied tanks were lost in the battle zone of Caen. Very heavy sanguinary losses have been inflicted upon the enemy.

Between Wednesday and Saturday of last week, one Allied battleship, three cruisers, ten destroyers, one frigate, twelve other warships and a number of transport, with a total of 84,000 tons, were put out of action by our Luftwaffe and Navy. At least 233 Allied aircraft were shot down on Friday and Saturday last; twelve, yesterday.

--V-1 pounded upon the British Capital, said a dispatch published by the BBC. Reuter has announced that the invasion troops in southern England have suffered very heavy losses, as a result of V-1

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In Italy, German resistance has stiffered noticeably. Repeated attacks by the enemy were warded off with fierce losses to them.

The focal point of fighting on the Eastern Front has shifted to the area to the west of the Polish and Baltic railbridge. Particularly heavy fighting was in progress to the north and south of Baranovichi. The Soviets were brought to a halt on the railway line linking Vilna with Duenaburg. Bitter fighting also went on in the Kovel sector. Russian attempts to break through however were frustrated. One hundred and seventy-two enemy tanks were knocked out.

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The latest news from the theater of war in East Asia is that Japanese formations have advanced beyond Hengjang, and are approaching Failing. At the same time, other Japanese columns pressing forward from Canton to the north are advancing without difficulties.

It has been officially announced in Berlin recently that Germany is now producing more aluminium than the United States.

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS - 13:30 - JULY 10

Commentary by William Joyce

The British radio and press are not permitted to give a true picture of the situation that the V-1 is creating. They have been forbidden to acknowledge that the use of this new weapon has produced a crisis.

Before Thursday last, it was practically high treason to say that V-1 was a military weapon capable of exerting an important influence on the course of the war. Privileged BBC commentators were allowed to make announcement that V-1 is an invention comparable to that of the tank of last war. But is was not until Mr.Churchill had delivered his statement in the House of Commons that the rank and file of the British propagandists found themselves authorized to depart from the extremely foolish statement issued by Mr. Morrison on June 16th, when apparently the British Government had stated that the bombardment of V-1 was of very transitory duration. Both men and women in Britain must certainly have come to the conclusion that Mr.Churchill, despite his affirmations to the contrary, in the end had misjudged the new weapon. He led himself to believe that the Allied raids in Germany had destroyed the German war effort, and I dare say, that until June 15th, the overwhelming majority of the British people imagined that there would be no effective retaliation for the deliberate and systematic attacks which Mr.Churchill directed against the German civil population.

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

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS - 13:30 - JULY 10

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That is one of the explanations of the conspicuously un-English manner in which the bombardment is being taken.

From my own knowledge of British character, I still thought that the people of London and southern England would have said: "We hit Germany as hard as we could, now the Germans are striking back, and we must not be surprised, either, by the violence of their blows or the particular method which they employ."

Instead, we have a state of protest, discrimination, execration, abrogation, which all point to the unmistakable conclusion that Britain is not only hurt, but surprised. I do not wish to claim any special credit for having warned my British listeners that reprisals would come.

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But my warnings were only a few of many. But I do say, this evening, to those people who are now listening; don't allow yourselves to believe that when the Fuehrer issues a warning, he does not mean it.

In this dramatic stage of the war, Germany can play certain cards which she has not yet used. And any responsible observer must, by this time, realise that there is a certain movement in process toward a revolution in military science. Quite naturally, I can't speak of the weapons to come; it is not my duty, either, to threaten or to reveal information prematurely. But, once again, I would refer to various generalization... (The rest of the broadcast was rendered inaudible by local interference.)

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 1530c kcs 13.45 July 10

Invasion Front

The large-scale attack launched by the British Second Army towards Caen, yesterday afternoon resulted in strongly armored British combat troops penetrating into the northern part of the town, where embittered street and house-to-house fighting continued throughout the night. The British High Command brought up further divisions and in addition to the heavy artillery fire of battleships lying off the Orne estuary, employed numerous motorized howitzer batteries, so that the German lines were subjected in their whole length to uninterrupted bombardment. At noon, the British launched an attack from the north and north-east and succeeded at some points in penetrating the German defence system and reaching the ruins of Caen. To the north and the north-east of this penetration point, strong German groups of resistance held out until this morning against numerous concentrated attacks of British troops, who suffered extremely heavy losses. Yesterday, one German nest of resistance alone put out of action seventeen tanks. The large-scale attack launched between the Vire and Taute rivers, yesterday continued with extraordinary vehemence, after bringing up fresh forces....

Allied Naval Losses in Three Days' Engagements

Berlin: In the course of fighting against enemy warships on Wednesda and Saturday, the following at least were put out of action: one battle ship, three cruisers, one frigate, seven destroyers, as well as twelve other warships and transports totalling 84,000 tons. It is certain that about 70000 tons of shipping are sunk.

New Alarm System in London

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New Alarm System in London

London: A new alarm system has been established in London as a result of V-1 attacks. The "Daily Mail" states: On all roof tops observers have been placed, to give a local alarm signal as soon as the pilotless planes approach.

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"Voelkischer Beobachter" Recalls British Attitude to Air War

Berlin - The "Voelkischer Beobachter", under the headline "Our Answer is V-1", recalls particularly cynical remarks made by the British with regard to air war. On August 3, 1943, the Londoner in the "Daily Mail" wrote: A pilot reporting on an attack made over Hamburg was quoted as saying: "One morning, our commander told us, Boys, in our raid on Hamburg yesterday, we left untouched a small part of the town. We will have to finish it off to-night." On June 2, 1943, the radio commentator declared over the British Radio: "It may be impossible to win the war by bombing. However the British people, to quote Mr. Churchill's own words, consider these attacks to be a worth-while experiment."

German Potato Crop Adequate for Nation's Needs

Berlin - "Germany has won the potato battle" declared the chairman of the German association for potato production. Despite the fact that the potato crop last year produced 20,000,000 tons less potatoes than during 1942, German farmers delivered only 2,000,000 tons of potatoes less than during 1942... The potato crop has proved to be adequate.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO GERMANY - 9500 kcs. 17.00 July 10

U.S. Claims on French Air and Naval Bases

New York - The trip made by the treacherous General de Gaulle to Washington is used by some members of the U.S. Congress to discuss the question of U.S. naval and air bases on French territory. Masareno (?) demanded Martinique and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon (?) in the North Atlantic, which would serve as excellent bases for the U.S. Fleet. Another member of Congress registered U.S. claims on New Caldeonia and Dakar.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11,8 kcs - 2430 July 10

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

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RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS - 11,8 kcs - 2430 July 10

Spanish Paper on Invasion Battle

Madrid - This is what the Spanish paper, "ABC", writes on the invasion battle: "There are people who believe that the Allies, in order to attain their object in Normandy, will have to wage another hundred-year war."

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Allied Offensive Progresses Unsatisfactorily

New York: The "New York Times" admits that the first month of the invasion has passed extremely unsatisfactorily for the Allies. The U.S. offensive, on which great hope was put, developed with diminishing slowness. The U.S. paper considers the cause of these failures to be the bitter and skilful German defense.

Ordered Mobilization in Normandy

Paris: The mobilization of all men between the ages of 18 and 45, as ordered by the Anglo-Americans in the occupied parts of Normandy, has caused considerable excitement among the population.

Frenchmen Fighting for England

The French paper, "Eco de la France", writes:" This time again, Frenchmen are made to fight for England. The British, as in 1914 and 1940, want to spare their soldiers".

No Allied Ship Has Yet Entered Cherbourg Harbor

London: "So far not a single Allied ship has been able to enter the harbor of Cherbourg", writes the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph", at present staying in Cherbourg, where he could convince himself of the great difficulties which Allied engineers are facing in repairing harbor installations.

Allied Court-Martial Set Up in Cherbourg

Paris: According to reports by refugees from Normandy, Allied military authorities have introduced court-martial in Cherbourg. All Frenchmen refusing to fight for the Anglo-Americans will be sentenced by these court-martials.

Living Conditions in Rome

As a result of the Allied occupation, a real administrative chaos

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Living Conditions in Rome

As a result of the Allied occupation, a real administrative chaos reigns in Rome. "Everything is reminiscent of the Thirty Years War", reports the representative of the Political News Agency in Algiers from Rome. Light, gas and water are still available only in a few city districts. Banks and large firms are allowed to make only daily fifteen telephone calls, as the Allied authorities have confiscated numerous telephone cables for their own use.

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Life in Rome

Chaos reigns in Rome. Water, gas and electricity are rationed, being available a few hours on different days in different quarters. The banks are open at the most about fifteen minutes each day. The Allies have requisitioned all the merchandise in the stores; food prices have reached formidable prices. The chief of police has fired many members of the police force. The American administrative chief has felicitated the Rabbi for the re-opening of the Synagogue, which had been closed by the Fascist authorities. Bonomi has received Allied Permission to come to Rome. The Allies have ordered Bonomi to Rome so as to have him under closer control.

Czech Week Ceremonies

On the occasion of Czech week the minister.... appealed to Czech youth, saying: "Never has there been a more unified organization of Czech youth. We must collaborate with the Germans: we know our duty and we will carry it out even if all the forces of hell must join with us."

German Labor Front

On the German labor front since 1941, many thousands of proposals for work improvement have been put forward by the workers themselves. More than eighty per cent of these suggestions have been put into practice, with the result that production has been considerably augmented.

Commentary by René d'Abricourt

Man is a curious and bizarre creature - of short memory. Recent experiences have taught him nothing. Even today there are people who give an untoward value to Anglo-American reports. It is the same mess today as yesterday, the same credulity; there are always 2 imbeciles ready to believe, others ready to gather and propagate lies. It would be different if it were a matter of new things, but it is always the same dupery, the same phrases, the same platitudes. But why worry about it? London states that the German airforces have no more planes, that apple blossoms cover the invasion troops... They state that the Allies will win because they are the strongest. All this time they never mention how the Allies will be able to solve

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But these elements do not wish to recognize the difficulties of the Allies. And it anyone recalls that Churchill promised blood and tears to the British people they reply that on that day he had drunk his whole reserve stock of brandy.

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH July 10

The Western Front

Berlin: (By Transocean's military correspondent, Ludwig Sertorius)

After German positions northwest, north and northeast of Caen had been systematically shelled to pieces, yard by yard, towards the end of the week, by the concentrated fire of a large number of Allied warships, in co-operation with incessant bombing from the air, the British and Canadians finally succeeded in entering the ruins of the city of Caen on Saturday evening.

No doubt the Allies are fully aware that they owe this success to the use of two military arms, of which the Allies practically have the monopoly, namely the fleet and air force. It may be assumed that the fall of this city was included in the calculations of the German High Command. German positions around Caen were held as long as they could be.

It is noteworthy that no attempt was made to recapture the positions by any counter-thrust of available tank reserves, as was the case a week ago, when the British achieved a breach south of the Odon. In the latter case, German counter-thrusts were initiated beyond reach of the enemy's naval artillery. In the case of Caen, however, they would have led directly into range of Allied warships. Undoubtedly such counter-thrusts were not launched this time because from the very start, the German military command regarded the danger of losing Caen as less risky than the premature exhaustion of their available forces. The enemy, moreover, was able only to pave the way into the city very slowly, and at the cost of heavy losses.

In the southern suburbs of Caen, German resistance still continued on Monday. In their attempt to cross the city, the enemy suffered severe losses.

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Since General Dempsey had concentrated the bulk of his forces for the attack on Caen, pressure from the British Second Army was considerably less than at other sectors of this front. Only partial thrusts were launched between the Odon and the Seulles near Gerinville, and on the highway to Caumont, but all these attacks were repulsed with enemy losses.

On the western sector of the Normandyfront, the American First Army continued its attack, employing strong forces, over the weekend, and succeeded in gaining ground at some sections, but achieving neither success nor sufficient gain of ground to allow them greater operative freedom of action.

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The center of gravity of the enemy's attacks was again between the Vire and Taute, and along Carentan towards Périers, where the Americans, with much sacrifice, took the towns of St. Jean de Daye and Sainte Eny, reaching a line approximately Cavigny-Tribehou (?) - Le Désert - Sainte Eny. The enemy's aim undoubtedly is to reach Abuance (?) via Périers, then to sweep westward in order to break German resistance between Prairies Marécageuses de Gorges and the west coast from the south, because in this sector the Americans have been unable, over the weekend, to achieve much change in the situation. They were again able to get a foothold in the ruins of La Haye du Puits, but unable to achieve any advantage. La Montebstre woods, previously in German hands, have in the meantime again been recaptured by German troops. Enemy attacks near Le Plessis, as well as near Montgardon, failed in face of heavy casualties.

Allies Possession of Caen of Little Military Importance

Berlin: As attempts made by the British to break through on either side of Caen, and to encircle the town have failed the British have now launched a frontal attack against it from the coast, a German military spokesman declared on Monday at noon. In doing so, they succeeded in entering the northern district of the town. Despite an uncommonly extensive employement of heavy weapons, naval artillery and aircraft, they have not yet succeeded in occupying the whole of the town, despite many days of heavy fighting. The slight gains scored by the Americans on the western wing of the invasion front are very small compared with the great employment of men and material, in the opinion of the military spokesman. Territory so far gained by the Americans in the fighting between the Vire and Taute is of no importance, the military spokesman explained.

Russian Front

Berlin: It is estimated that the Russians are employing 140 divisions in the gigantic battle in the east, declared the German war correspondent Hugo Morero, in a Monday Evening radio broadcast, surveying the general situation on the eastern front. What German troops have accomplished on the central sector these days is

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Russian Front

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In a pincerlike movement they try to break far into the German forces through dense forests and swamps. In the course of such operations German troops, as the war correspondent pointed out, are frequently cut off completely from rear lines of communication but they fight to the last, carving their way back to erect a new barrier a few kilometers behind. Here they make a firm stand again and a last bid to enable heavy German arms and supplies to withdraw undisturbed by the enemy.

Fighting on this front is continuous and sleep or rest are no longer known, concluded the war correspondent.

Political Assassination in Belgium

Brussels - Edouard Degrelle, brother of the chief of the Rexist movement, has been assassinated. Edouard was an apothecary in the Walloon town of Bouillon and never displayed any political activity. Details of the assassination are not yet available but the local gendarmerie are carrying out investigations.

Indian Volunteer Corps Formed Under Japanese Auspices

Shanghai - Another milestone in the development of the Indian independence movement here was reached on Sunday by the inauguration of a Training Institute of the local Indian Volunteer Corps. The inauguration ceremony was attended by the Indian community as well as Chinese and Japanese officials. Members of the diplomatic staffs of Germany, Manchukuo and other Axis countries were likewise present.

The Mayor of Chonkungpo and the Japanese Minister Uzuhiko addressed the gathering, expressing the all out cooperation of the Indians, and his congratulations on the opening of the training camp. It was learned that volunteers will be accepted in the first instance for a three-months' training course.

Japanese Alive to Danger of American Air Raids

Tokyo - The increased danger of air raids, to which the Japanese motherland has been exposed after the complete occupation of Saipan by the Americans, caused the Japanese press to go into detailed discussion of the possibilities of air attack against Tokio. "Asas" declares it to be quite possible that medium sized American bombers

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New Japanese Bombs Effective Against Allied Planes

TOKIO - The putting into action of "highly effective new Japanese bombs" on the Burmese front is reported from a Japanese Burma base on Monday. The new bombs were used for the first time by the Japanese airforce attacking the Allied airbase of Myitkyina, east of the Kohima-Imphal road. Thirty-nine grounded Allied airplanes, were destroyed or set afire, among them twenty-three "P.40'S."

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Missionaries Re Interned in Philippines

Tokio - Renewed internment of enemy missionaries in the Philippines was necessitated by some of the missionaries having engaged in espionage and other activity, a Japanese spokesman told foreign correspondents on Monday. The enemy would undoubtedly now try to sow dissension between missionaries and the Philippines, the spokesman stated. But there exist most cordial relations between the two, he said. For this reason Roman Catholic internees had been separated from Protestant internees and had been placed in a special camp. Each of the camps had its own church.

D.N.B. IN ENGLISH July 10

Battle for Caen

Berlin: By entering the northern and northeastern part of Caen the British yesterday approached an objective, after five weeks of bitter fighting which had to be reached, according to their original plans, on June 6th the first day of the invasion. It must be emphasized, however, that the town of Caen is not at all in the safe possession of the British so far. In the major part of the town, now completely ruined by fighting, the battle was continued this forenoon with growing violence. How costly yesterday's attack was for the British is revealed by the fact that one single German division reported the destruction of 103 heavy British tanks. The British intention to force their way through Caen towards the south by strongest concentration of all forces in a narrow area was frustrated everywhere by German defence forces. The Americans were likewise not able to break through on the Cotentin peninsula, though between the Vire and Taute, they succeeded in gaining some ground southwards, and in capturing the place of Saint Dery (?) on national road 171. They thus extended ttheir bridgehead position between the Vire estary and prairies Marécageuse de Gorges, but for the time being, are not able to start large scale operations from there.

Destruction of Caen

Berlin: The number of Frenchmen lying buried beneath the debris of Caen is estimated at 40.000. Most of them lost their lives during the heavy artillery fire of the first invasion night. Many inhabitants

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Berlin: By entering the northern and northeastern part of Caen the British yesterday approached an objective, after five weeks of bitter fighting which had to be reached, according to their original plans, on June 6th the first day of the invasion. It must be emphasized however, that the town of Caen is not at all in the safe possession of the British so far. In the major part of the town, now completely ruined by fighting, the battle was continued this forenoon with growing violence. How costly yesterday's attack was for the British is revealed by the fact that one single German division reported the destruction of 103 heavy British tanks. The British intention to force their way through Caen towards the south by strongest concentration of all forces in a narrow area was frustrated everywhere by German defence forces. The Americans were likewise not able to break through on the Cotentin peninsula, though between the Vire and Taute, they succeeded in gaining some ground southwards, and in capturing the place of Saint Deny (?) on national road 171. They thus extended ttheir bridgehead position tween the Vire estary and prairies Marécageuse de Gorges, but for the time being, are not able to start large scale operations from there.

Destruction of Caen

Berlin: The number of Frenchmen lying buried beneath the debris of Caen is estimated at 40.000. Most of them lost their lives during the heavy artillery fire of the first invasion night. Many inhabitants nevertheless, remained in town after the invasion had begun, since the outlying suburbs had remained comparatively unaffected by the destruction. During the night preceding Saturday the old Normandy Harbor Town was once again raided by hundreds of British bombers. The population again suffered heavy losses. There were no military objectives which might have justified this raid, since the front at that time was far away from town and since Caen is of no importance, either as a supply base or as a road junction. The British who have penetrated into the town from the north will find Caen nothing but a heap of ruins.

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Allied "Liberation"

Berlin: The inhabitants of the Cotentin Peninsula received a forestaste of "liberation" in the form of a reduction in bread ration ing, from 250 to 150 grammes, writes Alex Schmalfuss, DNB military commentator in western Europe. Just as in North Africa, Sicily and central Italiy, hunger has become a symbol of Anglo-American "liberation of France". British and American prisoners, when taken through the streets of Paris recently, were subjected to demonstrations of hatred from the Paris population. They later declared that they would doubtless have been maltreated if German guards had not protected them against the furious civilians.

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FRENCH BROADCAST

RADIO LYON IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - Kc. 650 - 19,30 - July 10

Commentary by Paul Marion

The de Gaullist radio is making a great stew about de Gaulle's reception in the United States. De Gaulle went not as the head of France but as a simple foreigner. The dissident radio states that flowers were thrown at his feet in the streets, that the entire American press is very much taken up with de Gaulle. The same radios mention the great days which de Gaulle enjoyed in the cities of the United States during his free time, and retell the largesse of the American press in presenting photos of de Gaulle walking, riding horseback and in automobiles. While in the streets honors were extended to America's guest, President Roosevelt at his press conference stated that the problem of recognition of the Liberation Committee as the official government had not been touched upon during his conversations with de Gaulle. To journalists who asked under what title de Gaulle went to Normandy, Roosevelt replied: "He functioned there in the manner of liaison with the Algiers troops." One hour after the BBC spoke of the reception extended de Gaulle in the United States, the British Minister of Information stated in the House of Commons that British foreign policy was not parallel to that expressed by the British radio. He added that the British government had no connection with the national or foreign radio stations within the country: that radio opinions were the expression of the people.

Could one possibly be more cynical? Naturally the program "France Speaks to the French", broadcast by BBC, is of no interest to serious Britishers. Propaganda for Frenchmen whose towns and families have been bombed is made through speeches other than those sanctioned by the British. In New York as in London, at one hour's interval. I have before me an example. It is propaganda for inferior peoples. They take no account of our spirit of finesse: on the contrary they would like to make the whole world think that the United States and Great Britain have sacrificed themselves for us. One hundred thousand dollars, the equipment for an army. But allow me to tell you that there is a realistic policy which leads to practical decisions and - a waste of ink. We must not confuse the world powers with their satellites.

We must remember that Roosevelt has excellent arguments against de Gaulle: "You want me to recognize you as leader of France - I am

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We must remember that Roosevelt has excellent arguments against de Gaulle: "You want me to recognize you as leader of France - I am in agreement with you, just as is Stalin, but are you sure you represent the opinion of all Frenchmen? As for myself I know nothing about it. You promised General Eisenhower to mobilize your compatriots, even against Japan - to recruit French foot soldiers." That is the practical language of the so-called leader of French resistance. They ask of him the unity of the French people. It is not enough that he wept when President Roosevelt visited Morocco in 1943.

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At that time Roosevelt met de Gaulle and in an interview compared him to Jeanne d'Arc and to Clemenceau. French unity is indispensable, but a cordial unity it must be. Who except the Marshal has the right to maintain that unity, as he has done since 1940? Who broke that unity? The rebel General.

De Gaulle claims that he represents the dissident elements. Yet he doesn't even represent the dissidents such as the communists, the socialists, the radicals, disgruntled Frenchman. The Communists are not behind him, they are merely waiting to replace him. As for the partisans of the extreme right or extreme left, they accuse him of dictatorship. De Gaulle went to New York to demand that he be recognized as chief of the government. The newspapers speak of a warm reception, but de Gaulle should speak of Dakar, of Morocco, of Martiniquc: of Guiana, of St. Pierre, of New Caledonie, of Madagascar, of Syria, where already the Anglo-Americans are profitting from the local insurrections inspired by their own intelligence service as a basis for their intetests. Does de Gaulle think that the Anglo-Americ are furnishing money and arms for nothing? No one but Frenchmen make war for others gratis. De Gaulle, who the would like to be recognized as chief of the French state, was defined as chief of liaison and treated almost like a recruiting sergeant.

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OTHER AXIS CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

SWEDEN IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 10.30 July 7 (Monitored in London)

The "People's Strike" in Denmark

Stockholm "Tidningen" in yesterday's leader writes that the Danes have invented a new word for the action taken by the inhabitants of Copenhagen which caused German occupying powers for the first time to retreat and give way to the demands of the angered population. They call it a "People's Strike". There can be no better description of this movement, having arisen as it did, spontaneously within all classes of the community and which was intended to lay emphasis upon the claims of the entire nation. Its main object was attained. Not only were intensified emergency regulations which had been introduced after the beginning of the strike revoked by the German authorities, but the primary cause of the atmosphere of revolt was removed, in that the Germans confined the Schalburg corps to barracks. The corps was subsequently sent away from Copenhagen it is hoped for forwarding to some war front where its members can make better use of their weapons and their martial spirit than in the streets of the Danish capital.

As soon as this was achieved, the Copenhageners calmly and in their usual decent way obeyed their leaders' advice to return to their ordinary work. They have given the world an exemplary instance of a democratic civilized people's manner of reacting to outrage and lawlessness, and also of moderation and of the coolness with which this nation of Danes can keep hold of themselves and know when to stop without going to excess. They have had to make heavy sacrifices, but they knew what they were doing and those who fell will not have died in vain, concludes Stockholm's "Tidningen".

VATICAN RADIO - 50.26 METERS - 2130 - July 10

[illegible] 000 Service Non

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VATICAN RADIO - 50.26 METERS - 2130 - July 10

Pope Grants Audience to 4,000 Service Men

Yesterday morning, a particularly solemn audience was granted by the Holy Father to 4,000 English Scotch, Welsh and Irish service men. These soldiers, all Catholics, wished to pay a devoted tribute to the Holy Father. Near the throne were the General and many officers. In orderly groups, the soldiers filed into the Benediction Hall, where His Holiness was enthusiastically greeted. The Pope then addressed a few illuminated words to this imposing assembly, of which we now give a short summary. The Holy Father began by greeting

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these sons of his, coming from England and Ireland to the home of the Father of Christianity. He then talked of the Divine Providence which, through the generous comprehensive spirit and good will of the Chiefs of the various Nations and the Military Commands, had spared Rome the devastations of war. "For this", he added, "the whole world is grateful, because Rome is the center of treasures which are the patrimony, not only of one city, not only of one civilisation, but of all cities and all civilisations. Her tombs and her temples have been the center of attraction, the comfort and the inspiration of all the achievements and heroisms of Christian faith. In fact, heroism is necessary for the battles of Christian virtues, even in the course of armed clashes. Jesus Christ's principles are written out in the "Sermon on the Mount" - principles of faith in God, of obedience to His laws, principles of purity, of justice and of charity, of a love aspire to conform his life to these principles of Christ as law and guide, any hopes of a trustful and lasting peace will be vain.

The Holy Father then exhorted the people present to find in themselves the necessary energy to obtain victory over sin and evil. In so doing, God would bless them, as he was blessing them from his paternal heart. In expressing his thankfulness for the sparing of Rome, His Holiness said that he did not forget that they belonged to countries which have known the sufferings and devastations of war. The Pope then concluded by saying that He had prayed for all this, and was asking the Almighty to bless all their dear ones, who were waiting for them at home.

An enthusiastic greeting welcomed the precious words of His Holiness. This greeting was unanimously renewed when the Pope, after having talked with the people nearest the Throne, extending his hand to be kissed, slowly crossed the Hall, going back to His apartment.

Prince Bernard Received by the Pope

The Holy father today, Monday, received in private audience His Royal Highness, Prince Bernard of the Netherlands. At the end of the audience, the Prince introduced the various members of his

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New Assistant of the "Company of Jesus" Appointed

Some time ago, the new assistant for Italy of the "Company of Jesus" was chosen. To this important post - left vacant - was appointed the Vicar of the Company of Jesus, Very Reverend Father Alfonso Martini, according to the Osservatore Romano.

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He was born on April 12th 1882, in Bogone (?), in the province of Turin. After studying theology for two years in the Susa Seminary, he entered the Company of Jesus on July 16th, 1901. He was ordained on March 18th 1915, and declared his profession of faith on February 2nd, 1920. He was Professor of Theology and Rector of the Theological College of Chieri, in the Province of Turin, Rector and President of the Theological Faculty and Professor of Moral Theology and of Canonical Right in Florence and Instructor of the Fathers of the third probation.

Reminder of the Pontifical Commission of Assistance to Refugees

The Pontifical Commission of assistance to refugees reminds the Reverend Parsons and all organisations which offered their cooperation to the Pontifical Commission to complete the census of the Roman refugees, because the limit for the consignment of the material collected is due today. On this date, the census operations will be definitely closed.

RADIO ANKARA IN ENGLISH 31,7 M., 1900 July 10

The Allied armies, after capturing Cherbourg, have launched unsuccessful attacks, but today, they have taken Caen and La Haye du Puits. The capture of Caen is widely commented upon by the Turkish press. An editorial in "Ulus" discusses the fall of Caen: "Caen has finally fallen." The Germans were overpowered, although they threw in a costly part of their reserves. However, they could not prevent the Canadian and British troops from winning their greatest victory. The Americans took Cherbourg..The Second Army, which is formed by British and Canadian troops, has taken Caen. On the western salient, where the Germans were throwing new forces into battle, they were beaten off, and the Second Army has won an important victory. The Germans with their propaganda are trying to belittle the importance of this victory, and are trying to call the attention of the German people to the problem of the flying bombs. The fall of Caen had demonstrated to the Germans that the Allies are determined to win the War, and bring it as soon as possible to a victorious end. For weeks past, the German defense of Caen was symbolic. Ever since Cherbourg has fallen, across to France from England came men and material for the greater offensive. For the [illegible] been clear that the fall of Caen was inevitable,

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On the Eastern Front the Russian offensive is going on with speed. The Red Army is not losing time. They are already mopping up the Lida district.

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The number of German prisoners taken exceed 20,000. In addition, it has an influence on the German moral and is also undermining the moral of the German troops.

It is stressed by the Americans that all organised resistance has ceased on Saipan Island.

In Italy, hard fighting is going on from coast to coast. The Germans are trying to replace the losses they have sustained. Further east, the Germans were forced to draw back in the center, within eight miles north of Umbertide. On the Adriatic shore, more counterattacks have been launched.

Germans in the Baltic countries have received the order to return to Germany.

In Russia, the advance of the Soviet troops gives no sign of slackening. Russian troops who have entered Vilna are fighting hard beyond Baranovici. The Germans report that the Red Army is gaining more ground. Ten Russian infantry and three tank corps are in this narow sector. The Germans also admit some penetration through their lines.

RADIO MONTECENERI IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 257 Meters - 22,45 -July 10

Western Front (Previously covered)

De Gaulle Statement

General de Gaulle made several statements before leaving the United States. He said that the conversations were conducted in sincerity and that the subject of the discussion between him and the President were questions of common interest to France and the United States now and after the war. The seat of the provisional government of the French Republic will be transported as soon as possible from Algiers to metropolitan French territory.

Tito Recognized by Peter

The Prime Minister of the Yugoslav government, Subasisc, spoke from London radio to the people of Yugoslavia; in the name of King Peter the prime minister stated that Marshal Tito is recognized as chief of the fighting forces of liberation. He next attacked the false patricts who directly or indirectly had collaborated with the common enemy. He also announced a democratic and federate government for all the peoples of Yugoslavia. Subasisc declared

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION

JULY 7, 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 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

Transocean and D.N.B. Broadcasts in Morse

Section C: French Broadcasts

Section D: Other Axis Controlled

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RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS 11,8 kcs 16.00 July 6

German War Communique

Because of severe losses suffered during the past few days, the enemy discontinued his attacks to the northwest of Caen. In the sector to the southwest of Carentan, as far as the west coast of the Cherbourg Peninsula, American formations, supported by strong artillery fire and tank units, launched a large number of attacks throughout the day. In the course of fierce fighting, our advanced positions were pushed back to the main fighting line. Wherever the enemy succeeded in penetrating our lines, German troops immediately launched counter-attacks: fighting is still in progress. In southern France, a British sabotage unit was wiped out. During the night, strong battle-plane formations of the Luftwaffe attacked enemy troop movements with good effect. According to final reports, another freighter of 7,000 tons was sunk, a destroyer heavily damaged and a liner of 10,000 tons was set afire, when heavy German bombers attacked enemy shipping concentrations during the night preceeding July 5th, as was reported yesterday. Over the occupied western territory, the enemy lost fifty-seven aircraft, among which were forty-four four-engined bombers. In several encounters with enemy naval and airforce units, patrol boats of the German Navy sank three British E-boats in the waters off the Dutch and French coast. At the same time, they set fire to a destroyer and damaged three other E-boats by direct hits. In addition, thirteen enemy fighters were brought down. Five German naval craft were lost. The German Navy sank two fully laden transports totaling 15,000 tons, one destroyer and one freighter in the waters off the Invasion Front. One other transport of 9,000 tons was heavily damaged. Our retaliation fire continues against London, with only short interruptions.

In Italy, heavy fighting was in progress yesterday, particularly in the western and eastern coastal sectors. With the support of fresh infantry and tank forces, the enemy again and again attempted to break through the German lines. All attacks, however, broke down in front of the German lines, with heavy losses to the enemy. A large number of enemy tanks were smashed. In order to shorten the front line, the German positions in the regions to the north of Siena were drawn back for a few miles towards the north. The

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In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, fighting activity increased between the upper regions of the Dniester and Kovel. In the central sector, bitter fighting is still in progress on the Isthmus of Baranovichi and Molodechno. At Baranovichi, German and Hungarian troops threw back a large number of Soviet attacks in fierce fighting. To the west of Molodechno, enemy break-through attempts broke down, with heavy losses for the Bolsheviks. Soviet cavalry and tanks which had penetrated into the bolt positions were dispersed and driven back. To the northwest of Lake Narocz, Soviet spearheads were brought to a halt, and a large number of enemy attacks between Duenaburg and Polotsk were repelled. At one penetration point, fierce fighting is still in progress. To the north of Polotsk, the Soviets launched several ineffective attacks. Attacks by German battle-plane formations were particularly directed against enemy troop columns on the march. A large number of tanks, guns and several hundred vehicles were destroyed and several bridges were blown up. During the night, heavy German bombers attacked enemy communications, especially the railway station of Kritchev, where large fires and fierce explosions were caused. Another concentrated attack was directed against the airdrome at Minsk. Considerable damage was caused, and a large number of fires observed. A few British aircraft dropped bombs on localities in the Rhenanian-Westphalian region last night.

Finnish War Communique

Helsinki: On the Karelian Isthmus, fierce fighting is still in progress in Aeyraepae. Strong enemy forces constantly attacked our bridgehead positions. Despite the gallant opposition offered by our troops, the enemy, supported by heavy artillery and tanks, succeeded in taking some strong points. Struggles, during which the enemy, during the last forty-eight hours alone, lost over 2,000 in dead, are still in progress. In the other sectors of the Karelian Isthmus, there was much artillery and mortar fire from both sides. Northeast of Lake Ladoga, the enemy, supported by the Luftwaffe and tanks, continued his attack on Salmi. He suffered heavy losses. Also, around Tulemajaervi and Saeaemae Jaervi, numerous enemy attacks were repulsed or checked. Several enemy tanks were destroyed. There is nothing special to report in the Maaselkae and Rukajaervi areas. Early yesterday, the enemy, with the support of strong artillery fire and air

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Finnish forces carried out a successful attack against enemy tank and troop concentrations in the Aeyraepaear and Ijantala sectors. Finnish fighters and ground defences shot down thirty-seven enemy aircraft, eighteen of which were shot down northeast of Lake Ladoga.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 0700 - July 6

Western Front

After a month of stiff fighting, in which the Anglo-Americans lost 250,000 men and about one million tons of shipping, the Allies hold the northern part of the Cotentin Peninsula and a limited area thirty-five kilometres in depth. The Anglo-Americans are doing their utmost to enlarge the beach-head in order to develop a more extensive action to the south. Their first attempt ended in a German success. Allied attacks were renewed in the last twenty-four hours with the same results, and an infiltration was stopped by German barrage fire. West of Caen a British thrust was broken up by means of a new and powerful explosive which accounted for thirteen enemy tanks.

The Luftwaffe and German naval units continue to bomb enemy troop concentrations and shipping. A destroyer and a transport vessel were sunk and others damaged.

London and southern England were attacked by flying torpedoes which caused considerable damage.

Southern Front

Fighting is going on in the Tyrrhenian coast sector north of Siena, north-east of Lake Trasimeno and in the Adriatic sector, but only in the Trasimeno area was the enemy able to make some progress. Twenty-three British tanks were destroyed. Elsewhere all enemy attacks were repelled.

Thirteen enemy tanks were disabled by German mortars.

Eastern Front

The main fighting took place in the central sector of the front in the Berenic (?)... area, where German safety units

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lost 250,000 men and about one million tons of shipping, the Allies hold the northern part of the Cotentin Peninsula and a limited area thirty-five kilometres in depth. The Anglo-Americans are doing their utmost to enlarge the beach-head in order to develop a more extensive action to the south. Their first attempt ended in a German success. Allied attacks were renewed in the last twenty-four hours with the same results, and an infiltration was stopped by German barrage fire. West of Caen a British thrust was broken up by means of a new and powerful explosive which accounted for thirteen enemy tanks.

The Luftwaffe and German naval units continue to bomb enemy troop concentrations and shipping. A destroyer and a transport vessel were sunk and others damaged.

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Eastern Front

The main fighting took place in the central sector of the front in the Berenic (?)... area, where German safety units engaged the enemy in stiff action.

Russian troops landed on some Finnish islands, but the Finnish forces managed to clear two of them. ... Eight enemy vessels were sunk by Finnish gun-boats.

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Soviet pressure has held the
German forces caused considerable losses to the enemy. Railway installations were violently attacked and twenty-six enemy aircraft were brought down by German fighters.

On the Karelian front another twenty-three enemy machines are reported shot down.

War in the Pacific

Powerful American units drove into the Japanese positions in the western region of Saipan, where strenuous fighting is now going on. An enemy air base was successfully attacked by Japanese bombers and nineteen machines were destroyed on the ground.

Home News

The Minister Biggini reported to the Duce on the results of the scholastic year 1943-44, pointing out that, in spite of numberless difficulties the schools completed their programs even in the provinces in the immediate rearlines of the front. Voluntary subscriptions for war equipment offerings to the country were considerably aided by the schools.

From Occupied Italy

In Rome twenty-five people were arrested for Fascist tendencies, after Rome. Siena was saved from destruction thanks to the wisdom of Marshal Kesselring. The wishes of the population, voiced through the political authorities and the representatives of the high local culture, were taken into account by him and he decided to recognise the cultural and artistic character of the town, as well as consider it a hospital centre. These measures were communicated at the proper moment to the Vatican which in its turn transmitted Kesselring's decision to the Anglo-Americans who, however, gave no definite reply. As a Fascist Republican paper of Siena wrote, quoting a report of the Municipal Commission, the Archbishop Toccabelli ordered a religious ceremony to take place, during which the keys of the town were presented to the Madonna del Voto to ensure the safety of the town. Enemy propaganda now says that a solemn Te Deum was celebrated by Archbishop Toccabelli after the

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Gambara Never Presented Himself to Allies

Enemy broadcasts state that General Gambara, after having crossed the fighting-lines in Italy, presented himself to the Anglo-Americans and offered his services. It should be made known that General Gambara is now living in a locality in Republican Italy which he has never left.

Turko-Russian Relations Unchanged

The Istanbul Press denies all rumors on a visit paid by the Soviet Commissioner to the Turkish Capital.

The Turkish Government confirms its intention of maintaining its relations with the Soviet Union unchanged.

Japanese Statement

According to a Japanese official statement, the Japanese Government aimed at keeping up the friendly relations established with China. All U.S. and British influence in China was always counteracted by Japan.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 0800 - JULY 6

Western Front

With a considerable defensive success scored in the Caen sector against three Allied attacks, the German forces have established a situation which in all probability will allow them to narrow the beachhead on the eastern bank of the Orne. In spite of heavy losses, Montgomery made a third attempt yesterday, and a great battle is now going on on both sides of the road. At first, the enemy succeeded in penetrating into a village, but subsequent reports during the night said that the Canadian advanced units were compelled by German pressure to retreat.

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Progressively violent attacks were launched by the Americans in the region south of Carentan, as well as in the western sector between marsh lands and the western coast of the Norman Peninsula, but all attempts to break through the German defensee lines were unsuccessful.

The American First Army continued its efforts at overcoming German artillery positions. The invaders, however, were thrown back to their initial positions. Two infiltrations were hedged in German bombers and torpedo-planes successfully carried out their action against the invasion coast. A 10,000 ton merchantman was

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sunk, and a destroyer was hit and severely damaged by a torpedo. A 10,000 ton transport vessel was repeatedly hit and set on fire.

London and southern England were once more the targets of flying torpedoes. Much dapage was caused.

Southern Front

Along the Tyrrhenian coast and northwest and north of Lake Trasimeno, as well as in the Adriatic sector, the invaders unsuccessfully continued their attempts at breaking through the German lines. North of the Lake, the German units retreated further north and occupied new heights. The casualties suffered by Polish divisions were particularly heavy.

Eastern Front

In the.....Sector, after a shortening of the front, the German defences stiffened considerably. Enemy pressure decreased in the central sector, as a result of the high casualties suffered by the attacking forces. The resistance offered by German rearguards was most strenuous west of Minsk while in the Baronovic and Vilna areas, violent fighting is still taking place.

Luftwaffe action against artillery enplacements and motorized units on the march was effective. A good number of tanks were destroyed in the Vilna and Baronovic areas.

Tire Census

People concerned are reminded that the number of rubber tires in their possession must be declared, according to the order published in a decree issued to the various provinces.
Transgressors will be severely punished, and no motor-vehicle will be allowed to circulate without a certificate showing that the tires have been declared. Inability to produce a certificate will result in the seizure of the vehicle.

New German Weapon

The dissatisfaction expressed by British public opinion

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The dissatisfaction expressed by British public opinion in regard to the flying torpedoes has compelled the British Government to make a few statements on the effectiveness of the new German weapon. All the efforts of the British Press to minimise the effects of V-1 have been fruitless, since such effects are felt at a great distance and cause the shattering of innumerable window-panes. British papers ask for reprisals. B.B.C. is requested to point out every day the name of a German town to be razed to the ground until the bombing by the flying torpedoes is put to an end.

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Roosevelt's Visit to England Denied

Roosevelt's secretary declared that rumors concerning a visit to England in the near future on the part of the President are utterly groundless. U.S. political circles believe that this statement in dictated by the serious economic situation of the United States.

U.S.Representative Leaves Finland

The U.S. Diplomatic Representative to Hensinki left Finland on board a Swedish ship, together with 250 other foreign subjects, mostly Americans, Belgians and British.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 1300 JULY 6TH

The Western Front

Fighting continued yesterday in the Normandy zone. Allied armored units were immediately faced by the Germans and all other attacks, effected during the night by the Allies, failed. The Americans abandoned the frontal attack and began an encircling manoeuvre, but met stiff German resistance. On the right wing of the German troops, south of Cotentin, the Allies attacked yesterday. It was only a question of a diversion attack, effected with few troops and easily repelled by the Germans. The Luftwaffe hammered enemy rear-lines.

The Italian Front

Yesterday, in Italy, the situation was characterized everywhere by stiff German resistance. On the Tyrrhenian coastal road and on the Cecina river, the invaders were not able to advance. German resistance was particularly fierce. In the Apennine zone, the Germans are slowly drawing back. Fierce fighting is taking place on the Adriatic sector. At Osimo, the Germans obtained a brilliant

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The Eastern Front

In the White Russia sector, the Soviet offensive is not what it was during the last eleven days. To the north-west of Minsk, the Russians, as announced in Berlin, have reached the railway junction. To the south of the Pripet, the town of Kovel has been evacuated by the Germans. On other sectors, there is no special news. The Luftwaffe bombed enemy rear-lines.

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Air-Torpedoes Against England

The continual hail of air-torpedoes against England is a source of preoccupation for the London press. The "Sunday Times" writes that there is no doubt that the pilotless plane has surpassed all that can be imagined. The air-torpedoes bombed England yesterday. There were many victims, including a magnate of the British Movie Industry.

Probable New Law in Finland

It seems that the Finnish Parliament is studying a law, according to which the actual Government would be granted full powers. In London ad Washington it is stated that this news confirms Finland's intention of fighting to the last, side by side with Germany.

De Gaulle in Washington

It is learned that de Gaulle may arrive tomorrow in the North American Capital. At the White House, the greatest reserve is maintained.

Fire in Istanbul

A violent fire has broken out in Istanbul. Many houses were completely destroyed add several people were seriously injured.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 1700 M.491 JULY 6

Italian Prisoners to Work in England

So as to obviate the deficiency of workers caused by strikes in Great Britain, the Labor Member Delly (?) has proposed that Italian contingents of

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De Gaulle in Washington

So as to obtain the recognition of the Algiers Committee, de Gaulle will arrive tomorrow in Washington.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 230 M.-2000-JULY 6

(At 2100 hours we will broadcast program No.62 of the series "Republican Correspondence", entitled,"Chronicle and History.")

Churchill and the New German Weapon

Questioned by many deputies and pressed by public opinion (which is increasingly alarmed over the long silence of government authorities), Prime Minister Churchill was forced to make a statement today on the new German weapon in use against London and southern England.

The British Prime Minister admitted that in spite of the bombs dropped on the bases from which the new weapon is launched it has not been possible to prevent the German offensive from being directed against the Capital and certain regions in southern England.

Furthermore, Churchill stated that the number of bombs falling daily on London is between one hundred and one hundred and fifty, and that the victims in the capital alone amount to nearly eleven thousand dead or seriously wounded.

Questioned as to what defensive measures the British Government intends to adopt, Churchill declared that the only welfare provision so far under way is the removal of children from the danger zone. He stated that other provisions of the British Government must fit within the general picture of operations so as not to interfere with operations in Normandy. Churchill thus admitted implicitly that the steady German bombardment affects the normal development of preparations for the French front.

Meanwhile, the rain of bombs on London and southern England continued again today.

Western Front

Beacuse of high losses the British momentarily desisted from their attacks on both sides of the Bayeux-Caen road, which they began two days ago. This second break-down of the Allied offensive in one of the focal points of the Normandy battle indicates clearly that the confines of the battle are dominated by the German command, which is succeeding in slowing down the impetus of the enemy whenever opportune. Thus in the last twenty-four hours the

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To the right of the enemy positions the American First Army tried to by-pass the marshy zone in order to fan out towards the south and southwest. Again in this sector the German defences resisted notably, capturing an outstanding number of prisoners. ...

In the last twenty-four hours German fighters have shot down seventy enemy planes.

Naval units sank three motor torpedo boats and two transports of fifteen thousand tons, as well as a destroyer and a frigate. In addition, one nine thousand ton merchant ship, one destroyer and three other motor torpedo boats were seriously damaged.

Latest reports say that during the night of July 4-5 another seven thousand ton transport was sunk. One destroyer and one passenger ship of ten thousand tons were seriously damaged.

Southern Front

During the last twenty-four hours the Anglo-Americans renewed their attacks in two coastal sectors, with large armored forces. Northwest and northeast of Lake Trasimeno there was fighting of local importance.

In the Tyrrhenian sector American troops tried unsuccessfully to open the road along the Rosignano. An audacious counter-attack by German troops in this sector eliminated several infiltrations.

Last night German bombers attacked enemy communication lines south of Ancona. Particularly hard hit were fuel dumps in the Loreto sector, which the Anglo-Americans had transformed into an important supply and dispatching center.

Italian motor torpedo boats last night attacked enemy ships within the port of Bari. From reports so far received it appears that one eight thousand-ton ship was sunk, having been hit amidships by a torpedo boat. Another ship of five thousand tons was seriously damaged.

Eastern Front

The Soviet offensive, which during the first hours of this morning continued with unabated violence, may be considered as a continuation of the effort begun in July of last year and prolonged till the spring of 1944. The Russian Command, by creating particular centres of struggle in the southern sector of the front and launching dangerous attacks against the flank of the Reich Armies, wants to separate the group of the northern

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Enemy propaganda tries to point out that the results obtained up to the present moment by the Bolsheviks are of capital importance. In German military circles it is pointed out that these same results allow the German troops to gain time so as to avoid an unnecessary waste of war material. During the last twenty-four hours the enemy pressure has gone on with unabated violence in the regions of Baricovici and Molodouchenc, while the ruins of this last place have been evacuated after a long and fierce struggle. Around Baricovici, all enemy attacks have been checked.

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The Luftwaffe has bombed, with visible results, military centres, dumps, railway junctions and enemy troop concentrations. Krigew (?) railway station has been severely hit. Nineteen enemy planes were brought down, during air combats.

To the northeast of Lake Ledoga, Finnish chasers destroyed 35 more Soviet planes.

The Air Raid Against San Marino

Following the air raid of the 26th of June, carried out by Anglo-American bombers against the territory of the Republic of San Marino, the San Marino Secretary Foreign Affairs states:

1) The consequences of the air raid carried out on the 26th of June by Anglo-American bombers against the territory of our Republic are much more serious than could have been supposed during the first moments of terror. A cluster of bombs struck transversally,.... damaging the XVth Century Town Hall, the Museum and other buildings. Other bombs fell in the streets of the town and in the fields where workmen and countrymen were working. The number of casualties has grown from thirty-five to fifty-seven. Thirty-nine San Marino citizens were killed, while the eighteen other casualties were members of the Italian colony which had taken shelter here, in consequence of the war. The Regency of the Republic has decreed three days' public mourning.

2) The Government of the Republic has done what was possible, and in the shortest time, to help, but as a consequence of the bombardment the situation is dramatically precarious. Thus, the victims have not been buried in coffins, owing to lack of wood. A great number of the wounded have been lodged in the tunnel belonging to the Rimini-San Marino power station, at present not functioning. Considering that San Marino, being completely isolated and neutral, should not be submitted to airraids, no precautions had been taken, nor was it possible to foresee the building of air shelters.

3) So as to render easier the identification from the air of the neutral territory of the Republic of San Marino, pending an answer from the British and American Governments, all around the frontier line and also inside the small territory of the Republic, large white crosses have been placed ... With the following radio report, the Government of the Republic of San

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Names of Italian Prisoners

Enrico Burrone in Russia - Castiglio Montara in Russia - Giuseppe Legano in Russia - Vincenzo Russo in Great Britain - Umberto Simoni in Russia - Battista Manfredi in Russia - Carlo Corazzi in Russia - Gaetano Lippi in Russia - Andrea Lussardi in Russia -

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Emilio Raselli in Russia - Salvatore Papandrea in England - Tommaso Varone in Russia - Dino Danieli in Russia - Vittorio Montorto in Russia - Michele Bozza in England - Ugo Cattano, in Russia - Antonio Veroli in Russia - Renato Granata in Russia - Leo Lilli in Russia - Giovanni Benedetti in Russia - Lello Morelli in Russia.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 2100 - JULY 6

Feature No.62 of Republican Correspondence:"Chronicle and History"

The news from occupied Italy is unanimous in condemning the serious political crisis which harasses the government and the different parties. There is talk of changes, of upheavals:immediate return to the government of men who thought they had been thrown out for good. In the last few days the names of Badoglio and Orlando have been mentioned at Rome and Salerno as new candidates for the presidency of the council.

All this is a clear indication of the grave political crisis in occupied Italy. It also shows that politicians of Italian parliamentarianism, old style, have come back on the ground and have begun to activate their usual system. Orlando has certainly forgotten the telegram which he sent to the Republican Fascist government in gratitude for the protection accorded him in recent days, when he was living in Rome, at the time of the Anglo-American bombings.

In the political merry-go-round developing in southern Italy political incidents occur daily, under the impetus of factious passions, which have no concern for the country which has been betrayed and lacerated by the fire and steel of war.

Faced with the storm which threatens to destroy his government and to cause its fall, President Bonomi has resorted to an extreme attempt to salvage his position. But the unequal forces with which he must meet the gravity and weight of events is demonstration of his small stature as a man, a man who had hoped through treason to be able to sit at the table of the would-be victors of the war. None of his efforts so far have gained for him the sympathy of the masses or of the parties, which he has everywhere indefatigably sought after.

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But a method of saving the government has been put forward: for particulars of this we must thank Cecil Sprigg, Reuter's correspondent, speaking from Radio London.

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According to Cecil Sprigg, the Allied government is supposed to have suggested to the president of the council that he make public the secret clauses of the armistice concluded with Badoglio. The London Radio commentator who divulged this news added that, "very probably the president of the council, Bonomi, will accede to the demands of the Allied Nations".

Also according to Radio London, the publication of said clauses would serve to draw the attention of the Italian people to the conditions negotiated by Badoglio, conditions which Badoglio's government thought inopportune to publish, preferring to keep them most secret. Marshal Badoglio himself, in establishing the harsh conditions, hoped that his position would contribute towards obtaining their revisions. This was the sole reason for the creation of the so-called formula of co-belligerency, a formula designed to cover up the most infamous betrayal of recorded history.

But today no justifications any longer apply. It is openly stated in southern Italy and in the capitals of the United Nations that the armistice conditions imposed on Italy and accepted by Badoglio are most harsh but that they can in no way be modified. To the contrary Italy is asked to respect them scrupulously, inasmuch as they were signed by a representative of the monarchy. Italy was sold to the enemy not to assure peace for a martyrized people, not to regain that which had been speedily lost, not to gain participation in the finances of the hypothetical war victors, not to assure good peace conditions - on the contrary Italy was marketed in order to weaken Fascism, which for twenty years had reconsecrated the prestige of the country, raising it to the pinnacle of empire and the respect of all the great powers.

Italy was sold to the enemy to satisfy the dictatorial ambitions of Pietro Badoglio and to save the little man of Savoy, who looked with fear upon the ascent of Mussolini's prestige in European skies. They wanted to destroy Fascism and to do so they arranged for the destruction of Italy.

The heroic re-birth, the entire struggle for the independence of our people and our nation, our dignity and our pride have been liquidated in infamy.

But one thing fills us again with pride: that we are the true

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conditions negotiated by Badoglio, conditions which Badoglio's government thought inopportune to publish, preferring to keep them most secret. Marshal Badoglio himself, in establishing the harsh conditions, hoped that his position would contribute towards obtaining their revisions. This was the sole reason for the creation of the so-called formula of co-belligerency, a formula designed to cover up the most infamous betrayal of recorded history.

But today no justifications any longer apply. It is openly stated in southern Italy and in the capitals of the United Nations that the armistice conditions imposed on Italy and accepted by Badoglio are most harsh but that they can in no way be modified. To the contrary Italy is asked to respect them scrupulously, inasmuch as they were signed by a representative of the monarchy. Italy was sold to the enemy not to assure peace for a martyrized people, not to regain that which had been speedily lost, not to gain participation in the finances of the hypothetical war victors, not to assure good peace conditions - on the contrary Italy was marketed in order to weaken Fascism, which for twenty years had reconsecrated the prestige of the country, raising it to the pinnacle of empire and the respect of all the great powers.

Italy was sold to the enemy to satisfy the dictatorial ambitions of Pietro Badoglio and to save the little man of Savoy, who looked with fear upon the ascent of Mussolini's prestige in European skies. They wanted to destroy Fascism and to do so they arranged for the destruction of Italy.

The heroic re-birth, the entire struggle for the independence of our people and our nation, our dignity and our pride have been liquidated in infamy.

But one thing fills us again with pride: that we are the true Italy, the Italy which did not capitulate to the enemy, which still fought against the pricks of destiny with all its strength and capabilities, and which will continue the struggle with the same spirit. This is not a question of fighting for the triumph of a political system, but rather of the victory of an idea, which is the basis for the re-birth of the country in its purest glory.

Confronted with this situation the nation can serenely judge the two parties which divide the field: Fascism and anti-Fascism - patriotism and treason.

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Cecil Sprigg furthermore states that the publication of the armistice terms, once done, would allow the Italian people and the entire world to see that the conclusion of the armistice with Italy was complete capitulation.

It will be the end of all of Italy's hopes: no matter; but the publication of the terms will serve to end the parliamentarian crises which are now involving the Bonomi government. It doesn't matter whether these armistice terms represent the end of Italy's war career, nor does it matter if they mark the end of the African epoch (which was directly linked with the Garibaldi legend). None of these things matter: it is merely a question of allowing Badoglio to save his position and Bonomi his government.

The traitors have clearly elaborated their program; they have made plain their personal political intentions. In southern Italy they are not concerned now with rescuing countries from the crises into which they precipitated them. They only care about carrying out persecutions against Fascists and holding summary trials for the benefit of partisan activity. In such a situation and with such serious problems there is no need to think of reconstructing the country. Yet one thing conforts us: that we are defending with all our strength the honor and position of Italy. The dignity of Republican Fascism will be judged by history.

FASCIST REPUBLICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 2235 - July 5

"The Forerunner of the Roman Republic" (A commentary by Filiberto Vignini, on the occasion of the anniversary of Goffredo Mameli's death.)

In these days of great battle, the prophetic hymn of Mameli echoes in the Italian provinces and countrysides, the hymn which was sung during the revolution and which is our national Anthem. Italy must go back to her great ideals, to the great men who personify her revival: Mazzini and Garibaldi. Often, in these days, one hears people asking: "What would Mazzini and Garibaldi do if they were in Italy now? Do you think they would open the doors to the invader? Do you believe by any chance they would betray the word of honor given to their friend, to Germany, in the pact concluded between the two Allied nations? Would they aim their weapons against the Allied Nation? Garibaldi would never have done

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It was Mameli who declared during the struggle of 1849 for the defence of Rome: "Should the Republic perish, let it perish, but at least let honor be saved in God's name". Mameli was in Rome, but he was not much more than 20 years old, in 1849. Garibaldi had entrusted him with an important Command, when General Oudinot's troops landed in Civitavecchia.

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From this town, Oudinot had launched a proclamation, stating that the French troops were landing in Italy to liberate Rome. The young poet insisted together with Mazzini on every citizen's duty to defend the Roman Republic. He fought against the liberators and fell in action. Even before the French landed in Civitavecchia, the young poet was inciting the Romans to the defence of their soil and to fight against the foreigners. He had already adopted the motto which was re-affirmed by Mussolini during these last years: "For us, what counts most of all, is fighting." The young Genoese archangel really was the forerunner of Italian liberty.

Born in Genoa in 1827, he was the son of patriotic parents. His father was a Naval Officer and his mother was a friend of Mazzini's mother. During the first years of his life, the young man lived amongst patriots who, in Genoa, dreamed and acted for Italy's liberation from foreign domination. He grew up in this passionate atmosphere, working for the freedom of his Fatherland, even at the cost of sacrifices and sufferings. He soon followed Garibaldi and Mazzini. As a University student, he was recognised as a leader by 800 students who, like him, were fighting for the victory of revolutionary ideas.

He follows Garibaldi, who entrusts him with the most perilous actions. After the Salasco Armistice, he still follows Garibaldi, who talks about betrayal, and takes part in the battles which soon take place. He fights at Luino and Melassone. After these battles, he dedicates his activity to Venice and Milan, adding the following famous lines to his hymn:

"Years and men pass
But you are eternal!
We believe in God and in the People,
Kings are sepulchres."

The French forces' attacks against Rome are carried out from Villa Corsini. But these attacks are due to a betrayal: The French attack on June 3rd, though they had promised to wait until June 4th. The Republican forces concentrate in Villa Pamphili, which substitutes the advanced position of Villa Corsini, and in Villa Spada. The defensive forces, under Garibaldi's Command, are compelled to withdraw, owing to the enemy's superiority in number and material. The same

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Towards evening, when the Garibaldi volunteers are obliged to withdraw, Manelli asks the General for permission to go on fighting. Garibaldi, distracted, does not answer. Manelli then starts walking towards the battle-line. Here an enemy projectile, a French projectile, hits him in the knee.

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Every effort to get up is useless. The forerunner of that Italy which he had dreamed free and independent has fallen. As a consequence of his wounds, he is sub-itted on June 19th to an operation on his left leg but the infection spreads. During the night of July 6th, he again takes his pen and writes a few verses which he had already created during the first years of his activity. He continually repeats: "Long live Italy".

Maneli died in his little room on the morning of July 6th. Long live Maneli!

His spirit, freed from his body, is in Heaven, and is unsheathing the golden sword. He incited Italians to fight for independence and freedom.

The words dictated by Maneli are three: "Faith, freedom and honor".

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - Kc.1500 -2300-July 6

New German Weapon

The American radio correspondent in London describes the terrifying effects of the new German weapon, which has made a profound impression on the morale of the British people. He adds that the roar of the machines grows stronger and stronger and that one has the impression of a gigantic motor falling upon one. Then follows a dead silence and afterwards a terrible explosion. Then only does one realize that the bomb fell close.

Western Front

During the last twenty-four hours there has been no important change in the battle sector in Normandy. Because of high losses the British limited themselves to local activity in the region of ...., the ruins of which are under fire from German artillery. In the Cotentin sector the First Army was engaged in bitter fighting in an attempt to cross the marshlands. The German defences repulsed enemy attacks and captured a great number of prisoners.

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Southern Front

In the Tyrrhenian sector and on the Adriatic, where the Allies tried to break the German lines by means of strong armored forces, the German troops were able to block all enemy attacks. Bitter fighting was reported southwest of Osimo, where eighteen British tanks were destroyed. In the Tyrrhenian sector violent fighting is still going on around Rossignano and southwest of Castellina. The enemy was unable to make progress.

North and northeast of Lake Trasimeno there has been no fighting of importance during the last twenty-four hours.

Powerful Luftwaffe formations bombed supply centers and communication lines south of Ancona, particularly in the Loreto area.

Italian torpedo planes made a surprise attack on ships within the port of Bari. A large merchant ship was sunk and another [illegible]

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East Front (Incomprehensible)

News From Italy

Savona and Novi Ligure were again bombed by enemy planes. Many houses were destroyed and there were numerous victims. The province of Piacenza was again the object of indiscriminate bombing and strafing by enemy planes.

Life in Invaded Italy

Living conditions in southern Italy are well illustrated in a report by the Swedish newspaper "Dagbladet".

The paper states that the system employed by the liberators is to flood the occupied zone with money, leading the "liberated" to believe that they are enjoying undreamed of well-being. But the dream vanishes quickly when one has a look at the prices of basic necessities. Bread costs from 700 to 800 the kilo. One kilo of potatoes costs 200 lire. Milk - 200 lire the litre. Flour costs from 100 to 120 the kilo. The price for washing and pressing a shirt ranges from 100 to 150 lire.

The Americans are particularly generous with their money and give large tips; often they give one hundred lire for the simple indication of an address or a road. It is natural that the so-called bills they distribute abundantly should be printed in the United States and consequently be worth nothing at all. The A.M.G. bills look like dollars and their worth is printed on the four corners. On the opposite side are printed the four liberties of Roosevelt and Churchill: liberty of thought, liberty of religion, abolition of misery, struggle against terror.

The newspaper adds the workers' salary is just sufficient to buy a kilogram of potatoes.

Immediately after the occupation of Rome, the Anglo-Saxons ordered that all banks and credit institutes should be closed for two days.

The Roman correspondent of the Goteborg Swedish newspaper states that the situation in the Italian Capital is getting steadily worse. Every day mendicity and inflation increase. Furthermore, all

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The Roman correspondent of the Goteborg Swedish newspaper states that the situation in the Italian Capital is getting steadily worse. Every day mendicity and inflation increase. Furthermore, all factories are crippled. At the same time, the epuration continues in the Ministries, the schools and the universities. As it has been already revealed, twenty-five Roman professors have been dismissed; among these, Bottai, De Stefani, the well known doctors Paolucci and Pende, the jurist Pietro De Francisci, the specialist in tropical diseases, Castellani and the archeologist Giglioli.

As confirmation of the enthusiastic welcome of the southern Italians to the Anglo-American troops, an Italian radio station, controlled by the enemy, states that the trial for the killing of a few Allied soldiers will begin on July 10th before the Taranto court of justice.

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Italian Soldiers Swear Allegiance to the Republic in Hungary.

The ceremony of the oath of allegiance of a group of Republican soldiers incorporated in the German batteries for the anti-aircraft defence of Budapest took place in a Hungarian locality. The oath was taken before the Air Attaché of the Italian Legation. The German Commander Stelmann sent a letter to the Italian Minister in Budapest, in which, after expressing his approval of the Italian soldiers' behavior, he states: "I sincerely wish that we may soon see the whole army of Republican Italy as accomplished and in as good a form as the group of soldiers at my orders, fighting with their German comrades for the revival of your beautiful country."

War on the Western Front

Reuter announces that the Americans today withdrew from La Haye du Puits, as a consequence of the stubborn German resistance. This withdrawal took place after a German counter-attack was carried out west of La Haye du Puits. The preceding withdrawal had been carried out by the Americans yesterday afternoon. During the evening, the Americans had succeeded in reaching once again the main road, and in re-occupying the railway station during the night.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - KCS 1500 - 23,30 - July 6

Western Front

After yesterday's high losses the enemy did not follow up his attacks northwest of Caen. In the sector to the southwest, on the west coast sector of the Cherbourg peninsula, the American formations attacked throughout the day, powerfully supported by artillery and tanks.

During the course of violent fighting the advanced German positions were withdrawn to the main battle line. At points in which the enemy was able to penetrate this line the German troops went over to the attack. Fighting is still in progress.

During the night German fighter plane formation attacked with visible success the enemy troops in movement.

Italian Front

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Italian Front

In Italy there was heavy fighting, particularly in the east and west coast sectors. The enemy, by means of strong armored formations, tried to break through the German lines; the Germans however succeeded in blocking all enemy attacks.

Bitter fighting took place south and west of Osimo, where eighteen enemy tanks were destroyed. North and northeast of Lake Trasimeno, no important operations are reported during the last twenty-four hours. Great Luftwaffe formations bombed supply centers and communication lines south of Ancona, particularly in the Loreto sector.

(Several items previously broadcast were repeated)

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GERMAN HOLE SERVICE - IN GERMAN - 12,2 KCS - 09[illegible]

Atlantic Front

Paris: The town of Bouzaine (?) was destroyed almost completely by Anglo-American terror fliers. The town was burning for three days. The British-American terror fliers strafed the fleeing inhabitants. The French populatition hates its so-called liberators.

Activities of the German Luftwaffe on the Eastern Front

Formations of bombers and fighting planes successfully supported the hard fighting army units in the central and northern sector. They bombed transports and attacked troop concentrations, tank bases and traffic centers of the enemy. More than sixty trucks and more than 200 large vehicles were destroyed in the sector of Minsk. Effective attacks inflicted heavy losses on enemy troop concentrations.

Activities of German Weapon, V-1

The British News Agency reported last night that there was an intensified employment of the German weapon, V-1, against southern England all day.

Swedish Paper Reports Effect of German Weapon, V-1

Stockholm: The London correspondent of the Swedish paper, "Svenska Dagbladet", made the following statement: Nobody in London thinks of ridiculing the effects of the "flying bombs."

German Paper Discusses Last Speech of the Fuehrer

Berlin: The "Berliner Boersenzeitung" discusses a statement of the Fuehrer that the German inventive spirit is going to lay the foundation for the intensification of the war effort."At this time, the German nation is ready to endure hardships, while fighting and working continuously. The fighting spirit of its soldiers and its leaders is supported by the whole German Nation, which believes in the victory of German arms. This grants us the strength to master any situation and to make every sacrifice."

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Rumanians Report Atrocities by Anglo-American Terror Fliers

Bucharest: The last Rumanian communiqué states: The British-American terror fliers shot at children, old men and women and attacked, peasants who were working in the fields.

Spanish Paper Discusses Danger of Bolshevism

Madrid: The Spanish paper, "ABC", makes the following statement: "Bolshevism is a tool of destruction. It is a danger for the whole world. The fighting spirit and the strength of a state are its greatest enemy".

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BERLIN RADIO IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 09,45 July 6

Demand that Jews Be Released from Military Service

The newly formed Zionist Organization in southern and central Italy, stressing the argument put forward by a British Government representative, demands that all Jews fighting in Italy be immediately discharged from military service since, as stated in the petition, they are needed for the fight within the administration The fight over the administration in central Italy is the very fight which Bolshevism is successfully waging against militarists and Democrats.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE -IN GERMAN - 15.310 kcs - 13,45 - July 6

Atlantic Front

Berlin: The British did not continue their attacks in the area of Caen, because of the heavy losses suffered during the last few days. American attacks along the Government Highway 171, leading from Carentan to Periers, were repelled by the fire of the German defence. A penetration was eliminated by a fierce counter-attack and many prisoners were captured.

Flying Bombs over Southern England

London: The London radio reported today at two o'clock that "flying bombs" continued to fly over England during the last twenty-four hours, causing damage and casualties.

Effects of German Weapon, V-1

London: All southern England has suffered from and air shelter mania since the employment of V-1 says the "Daily Herald". The city authorities are asked for material for the construction of private air shelters. However, there is a lack of operators for transport. Men of the civil defence organizations are overworked because of the necessity of cleaning up stricken areas. Also, because of rescue work, they have no time for other work.

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Situation in Southern England

London: He who is present at the explosion of a V-1 without helping his fellowmen will be arrested, reports the "Daily Telegraph" from southern England.

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Swiss Paper Recognizes Possibilities of V-1

Berne: The Swiss paper, "Tat", discusses the military and strategical importance of V-1: "One gets more and more the impression that there is the technical possibility for the Germans of continuing the bombing of southern England for months to come and, moreover, to employ more effective weapons.

Norwegian Paper Assails British Hypocrisy

Oslo: The change in reports of the British press on V-1 is a British hypocrisy of the first grade, states the Norwegian paper, "Morgen Posten". The British have no reason to complain about the new German weapon, for they originated the air terror raids against the German civilian population.

German Paper Publishes Statements of Leading Englishmen

Berlin: The "Voelkische Beobachter" publishes two statements by leading Englishmen. The first one is by Mr.Crazelet (?), member of the British Parliament, quoted by the "Times" in October 1940, and says: "Use the same tactics against Germany which various British governments in the past have employed against troublemakers among tribes in border territories". The second quotation is from Vicar S.V. Cotton who, according to "Daily Mail", made the following statement in October, 1940: "I say, destroy the Cathedral of Cologne, bomb Saint Peters in Rome. The Huns understand only the language of force."

The only comment given by the "Voelkische Beobachter" is the headline, which says in big letters: "V-1 is our answer".

English Paper Admires German Weapons

London: The Germans' 88 mm. anti-tank gun is the best anti-tank weapon. The best English anti-tank guns cannot compete with it, says the "Daily Telegraph".

Eastern Front

Berlin: The "International Information Office" reports from the Eastern Front: Bolshevist pressure continued in the area of -

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Eastern Front

Berlin: The "International Information Office" reports from the Eastern Front: Bolshevist pressure continued in the area of Baranovichi and Molodocheno with unabated vehemence. While the ruins of Molodocheno were lost after long, fierce fighting, strong attacks supported by tanks were repelled in bitter fighting east of the town. Several attempts to gain ground were frustrated.

The Evacuation of Kovel

Berlin: The German Radio Broadcast the evacuation of Kovel: The report says that the town was already surrounded from the north, south and west. Germans and Soviets opposed one another in the houses of the suburbs at the distance necessary for the throwing of hand grenades.

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The town was already partly destroyed in previous fighting. There were no civilians left in the town. The preparations for the evacuation began during the eve of July 5th. Railway stations bridges, streets and blocks of houses were blown up. The evacuation was finished on July 5th, at 03.20 hours.

Activities of German Air Force on Eastern Front

Berlin: The operating air force on the Eastern Front attacked the railway station of Krichev yesterday. A great number of German fighter planes bombed the station, which was filled with large quantities of explosives and incendiaries. According to latest reports, the attack was very effective.

Swiss Paper Assails Bolshevism

Bern: The "Luzerner Tageblatt" says: "The characteristics of the Russian Regime are cruelty, intolerance and class hatred; and it would be the end of the Swiss Federation if the majority of the nations were to accept the Soviet Union as a political ideal.

Soviet Atrocities

Bucharest: The Rumanian policeman, Constantin Roshu, reports: "The Russians took away all the cattle and fowl in the village. They plundered the church. All women and girls over twelve years old were raped. Women who defended themselves were shot. All possessions and belongings were seized, under threats. Five Soviets came to me and threatened me with a pistol. Five Soviets raped my mother-in-law and others attacked my wife before my very eyes."

Italian Front

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Catholic Paper Reports on Conditions in Rome

Freiburg: The Catholic International News Agency reports that a informers are having their day in Rome since the occupation by the Allies. It mentions an especially mean individual called Santo Pluse (?) who is responsible for the death of Morosini, who was shot by the Allied authorities as a result of reports from informers.

Air Attacks on German Territory

Berlin: The International Information Office learns that the attack by American formations against north German territory was made by smaller formations than on previous flights into the Reich. Districts in the area of the Gulf of Kiel were the target of terror formations. Anti-aircraft fire in this area were very effective in hitting American bombers.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11:8 kcs. 1945

V-1 Creates New Front

Berlin: The month of the invasion not only established a front against Germany in the west but for three weeks the military supply center of the Allies south of London has become a front of great danger. When on June 15th, at 2340 hours, the first flying bombs hit England, Churchill first had his journalists and Minister of Interior assemble against the V-1 front. After 21 days and nights, the Prime Minister was forced to send numerous anti-aircraft divisions to the V-1 front and to employ all available balloon barrages against V-1. The number of fighter squadrons tied up by the uninterrupted V-1 attacks is increasing from week to week. Furthermore, a considerable part of the bomber force is being diverted from other missions and thrown into the battle against V-1. According to reliable estimates, a complete army is fighting on land, at sea, and in the air on the V-1 front with absolutely negative results so far. It is stressed by German circles that the V-1 arsenals have not yet reached their full capacity. It is said that the daily practical experience resulting in an improvement

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It is obvious that Germany's temporary object is to increase within the shortest possible time attacks against military centers in southern England.

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS 11.8 kcs. 2215 July 6

Italian Front

In Italy fierce fighting is going on. In the western and eastern sectors, tank forces have beaten back the enemy who tried to break through our positions. Our troops in order to shorten the front have withdrawn a few miles north of Siena. The 272nd Division, under the command of Lt. Otter, has distinguished itself for special bravery against far superior forces. All enemy attempts to break through our lines failed completely. Germany planes bombed the Adriatic sector. Large conflagration and explosions were seen. Two ships in the waters of Bari were sunk.

Britain Protests Use of Weapon

England is raising protests against the use of V-1 weapon, but forgets completely the indiscriminate attacks the English airmen launched against Germany. From the 25th of July to the 5th of August Hamburg suffered four major attacks during night and eight during daytime. The population suffered heavily especially on account of the big fires caused. On the said days a strong wind was blowing which carried the flames all around the town and many conflagrations burst out. The population had no way to escape. Thousands of people lost their lives either by fire or by suffocation. From July 25th to August 5th, 18, 483 people were killed. These figures do not include the bodies which are still under the wreckage. Large scale rescue work continues without interruption.

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH July 6

The Invasion Front

Berlin:(By Sertorious)At the present stage the invasion battle is characterized by the fact that no operative aim on the part of the Allies is visible. The British intend to take Caen either by outflanking it or by taking it in direct attack. But the ruins of

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The Invasion Front

Berlin:(By Sertorious)At the present stage the invasion battle is characterized by the fact that no operative aim on the part of the Allies is visible. The British intend to take Caen either by outflanking it or by taking it in direct attack. But the ruins of this relatively small town and its modest harbor installations are no operative objective. The Americans are at present struggling to get out of the narrow Cotentin peninsula, because there they

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have no chance to achieve their operative aims. Hence the enemy on one hand is operatively paralyzed, while on other hand he will soon be forced to become operative, because this is necessitated by the very fact that he started the invasion. How is Montgomery going to overcome this dilemma? It would mean underrating an opponent were one to assume that he thinks only of the simplest method of making a tactical break through the German Front by blocking off the Normandy bridgehead. It is indeed to be assumed that the Allied command has more arrows in its quiver and it would be no surprise if the ~~enemy, as~~ I indicated previously, has contemplated the possibility of landing at adjacent area, either in the eastern part of the Seine bay or in the gulf of Saint Malo, or at both areas simultaneously. From coordination of such landings with concentric attempts at breaking through from the bridgehead a semblance of operative freedom might result. To review such possibilities doubtless is useful although at least at the present moment, there is no substantiated indication of the existence of such plans.

Present fighting in Normandy is limited to tactical moves. Between the west coast of the Cotentin peninsula and the Vire valley, the Americans on Thursday, with stronger forces, continued their efforts at gaining ground in a southerly direction, but with little success. Their extreme right wing, after suffering severe losses, advanced step by step as far as Saint Rémy, where the enemy had to go to ground before even reaching the main German front line. Farther inland, strong shock troops composed of American tanks and infantry, after several vain attempts were able to penetrate to La Haye du Puits from the east, but were subsequently pushed back by German counter-attacks as far as the outskirts of this small town. There, fighting is at present in progress. It is extremely costly for the Americans. Between La Haye du Puits and Prairies Marécageuse de Georges the enemy made only slight gains. The same holds good for the region on both sides of the road from Carentan to Péries, where enemy pressure has increased. From there as far as the Vire river, apparently only smaller units are attacking,

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In the eastern sector of the Normandy front, fighting has abated temporarily. Between Drôme and the Seulles the British were fairly passive after the terrible beating they received at Tottot on Tuesday. Also on the Caen only insignificant local encounters were fought. Only in the Carpiquet region, fighting is still violent. The Canadians there were forced to the defensive by the increasing impact of German counter thrusts. By Wednesday evening they were compelled to yield the largest section of the aerodrome they had occupied.

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Ruins In Normandy

Berlin: A visit to Caen in Normandy was paid by the German war correspondent Fritz Zierke, who gives a description of the tragic sight presented by the third largest Norman town. An entire district of the town, between the river Orne and the centre, where the fine thirteenth century Cathedral of Saint Pierre stood, is a mass of ruins and the Cathedral itself has suffered irretrievable damage, its Gothic tower having been completely destroyed and the interior partly demolished. All the picturesque timberframed houses of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries have been burnt.

Fuehrer's Headquarters Announce Change in High Command

Berlin: Apropos the change in High Command in the west, the Fuehrer's Headquarters on Thursday evening issued the following official announcement: "In place of Field Marshal von Rundstedt, who is handicapped by his health, Field Marshal von Kluge has assumed the High Command in the west" The Fuehrer in a cordially worded personal letter expressed his particular gratitude to Field Marshal Rundstedt, who in the most difficult of situations had proved his qualities, and said he was reserving him for special missions.

Field Marshal von Rundstedt Retires from High Command

Berlin: Field Marshal von Rundstedt, nearly sixty nine years old, has been High Commander in the west for more than two years and two months. After his appointment as High Commander in April 1942, the Atlantic Wall was finished from the Netherlands to the Pyrenees. Plans and construction of the anti-invasion front have been authoratively influenced by him. In the Polish campaign of 1939, he distinguished himself as Commander of the South Army by the conquest of Warsaw, after having annihilated the main body of the Polish armed forces in a ten days' battle on Buzra. In the western campaign of 1940, he was, as High Commander, a leader of the focal point group, under whose pressure Marshal Pétain decided on armistice. In the eastern campaign, von Rundstedt who, after the close of the western campaign had been appointed General Field Marshal, led the unit south which conquered the Ukraine and the largest part of

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The Italian Front

Berlin: By Transocean's military correspondent, Lt.Colonel (retired) Alfred von Olberg.

The British attack is continuing with special violence in the area between Siena and the Tiber, north of Perugia. The British apparently are intending to force a way to Arrezo above all. Farther east, British troops are meeting with extraordinary difficulties in the Umbrian Apennines.

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In the coastal sector, German troops successfully resisted the Allied advance on Ancona. Repeated German counter-attacks were started from the Osimo area, which delayed the British advance and party threw back the Allied attacking spearheads. In the western sector the Americans have not succeeded in attaining their thrust in the direction of the Leghorn line, Rossignano to Volterra. Farther to the east German fighting line runs at present via Castelnuovo from Civitella to Castiglione. In this area, British and Americans meet and on the right wing French forces are employed. Thus a parallel attack of British and French forces on Arezzo from the direction of Cortona and Monte San Savino is in progress, and is meeting with stubborn German resistance.

Italian theater (By Walter Ilato)

Berlin: On the Tyrrenian Sea and in the Adriatic region where the Allies throughout Wednesday, assisted by strong tank formations, tried to break through German lines, German troops were able to intercept all enemy attacks. Fighting was particularly severe south and east of Osimo and near Jurano. Attacking Polish troops here suffered especially severe losses. Eighteen British tanks were destroyed on this sector. On the western wing of the Italian front the Americans attacked on both sides of Rossignano and southwest of Castellina but the Allies were unable to gain any ground. In the region northwest, north and northeast of Lake Trasimeno, fighting on Thursday was of a local character only. Strong formations of German night fighter planes last night attacked Allied supply dumps, causing fires and numerous explosions in the target area. Italian torpedo-carrying aircraft last night made a concentrated attack against Allied ship concentrations near Bari. Besides a number of small ships, which were sunk, two merchantmen, totalling thirteen thousand, tons were severaly damaged.

Berlin: With regard to the Italian front a military spokesman pointed out that American troops on Wednesday exerted particular pressure on the eastern sector. Attacks in the Adriatic sector, especially north of Loreto, had some initial success and resulted in the Allies gaining some ground. In powerful counter-attacks, they were however thrown back to their original positions. Attempts to break through were thus averted.

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Kesselring Arranges for Preservation of Siena from Damage

Brescia: (By Transocean's correspondent, Boltho von Honenbach)

The gem of Tuscany, Siena, has been spared destruction by Field Marshal Kesselring, who turned it into a hospital town and abandoned the idea of defending it, although it is well suited for such purpose.

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This statement was made by the governor of Siena Professor Chirico. The governor said, "Seven thousand hospital beds are in the town. But nevertheless the danger existed that Siena might become a battlefield if the retreating German troops had marched through the town, especially since it is the junction of several mainroads. Kesserling, however, closed the entrance to the town by its mediaeval gates, and directed the march of troops, so as not to touch the town itself". The governor futther stated that a committee had been formed to watch that Siena's character as a hospital town was not violated. Members of this commission are: the Burgomaster of Siena, Archbishop Toccabelli, the rector of the University, and seventeen other well-known citizens. The committee ensured that German troops strictly carried out the convention. The gendarmerie and field police remained in the town until the last moment so to as prevent looting.

Swiss Correspondent states Bonomi Cabinet Urges Move to Rome

Zurich: The conditions under which the Bonomi government is carrying out its functions in the part of Italy occupied by the Allies were described by the London correspondent of "Tat". "The grotesque situation has arisen," he said, "that the Italian cabinet has its seat at Salerno, while the Ministries and other public corporations, as well as technical experts are working almost in full numbers in Rome. This has naturally increased and aggravated the difficulties of the Bonomi cabinet, which is therefore becoming ever more urgent in its demand to be allowed to move to Rome. The members ask that at least a delegation of responsible ministers be allowed to go to" Rome.

The Swiss correspondent further said that Italian government circles were complaining about the attitude of the London government. They believe that the present monarchical government is not regarded in the British capital as sufficiently reliable.

New Measures in Fascist Italy

Venice: By Transocean's correspondent Walter Seidlitz: Stringent internal political measures are imminent in Italy. Their aim is said to be a civilian mobilization and an intensification of the activity of the home front. They are expected to be put into operation at the moment when the training of the new Italian army, numbering several hundred thousand men, is approaching its

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New Hungarian Ministers

Budapest: The Regent Horthy appointed the exservice fieldmarshal and former Hungarian military attache in Rome, Sgabo, as Hungarian envoy to the Italian Social Fascist Republic. The former Hungarian Minister at Zagreb, Marcy, is to take over the management of the Hungarian Legation at Helsinki.

Life Again Normal in Denmark

Copenhagen: Public life in Copenhagen is quickly returning to normal. It was officially announced on Thursday that additional measures are requested to facilitate transportation. Truck traffic, which had been temporarily forbidden, is now limited to a few night hours. Life in Esbjerg harbor city is now fully normal.

Goebbels Sees No Early End to War

Berlin: Despite the hopes the Allies had pinned on the early summer campaign this year, the war is up a dead alley, opines Doctor Goebbels in his article in the latest issue of the "Das Reich". He points out that the big military events which the Allies predicte are at present in the making but thus far have had no far reaching consequences, to say nothing of reaching any decision. He declares that the Allies in general far underrated Germany's still unweakened war potential, and hence had dreamt of an easy victory.

Goebbels writes, "Germany today produces more arms and ammunition than ever before. Still, it has sufficient freedom of action to be in a position to devote large quantities of labor power and materials to the development of new secret weapons." Goebbels does not share the view that the war is only a question of time, pointing out that "no warring power in a position of advantage continues a war indefinitely. This holds good not only for Germany but to an even larger extent for Germany's enemies. War saps the roots of the national life of a nation, and at some time or other a stage is reached when the question presents itself automatically, whether the nations concerned still have a real chance and whether the efforts required are still in proportion to the gains which might be expected. This question does not arise for a nation defending its life; for it can lose its life only once. Therefore the greatest political mistake of our enemies in this war is that they forced the Reich to engage in a struggle for its life. In this struggle Germany cannot be defeated unless

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D.N.B. IN ENGLISH JULY 6

Forced French Labor at Invasion Front

Sometime ago, french civilians who were able to effect their escape from the bridgehead area asserted that British military authorities were putting control stamps on identification papers of Frenchmen and were forcing French civilians to put on British uniforms and work. This procedure illustrates the astonishment of a British officer who had been taken prisoner and who, in view of French civilians moving freely about behind the German front, declared that Britishers would have made use of these people and would have made them work. French civilians seem to have to pay for their alleged liberation by hard work, and not only on the British bridgehead. Fugitives from the Cotentin peninsula report that Americans were putting up boards everywhere in towns and villages in which they asked for mercenaries for the French Army. The wording on these boards is said to be very emphatic, and to be practically equal to orders. Evidently the Americans are not permitting any opposition to these orders.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE --- IN GERMAN TO GERMANY ---- 2200 July 6,1944

Western Front

Northwest of Caen, the enemy as a result of the heavy losses suffered on the previous day. did not continue his attacks. The focal point of the enemy attacks was in the southern part of the Cotentin peninsula. In the sector between the western coast and the road leading from Carentan to Périers, Americans throughout yesterday launched assaults at various points. Very heavy artillery fire, and strong formations of fighter-bombers supported the continuously assaulting waves of infantry and tank forces. The enemy, suffering very heavy losses, succeeded in penetrating to the forest of Lapoterie which, on the previous day, already became the graveyard of hundreds of Americans. The enemy drove a tank wedge to the railway of La Have du Puits. Here, he was repulsed by a German counter-thrust. To the north and north-east of the town, the Americans who had penetrated were forced to withdraw.

In the course of yesterday's fighting, German combat outposts were taken back to the main fighting line. Wherever the enemy penetrated into the main fighting line, German troops launched counter-thrusts. Fighting is still going on.

Last night, the Luftwaffe with strong bomber formations attacked effectively [illegible]

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Western Front

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In the course of yesterday's fighting, German combat outposts were taken back to the main fighting line. Wherever the enemy penetrated into the main fighting line, German troops launched counter-thrusts. Fighting is still going on.

Last night, the Luftwaffe with strong bomber formations attacked effectively enemy troop movements. German fighter planes attacked transports continuously moving into the Seine Estuary. The night before last, they destroyed or damaged two merchantmen, one transport totalling 22,000 tons, as well as one cruiser and one destroyer.

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Churchill's Address

Stockholm: In the English House of Commons, the English Prime Minister spoke about the use of the German weapon, V-1. He declared that it would be a mistake to underrate the serious character of the attacks caused by flying bombs.

Italian Front

There is heavy fighting particularly in the western and eastern coastal sector. The enemy, supported by new infantry and tank forces, again and again attempted to pierce our front. All attacks, however, were smashed in front of the German positions, with heavy losses to the enemy. Numerous enemy tanks were destroyed. In the area north of Siena, the German front, for the purpose of shortening, was with drawn a few kilometers to the north. The enemy suffered further losses of material in low-level attacks, made by German planes on supply columns near Loreto and Porto Recanati. Italian torpedo-planes penetrated to the naval base of Bari and set afire a freighter of 8,000 tons, and a transport of 5000 tons.

Eastern Front

The Bolshevists every where encountered bolt positions, stopping them from making further advances. The enemy tank spearhead advancing along the Minsk-Vilna railroad line was smashed near Smirbenice(?). North-west of Lake Narocz, Soviet offensive spearheads were checked. Numerous enemy attacks were repulsed between Dunaburg and Polotsk. At one point, the enemy succeeded in pushing back the front line to a small extent. Here, fighting is still in progress.

The German Luftwaffe, supporting army units, destroyed twelve tanks, five complete batteries, two separately firing guns, and several hundred vehicles. Last night, bombs dropped by German bombers and night-fighter planes hit four railways between Kovel and Korosten and five other railways..

Enemy Air Attacks.

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Enemy Air Attacks.

Last night, a few single-flying British planes dropped bombs on localities in the Rhenish-Westphalian Area.

Several towns in Dalmatia were attacked by Anglo-American bomber formations. Residential districts and cultural monuments were destroyed. The population suffered casualties.

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Bolshevist World Danger

Berlin: At the instigation of the service branch of Reichleiter Rosenberg, a work community was established to investigate the danger of Bolshevism to the world. This work community includes scientists, as well as teachers and professors from the East who had to live for years under Bolshevist domination.

Award

Lieutenant General Baron von Ludwig, Commander of a tank division, was awarded the Oak Leaf with Swords.

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RADIO LYONS IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - Kc. 650 - 21.30 - July 6

Western Front

West of Caen the Germans resumed the initiative. The Germans have cleared out the airdone of Carpiquet. German reconnaissance troops proceeded to the village of Carpiquet. In the sector farther to the south the Germans made infiltrations. German observation pilots flew over the new British landing area at the mouth of the Orne. The landing here is of a provisional nature,

Allied Air Raids

Dijon was bombed by Allied planes - 17 dead, 31 wounded.
Montpellier also bombed - 48 dead, 68 wounded.
Lisieux bombed - 17 dead, 50 wounded
Militiamen are participating in salvage operations in the towns struck by the terror bombings of Anglo-American planes.

Commentary by Paul Marion

Only a few days ago the correspondent in North Africa.... spoke of great confusion amidst the Algiers committee. According to the British reporter, M. Le Trocquer, who has been nominated commissioner extraordinary for liberated French territory, has not yet been given permission to go to Normandy. General Eisenhower does not recognize M. Le Trocquer's right to join him in France. I have no desire at this time to judge General Eisenhower's attitude in keeping Le Trocquer out of Normandy, nor that of London. I want to look at this political incident from the de Gaullist point of view. We Frenchmen certainly have the right to do so. For four years those who consider themselves the best of Frenchmen have been speaking from foreign radio studios. They criticize the Marshal and members of the government for having remained on French soil and of bowing to the Germans. They have circulated the rumor that the Marshal has been made prisoner, that government members can neither speak nor move about without the approval of the Germans. In the testimony against Puchou they accused him of dealing with the enemy - in their parleys they accuse him of that which is no more than a consequence of the defeat

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And now suddenly the friends, so dearly loved, labored for and awaited, act towards them in a more careless fashion than the conquerer towards the conquered. In recent days the Marshal wished to bring to the martyred countries the confort of his presence and his word, even in the occupied zone. The very principle of sovereignty in Algiers has not even been recognized by the Anglo-Saxon masters, not even under the form of an equivocal compromise.

Such are the friends whom the emigrees from France freely chose, encouraging them to take up arms on French soil. Pétain and Laval did not summon the Germans to France -you found them there as a result of the errors and crimes of others. To expiate these errors and crimes Pétain issued proclamations and Laval carried them out. The policy of reconciliation was begun. There is a fundamental difference therein. But there is an even more apparent difference to be judged: these faraway gentlemen, who left of their own accord to bow to the Allies, now accuse the French government of genuflexion before the Germans.

RADIO TOULOUSE IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - Kc. 776 - 22.30 - July 6

Eden on French Resistance Members

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the British government will take all necessary measures to assure that members of the French resistance movement who fall into German hands be considered as prisoners of war. To this end the British government is maintaining contact with the American government and the Algiers committee. Indicates clearly that the Reich intends to conform to the international regulations, particularly to the convention ... . According to this treaty the members of the French resistance movement should be treated as saboteurs.

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VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 2130 - JULY 6

Pope Receives Spanish Nuns

Yesterday, Wednesday, writes the "Osservatore Romano", the Holy Father received in special audience, in "Concistoro" Hall, a group of Spanish nuns representing various Institutes and Monasteries of suburbs of Rome. These nuns, compelled by the war and the air-raids to abandon their homes, had been the guests during these last months of the Spanish Pontifical College, near the National Church of Our Lady of Monserrato.

Before returning to their homes, these nuns had expressed the wish to pay a reverent homage to the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and this wish had been conveyed by the Spanish Ambassador, His Excellency D.Domingo de las Barcenas y Lopez Molinedo. Nuns of thirteen various Orders and Institutes were present at the audience, as well as the Ambassador and his wife, the Rector of the Spanish Pontifical College and other members of the Clergy.

The Holy Father was welcomed upon his entrance in the Hall by a reverent manifestation. Having seated himself on the throne, he deigned to address a few precious words of congratulation and good wishes to the people assembled. A summary of his speech follows. The Pope started by saying that in the scheme of bitterness and consolation woven by the suave hand of Divine Providence around his life, the sight of these very dear daughters and sons was a great comfort to him. In spite of events having assumed the impetus of a destructive whirlwind, wrenching them from their cloisters and the peaceful activity of their work, still, God, Father of Mercy, had planned this meeting. For some of you, said the Holy Father, this meeting would never have taken place if the above mentioned events had not occurred. May He then be blessed, and may He repay you for your filial affection for your sufferings and your prayers.

In conclusion, the Pope expressed the wish that they should go back with devotion to the silence of their cloisters, to the activity of schooling, to prayer and sanctification. He then imparted his Apostolic blessing.

Activity of the Congregation of Rites

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Activity of the Congregation of Rites

We are giving you, this evening, a few details of the activity of the Congregation of Rites, in these last days of the year and during the first six months. We speak of last days because the activity of the Congregation will be soon interrupted by the summer holidays.

With the meeting held by the preparatory Congregation regarding

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the heroic virtues of Pope Innocent II, the Holy Congregation of Rites has begun the first half of its yearly works, at least those that are made public in the summaries, concerning beatifications and canonizations.

During the meeting which included Cardinals, Theologic Counsellors, Postulators and all those who cooperate in the preparation and development of the material, fourteen causes were discussed. Seven more will be discussed during the second part of the year, which is limited to the months of July, October, November and December, as meetings are not held during the months of August and September. Consequently, during the first half of the year, the Congregation held fourteen meetings or general congregations: Two anti-preparatory on the virtues of Dio Ludovico (?)....., five preparatory on the miracles of the Servant of God, four anti-preparatory on the heroic virtues of the venerable servant of God and of Christ crucified....., and three ordinary for the introduction of various causes. Moreover, in the presence of the Holy Father, three solemn but private ceremonies were held, one on the 27th February, during which the "Tuto" decree for the canonization of Beato Gravina was read: one for declaration of the miracles of Beato Carosa, (?) and one for the reading of two decrees concerning the "Tuto" of Beato Calabres (?).

Amongst the causes examined by the above-said Congregation the most important is the one which began the first part of the year, regarding Innocent II, who died in 1689, the Pope under whose reign the struggle against Gallicism took place, the Pope of Buda's liberation from the Moslem invasion, and whose cause was stopped owing to the peculiar relations of the Holy See with those States with which it was in conflict. Now, all of this pertains to the past.

RADIO BERNE IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - Kc.47,20 - 20,15 - JULY 6

Air War

The British Minister for Air reports that in the Pas de Calais and at Le Havre enemy objectives were attacked by powerful aerial formations last night. Mines were laid in enemy waters. Six aircraft did not return from these operations. German railroad stations and communication lines were attacked by isolated planes.

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Western Front

In Normandy American air forces throughout the day yesterday supported the activity of strong artillery forces in the Carentan

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sector and on the west coast of Cotentin. The railroad was the main fighting point. The Americans were able to penetrate into the German positions.

Sea War

German naval forces sank two transports, one destroyer and one frigate. Another transport of nine thousand tons was seriously damaged.

Italy

Heavy fighting continues. General Alexander has brought tank formations into the battle. Berlin reports that all Allied attempts to break through the front failed.

Churchill and the New German Weapon

This afternoon in the House of Commons Churchill made several statements on the flying bombs. The time has come, declared the Prime Minister, to make public statements. The new weapon was the subject of wide discussion. For a long time now there have been reports that Germany had constructed a long range weapon to attack London. Reconnaissance elements reported that installations had been made towards this end in the Baltic Sea. The RAF and American planes flew to the Baltic to bomb these installations. Heavy blows were struck both in northern France and at Le Havre. Since December these bases for the flying bombs have been located and bombed. Said bombings have reduced the efficacy of the new weapon. Many thousands of reconnaissance sorties have been executed by the RAF and American planes, considerably reducing the German production capacity. For fifteen days a total of 150 of the flying bombs have [illegible] England from French territory; 2,774 tons of bombs have

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION

JULY 6, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 24.

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

Transocean and D.N.B. Broadcasts in Morse

Section C: French Broadcasts

Section D: Other Axis Controlled

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RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO GERMANY 9.5 Kcs 14,00 July 5

GERMAN WAR COMMUNIQUE

In Normandy, the enemy launched an attack with strong in infantry and tank forces on both sides of the Bayeux-Caen road yesterday morning, after having made strong artillery preparations. Fierce fighting developed, in the course of which the enemy thrusts collapsed under our defence fire. On the western wing of the beach-head, heavy defensive fighting continued all day long yesterday. All attacks failed with great and sanguinary losses for the enemy. Where the enemy was able to penetrate into our lines, he was thrown back immediately to his original position by counter-attacks. Heavy bombers last night attacked enemy shipping concentrations off the east of Normandy, and sank one destroyer and one merchant ship of 5,000 tons; one cruiser was heavily damaged. Over the beach-head and the occupied western territories sixty-two enemy aircraft, including forty-five fourengined bombers, were shot down yesterday. In central France, a British sabotage group of forty-three men who bailed out planes were annihilated. Also 108 terrorists were shot.

London continues to be bombed.

In Italy, the focal point of the battle yesterday was in the area to the south of Arezzo and north of Siena. After bitter and fluctuating fighting, the enemy advanced several kilometers to the north. His attempts to achieve a break-through collapsed. On western and eastern coastal road our grenadiers, excellently supported by artillery and heavy weapons, smashed all enemy attacks, which also were carried out with tank support.

On the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the town of Kovel was evacuated according to plan and without enemy pressure, in order to shorten the front. On the central sector, heavy fighting for the isthmus between the marshes in the area of Baranovichi and Molodeczno continues. To the east and to the north of Baranovichi, the Soviets were halted after heavy fighting against our bolt positions. To the south of Minsk, our units withdrew, though still fighting. To the northwest of the town, fierce attacks by the Bolsheviks were repelled. A tank combat group under the command of Lieutenant General von Saucken destroyed 232 enemy tanks during the period from June 27th to July 3rd, in the course of mobile fighting. In Molodoczno, heavy fighting is going on. Also, to the northeast of Wilno, fierce battles with Soviet tank spearheads are going on. To the west and the northeast of Polotsk, several attacks by the enemy, supported

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North American bombers entered Rumania and dropped bombs on Kronstadt. Fires were caused, casualties inflicted and five four-engined bombers were shot down.

Some British nuisance raiders dropped bombs last night on territory in Rhineland and Westphalian.

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FINNISH WAR COMMUNIQUE (TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH, July 5)

Helsinki: In the western part of the Karelian Isthmus enemy attacks were repulsed at several points. Our air forces knocked out eight enemy tanks. Fierce fighting took place during the last twenty-four hours in Aeyraepaese, where strong enemy forces, supported by tanks, strong artillery fire and the airforce, repeatedly attacked our positions. The enemy suffered heavy losses and was repulsed in a counter-thrust, with the exception of one dent where fighting is still going on. Seven enemy tanks were destroyed here and three others disabled. On the Vuoksen, two enemy M.T.boats were sunk. In the direction of Aunus, enemy pressure was strongest west of Salmi and Viljaervi, where our troops beat off several heavy enemy attacks. At a few points, however, the enemy succeeded in penetrating into out positions, forcing our troops to withdraw a little. At Saeaemaejaervi, enemy attacks were repulsed by the fire of our troops, partly in the initial stage of attack, and partly in counter-thrusts. In the direction of Measelkae, our troops, supported by the air force, inflicted substantial losses on attacking enemy detachments west of Jusjaervi and Munjaervi. All enemy attacks were beaten off. Yesterday morning, the enemy, in considerable strength, made a landing attempt in Viipuri Bay. Enemy shore batteries and air formations gave support to numerous vessels which, under cover of artificial fog, succeeded in landing troops on a few islands. In fierce fighting lasting a full twenty-four hours, our coastal formations ousted the enemy from the Teikari and Nelansaari Islands. Our gunboats and light warcraft effectively participated in our defence against the enemy attack, and warded off an enemy naval attachment operating in the entrance of Viipuri Bay. At least eight enemy ships suffered heavy personnel losses. The enemy landing attempt in Viipuri Bay is being continued. Our air forces supported the operations of coastal formations and land forces by bombing enemy vessels in Viipuri Bay, as well as by raiding enemy tank, artillery and troop deployments in the direction of Ihantala. Finnish and German fighters, as well as our ground defences, shot down nineteen enemy aircraft, including three which were brought down over the Eastern Front.

RUMANIAN COMMUNIQUE (TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH, July 5)

[illegible] in central Bessarabia and on the

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RUMANIAN COMMUNIQUE (TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH, July 5) .

Bucharest: On the lower Dniester, in central Bessarabia, and on the Moldavian front, no events of special importance took-place. Anglo-American planes bombed the town of Kronstadt and Pitescht this morning, causing damage and casualties among the civilian population.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 620 KC-0700-JULY 5

SOUTHERN FRONT

Defensive fighting continued yesterday on the whole Italian Front. In spite of his vast employment of armored forces and infantry, the enemy did not obtain any success. An Allied infiltrati along the Tyrrhenian coast, was promptly eliminated.

EASTERN FRONT

Violent fighting continues..... New Soviet divisions have been launched into the battle with the aim of encircling the German troops in the Minsk sector. By counter-attacking, German troops were able to contain the Soviet advance.

RECOGNITION OF FRENCH COMMITTEE POSTPONED

Following the postponement of the Algiers Committee's recognition by the Allies, President Roosevelt - according to information received from neutral sources - has informed General de Gaulle, at the moment of his departure for Washington, that any discussion concerning this recognition would be, for the moment, premature. As a consequence, de Gaullist propaganda announces that the French General's visit would assume a character of pure courtesy.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 620 KC - 0800-JULY 5

SOUTHERN FRONT

In spite of violent attacks carried out by armored and infantry forces supported by artillery, the invader has not succeeded in surpassing the German barrage positions. British losses were particularly heavy in the Tyrrhenian coastal sector and along the Adriatic coast.

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

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 620 KC - 0800-JULY 5

SOUTHERN FRONT

In spite of violent attacks carried out by armored and infantry forces supported by artillery, the invader has not succeeded in surpassing the German barrage positions. British losses were particularly heavy in the Tyrrhenian coastal sector and along the Adriatic coast.

EASTERN FRONT

Violent German counter-attacks north of Minsk resulted in the re-capture of an important railroad. The attack, carried out by a German armored unit, has broken the enemy's attempt to encircle a group of German formations. Also, in the neighbornood of Polotsk, German security troops obtained several successes, repelling all enemy attacks. The losses sustained by the Bolsheviks in this sector are particularly heavy. Luftwaffe bombers have efficiently cooperated with the land forces, hammering troop convoys, enemy positions and other objectives.

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BOLOGNA AND MODENA REGIONS BOMBED AGAIN

During these last few days, the Allies carried out new air-raids against several localities in the Modena and Bologna Provinces. Many farms and civilian houses were devasted. Numerous casualties were caused amongst the civilian population.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 1300 JULY 5

WESTERN FRONT

During yesterday, fighting continued in the southern part of the Cotentin Peninsula, as well as in the Caen sector. It is not a question of a really great offensive but, rather, of operations assuming a local character. The enemy employed strong forces, supported by large formations of armored units. Allied thrusts were repelled by the Germans. Allied air-forces have been very active. Forty enemy aircraft were shot down during the last twenty-four hours. The attacks by the flying-torpedoes against London are continuing with increased intensity.

WAR IN ITALY

In Italy, German resistance has stiffened along the whole front, and particularly on the eastern wing, near the Adriatic coast, where all enemy attempts to advance were annihilated by the Germans. On the Tyrrhenian coast, south of Volterra, German forces were successful.

In the central sector, near Cortona, the British succeeded in advancing a few kilometers. Several enemy tanks destroyed; others were damaged.

WAR IN RUSSIA

Soviet manoeuvres and German counter-manoeuvres are developing in the whole of White Russia, even after the German evacuation of Minsk and Polotsk. The situation is fluid. German circles, however,

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

The Luftwaffe was very active, particularly against enemy rear-lines. Enemy logistic bases were devastated.

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FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 1700 M. 480 JULY 5th

TWO ANNOUNCEMENTS

This evening at 20,50 p.m. we shall transmit a conference by Joseph Solaro, Federal Commissar of Turin, entitled "A word to the Piedmontese".

All persons concerned must declare how many tires are in their possession.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE'

A RECAPITULATION OF NEWS ALREADY BROADCAST

Invaded Italy: The Bonomi Government, states Reuter's, must not believe that it may be possible to modify the terms of unconditional surrender made between Badoglio and Eisenhower last September.

As a matter of fact, the Italians have been flattered by the so-called "Liberators", but tomorrow they will be condemned by history and despised by the enemy. In such a way, all traitors' illusions collapse.

A de Gaullist correspondent states that what is happening in the military and political field does not touch the population of the Eternal City.

War Secretary Stimson has visited the ruins of Montecassino. Once again a criminal is compelled to visit the spot were the crime was committed.

FROM ABROAD

GERMAN COMMENTS ABOUT THE NEW GERMAN WEAPON

The enemy press is getting quite angry as regards the new German weapon. The "Voelkischer Beobachter" writes:"The English are now undergoing, and will continue to do so, what they deserved".

JAPANESE-GERMAN TALKS

Conversations between German and Japanese representatives that have recently taken place in Tokio and Berlin - as pointed out by Berlin circles - have a very important significance. They will be

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EDEN'S STATEMENT

According to Eden's statement, the question of Anglo-Argentine relations will be examined when the British Ambassador in Buenos Aires arrives in London.

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A REVIEW OF FACTS AND IDEAS

After having betrayed everybody, de Gaulle betrays himself. He and his accomplices have always slandered Italy and have collaborated with Hebrew-Masonic politics so as to defraud our country of what is needful to live and work. De Gaulle never hesitated to trample upon our Italian soil, with his black-faced mercenaries, Italy which secrificed 600,000 of her sons to save her Latin sister. This de Gaulle, who has named himself General-in-Chief, who has proclaimed himself the Chief of Liberal France, has always despised Rome and Roman culture and has always shown that he was a miserable being. Today, at last, he has betrayed himself. He has been compelled to betray his conscience, stating - at least for once - the truth. In the glory of the Eternal City, de Gaulle turned up in the Farnese Palace and, facing foreign and French pressmen, almost, stuttering, he was compelled to admit: "Rome is too great for us; Rome is immense; Rome goes back through centuries and centuries; Rome is a city that is large; it is a city that makes all else small, or which condenses, or city that, more than not, makes things great;Rome uplifts, and lights up with humanity and beauty; this city becomes a lighthouse, a sun, the glory of the world. The Urbe has impressed me beyond all belief. Rome is much more than a magnificent city."

But just look! The man who prostrates himself before the sublimity of Rome is the man who yesterday abolished the Statute of the Italians in Tunis; a statute that was not only a right belonging to Italian labor, but a convention agreed upon between France and democratic Italy. He has abolished this without denouncing it and without even consulting the ghost "Bonomi Government". And so, what should we reply? How should Rome, Rome the Italian, the truly Italian Rome, the Rome of civilization answer de Gaulle?

REVIEW OF THE FOREIGN PRESS

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST BONOMI

Some British correspondents from invaded Italy point out that in Army and Navy circles and among the high civil servants a great campaign is being waged against Bonomi. The Bonomi Government is

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himself the Chief of Liberal France, has always despised Rome and Roman culture and has always shown that he was a miserable being. Today, at last, he has betrayed himself. He has been compelled to betray his conscience, stating - at least for once - the truth. In the glory of the Eternal City, de Gaulle turned up in the Farnese Palace and, facing foreign and French pressmen, almost, stuttering, he was compelled to admit: "Rome is too great for us; Rome is immense; Rome goes back through centuries and centuries; Rome is a city that is large; it is a city that makes all else small, or which condenses, or otherwise, makes things great;Rome uplifts, and lights up with humanity and beauty; this city becomes a lighthouse, a sun, the glory of the world. The Urbe has impressed me beyond all belief. Rome is much more than a magnificent city."

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Other British correspondents point out that some Italian circles have proposed the publication of the Armistice conditions laid down in September.

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The Bonomi Government has, up to the present moment, given no answer as regards this point. It seems that the publication of these conditions is considered inopportune, inasmuch as it would have a depressing effect on the Italian patriots and might put other nations on their guard, as concerns treaties with Allied countries.

Meanwhile the Bonomi Government is facing practically insuperable difficulties, due to its complete lack of prestige.

The Roman citizens have seen no sign of the existence of a so-called Italian Government. Well-known people, like Benedetto Croce and Sforza, are doing what they can to be excluded from the Government. Thus it is perfectly logical that the Italian people should not believe any more in their own public administration.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 480 METERS - 2000 - July 5

ENGLAND RAIDED

Last night and this morning London and southeastern England were attacked by the new German weapon. Damage was heavy.

WESTERN FRONT

After bitter fighting, during the course of which the enemy lost twenty-five thousand men, the Allies now hold the northern part of the Cotentin Peninsula.

The Anglo-Americans made efforts to widen their bridge-head. The first efforts were successfully repulsed. West of the Cotentin peninsula the Allies penetrated a few kilometers.....

The Germans, using powerful new explosives, destroyed thirteen tanks.

SOUTHERN FRONT

In the Italian war theater during the last twenty-four hours there has been fighting along the Tyrrhenian coast, north of Siena, northeast of Trasimeno and in the Adriatic sector. The enemy, although employing armored vehicles and artillery, was able to advance

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In the Adriatic sector the Allies attacked German defence lines without success.

EASTERN FRONT

German motorized detachments were employed in heavy fighting against overwhelming Soviet forces. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

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West of Minsk the Germans withhold Bolshevik pressure.

South of the Pripet Marshes the locality of....was evacuated, without interference from the Bolsheviks. The German command thus achieved an advantage on the front lines, an advantage which will soon be verified.

Russian troops have landed on five islands in the Gulf of Finland. By counter-attacks the Germans repulsed the enemy on two of the islands. On another of the islands violent fighting is in progress.

Finnish gunners sank three enemy ships of various tonnages.

Bomber squadrons made violent attacks on the installations at Minsk.

FASCIST SCHOOL REPORT

Minister Biggini has made a report to Il Duce on the scholastic year 1943-44 just ended in the Republican schools. He also presented a record of the activity of his ministry. Biggini revealed that in spite of the contingent difficulties the schools were able to continue to function.

ARRESTS IN ROME

The enemy radio reports that twenty-fire university professors have been arrested, accused of having expressed Fascist sentiments. The said professors have been suspended from their functions.

CALM IN DENMARK

With a return to normalcy in Denmark, the Germans have revoked all extraordinary measures.

TURKISH-SOVIET RELATIONS

It is significant that the demand by the ex-Minister of Turkish Foreign Affairs for an alliance with Soviet Russia has met with major opposition on the part of the Turkish press.

CIVILIANS IN SARDINIA WHO SALUTE THEIR FAMILIES

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Vittorio Bernardini - Nino Carenza - Altero Ferrari - Antonio Delitano - Giuseppe Fanfani - Galiardi Gamberino - Mario Giusti - Nino Mancione - Marino Monti - Beniamino Mucci - Ugo Nelli - Giuseppe Pellini - Pellegrino Pellegrini - Giacomo Poli - Altero Torri - Dino Zuccoli.

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POLITICAL SITUATION IN ITALY

Cedil Sprigg, special Reuter correspondent in Rome, telegraphed his agency that the Allied government has suggested to Bonomi that the moment has arrived to publish the complete armistice terms concluded between General Eisenhower and Marshal Badoglio

The clauses of the armistice were kept secret, it is known, because Badoglio hoped to obtain changes in the terms before publishing them.

The Bonomi government has not yet replied to the Allied suggestions, but it can be presumed that they will reply affirmatively, because:

1 - the government has no longer any hope whatsoever of having the terms modified;

2 - the government no doubt will find it useful to excuse itself because of the limitations imposed upon it, at such time that it (the government) may be accused of not having succeeded in forming a strong national policy.

From the explicit statement of the British journalist it is easy to establish what value the United Nations leaders place on the Bonomi government and on the objections raised by Badoglio.

NEW RATION REGULATIONS

The National Institute for supply and distribution of textiles reports that as of July first the municipalities will cease distribution of individual clothing cards, clothing cards for babies, trousseau cards for husbands and wives, and cards for layettes. New cards will be issued for the distribution of these articles; they will be handled exclusively by the Provincial Councils of Corporate Economy and by officials designated by them. The same authorities will govern the issuance of new cards for the distributions of shoes [illegible] further distributions

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CHANDRA BOSE STATEMENTS

Tokio: On the anniversary of his appointment to the leadership of the Indian movement of Liberation, Chandra Bose made a statement yesterday explaining the fundamental plans and tasks of the provisional Government. These tasks are connected with the fresh progress made by the Liberation Army on Indian soil and revolution in India, and concern the military and political problems of the New Eastern Asia nations, the administration and organisation of the liberated regions and the revolution in the Fatherland.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 23,00 - July 5

WESTERN FRONT

Early yesterday morning the enemy attacked in Normandy on both sides of the Bayeux-Caen road after intense artillery preparation, employing powerful infantry and tank formations. Violent fighting took place and the enemy was everywhere thrown back.

South-west of Tilly a good number of enemy thrusts broke up when confronted by German defensive fire.

On the western flank of the beach-head hard defensive fighting continued yesterday and all enemy attacks failed with heavy casualties. At the points where a wedge had been driven into the German lines, the Allied troops were subsequently forced back by German counter-attacks to their initial positions.

Heavy battle-planes attacked enemy naval concentrations off the Normandy coast during the night, sinking a destroyer and a five thousand ton merchantman.

SOUTHERN FRONT

On the Italian front three focal points were established yesterday. While the German forces north of Siena succeeded in throwing back all attacks carried out by de Gaullist mercenary units and in destroying seventeen American tanks, after hard fluctuating fighting the German lines north of Lake Trasimeno were brought a few kilometers northward. British formations operating in this sector suffered heavy casualties and lost twenty-three tanks destroyed by the artillery and in close-range fighting. Other enemy tanks were disabled by German battery fire.

(The rest incomprehensible)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - Ko.1500 -23,30-July 5

ITALIAN FRONT

In the Italian war theatre yesterday three focal points developed. The German forces north of Siena repulsed virtually all the violent attacks by de Gaullist mercenaries, destroying seventeen American tanks; meanwhile, the German lines north of

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ITALIAN FRONT

In the Italian war theatre yesterday three focal points developed. The German forces north of Siena repulsed virtually all the violent attacks by de Gaullist mercenaries, destroying seventeen American tanks; meanwhile, the German lines north of Lake Trasimeno, after bitter and fluctuating fighting, were withdrawn several kilometers.

British formations operating in this sector suffered big losses; twenty-three British tanks were destroyed by anti-tank artillery fire; there was hand to hand fighting. Other enemy tanks were damaged beyond use by the precise fire of German shells.

The third focal point was located in the Adriatic coastal sector, where the fighting continued from early morning hours till late at night. In bitter fighting German grenadiers smashed all the enemy attempts to break our lines and succeeded in holding the lines firmly.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS IN GERMAN TO ASIA AND AFRICA 09,15 July 4 (Monitored in Algiers.)

KINDS OF WAR MORALE BY SCHARPING

After the thorough survey of the military situation given last Monday evening a few words on war events and developments on the fronts will suffice today. After that we shall mainly deal with details of a political nature and take a look at what goes on behind the scenes in the enemy camp. First of all on the war situation: you have all heard over the radio or read in newspapers the Fuehrer's speech at the national funeral of Colonel-General Dietl. Dietl belonged to those people who understood that, in Adolf Hitler's words, the greatness of an achievement rises steadily with its difficulties. This means that only those who can master every difficulty are capable of great achievements. Precisely in these times of crisis and during these months of defensive fighting against strong enemy attacks, every one of us must adopt this soldierlike outlook. Precisely in these weeks we must remember that changes in the situation on the fronts cannot bring about a decision so long as the enemy does not succeed in inflicting on us a deadly blow. He has not succeeded in doing it so far and he shall not do it in the future. We may therefore be quite certain that we shall hold a line in the east which will not expose the Reich to danger, that we shall prevent a breakthrough in the west, and that military developments in the south cannot surprise us.

It is a fact that now as before our chances are better than the enemy's, for we already possess what he hopes to conquer. Just as with the help of a straw, one sees from which direction the wind is blowing it seems to us that certain unobtrusive symptoms constitute in their totality a faithful barometer from which can be read our enemy's knowledge of himself. When for example an American correspondent in London wires to Washington that he cannot say whether V-1 hits London or whether it does not, there you have a characteristic type of enemy reporting on the first new German weapon. It is clear from British reports that the population, at least that of southern England, is distinctly more sensitive to the pilotless planes than to the other type of bombs. Flying bombs continue to fall. They cause heavy losses and great destruction and get on people's nerves. That was the judgment of an English speaker on Sunday night. Thus we have reached with this weapon precisely what we had been aiming at. The reciprocity of the air war has been reestablished. We know quite well that the English talk of a rise in British morale and a steadily increasing hate against everything German

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Increasingly strong menaces/make all the less impression on us since they will remain, we are convinced, nothing but printed paper. However the excitement of the English overthe matter seems to us to be the straw in the wind that indicates which way the latter is blowing on the English domestic front.

Today we shall recall once more a few details which have belonged for a long time to the firm structure of our social policy but which the large masses in the enemy camp know only by hearsay. Only we can claim paid holidays by law. Only in our country is welfare for mother and child firmly established by law. Only in our land is the protection of the working mother a self evident fact. Only we have forbidden child-labor. Only we make a difference in the distribution of foodstuff between the ordinary consumer and the variously rated groups of workers. And yet, during five years of war we have been able to give regularly to the active population more rations than was the case in the first World War. As against that, the English people's food is much more monotonous and (inaudible than in the previous war. In the last few years it has lost steadily in quality and quantity. Our war aims consist in guaranteeing to every European worker and employee a true earning, that is, what he can earn for himself and his family. Yet all the English Labor Minister Bevin could promise his listeners on Saturday night was the prospect of a decade of continuous and heavy work in order to pay off the debts to the Americans incurred through the Lend-Lease law.

A clear proof of the steadily rising objection to the senseless sacrifices imposed by the British military plutocracy is afforded by the raising of Sir Samuel Hoare to the peerage. He was Churchill's only serious competitor in the Conservative camp, [illegible] the only influential Conservative who did not want to join Churchill's 1940 war cabinet. Through his being called to the House of Lords he has been, in accordance with English unwritten law, eliminated from Churchill's succession and thus prevented from being in a position to liquidate Churchill's war adventure and avoid the complete pauperization of the British people.

The British speak a lot about our morale weakening. If one compares the attitude of front and home with our words, the conclusion will be reached that our words correspond to our attitude and our attitude to our words. But if one compares the English assertions on the state of their own morale with the attitude of their government is easy to see who the more upright (?). Let us take an exampl

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RADIO BERLIN IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 25 Meters - 2000 - July 5

(Very bad reception - fragmentary results)

COMMENTARY BY ABRICOURT

Well, dear listerners, you have been fooled. At a moment when the richest province of France lies ravaged, they are reviving old quarrels in Algiers. At a time when the territory of our country has become a decisive battlefield of the world war they have begun to play games, games run by the radical-socialists. It is always Moscow who commands; in Algiers it is the communists who govern - do not forget that. While America carries out her plan of acquiring a new base in the Atlantic, the Algiers Liberation government has assembled under Moscow's orders. De Gaulle waits for a sign from Eisenhower, but Eisenhower ignores him; de Gaulle is not amused.

BERLIN RADIO IN GERMAN TO GERMANY 2130 July 5th

EASTERN FRONT

Concerning the fighting that is taking place in the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the city of Kovel has been evacuated following a prestablished plan and without any effort on the enemy's part to shorten the front line. In the central sector of the front the struggle has continued between Baranovici and Molodocne. To the east of Baranovici, the Russians have been repelled after violent attacks. A German armored group, under the command of General Bauckel (?), destroyed 232 enemy tanks, during the fighting which took place from the 25th of June to the 3rd of July. To the north and to the north-west of Polotsk enemy attacks were repulsed. The enemy suffered serious losses. German planes supported ground operations and caused serious losses to the enemy. German planes effected a concentric bombardment against Minsk with good results. In the Kirkenes sector our anti-aircraft defence has brought down twenty-six enemy planes.

WAR WIDOWS AND THE AMERICAN PRESS

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who govern - do not forget that. While America carries out her plan of acquiring a new base in the Atlantic, the Algiers Liberation government has assembled under Moscow's orders. De Gaulle waits for a sign from Eisenhower, but Eisenhower ignores him; de Gaulle is not amused.

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WAR WIDOWS AND THE AMERICAN PRESS

Washington: The North American press complains that the relatives of men fallen at the front are ill treated by Government offices. Thus war widows, just as in England, are compelled to beg, for their living.

ENEMY ATTACKS JAPANESE ON SAIPAN ISLAND

Tokio: Japanese H.Q. inform that Tuesday afternoon the enemy launched a general attack on Saipan Island. The enemy, in

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overwhelming numbers and supported by planes, attacked Japanese positions north-west of the island. Japanese forces are opposing stiff resistance.

Yesterday several enemy aircraft-carriers were observed on the high seas. No doubt, the situation on Saipan Island is very grave.

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH July 5

THE WESTERN FRONT (By Sertorius)

After a pause in fighting of more than forty-eight hours, strong forces of the British Second Army launched an attack on Tuesday forenoon on the eastern sector of the Normandy front. At present the new attack does not constitute a resumption of the frustrated attempts to drive a British wedge on the other side of the Odon, in southeastward direction, but are thrusts against German positions in the region immediately west of Caen, along roads leading from Tilly and Bayeux to Caen, as well as smaller sideshows aiming at the Odon upwards from Fontenais in the direction of Verson. Characteristic of these attacks is the fact that the enemy shifted them into a region which is still within range of his naval forces, while the onward drive of the tip of the wedge via Evrecy southeastward would entail a naval artillery fire umbrella. It is possible that General Dempsey had hoped to surprise the German defence by the sudden shifting of the center of gravity for the attack, and to attain in a direct thrust from the west what had foundered in manoeuvres at outflanking, namely, the capture of the city of Caen. Anyway this proved a vain hope. Despite extremely strong artillery preparation in increasing airforce operations, attacks by British and Canadian tank divisions toward Carpiquet gained only a meagre strip of terrain. In the general attack, he got stuck before even reaching the main German fighting line. Small single units of enemy tanks which succeeded in penetrating German positions in counter-attack have either been destroyed or thrown back. During the battle for possession of the airfield of Carpiquet, which is still going on, the Canadians suffered exceptionally high losses. Between Tilly and Caumont the British again started to attack. These attacks, carried out by weak forces, could not deploy under the well aimed German defence fire.

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On the western wing of the front, Americans continued their attacks between this shore and "Prairies Marécageuses de Gorge". The enemy also extended their attack on the sector between that swampy area and the Vire-Taute Canal.

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It now appears as if the mass of the First American army is again going into action, though the hilly, swampy terrain north of the highway Carenten-Le Haye du Puits-Lessay is especially unfit for the deployment of large tank units. In this sector, heavy fighting developed on Tuesday in the course of which the villages of Benneville Neufmesnil and Saint Jores became the focal points. Southeast of the great marshes the locality of Gorge was hotly fought for with German troops everywere holding their own. They inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy and in counter-attacks cleared nearly all local infiltrations the opponent could make on Tuesday. In the meantime, fresh reserves have been thrown into the ever-increasing battle. Fighting was especially embittered on the Carenten-Periers highway, where the enemy apparently has made a new focal point.

EASTERN FRONT

Berlin: (By Transocean's military correspondent). Alfred von Olberg, Lt Colonel retired)

"With the exception of severe fighting on the central sector there is calm on the whole Eastern Front. The German High Command in the course of the past few days has evacuated the town of Kovel without interference by the enemy. Troops have been withdrawn to the west, and in this manner the front has been shortened and possible enemy attempts at encirclement have been prevented. The situation between Pripet and Dvina has been consolidated during the past twenty-four hours. Those two enemy flanks did not repeat their attacks west of Slutsk and east of Kolodeczono, in view of the serious losses they suffered on the previous day, and the appearance of fresh German tank reserves. Small German fighting units, which withdrew between those two sectors succeeded in forming one large fighting group, which now is occupying a barrage position between the railroad lines of three Soviet fighting groups were concentrated against this centre of resistance. In spite of their heaviest attacks, the Soviets did not succeed in breaking the stubborn German resistance, and advancing towards the west. Repeated counter-attacks have been carried out from areas of resistance, enabling the German units, withdrawing south of Minsk to detach themselves from the enemy and

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Thanks to this spirited reference the railroad line Minsk-Molodeczno and Minsk-Barranovicze was cleared of the Soviets. After this successful German action, it seems as if the Soviet major attack in the direction of Dvinsburg, Vilna and Baranovicze has been checked for the time being. This front is covered by organized barrage positions and fresh reserves.

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A Soviet fighting group in the area of Polotsk met stiff German resistance without being able to overcome this German line of resistance, even after intensive use of artillery.

HITLER ADDRESSES ARMAMENT MANUFACTURES

Berlin: The Fuehrer received at his headquarter's men responsible for German armaments and war production who had held a conference with Reich Minister Albert Speer. Addressing them the Fuehrer emphasized that the war could not be measured by days or events. In such a gigantic world-wide struggle, temporary success or setbacks did not play a decisive role. In this the greatest fight for the existence of the German nation the sole duty of every individual is to fight and work incessantly for victory. The Fuehrer continued, "I know that unparalleled strength of nerves, and unheard-of strength of decision are required, to hold out in such times as we are passing through. All our actions, however, are guided firmly by a principle: not to capitulate before any difficulties."

Turning to the heroism of our soldiers on the fronts, Hitler asked, "In view of such heroism, can an army, able to say with satisfaction that in four long years it achieved only successes, fail before anything? No! We shall overcome our enemy this time, and finally win this war." In conclusion Hitler spoke about the close union between war and technique. He said that this war was not a war of soldiers, but in the first instance a war of technicians. Technical inventions impressed their mark from the very beginning. During the war, the enemy succeeded in getting abreast with the German start in many respects, and in outdoing the Germans in some ways for the time being. "German inventive spirit, however, is on the way to reestablish the technical equilibrium, and thus to create the conditions requisite for turning the wheel of war definitely". Hitler instructed Reich Minister Speer and his collaborators, to whom he expressed his special thanks for the excellent achievements in armaments, to convey his thanks also to the workmen in the German armament industry.

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ARMS MINISTER ANNOUNCES INCREASED ARMAMENT

Berlin: A further increase in German armament production was made known by Reich Minister for Armaments and War Production, Albert Speer, at a conference of those responsible for German armaments.

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This increase has been achieved in spite of enemy air attacks, thanks to the exemplary labor of German workmen, and the intensive rationalization and simplification of production. Speer announced a number of measures to guarantee the further increase of German armaments.

ALLIED TANK LOSSES ON ITALIAN FRONT

Berlin: Walter Plato: On Tuesday forty Allied tanks were destroyed on the Italian front north of Siena and in the sector northeast of Lake Trasimeno, either by German anti-tank guns or in close-range fighting. In the area north of Siena, de Gaullist troops made a number of fierce attacks on German lines without however being able to force a breach. Northeast of Lake Trasimeno, German troops were withdrawn some kilometres. There the Allies made several tank thrusts. Apart from the tanks mentioned above in this sector additional tanks were incapacitated by shell fire from German howitzer batteries. In the Adriatic sector the Allies attacked throughout Tuesday till late evening. Although the attacks were exceptionally fierce the Allies failed to gains any ground.

JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCE ALLIED PENETRATION AT SAIPAN

Tokio: Numerically superior Allied naval forces succeeded in penetrating under cover of air and naval artillery into Japanese positions northeast of Saipan, according to an announcement made by Imperial headquarters on Wednesday afternoon. It is added that Japanese army and naval forces are at present engaged in an embittered hand-to-hand struggle with the enemy.

D.N.B. IN ENGLISH July 5

WESTERN FRONT

Berlin: The large scale British attack which started early yesterday along both sides of the Bayeux-Caen road may be looked upon as Montgomery's third attempt to capture the city of Caen. The first enemy attempts were made immediately after the beginning of the invasion by parachute and mobile units. The second attempt was made last week from the area of Tilly. The enemy employed five infantry and four tank divisions and succeeded in obtaining a dent

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Enemy formations succeeded in entering the village of Carpiquet. All attempts to advance further eastward were frustrated by the German troops. Fighting around Carpiquet was still in full swing this morning. Since further strong tank concentrations have been recognized north of Caen, it may be assumed that the British attacking front will expand further today, although no reports have been as yet received to this effect. At least two British tank divisions took part in yesterday's tank battle west of Caen. The British Supreme Command considers the capture of Caen as a necessary prerequisite for extending the bridgehead position on the eastern bank of the Orne. Lively fighting ensued also in the invasion area of the First American army. In the area south of Carentan, to the "Prairies Marécageuses de Gorges", as well as in the adjoining western sector between these swamps and the coast of the Normandy Peninsula, the Americans were very active all day. Yesterday the enemy continued his attack, bringing up fresh formations, but was unsuccessful in overcoming German resistance.The USA Supreme Command is evidently trying forcibly to open relatively small areas available for attacks. He must do so if he wishes to deploy major tank formations in order to secure a breakthrough southward. Although yesterday's fighting is therefore not an actual large scale attack by the Americans, it certainly has considerable importance with regard to the struggle to come.

SOUTHERN FRONT

Berlin: There were three focal points in the Italian war theatre yesterday, Tuesday, writes Karl Praegner, the International Information Bureau correspondent in Italy. While German formations north of Siena succeeded in repelling fierce attacks of de Gaullist mercenary troops and in again knocking out seventeen American escorting tanks, the German lines northeast of Lake Trasimeno had to be withdrawn a few kilometers after a very heavy see-saw battle. The British formations attacking here suffered heavy casualties besides losing twenty-three tanks, which were knocked out by German anti-tank guns and close-range weapons. Several more enemy tanks were disabled by German Howitzer batteries. The third focal point was again in the Adriatic coastal sector where fighting lasted from early morning hours until late in the night. In the course of grim fighting the German grenadiers succeeded in frustrating all enemy attempts at a breakthrough and in fully holding the German main lines.

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FIGHTING IN ITALY

Berlin: The bitter defensive fighting in which the German armies on the Italian war theater have been engaged for nearly two months is characterized by the stubbornness with which every inch of ground of any importance is being fought for. The military situation as a whole has made of the Italian front a second-class war theater.

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This means that the German Supreme Command has no intention of bringing up fresh forces, thereby changing the situation in the near future. The German formations engaged in Italy have to fulfil an important and eventually a decisive task, namely to tie down as many as possible of Anglo-American formations, including French, Polish and other auxiliary force. The Allied Supreme Command had established four focal points yesterday.

At the Tyrrhenian coast, northwest and northeast of Lake Trasimeno, as well as in the Adriatic sector, where attacks by Polish auxiliaries, supported by British tanks, were particularly heavy. The German grenadiers prevented a breakthrough. Two minor dents were immediately ironed out.

Seventeen British tanks were destroyed and the Polish divisions suffered casualties amounting to several thousand men. After a long fluctuating struggle, the German lines were taken back a few kilometers northward, northeast of Lake Trasimeno. The British attempts to break through the new German lines were successfully stopped.

The enemy suffered heavy losses in men and material. Northwest of Lake Trasimeno an Anglo-American attack took place chiefly in the area south of Arezzo.

TERROR RAIDS OVER RUMANIA

Bucharest: The following supplement, revealing the true character of the Anglo-American terror raids, has been added to yesterday's, Tuesday's, Rumanian War Bulletin: From low level, enemy aircraft machine-gunned children, and peasants working in the fields. This derision of fundamental laws of war and, above all, the inhuman attitude of the Anglo-American pilots towards defenceless people, and towards a nation fighting for its existence cannot be excused.

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FRENCH BATTLESHIP IDENTIFIED

Berlin: The former French battleship, "Courbet", has now been identified as one of the enemy warships standing in the Seine Bay and off the Orne Estuary. The "Courbet", same class as the British battleship, "Rodney", participated in heavy artillery fire in support of an abortive attack made by British and Canadian troops at Verson ad Carpiquet on the morning of July 4.

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CURRENCY CONFERENCE

Berlin: The fact that no neutral country has sent any representative to the so-called "International Currency Conference", summoned by the United States, has aroused the interest of Berlin political circles. Neutral countries were apparently under the impression, it was declared here, that the problems to be discussed at this conference were nothing but very doubtful plans which were to serve the United States' imperialistic aims exclusively.

RADIO VIENNA IN GERMAN TO GERMANY - 59 kcs - 2200 - JULY 5

AIR REPORT

There are no enemy aircraft over the Reich territory.

WESTERN FRONT

Yesterday, U.S. invasion troops, continuing their attacks west of Carentan, suffered new and heavy losses in men and tanks. The new German anti-tank weapons, "Panzer Fear and Panzer Fist", smashed advanced enemy tank spearheads south of the Forest of Limon south of.....,as well as in the heights near Benneville. Our infantry, in a counter-thrust, succeeded in driving back the enemy, who had penetrated at some points, to his original positions. The forest of.....was again occupied, following our counter-attack. Many prisoners were taken.

ODON BEACHHEAD

Berne: A London report by the Swiss newspaper, "Tat", stated: "Montgomery's beachhead on the Odon brook, upon which great hopes were based in England, proved to be a failure, just as were former attempts to outflank Caen."

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HEAVY REPRISAL FIRE CONTINUES AGAINST ENGLAND

London: According to a report by the British News Service this afternoon, London and southern England were continuing to be attacked by V-1 to-day.

TRAVELLERS REPORT THE EFFECTS OF V-1

Madrid: Travellers arriving from England state unanimously, according to the Spanish paper....., that the effect caused by V-1 has been

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much greater than admitted by English censorship authorities. The population of southern England is in a state of high nervousness, since the V-1 weapon is continually attacking.

FIGHTING SPIRIT OF GERMAN SOLDIERS

Geneva: The fighting spirit of German soldiers on all fronts has continued to rise, due to the use the V-1 weapon. These comments are made by all English newspapers.

INSUFFICIENT PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

London: The English press complains about the insufficient precautionary measures taken against the use of the new German weapon. The Government failed to take steps in time against the effects of the weapon. The British authorities were even unable to provide a better alarm system.

EASTERN FRONT

Berlin: In the central sector, fierce fighting for the neck of land between the marshes in the Baranovici - Molovecno area continues. East and north of Baranovici, the Soviets were checked at our anchor positions after heavy fighting. To the south, our formations are fighting their way back. North-west of the town, fierce Bolshevist attacks were repulsed.

ITALIAN FRONT

Yesterday, the focal point of fighting was in the area south of Arezzo and north of Siena. Enemy formations, supported by twenty tanks, succeeded in temporarily penetrating into the locality of.... In a counter-thrust, the Americans were driven out of the locality, and six tanks were damaged.

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GERMAN AIR ATTACK ON MINSK

Last night, a formation of heavy German bombers carried out a concentrated attack on Minsk. Numerous large fires were observed.

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EARLY REPORT OF THE MURDER OF HENRIOT

It has now been disclosed that the report of the death of the French Minister of Information, Henriot, was already reported by the London News Service at 6.30 in the morning, that is, half an hour after the crime was committed. The murderers of Henriot, immediately after their accomplished deed, reported their execution of the order to their branch in London.

BOLSHEVIST ATROCITIES IN CROATIA

BELGRADE: Croat farmers who have escaped reported the following atrocities of Bolshevist bands in Croatia: "Villages are looted and burned by the bands. Peasants are driven fron their farms. Old and sick people are killed by a shot in the neck, according to the Bolshevist method. Women and children who were deported died on the way from famine and exhaustion.

MORALE OF POPULATION OF ITALY AN NORTH AFRICA

The lack of every assistance given by the Anglo-Americans to the starving population of North Africa and occupied Italy has resulted in unpleasant reactions on the morale of the affected populations of North Africa and Italy hate and show contempt for their America liberators.

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON: U.S. military circles, regarding the successful Japanese operations in the Chinese provinces of Hunan and Shantung declare: The Japanese advance threatens the U.S airbases in the area of Hongkong and Canton. Besides, Japanese operations aim at blocking the southern coast of China against any attempted U.S. landing operation.

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precautionary measures taken against the use of the new German weapon. The Government failed to take steps in time against the effects of the weapon. The British authorities were even unable to provide a better alarm system.

EASTERN FRONT

Berlin: In the central sector, fierce fighting for the neck of land between the marshes in the Baranovici - Molovecno area continues. East and north of Baranovici, the Soviets were checked at our anchor positions after heavy fighting. To the south, our formations are fighting their way back. North-west of the town, fierce Bolshevist attacks were repulsed.

ITALIAN FRONT

Yesterday, the focal point of fighting was in the area south of Arezzo and north of Siena. Enemy formations, supported by twenty tanks, succeeded in temporarily penetrating into the locality of.... In a counter-thrust, the Americans were driven out of the locality, and six tanks were damaged.

In the Adriatic sector, Polish troops, after initial territorial gains, were forced by a German counter-attack hurriedly to evacuate the locality of....

GERMAN AIR ATTACK ON MINSK

Last night, a formation of heavy German bombers carried out a concentrated attack on Minsk. Numerous large fires were observed.

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RADIO VICHY IN FRENCH TO FRANCE 12.30 July 4 (Monitored in Algiers)

HENRIOT PRESENTED BY XAVIER VALLAT

On fourth of July four years ago, when France was barely awakening from the painful ordeal which our soldiers had been unable to avert incredible news reached us from the shores of North Africa. The English fleet had attacked units of the French fleet anchored in the roads of Mers El Kebir. Suddenly, after an insolent ultimatum which the honor of our flag would not even countenance, the English Admiralty, our ally of yesterday, disgracing itself for all time, opened fire on our ships which were not in a position to fight. The Bretagne blew up. Captain Collinet?(of the Strasbourg and Captain Caugin ? on the Dunkerque, saved the prestige of the navy, but hundreds of French sailors lost their lives in the inconceivable disloyalty of a nation which had just abandoned us on the battlefield in the north. Why this cowardly aggression? Because by signing the armistice the Marshal had kept two treasures for France, namely her navy and her empire. England could not endure the thought, once peace had been restored, that we might recover rapidly from our defeat, owing to one or the other. She would therefore eliminate the fleet. She would only have to control the empire afterwards.

On this anniversary of an unprecedented treachery in the maritime history of any country in the world, we thought it just that the French of France, at a time when the fleet of His British Majesty and the American bombers crush our cities and villages at the mouth of the Seine with their heavy projectiles, should once more hear the admirable voice of Philippe Henriot branding the plunderers, of the dark days of November 1942, when treason, led by stupidity, brought them this North Africa for which the dead of Mers El Kebir had heroically given their lives.

(Then follows the recording of Henriot's Editorial of July fourth 1942, the second anniversary of Mers El Kebir).

VICHY IN FRENCH TO FRANCE 19.00 July 4 (Monitored in Algiers)

DRAFTS THE MEN IN NORMANDY

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Bretagne blew up. Captain Collinet?(of the Strasbourg and Captain Caugin ? on the Dunkerque, saved the prestige of the navy, but hundreds of French sailors lost their lives in the inconceivable disloyalty of a nation which had just abandoned us on the battlefield in the north. Why this cowardly aggression? Because by signing the armistice the Marshal had kept two treasures for France, namely her navy and her empire. England could not endure the thought, once peace had been restored, that we might recover rapidly from our defeat, owing to one or the other. She would therefore eliminate the fleet. She would only have to control the empire afterwards.

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VICHY IN FRENCH TO FRANCE 19.00 July 4 (Monitored in Algiers)

DRAFTS THE MEN IN NORMANDY

We cannot say it is a surprise. We militiamen consider this fact as a sign that de Gaulle is rushing to grasp the sole and unique power left to him in French territory by Americans and Englishmen. A landing in France, another on the Dutch or German coasts involving a million men: These are for the gun manufactureres of Sheffield and Philladelphia good reason to keep the war going. Thus the Jew or Anglo-Saxon speculators are able to eliminate from the business world the competitton which they had hitherto encountered and from which they were able to protect themselves, without too much expense. This is the reason why the Allies tolerate de Gaulle.

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Now this spurious General may address his claims to the United States for the two tons of gold they took from us. He may ask for a promise that after the war Madagascar, Syria, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia will be given back to France, or at least that part of those territories which England and America may agree to give back certainly that part will not be very great if we judge by their lack of esteem for his person. They spare him no humiliation and no affront. Not only was he refused any recognition of his committee of traitors before the landing, but it took fierce debate in the Commons before he was granted permission to stay a few hours in the metropolis, and of course after the British Premier and the South African Smuts had visited it.

Can we be surprised after all this that he made another move toward the left as ever before the intransigent attitude of Roosevelt and the weakness of Churchill? He who in past days made a show of being mainly concerned with liberation, is more and more changing into a soldier of Bolshevism. He who delivered our empire bound hand and foot into the hands of the Anglo-Americans now helps in building up the worst of all dictatorships, the red one, which we militiamen never ceased to unveil, and which we ever contested, standing out against an offensive of murder and calumny. And even here is revealed the Bolshevic danger, namely, that he denounces us as being bribed agents of German propaganda. When any Pierre Dac makes you laugh, does he accuse us militiamen of having repelled the spectre of Bolchevism?(Rest of broadcast is difficult to hear. The following lines are a summary of the lecture.)

In fact, who is ruling in Algiers if not the communist party, Grenier, Bogomolov and the like ? True, in that part of Normandy which is free, the scene has not gone farther than a mere introduction under the unconcerned eyes of the Allies. But in Italy the fact is more significant, since we learn that a committee has just been organised to give back to the eleven thousand Jews of the Rome region the property which had been taken from them, this being the first preoccupation of the Allies in freed territory.

Moreover, in order not to leave the metropolis behind the liberated territories the dissidents multiply their appeals for disorder and anarchy. These appeals stress particularly the necessity to put militiamen in such a state that they will no longer be able to do mischief. The militiamen indeed are proud of the attention paid to them. It is asserted in London and in Brazzaville that the Germans take away everything. In fact if we look at present many things, it is because the English destroy them, not because the Germans plunder France, is to the absurd [illegible]

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RADIO TOULOUSE IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 380 Meters - 31,30 - July 5 -

NORMANDY

The Anglo-Americans have not as yet begun the expected full-scale battle for the capture of Caen. However, a battle ensued west of Carpiquet. For the capture of this airdrome the British lost fifty tanks. The Americans engaged in violent fighting south of... . There have been diversion battles to disengage the British forces.

EASTERN FRONT

Soviet attacks are directed towards Wilna. The Germans made a surprise attack on the Russian flank west of Polotsk. There is also fighting southwest of Minsk. The Soviet troops, in spite of their superiority in numbers, were not able to cut through German resistance.

In Finland violent fighting is going on on the Isthmus of Karelia. The Soviets have made a break in the Mannerheim Line.

ITALIAN FRONT

On the western front in Italy the Germans destroyed forty Allied tanks.

This afternoon American planes attacked Toulon. Two hundred aircraft took part in the raid; there were some fires and damage was caused. Montpellier and the small locality of Bévier were also bombed. This afternoon localities in the department of the Seine were also bombed.

RADIO MONTE CARLO IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 240 Meters - 22,15 - July 5

EASTERN FRONT

The Soviets began widespread operations against German positions.

GERMAN SECRET WEAPON

Again today the British communiqué announces that flying meteors appeared over southern England. The number of victims is not yet known.

Reuters reports that the commander of the British airforces went [illegible] today for the tenth time to the north of France to assist in

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SPANISH PRESS ON RUSSIA

The celebrated Spanish newspaper... writes: "It is to be hoped that despite the gigantic Russian effort on the eastern front the offensive will not bring the Soviets success - a success which would be to the detriment of western peoples."

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FRENCH MEN IN ENGLAND MOBILIZED

In London mobilization has been decreed for a certain category of Frenchmen living in Great Britain. Those concerned are Frenchmen who have lived in England from 1934 to 1944. They have been ordered to report to the British military offices for mobilization. They have been told that it is their duty to serve the Allied cause.

GIGLI DIES IN ROME

According to a British report, Beniamino Gigli has died in Rome. The American authorities recently ~~refused to allow Gigli to~~ sing at the Opera in Rome.

WESTERN FRONT

In spite of fresh American attacks toward the south of Cotentin peninsula, the Caen sector seems to be the chief center of operations in Normandy. At present the offensive appears to be concentrated along the Caen-Bayeux road. Canadian troops withdrew to the west of the Carpiquet airdrome. In general it can be said that this second Allied offensive represents a slowing down in the face of the stubborn resistance of the German troops. There was no important fighting at St. Lô. In general the German situation is not critical.

The Luftwaffe did not intervene against the concentration of British ships at the mouth of the Seine and the Orne rivers which are located there for the landing of considerable re-inforcements destined to strengthen the eastern bank of the river.

EASTERN FRONT

In Russia violent fighting developed in the region of Minsk and southwest of Minsk. The Red Army is still progressing towards Dinaboné (?) and Wilna. Otherwise, in spite of their immense numerical superiority, the Soviets were not able to carry out encirclement operations against the German forces. The town of Kovel, southwest, of the Pripet, was voluntarily abandoned by the Germans.

ITALIAN FRONT

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ITALIAN FRONT

In Italy the Anglo-Americans continue their strong pressure on the entire front. The Allies made some progress in spite of the strong German resistance. The battle on the one hand is developing around Leghorn and on the other hand near Ancona. German military circles still consider the Italian front a secondary war theater. The German tactic in Italy is to employ a maximun effort against the enemy advance. Berlin says that no change in this strategy is envisaged in Italy.

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CHINA

In China the rapid advance of the Japanese force is further threatening the situation of the Chungking forces. Anglo-American military circles are concerned over this Japanese progress. The political situation is aggravated by the statement of M.Okasaka, spokesman of the Japanese government, made at a time when the Anglo-American forces are engaged in other sectors. M.Okasaka said that the Japanese government did not regard as enemies either China or the Chinese people. Japan is not fighting against China but rather against the Anglo-Americans who are trying to subjugate China to their interests. This statement takes on a special significance today.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS IN ITALY

In southern Italy there is a movement against Minister Bonomi who is accused of not being capable of his responsibility; it is desired that Orlando be named to replace Bonomi. The Allies insist that Bonomi communicate the armistice terms to the Italian people, but Bonomi fears the reaction of the Italians were they made aware of the draconian conditions signed by Badoglio.

PARIS RADIO IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 275 METERS - 2200 - JULY 5

(Almost entirely incomprehensible)

PAQUI COMMENTARY

Reports from German and British sources agree that the offensive in Normandy has not yet reached its full development. There is still fighting west of Caen, the Americans making every effort... At 21,15 tonight, in a final broadcast, Reuter's correspondent made the following report: " In the fighting west of Caen the Germans gained ground.... The Germans did not realize that it was very important for the Canadian troops to withdraw; the Germans believe that the Canadians did well to withdraw to less exposed positions." To those who speak of the flying torpedoes I can think of no better words than those of Hitler, who said: "The progress of the war will be marked by the employment of a new weapon; we will not forget

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ALGIERS ANNOUNCES THAT DE GAULLE LEFT THIS MORNING FOR WASHINGTON

GERMAN WAR PRODUCTION CONGRESS

On the occasion of the meeting of the German War Production Congress in Berlin, Chancellor Hitler stated that events of the last few days will have no effect on such a gigantic war. One must fight for the destiny of the German people...

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NEUTRAL BROADCAST

VATICAN RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 2130 - July 5

Rome: Laudetur Jesus Christus! Rome Vatican station speaking. Good evening, dear friends. We invite you to listen to our evening religious news:

INTERVIEW WITH CANADIAN-FRENCH

The Holy Father has conceded a collective interview in the "Sala Clementina", as has been His custom in these last few years, to French-Canadian officers and soldiers from the province of Quebec, all of them Catholics, belonging to the Twenty-Second Royal Regiment of the Canadian Army. The entire unit arrived in parade formation in the Piazza San Pietro with its band and entered the Palazzo Apostolico, lining up in the above-mentioned room with the Colonel at its head. The filial homage to Christ's Vicar was all the more deeply felt by these men as a good number of them come from families whose attachment to the Catholic faith is traditional, since their grandfathers and great-grandfathers had the honor of serving as volunteers in the Papal Army during the last century.

On entering the room His Holiness was greeted by a thrice-repeated acclamation, after which He condescended to address from the Throne the following words in French to the gathering: "Great is our joy in welcoming you at this moment, my dear French-Canadian sons. Your presence awakens the epic memory of the most magnificent and heroic efforts, spiritual and material, made in the vast regions reaching, out from the banks of the St. Lawrence River, but above all you have shown yourselves faithful to the religious traditions of your fathers, as you have shown yourselves, through all your history, to be faithful sons. To see Rome with your own eyes, to touch its holy soil, to listen to the voice of Jesus Christ's Vicar, the common father, would have been for all of you, up to a short time ago, a hope more than a dream. Today it is a reality.

"Admire, therefore, the ways of Providence: in the moments in which it seems as if the world were being dragged towards a chasm, the storm itself leads this poor humanity, so various, so scattered, so tormented, in the farthest regions, to the gentle reach of Christ Jesus who shines over the whole Universe for the good and prosperity - not only eternal but also temporal - of all nations.

"On returning to your dear land, everybody, beginning with yourselves, go meditate upon this great lesson of faithfulness

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"On returning to your dear land, everybody, beginning with yourselves, to meditate upon this great lesson of faithfulness to the Church of Rome, of universal unity and love, of confidence toward Providence.

"It is with this hope that we pray God, with the intercession of the Immaculate and glorious Virgin, to let the benefits of Divine Providence descend in great abundance on your land.

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And since, after giving luminous proof of your heroic courage, you are preparing to meet with fresh toils and fresh dangers, Our heart follows you in order to give to you and to your dear ones, as well to your beloved Canadian country, Our Apostolic benediction."

After this short speech in French, the Holy Father spoke in English as follows: "Almost all of you come from the historical province of Quebec, from the banks of the St. Lawrence River, made holy by those heroic apostles who were the first to establish the Christian faith in your land. All through its history Canada extended its dominion beyond the regions that appear without limit to the eye and fascinate the heart with the grandeur of their mountains towering in the distance and with the calm beauty of their innumerable lakes and rivers, and that reach from one ocean to the other and up to the cold Arctic lads.

"In you I embrace all Canada: each man and all its hard-working and God-fearing people. We pray that Divine benediction may descend on them, bringing prosperity to their work and to their souls, that peace that the world cannot give but can take away, that peace possessed by those who serve God above all and at all times [illegible] for His sake serve their neighbor and their country."

At the close of his two speeches the Holy Father gave His Apostolic benediction, after which, descending from His Throne, He stopped to talk with various officers and with all those who thronged round him. The Holy Father conceded His special benediction to everyone who asked for it and finally left the room. A demonstration of gratitude and faithfulness was awarded Him by the crowd gathered in the room.

STIMSON RECEIVED BY POPE

This evening's "Osservatore Romano" announces that this morning the Holy Father received in special audience the U.S. Secretary for War, Mr. Stimson. The Secretary was accompanied by the Ambassador Myron Taylor, representing the President of the United States of America.

When the visit was over, Mr. Stimson's retinue, Major General Alexander and the Military Commander of Rome, Major General Henry Johnson, were introduced in the Pope's private library. On leaving His Holiness Mr. Stimson went to visit Excellency the Rev. Luigi Maglione, Secretary of State of His Holiness.

[illegible] the brief religious news which

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And this dear friends is the brief religious news which we have to give you this evening at 21,30 on the short-wave length of 50,26 metres. We thank you for your attention and bid you good-evening to you.

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RADIO ATHENS IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 21,45 - July 5 (Excerpts)

AIR WAR

American bombers attacked Rumania, dropping bombs; four four-motored bombers were shot down. Last night British bombers made a nuisance raid on the Rhineland-Westphalian area.

ALLIED NAVAL LOSSES OFF HOLLAND

The International Information Bureau reports that naval battles took place on July 5 off the coast of Holland. In the course of this encounter a formation of motor torpedo boats was seriously damaged; one of the ships was sunk and twenty of its crew along with the commander were made prisoners. One German battleship was lost, but almost the entire crew was saved.

ITALY TO REMAIN OCCUPIED

The head of political affairs of the Allied Military Command has stated that the occupation of Italy should continue after the war in order to give the Italian people a sane political education.

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Radio Monitoring Rep -
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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION

JULY 3, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 21.

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:

German Communiqué

Republican Fascist Radio Broadcasts

Section B:

German Broadcasts

Transocean and D.N.B. Broadcasts in Morse

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Section D: Other Axis Controlled and Neutral Broadcasts

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RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO GERMANY 11.5 MCS 14.00 July 2.

GERMAN WAR COMMUNIQUE

In the penetration area to the southwest of Caen, the enemy yesterday renewed his break-through attempts during the noon hours, after very heavy artillery barrages. All attacks failed there, as well as to the northeast of Saint Lô. Battle-plane formations also supported the ground fighting yesterday with good results. During the night, bomber formations attacked enemy ship concentrations off the beachhead, and explosions were observed. During the course of several mopping-up operations in French territory eighty territorists were liquidated. London continues to be heavily bombed.

In Italy, the focal point of the enemy attacks was in the western coast area and to the southeast of Volterra. Our troops withdrew from there to the Cecina sector under under heavy enemy fire. Also to the southeast of Volterra, the enemy was able to gain ground to the north. In the area of Siena, to the west of the Lake Trasimeno, our brave divisions repelled all enemy attacks with heavy losses for the enemy. An enemy battalion and twenty-nine tanks were knocked out.

In the central sector of the Eastern Front, our divisions continued to offer stubborn resistance to the Soviets who were attacking with superior forces. In the area of Slutsk, the Bolsheviks were able to gain ground. Only after violent fighting, the town was abandoned. At Ossipovichi, our troops held their positions, despite all enemy attacks. The combat groups from the area of Bobruisk have fought their way through to our main forces. In central Beresina, heavy fighting with the Soviets, who are attacking constantly, is going on. In the area west of Polotsk, enemy pressure continues. To the southwest and the south of Polotsk, strong enemy attacks were repulsed or halted in our bolt positions. Battle-planes participated continuously in the ground fighting and inflicted severe losses to the enemy. In the far north, several Soviet attacks, supported by strong artillery, were repelled in the Kandalaksha sector during fierce forest fighting. Many casualties were inflicted upon the enemy.

Last night, some British nuisance planes dropped bombs on the Rhineland and Westphalian area.

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heavy losses for the enemy. An enemy battalion and twenty-nine tanks were knocked out.

In the central sector of the Eastern Front, our divisions continued to offer stubborn resistance to the Soviets who were attacking with superior forces. In the area of Slutsk, the Bolsheviks were able to gain ground. Only after violent fighting, the town was abandoned. At Ossipovichi, our troops held their positions, despite all enemy attacks. The combat groups from the area of Bobruisk have fought their way through to our main forces. In central Beresina, heavy fighting with the Soviets, who are attacking constantly, is going on. In the area west of Polotsk, enemy pressure continues. To the southwest and the south of Polotsk, strong enemy attacks were repulsed or halted in our bolt positions. Battle-planes participated continuously in the ground fighting and inflicted severe losses to the enemy. In the far north, several Soviet attacks, supported by strong artillery, were repelled in the Kandalaksha sector during fierce forest fighting. Many casualties were inflicted upon the enemy.

Last night, some British nuisance planes dropped bombs on the Rhineland and Westphalian area.

FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 0800 620 KC July 2

INVASION FRONT

In the harbour of Cherbourg, German resistance nests and the last remaining batteries have been compelled to cease fighting on account of the lack of ammunition. Particularly significant were German defensive successes near St.Lô. These successes confirm the fact that the invader's advance towards the south is seriously hindered. Enemy attempts to gain ground towards the east and south have failed. Following concentrations of American troops in the Carentan zone, it is to be foreseen that the struggle will flare up again in this quarter.

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SOUTHERN FRONT

The centre of the battle has been to the south and south-west of Siena. The enemy has tried desperately to break through. German rearguards have repulsed the enemy everywhere, so that the attacking troops have not obtained the results they hoped for. In the immediate proximity of Siena, to the south, the struggle continues with the greatest fierceness. To the west of the Trasimeno, fighting has gone on all day. Anglo-American hopes in a weakening of German resistance have disappeared, following the fierce resistance opposed by German troops which have caused great losses to the enemy. Forty-three tanks have been destroyed. There were no changes on other sectors.

EASTERN FRONT

The situation has practically not changed during the last twenty-four hours. German security forces are engaged in heavy fighting near Minsk, in the Orsha zone and especially in the Beresina sector. The Soviets are trying to encircle the German forces, a prelude to a battle of annihilation. German resistance has been stiff and encircling attempts have been frustrated. Soviet troops advancing towards the north were stopped some kilometers from the city by a group of German soldiers. Thus the plan of entering Minsk has failed. On the Beresina all attempts to cross the river have failed. The enemy has left 1,800 men and twenty-nine tanks on the battlefield.

The German defence goes on repulsing with success all enemy counter-attacks.

HUNGARIAN COMMUNIQUE

The Hungarian communiqué announces great activity during last week on the sector of the Hungarian front. Repeated attacks in certain zones, in some cases eight times in a single day, have been repulsed. Anglo-American planes have carried out terrorist raids against Hungarian towns, particularly Budapest. Hungarian planes have brought down 61 enemy aircraft. There were 280 dead and 440 wounded among the civilian population.

FROM INVADED TERRITORIES

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

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FROM INVADED TERRITORIES

An officer who left Rome the same day of the occupation has stated that the streets of the city were nearly deserted and those few people one met had an afflicted air. As soon as the last Germans had left the city's delinquents began to rob right and left. In Colonna Square, seat of the Party delegation, a sentry remained on guard near the portrait of the Duce and saved himself only when he was able to put it in a safe place. A workman told an Italian officer, with tears in his eyes: "If you see the Duce, tell him that we love him". According to information received from a good source, Roman aristocracy has given itself up to orgies and extravagances of all sorts, and that the clergy has staged demonstrations of joy. Evi Maltagliati and the De Filippos have sharply criticized the defenders of the Eternal City.

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BONOMI AND THE FARMERS

An enemy-controlled radio has stated that the Bonomi Government has decreed severe penalties for those farmers who do not consign their wheat to stock piles. Public transport service has not yet been reactivated in Rome. Thirty thousand civil servants will have to answer for their Fascist activity during the regime in Rome.

FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 1300C July 2

THE INVASION FRONT

In the northern part of the Cotentin region, the resistance of isolated groups is slowly exhausting itself. In the southern part of the Peninsula American forces have again attacked, but without marked results, and have been easily repelled.

In the eastern part, the battle for Caen has been raging all day with exceptional violence. The Germans have kept the initiative and have launched no less than twelve attacks. The ground on which the struggle is taking place is only six kilometers by four. To the enemy tactics, consisting in mass attacks against certain points, the Germans have opposed the lightning action of their tanks, which have penetrate deeply into the enemy lines. As a matter of fact, the enemy troops have restricted their aggressivness. At this moment the Germans have put into effect their final reaction. The British were in danger of being cut off. They have not insisted in their attempt to break through and have retreated for a certain distance. The British have, in fact, moved fresh reserves to the bank of the Orne. In the battle for Caen both adversaries are preparing themselves for a fierce struggle. It is absolutely necessary that the enemy should enlarge its penetration, because the space behind him is narrow and inadequate for the reserves that are constantly landing. For the invasion command Normandy is a perfect calamity, and only swallows up the fighting capacity of the invasion troops.

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REUTER AND AIR TORPEDOES

As usual, Reuter's only speaks of damages and casualties caused by the air torpedoes.

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ITALIAN FRONT

Yesterday the enemy continued his pressure on the Tyrrhenian coast. On the coastal road, American advanced troops are near Cecina. All along the Cecina river fighting is taking place. In the interior slow progress is being made by the Americans and the de Gaullists. There is fierce fighting to the north of Montepulciano. Two localities occupied by the enemy have been retaken. German rear-guards, having moved back the bulk of their forces, are opposing strong resistance. To the east of Lake Trasimeno, fierce fighting has taken place. Further east the struggle is now taking place between the Chienti and Potenza rivers. Fighting is also taking place at the gates of Macerata. Successively, the enemy has been compelled to retire for some kilometers along the whole front. Along the coastal road, enemy patrols have been put to flight, leaving several dead on the ground. There has been no special air activity.

EASTERN FRONT

Yesterday the Soviet advance was notably delayed by the recurring German counter-attacks, in particular on the flanks of the Soviet columns. Particularly fierce fighting has taken place before Polotsk, with the employ of tanks, the greater part of which were destroyed. There is nothing special to report on the Karelian front. The Luftwaffe has taken part with powerful fighter formations. Other air squadrons have attacked enemy comunication lines and supply bases.

JAP OFFENSIVE IN CHINA

The Japs have launched an offensive from Canton in a northern direction, so as to effect a connection with the troops advancing towards the south.

SWISS PRESS COMMENTS ON THE FINNISH SITUATION

The "Journal de Genève" points out that the attitude of the United States has no justification, inasmuch as Finland cannot be considered as a totalitarian country. She is fighting against a traditional enemy. Also " Der Bund" writes that a more moderate American attitude would have been a proof of dignity and coherence on the part of the U.S.

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U.S. CAPITALISM AGAINST FINLAND

U.S. capital has immediately launched its offensive against Finland. It is learned that, following the severance of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Finland, sixty-nine Finnish firms have been included in the black list of those economic organizations which must be banished from international trade, should the Allies win the war.

TURKISH NEWSPAPER AND DE GAULLE'S STATEMENT

A Turkish newspaper describes as childish de Gaulle's statement to the Press following his visit to Rome and according to which the French and Italian people are tied by many enterprises accomplished in common.

STRIKES ON THE INCREASE IN GREAT BRITAIN

During the last two weeks strikes have been on the increase in England. As a consequence, steel output and particularly gun parts output for the Pacific front have been considerably curtailed.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE FALANGE MEETS

Presided over by the Caudillo the Supreme Council of the Falange has held a meeting. After having heard General Franco's statement on the international situation, organization problems have been examined.

PORTUGUESE CABINET CHANGES IMMINENT

The fact that the Portuguese Prime Minister is at the moment staying in Franco's house has led to new rumors in Lisbon concerning a future change in the Government. These rumors are more or less confirmed by the opinion of well-informed circles according to which it seems that during the next few days, composition of the new Cabinet will be officially announced.

GUATEMALA'S PRESIDENT RESIGNS

The President of the Republic of Guatemala and the members of his Government have resigned. The situation is tense.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 2000 - July 2

ITALIAN FRONT

In Italy bitter fighting continues between the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Siena region. The focal point is still located in the west coast sector and southeast of Volterra. The German troops, after having engaged the enemy in bitter fighting, retreated to the Cecina river. After subsequent attacks the enemy was repulsed.

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At Siena the Allies tried to push northwards but all their attemps were frustrated. There was no important fighting in the central sector.

Heavy fighting is going on a few kilometers south of Macerata.

EASTERN FRONT

The Soviets advanced towards Minsk, throwing new divisions into the struggle; they suffered very high losses.

In the ector of.....the Soviets tried to enter the defence lines, but they were repulsed. Fifty-nine Russian tanks and thirteen guns were destroyed.

STATEMENT BY FINNISH PRIME MINISTER

The Finnish Prime Minister made the following statement: "We must defend our country and our family life - we must defend everything that makes life worthy of being lived. The Soviet Union demands the capitulation of Finland; after such a capitulation they would dictate a peace which would deprive the Finnish people of all they possess."

This decision is in agreement with the one unanimously voted by Parliament in mid-April.

After stating that Finland had requested aid to continue the fight, the Finnish Prime Minister added that the only country which could give that aid is Germany; Finland, he said, is determined to continue the struggle against the Soviet Union, side by side with the Reich.

BRITISH HARVEST PROBLEM

The London "Daily Herald" in one of its articles complains of the lack of workers to cultivate the fields. Help from voluntary workers has proved insufficient. A member of the British Ministry of Agriculture declared that the British are very much concerned in that this year no help was possible from the troops because of the invasion.

CIVILIANS IN SICILY WHO GREET THEIR LOVED ONES

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Enzo Agnosi Cuppo - Salvatore Biamonti - Salvatori Campi - Vittorio Costa - Antonino Costanti - Lara Drago - Antonino Ercole - Biagio Farnalia - Rocco Ferudda - Giuseppe Galizia - Famiglia Interocchi - Giorgio Messina - Antonino Micheli - Antonino Mora - Francesco Olivetti - Filiberto Papa - Francesco Sottile - Salvatore Volpe.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 295.5 M. 2300 July 2

COMMENTARY BY "LIBERO" (?)

This evening I had promised to talk to you about the political crisis in preparation in northern Italy. Every promise is a debt, and here I am with you, radio listeners.

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For the last ten days, the most extravagant and uncontrolled rumors have been circulating about an imminent political shake-up of exceptional character in Republican Italy. The internal press launched this news, causing great apprehension in official circles. The foreign press, with the usual deformation, went to the extent of writing that Mussolini had fled to Germany.

What truth is there in these rumors? This political crisis would be the third after those of last July and September, but would certainly not be the last. In fact, there is no possibility of repairing in a few months the damage caused by the treason to the State's structure. It would mean wanting to reach a compromise between the demands of the middle-class and the social policy of the Fascist Republican Government.

I believe one can consider this crisis with a certain amount of optimism if it is true - and it is true - that the workers have begun to understand the usefulness of socialisation, and want it, and if it is true that the Lombardy Committee of National Liberation, unable to cope with the situation as a consequence of the Fascist Social Program, has deemed it necessary to change locality and has been transferred elsewere.

How would it be possible to solve in a revolutionary manner the difficulties of the moment? Amongst the many solutions referred to by the rumors circulating, only three are worthy of consideration:

1) To respond to the terrorism of the anti-Fascists, who are often anti-Italian because they do not see much beyond their own nose, with a terrorism ten times more violent, and consolidate Fascism, entrusting responsible posts to the surest, most capable and audacious elements.

2) A completely contrary solution, i.e., dissolution of the Republican Fascist Party and transfer of power to apolitical elements with the aim of creating a national unity in opposition to foreigners and internal forces of disintegration.

Both solutions have very serious inconveniences.

3) An intermediate solution: to operate changes which would bring new men to power, maintaining, however, the existing political order.

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3) An intermediate solution: to operate changes which would bring new men to power, maintaining, however, the existing political order.

This is the solution which seems to me to be the most probable and which might be the first step towards new developments.

I have no time left to give other details. Next Tuesday we shall examine the various solutions in the light of the situation's development.

Good-night, dear listeners.

(Monitor's Note: This station has not been sufficiently audible to be monitored heretofore).

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - Kc. 1500 -

23,30 July 2

WESTERN FRONT

In the restricted Tilly area, where a breach had been made, a violent artillery battle raged all day. However, the British were not able to renew the attacks, even though they brought up fresh re-inforcements.

The commander of the Second British Army, which is operating in this sector, has up until today thrown into the battle about ten infantry and tank divisions, divisions which have been subjected to the concentric fire of many hundreds of batteries of heavy guns and rocket guns.

The effectiveness of the German arms increased considerably during the course of yesterday afternoon, after the armored grenadiers and the S.S. succeeded in improving their positions in certain localities. These forces were able also to reduce the area of infiltration. Thus, the Germans eliminated any possible threat to their barrier positions near Caen and considerably improved the visibility of the terrain where the British divisions are stationed, in such a way that the enemy can be more easily beaten and his movements constantly controlled.

Northeast of Saint Lô a surprise attack launched by an American regiment failed in front of the German lines. Enemy losses were high.

ITALIAN FRONT

West of Lake Trasimeno the German lines have been removed to more favorable positions. Enemy attacks against the German lines were repulsed. In the sector between the coast and Lake Trasimeno the enemy lost fifty-three tanks.

MILITARY RECLASSIFICATION

The Ministry of War announces a revocation of the regulations published in the daily press of June 29 in reference [illegible] that all rejected men present themselves

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

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MILITARY RECLASSIFICATION

The Ministry of War announces a revocation of the regulations published in the daily press of June 29 in reference to the order demanding that all rejected men present themselves for re-classification to the draft commission, those concerned including, of the classes now under arms, classes '14, '16, 17, '18, '20 and '21 ... (incomprehensible).

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GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO IN GERMAN TO AFRICA 2150 June 30
(Monitored in Algiers)

LECTURE BY DR. GOEBBELS IN "DAS REICH" ON THE TOTAL WAR EFFORT

Nobody among us will deny the enemy's total war aims against the Reich. They are following a plan absolutely to exterminate us, stock, lock, and barrel, not leaving a particle of Germany remaining which would serve as a basis for new national and economical existence. Looking closer into the matter one can see they not only have these intentions but certain conceptions about how they are to be carried out individually. Details have been given the world by Moscow, London and Washington. Apart from this variation, they are fundamentally the same, that is to get at the core of our life. Especially regarding our future existence. Our enemies might destroy our national substance and thus settle the German problem once and for all from their point of view. If their devilish plans were to succeed it would mean the end of our national history.

It is not an empty phrase when we say we are fighting for our naked existence. This corresponds absolutely to the facts. Which one of us, in view of the above facts, doubts but that the average German person is doing his duty in this war. Some are doing more, some less, but this averages itself on the whole. There are people who have made sacrifices during the past five years, so one could reasonally have assumed occasionally that matters had become unbearable for them too, but there are also others who have been totally or partly spared from these and similar sacrifices. This variation can never be avoided, and is not a question for argument at the moment either. We are rather inclined to ask whether the nation and each one of us are conducting ourselves in the war and at any time like a person whose life is in danger. It may be that we did not consider this so much from a personal, or that it may affect our personal life so much.

The question respecting our proper conduct during the war is not so easily answered by everybody. Generally speaking we are behaving ourselves during this war as opportunities offer themselves from hour to hour, particularly when we are in danger of our lives. Hardly however, has the immediate danger passed over, than many of us drift back into everyday conditions. Have we any moral right for doing this? Yes and no. Yes, if our personal requirements do not in any way affect the war effort, and no, if this is not the case. We will hardly ever meet the first case. But, how many people are there who

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785916

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It is not an empty phrase when we say we are fighting for our naked existence. This corresponds absolutely to the facts. Which one of us, in view of the above facts, doubts but that the average German person is doing his duty in this war. Some are doing more, some less, but this averages itself on the whole. There are people who have made sacrifices during the past five years, so one could reasonally have assumed occasionally that matters had become unbearable for them too, but there are also others who have been totally or partly spared from these and similar sacrifices. This variation can never be avoided, and is not a question for argument at the moment either. We are rather inclined to ask whether the nation and each one of us are conducting ourselves in the war and at any time like a person whose life is in danger. It may be that we did not consider this so much from a personal, or that it may affect our personal life so much.

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Thousands of instances will prove that we are not waging total war, at least not total enough. But with our careless behavior in respecting war duties, we are not shortening, but lengthening the war. We are making it more difficult for ourselves.

It is just because there are so many who think their little bit will make hardly any difference to a total war effort that there is such a tremendous lot of negligence in war duties. It is always a few who decide great events. It is not as if they allowed themselves to get behind in their material possiblities; it is more

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a question of catching up with them in many respects amd even passing them in this or that respect. He who thinks he can contest that should watch himself very closely, and constantly ask himself whether this or that was really necessary for the war effort. He will be surprised how much energy he uses for other unimportant things and how little in comparison he uses for the existence of his nation which, like himself, is in danger. We will not be able to alter the fact that there are people who require higher standards of living than others. But it can, however, be generally assumed that we can all do without quite a lot of things more than we generally assume as has been proved, in the air war. People consider it only natural when they have not been hit by air raids that they cannot live without a roof over their head. But it is daily proved a thousandfold in those towns which have been raided that this is very well possible. Is efficiency less in those places? Is there less production, or do they hope, believe or live less. No, on the contrary. He who has been freed from the ballast of civilization feels very much freer something which naturally urges him on in his work.

Why do we only throw this ballast overboard when the enemy faces us? Why do we not do it of our own free will and thereby release a force utilizable for the war effort. Way have we not the courage to overthrow false ideas which are still holding us back. In this case it is not a question of theory but a question of procedure. One has to suit oneself to the methods of a very robust opponent. It is a question of method. You can not keep to a rapier if your opponent is shooting at you from two yards off.

This war is an altercation between culture, civilization and primitiveness. We have the advantage over our enemies because of our racial superiority, It must never happen that our racial superiority succumbs to our enemy's numerical superiority. That means we will have to exhaust our potential of men and material.

There are still a number of jobs at which two people are working can be done by another. Look around in every day life and you will see how much superfluousness there is in all the corners. On the front and in towns hit by air raids German people are living primitive, modest lives these days. So much of what we used to con-

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

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There are still a number of jobs at which two people are working can be done by another. Look around in every day life and you will see how much superfluousness there is in all the corners. On the front and in towns hit by air raids German people are living primitive, modest lives these days. So much of what we used to consider necessary is really superfluous. The national danger in which we are all living can announce itself personally daily or hourly.

If our opponents are forcing a standard of living on our soldiers and our population in the raided areas, which is far below that of the enemy, what is to prevent the remaining part of our population in the Reich areas from limiting themselves to a similar standard and leading the force released in this manner into the channel of the total war potential. This is possible. It only requires good will and a lot of courage. We can only see in this a means to an end.

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But the end we have in mind is the security of our freedon and national existence, We all know the German nation has done more than its duty in this war and is still doing so.Total war is a hard taskmaster for us all, Modern war is the most extraordinary event in the history of nations, It demands extraordinary precautions not only from the State but also from each individual citizen.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11.8 kcs 09;45 July 2.

GERMAN MOURNS DEATH OF GENERAL DIETL

Berlin: The German people received with great sadness the news that Colonel General Dietl met death as a result of a fatal airplane accident on June 23rd. General Dietl was well known to the German people for his heroic action at Narvik.

A state ceremony, which also the Fuehrer attended, honored the great German soldier for the last time. Adolf Hitler stressed at that occasion the great personality of the late General; The Fuehrer recalled that Dietl has been the man who could achieve what seemed to be the impossible. His faithful belief made him outstanding. The mission which created Dietl's high position and his name in the history of the war, namely the mission to push against Narvik with a handful of soldiers seemed almost unexecutable. Cut off from all communications, without ammunition and without heavy weapons, Dietl faced a numerically superior enemy, having only 2,500 Alpine troops with him and some other 2,500 rescued sailors. Nevertheless, Dietl was able to save the position for the Germans.

WESTERN FRONT

In the area to the southwest of Caen, a material battle of the greatest strength developed from the tank battles raging there, the International Information Office reports. The British have launched their attack with four tank and four infantry divisions. So far, they have lost the effective strength of two tank divisions on this front covering just 20 square kilometers, by gaining only two kilometers. The enemy did not come nearer to his strategical goal, the occupation of Caen. Yesterday morning, all Allied attacks which

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To the north of Caen, the picture of the fighting has not changed.

To the south of the Orne Estuary, British attacks to the south and east were nipped in the bud.

Off the coast, approximately 300 Allied transport vessels patrol in respectful distance from each other, escorted by considerable warship protection. As soon as the German coastal batteries open fire, these ships hide behind the artificial smoke screen.

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On the Cotentan front and the other parts of the Cavalcados, the day passed calmly. The Americans are evidently in a stage pf preparation.

From the area of the Vire Estuary, new landings are reported, after unfavorable weather made it impossible for three days for large transport to land.

A first tentative push against Saint Lô was easily repelled. The well known British commentator, Cullingwood, declared that it would take some time before the harbor of Cherbourg could be of much use.

The Allies must now revise their judgements about the forces which are at Rundstedt's and Rommel's disposition. In that connection Allen Waters writes that the Polish and Czech volunteers of the Army in the west are of astonishing bravery. But there is another point in which the Allies were completely wrong, namely the food situation of the population in Normandy. The British news service declared on June 18th: "We must understand well one fact; the hungry French people will not give any food to the Allied troops. The fact that the Anglo-American soldiers are getting only a little food from the peasants in Normandy is still reported in many front dispatches. But on the other hand, the British news service must admit that the farm houses in the Normandy are rich and filled with food reserves. One enemy report states: "We took from them a considerable quantity of food reserves."

GERMANY WILL PROTECT FINLAND

BERLIN: On the Eastern Front occured an event which was very dissappointing for London; namely, German military support for Finland.

The correspondent of the Spanish newspaper," Ya", writes: In London, they are asking: "There do the Germans take their troops and bombers formations from?"

The "Daily Mail" admits that the German military assistance for Finland is today a fact.

FIGHTING IN FINLAND

BERLIN: German bombers formations have destroyed on the Karelian Isthmus twenty-three Soviet tanks and seventy Soviet aircraft in support of their Finnish comrades in arms. The Bolsheviks lost a total of

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The Finnish front remained stabile on the Isthmus of Aunus as well as on the Karelian Isthmus. The Finns annihilated an enemy formation which attempted an encircling marcuver on the Karelian Isthmus.

SOUTHERN FRONT

On the Italian front, there was again heavy fighting, particularly southwest and southeast of Siena. American and Algerian troops, supported by U.S. tanks made an attack after bitter fighting, Kesselring moved his positions further north to about six to eight kilometers south of Siena. The battle has not yet been concluded. Due west of Lake Trasimeno, American tanks attacked against the new German line, which had been moved back two kilometers, were repelled. Thirty-four U.S. tanks were destroyed.

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COMMENTS ON NEW V-1

British Military Commentator Wasson (?) calls tne new weapon V-1, the second really revolutionary action in this war, the first being the use of paratroopers. A few hours after this prominent military critic had spoken about the new German weapon, his business-eager colleague, Wickham Steed, declared: "The V-1 is the simplest thing in the world".

The British public still does not know what V-1 and its effects really are. The "Daily Mail", usually very calm in its tenor, energetically demands: "We want to know the whole truth. Silence is worse than the weapon itself".

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 12,45 July 2

COMMENTARY BY FRANK BOCK

Comments coming from the other side are not able to hide the anxiety of the continuous appearance of the V-1, the new German weapon, although everything is done to magnify the events in Normandy, and on the Eastern Front, and to dwarf the effects scored by the flying bombs, as the British have termed it.

Let us take for a typical example BBC headline news of 0800 hours this morning, which was served to its listeners in the Pacific. First of all, there came the Russian Front with all sorts of rather fantastic claims of German defeat, German losses, and all that. Nothing was said of the disappointment felt by the the Allies as to the political defeat suffered by the Allies in the case of Finland. After the Russian news, came the news from Normandy, with a claim that the last defenders on the northwestern tip of the Cherbourg Peninsula were finally mopped up last night, since the last two thousand Germans had laid down their arms. Nothing was said of the upsetting of the Allied time table. It did not take two days to capture Cherbourg, as Eisenhower and Montgomery had anticipated, but almost a full month since the invasion of the European Continent was started on June 6.

Statements by American prisoners of war prove beyond any doubt that the First American Army was supposed to have reached by June 26 the Bay of St.Michel. This implies that about a week ago, the entrance

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Statements by American prisoners of war prove beyond any doubt that the First American Army was supposed to have reached by June 26 the Bay of St.Michel. This implies that about a week ago, the entrance to Britanny was supposed to have been in Allied hands. That the First American Army is still on a narrow Contentin Peninsula is to the merit of the defenders of Cherbourg, who not only contributed to the slowing up of Allied operations in their particular sector, but also to the slowing up of the British, American and Canadian forces in Normandy. But it must be remembered that the major battle in northern France had not yet been joined, and the other side knows it.

There was a short item in the BBC headlines this morning that Rommel had arrived at German advanced Headquarters to take over command of the operations. Be this as it may, all through Allied reports on the invasion, and since June 6, there could be discovered only the anxiety of what would happen if the German Generals in charge of the defences in northern France should really press the button. According to all appearances, the button has not yet been pressed.

And now for the flying bomb! The headlines from London this morning had a new approach. After having admitted that the V-1 had again been over southern England yesterday and last night, and after giving the stereotype phrases of 1940-"damage and casualties were caused" the message was sandwiched in after a big cricket match, which was attended by a huge crowd.

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And that brings me to a change of tune which I have observed in the British news bulletins ever since June 16th, when the V-1 had started to pound southern England and the British Capital. At first there was nothing but ridicule. and large scale sneering coming from London regarding the effect of the new German weapon. You know just as well as I do that James Fergusson called it a "grotesque weapon", while Thomas Cadett called it a "miserable expedient", while a BBC commentator, I forget his name, discribed it as final proof of Germany's military bankruptcy.

After all that, things started to happen. Not so much with the V-1, because that instrument continues to fly over the Channel almost without interruption, but rather in the attitude adapted towards it by the other side. General alarm started to spread through southern England, and the British press came out with quite an armful of reminder. to the Government that there should be something done about the flying bomb. The British radio was more reticent about it. To overseas li[illegible] listeners, not so much was said of the effect the V-1, but they know what damage and casualties resulted. Some bulletins tried to ridicule the thing, pointing out that although a lot of noise was involved, the new German weapon did not amount to anything, expecially since hundreds upon hundreds of them were shot down by British anti-aircraft fire and by British pilots.

And that brings me to another major line of contradiction to be discovered in the British approach to the flying bomb; it stinks.

The first reaction by the other side has been to describe its speed as considerably less than 200 miles an hour, implying that anti-aircraft artillery, as well as fighters, would have an easy job in shooting it down. Then, all of a sudden, there was a statement that its speed exceeds 500 miles, and that only the fastest type of fighter, flying with open throttle, will be able to catch up with it and bring it down. Those two versions still have to be reconciled with each other. Try as we may, V-1 continues to be an item of much bigger importance, especially to the people living in southern England, than the British Government wants to acknowlege. And lest you forget, it is the first of a number of German terror-breaking weapons. That is one thing about the flying bomb, or V-1 or whatever your channels of information call the thing, you cannot explain it away.

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RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11,8 Kcs 13,45 July 2

Berlin: The International Information Office reports from the invasion front: In the small penetration area of Tilly, a fierce artillery battle was raging until late in the evening. The British were not able to resume their attacks, despite the new reinforcements which they had brought up. The High Command of the Second British Army has thrown numerous tanks into this battle, which are exposed to several hundreds of guns and mortar batteries. The effect of the German weapons was increased yesterday afternoon, largely after some panzer grenadiers and members of the Waffen S.S. succeeded in achieving considerable improvements of their positions by a local undertaking. They again narrowed the penetration area.

Thus any immediate danger for the German bolt position at Caen was nullified and, simultaneously, British columns were attacked with success. To the northeast of Saint Lô, a surprise attack by an American regiment collapsed yesterday afternoon.

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FIGHTING ON THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA

Berlin: Some of the combat troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Keil, who was just decorated with the Knights Cross, have joined in the forest of Cap de la Hague and have formed several nests of resistance after they were pushed back on Friday to the northwestern corner of the Peninsula Goubourg. They blew up radio stations and guns which had become useless for lack of ammunition. Depending only upon themselves, they held out all day Saturday against strong assault troops, and inflicted considerable losses on the North Americans, a fact which has been admitted even by London. Among the strongpoints of the Cherbourg Peninsula which offered stubborn resistance to the enemy superiority, particularly along the positions of a Luftwaffe anti-aircraft regiment, under the command of Colonel Herman, must be mentioned. Its excellent achievments were stressed in the German war communique of yesterday.

COMMUNIQUE REPEATED

Berlin: The last Communiqué of Eisenhower reports also on the twenty-fifth day of the invasion "an advance towards Caen and the imminent encirclement of the town". This report was issued already in the Communiqué of the Invasion Forces on the first day of the invasion.

ALLIED SHIPPING LOSSES

Berlin: German military sources in Berlin have announced: In the time from June 6th to June 30th, 75 transport vessels totaling more than half a million tons and 34 warships and 29 special landing shps were eliminated.

DEFENSE AGAINST V-1

London: A British war reporter stated: "There is only one remedy against the V-1: Namely, a British pilot must undertake a frontal attack against that shell, moving against it from straight ahead. From the rear, it can not be reached because of its great speed."

MILITARY AID FOR FINLAND

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MILITARY AID FOR FINLAND

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Helsinki: War reporters cable from Finland that the German military help is already showing results; twenty-three Soviet tanks were knocked out, and more than seventy Soviet aircraft were shot down in one day, to the north of Viborg, by a German bomber formation.

RELIGION VERSUS ATHEISM IN RUSSIA

Brindisi: On the same day, as Stalin created his Ministry for Religious Affairs, the Atheist Club in Brindisi, which was created by a Soviet delegate, held street demonstrations; young men carried signs which read: "Down with the Pope". At the conclusion of that meeting, bread was distributed among the demonstrators.

FRENCH PATRIOT SENTENCED TO DEATH

Algiers: In the Mediterranean area, Stalin ordered through his representative, Bogomolov, the death sentence for the former leader of the Tricolor Legion, French Patriot Mangin.

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RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN [redacted] GERMANY - Kc. 11.8 - Jul[redacted]2 - 21,30

JEWISH EVACUATION FROM LONDON

The Grand Rabbi of the British Empire, Hertz, has asked the government to provide a special train to evacuate Jewish children from London.

ALLIED AIR LOSSES

The Anglo-Americans during the month of June have lost twenty-seven thousand planes over western Europe, in the Mediterranean and over Germany. This figure does not include gliders.

ITALIAN FRONT

The International Office of Information announces that again yesterday, along the road leading to Siena, the Anglo-Americans launched attacks in aid of the de Gaullist troops. All the attacks were repulsed at a bloody cost to the enemy. In the Volterra sector the enemy suffered high losses. In the Lake Trasimeno sector our troops managed to withdraw from some of their positions. The enemy lost fifty-three tanks. To the east all attempts to cross the Potenza river were defeated.

EASTERN FRONT

In the central sector our valorous troops offered stubborn resistance even though attacked by notably superior forces. After bitter fighting the city of Slutsk was surrendered. At Osipovici the enemy attacks continued. In the Beresina region Soviet attacks were repulsed. Our planes intervened in the ground fighting, inflicting high losses on the enemy.

Our troops have begun an energetic round-up of communists in the Privarjevo sector. The enemy suffered five hundred dead while trying to cross a river. Our troops captured many machine guns, grenade launchers and much ammunition.

AMERICAN PACIFIC LOSSES

In the three weeks following the American landing on Saipan in the Mariana Islands the American forces lost, in sunk or damaged, thirty-five warships, thirty transports and almost seven hundred planes. Two battleships of modern type, two aircraft carriers and four destroyers were included in the thirty-five ships sunk. Five other aircraft carriers were damaged.

BEVERIDGE STATEMENT

The British economist Beveridge states that social policy is

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The British economist Beveridge states that social policy is always late to catch up with his plan, all the problems being treated on a false basis.

RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS 11.8 kcs - 2215 July 2

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE

As pointed out by the BBC correspondent the situation in the Normandy sector is still uncertain. Very heavy tank battles are going on in the Tilly sector, where ten German infantry divisions are opposing the enemy. In the Caen area the entire penetration of the Allied forces is under the concentrated fire of the German artillery. At Villers Bocage our counter-attack is making good progress. British prisoners have stated that their division has lost from 50 to 75 percent of its men. During the day not less than twenty tanks were knocked out. It may be well assumed that this figure will be increased. In the St. Lô sector the Americans were not able to reach the German lines. The Luftwaffe has inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

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ITALIAN FRONT

According to the International Information Bureau in Italy battles are raging on the main road to Siena. All attempts to break through were broken down, and the enemy suffered heavy losses. The enemy has made a slight advance in the Volterra direction. On Lake Trasimeno the battle is still very hard and the enemy was driven back. In the coast area of Lake Trasimeno at least fifty-three tanks were knocked out yesterday. On the Adriatic coast British armored troops were thrown back. Thirty-four tanks were knocked out while they were attempting to cross the Potenza River.

SECRETARY REFUSES TO COMMENT ON V-1

In the House of Commons the Home Secretary was asked whether he was prepared to give out a statement on the casualties in London and other areas caused by the flying bombs. The Home Secretary replied that he had to think the matter over. He then observed that the public in Britain on account of his refusal may think that the situation is very bad.

CHINESE LOSSES

In East Asia the Second Chungking army has been encircled and wiped out; 8,000 men, including twenty-three generals were taken prisoners. It is learned from Chungking that a new offensive has been opened in the north, in the region of Canton. A message from Tokio reports that since the first landing the Americans have lost thirty-five ships, some units of the naval command, thirty transport ships and roughly seventy-five aircraft. The thirty-five ships lost include two battleships, two aircraft carriers, four destroyers,...

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO GERMANY 11,8 KC - 19,45 - July 2

BRITISH OFFICER'S OPINION ON GERMAN TROOPS

Berlin: A British officer, made prisoner in Normandy, talking about the behavior of German troops, stated: "We had been told that the German soldiers were demoralized and tired. If we have been fighting against tired soldiers, I would not like to be obliged to fight against well-rested German soldiers".

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GERMAN TROOPS BEHAVIOR

London: Regarding the behavior of the German troops, on the invasion front, the United Press states that the German soldiers have a very high morale. The British Under-Secretary Balfour expressed the same opinion.

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MARSHALL, KING AND ARNOLD ARE NOT OPTIMISTIC

President Roosevelt received a report from General Marshall, Admiral King and General Arnold, who recently visited the invasion front. This report contains a warning against excessive optimism and expresses the certainty that great battles are imminent for American troops.

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CHERBOURG HARBOR INSTALLATIONS DESTROYED

London: According to the "Manchester Guardian" the Cherbourg harbor installations have been so seriously damaged by the Germans, that a long time will pass before the Allies will be able to make use of them.

GERMAN WEAPON AMUNITION TRAIN

London: According to the "Times", a train loaded with ammunition was hit by the German V-1 weapon. Furthermore, a locality and two gasometers in the neighborhood were destroyed by the new German weapon.

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE NEW GERMAN WEAPON

London: An efficient method has been found to fight against the new German V-1 weapon, i.e, a frontal attack carried out by a fighter plane. However, a pursuit of the flying torpedo is impossible, because it is much swifter than any kind of fighter aircraft.

HENKYANG SURROUNDED BY JAPANESE TROOPS

Tokio: Henkyang, Chungking base in the Hunan province, is completely surrounded by Japanese troops. From June 24, the Japanese carry out continual attacks against the city. Two Chungking divisions are encircled in the city, the Tenth and Fifty-Fourth Divisions. These two divisions have practically no possibility of withdrawing. It is believed that the fall of the city is imminent.

LINKOMIES SPEAKS ABOUT FINNISH RESISTANCE

Helsinki: The Finnish President Linkomies made a speech, praising the unity of the Finnish people and the struggle against the Bolshevik threat. The Finnish people and the Finnish community, said the speaker, are fighting for the defence of their forefathers inheritance. We must all defend what makes life worth living. The Russians pretend that Finland should surrender unconditionally. The Finns have been obliged to wage war for the sake of defending their

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We still have hard trials to face, but we are waging this war as free men, without any kind of fear. We are fully aware of our responsibility before the future.

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STALIN GIVES INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

According to news published by a Swedish newspaper, Stalin has given instructions to Soviet representatives in foreign countries to request from the respective Governments the extradition of all Russian political refugees.

JUVENILE COMMUNIST MOVEMTNT IN SWEDEN

The newspaper "Volksstagbladet" informs that a certain Rubinstein, son of a great Jewish industrialist, has been elected head of the juvenile communist movement in Sweden; In this manner the close connection between Communism and Jewish high finance is even more evident.

WORKERS' DEATHS FOLLOWING FACTORY ACCIDENTS IN THE U.S.

Since the entry of the U.S. in the war, about 80,000 workers have died in the U.S. following factory accidents. Many millions of men and women have been wounded. Social legislation for the protection of injured workers does no exist.

POLISH PATRIOTS' UNION'S DECISION

The so-called Union of Polish patriots of Moscow has decided that all Polish troops fighting beyond the Russian border must be incorporated in the Polish army now fighting in Russia. Thus the Polish Government in London has been totally liquidated.

THE DIAMOND MARKET IN NEW YORK

According to the Swedish newspaper "Volkstagbladet" news from New York states that the diamond market has been very active lately. The Jews invest all their capital in diamonds or in goods which are easily transportable.

MORGENTHAU ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, a Jew, has been elected president of the International Monetary Conference.

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A MINISTRY FOR RELIGION IN MOSCOW

2625

Lisbon circles consider that the creation of a Ministry for religion in Moscow is an expression of the most consummate hypocrisy. It is pointed out that this is nothing but a Bolshevik manoeuvre. A newspaperman of the "Isvestia", a certain Pljansky, who also belonged to the association of the "Godless", has been named head of this Ministry.

DE GAULLE'S TREASON

The newspaper "Moniteur" makes a sort of balance sheet concerning the treasonable acts of General de Gaulle. It seems that this General had offered Churchill not less than five or six bases in the Mediterranean. But it also seems that Roosevelt made opposition, stating that in the Mediterranean he had the right to establish only the order of precedence of the different nations.

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RADIO BERLIN (LA VOIX DU REICH) IN FRENCH TO FRANCE -2000- July 2

NEW GERMAN WEAPON CAUSES CONSTERNATION IN ENGLAND

London Radio reports that further flying bombs have been la nched on England, causing casualties and damage. For the first time a number of British members of Parliament have demanded that the Government cease its reserve about the weapon. Sir... asked that the Home Secretary, Morrison, publish each week a report of the losses suffered from flying bombs. The British public has increasingly the impression that the government is unable to do anything against them. Here is what the Ankara press has to say: "The new German weapon is.... On the one hand tha British press states that the flying bombs are ineffensive; on the other hand the press is outraged that the Germans should use these bombs. There is a contradiction here." The flying bombs are manufactured in Germany in series. British fighters and anti-aircraft defences are powerless against the new German weapon. Special trains have been placed at the disposal of the people of London, who have begun to evacuate the city. Fifty miles north of London a hotel has been opened for refugees. The price is from four to eight dollars a room. The hotel is full.

RADIO VIENNA IN GERMAN TO GERMANY - 2200 - July 2

WEASTERN FRONT

Southwest of Caen, during the early afternoon hours yesterday, the enemy renewed his attacks after intense artillery preparation. Enemy attacks failed in the sector northeast of St. Lô. Our planes have support to our troops. Enemy naval concentrations off the beach-head were attacked and hits were scored. Enemy losses, in tanks especially, east of the mouth of the Orne, forced them to speed up landing operations, despite bad weather and the intervention of German coastal batteries. Our aircraft attacked enemy ships and dropped bombs on their landing material. In the Cotentin peninsula our troops who had previously been stationed in the Cherbourg peninsula retreated slowly. Our detach-

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NEW GERMAN WEAPON USED OVER SOUTHERN ENGLAND

The British Information Office announces that the new German weapon caused damage and casualties in southern England yesterday and last night.

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TRANSKONTINENT PRESS IN GERMAN 1941 June 30 (Monitored in London)

DISCOVERY OF PRO-AXIS BOOK WRITTEN BY BADOGLIO

Venice: A correspondent learns that the Italian Ministry of Popular Culture discovered six thousand printed bound volumes of a book by Badoglio in the store of a Bologna publishing firm. The book was written in 1942 and printed in February 1943. It is entitled "Italy's road to Berlin" and contains a number of articles idolising the Axis policy and the German-Italian alliance. It accepts unconditionally the ideologies of Fascism and National Socialism. When Badoglio prepared his coup d'état against Fascism, he stopped the book from being circulated. The well-known fact that Badoglio has since written another book entitled "Italy's road to the Anglo-Saxons", published in America, makes this find particularly noteworthy.

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH July 2

FIGHTING IN FRANCE: ALLIED TANK LOSSES INCREASE

(By Transocean's war correspondent, Gunter Weber)

Tank losses by the British Second Army in the great tank battle southwest of Caen have increased to 136 during the last thirty hours. Thus the British lost five tanks every hour. A battle which has now been going on for over one hundred hours continues with undiminished fury. The British are still trying, by drum fire from their land and naval artillery, to open a way south for their thoroughbreds to reach the Orne south of Caen is one target of attack of the right British wing. The Germans continue no less tenaciously to threaten the British "tank finger", which reaches southeast over the road from Caen to Vellers-Bocage. The German S.S. tank division "Hitlerjugend", advancing slowly in counter-attack against stubborn British resistance, has again gained some ground. Three larger places were taken by storm by the "Hitlerjugend division", in a battle southwest of Caen. Prisoners of the 15 th British Infantry Division state, "For three days our division, formerly in reserve, has been in action. In that time much blood has been shed". One company of this division, in less than a hundred hours, had a death roll of fifty per cent and twenty per cent wounded. For the first time, the British in this front sector

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ALLIED PROPAGANDA EFFORTS SILENCED BY GERMANS

Berlin : On the south front of the Cotentin peninsula, Americans in the Vire-Taute canal sector tried to shatter German fighting morale with loudspeaker propaganda. German soldiers used the American loudspeakers as targets for heavy fire. Soon after, the speakers were silenced in that sector, where there is no major fighting at present.

GERMAN RESISTANCE GROUP HOLDS OUT IN JOBOURG

Berlin : On Saturday morning the German naval commander of the Channel Islands received the latest report of a small German resistance group on Jobourg peninsula. After destroying the wireless station and guns (which had become useless through lack of ammunition) sections of a fighting group gathered in the woods of Cape de la Hague in several strongholds. Left completely to themselves, they held out till Saturday against strong American shocktroops. Hitler says they did not waste any cartridges, and as they fired at very short distance, every shot was a hit. As no report has been received from Cape de la Hague since Saturday morning, it is assumed by the Germans that this last stand of the German strong holds was terminated on Saturday.

CHOICE OF SUCCESSOR FOR HENRIOT UNDER DISCUSSION

Vichy : Following the Paris state funeral of Philippe Henriot, religious services were held in Lyons cathedral, at Grasse, Valence, Nice, Cannes and Menton. The Spanish ambassador, De Lequerica, conveyed General Franco's message of condolence to Marshal Pétain. The question of who is to become Henriot's successor is the main theme of all discussions. It may be solved in such manner that Secretary-General Bonnefoy will take over the functions of Minister, while several others will divide the propagandist activity. The names of Paul Marion and Xavier Vallat have been mentioned in this connection.

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ALLIED AIR WAR INTENSIFIED ON NORTHERN ITALIAN TOWNS

Venice : By correspondent Walter Seidler: the Anglo-American air war against towns in northern Italy has greatly intensifield of late. I visited numerous towns, great and small, in northern Italy, and saw not a single undamaged town. Anglo-American air gangsters have not the slightest respect for monuments of the past. They have destroyed a large numbe of Italy's finest old churches and palaces. Their attacks are directed primarily against the civilian population. In many cases, people in the streets have been shelled and machine-gunned by low flying Anglo-American planes. Since houses in Italy are mostly without cellars, people in mountainous regions seek shelter in the mountains where cavelike shelters have been built at various points. Catacombs, that is, subterranean galleries with recesses excavated for tombs, are now used as bombproof shelters in some towns.

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Inscriptions which I saw on the walls of demolished buildings showed that Italian people are by no means demoralised by the Anglo-American terror raids. An inscription on a pile of bricks of a completely destroyed residence at Ferrara announced that the people of Ferrara have by no means been daunted. On the walls of the partially-destroyed Palazzo d'Este, it is pointed out that Anglo-American air pirates show not the slightest respect for the monuments of Italy's glorious past. In Mestre, Marghera, and other towns which were heavily bombed by the Anglo-American air gangsters, inscriptions painted or chalked on walls of demolished buildings, were found, such as "This is the liberty which is brought by the Liberators", or "This house has been destroyed by bombs dropped by Liberators". Some towns, such as Treviso and Rimini, have been completely levelled to the ground. At Rimini, which before the war was a prosperous town with a population of about seventy thousand people, I saw only the ruins of demolished buildings. and not a single human being. The historic town of Arezzo was likewise almost completely destroyed by Anglo-American bombs.

ALLIED BOMBERS DESTROYED IN ATTACK ON BUDAPEST

Berlin: - A violent aerial battle took place this Sunday morning over Hungarian territory. An American bomber formation crossed into the Danube area from the south and carried out a terror attack against the Hungarian capital at a time when morning services were being held. They encountered violent defence on the part of German and Hungarian fighters before they reached the town north and northwest of Budapest, the air battle was at its fiercest, when German and Hungarian airmen broke through the cordon of escorting enemy fighters. Many four-engined American bombers were shot down Anti-aircraft fire also accounted for several enemy aeroplanes.

FINNISH PREMIER BROADCASTS ON FINLAND'S NEEDS.

Helsinki: - Prime Minister Linkomies in his broadcast stated that Finland was fighting against great odds and needed help in the struggle against the Soviets.

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"The only country willing and able to render such help is

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Helsinki: - Prime Miniter Linkomies in his broadcast stated that Finland was fighting against great odds and needed help in the struggle against the Soviets.

"The only country willing and able to render such help is Germany. Already Germany has assisted with arms and, what is equally important, with foodstuffs". The Prime Minister continued to say that success in Finland's fight will be possible only with German assistance. The Finns have to defend everything which makes life worth living, and as a free nation they must fight as long as their strength lasts. This resolution is in agreement with the decision unanimously arrived at by the parliament in mid-April. Linkomies then touched on the differences among social democracies. He pointed out that social democratic ministers remained in office, thereby proving that all circles of the population were waging at present a defensive struggle on a front which was just as united as a front in battle.

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The Prime Minister regretted the American rupture of relations with Finland. Official relations with Finland had grown worse step by step and it was neither Finland's nor the Finnish Government's fault. "We have only one objective, to save our country and our people. All efforts must unite to the utmost to safeguard our free social order and our future. Finland is a democratic country and we cannot tamper with democratic principles. We are and remain masters in our own house. Lord, bless our fatherland.

FREE INDIAN GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SEES NO HOPE OF UNITY WITH ENGLAND

TOKIO - "There is not the slightest possibility of an understanding between Indian nationalism and British imperialism," the spokesman of the provisional Free Indian government, Sivaram, declared at Singapore, commenting upon the exchange of letters between Gandhi and the Indian Viceroy Wavell, published at New Delhi. The spokesman contrasted the firm and determined attitude of Gandhi with Wavell's impudent manner and declared, "These facts alone show the conflict existing in India; on one side, there is England in panic and desperation, on the other the Indian people calm and determined, looking with confidence to the future.

D. N. B. IN ENGLISH July 2

THE ITALIAN FRONT

BERLIN - The southwest and southeast of Siena was the centre of yesterday's hard defence struggles, it was reported from the Italian war theatre. Along the side of both main roads, leading from these directions towards the town, Gaullist satellite formations, well-supported by American tanks, made repeated attacks all day long. They were repelled in all sectors of the front. However American tank and infantry formations, which suffered heavily, succeeded in gaining some kilometres of ground in the direction of Volterra and reaching the Cecina rivulet in the rear. West of Lake Trasimeno,

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After several hours of fierce fighting, when the German defence destroyed thirty-four British tanks, German salients were withdrawn to the north of Potenza. Attempts repeatedly made by the Pol. Poles at crossing the river were of no avail on account of the casualties inflicted by the German defenders.

VATICAN PROTEST AT ALLIED USE OF ROME FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

STOCKHOLM - Vatican circles are greatly alarmed by the fact that the Allies are using Rome as a supply centre for their troops to a growing extent, reports "Nya Dagligt Allehanda", quoting reports from Rome. The Cardinal Secretary of State reminded the Allied Chief of Command of the promise made by Eisenhower, as well as Churchill and Roosevelt, not to convert Rome into a military base.

GENERAL DIETL BURIED IN MUNICH

MUNICH: The body of Colonel-General Dietl arrived in Munich on Sunday morning. The funeral took place at noon in the presence of representatives of the armed forces and the Party. As a last salute fro from the front Ritter von Hengl, General of a mountaineer regiment, deposited a wreath at the tomb. In his speech, Infantry General Haenicke acclaimed Dietl as a national hero and promised that the German armed forces would fulfil their duty according to Dietl's example. Gauleiter Giesler, describing Dietl as the personification of the special virtues of Bavarian character, emphasized that future generations would call Dietl the "Bluecher of Adolf Hitler Germany." The ceremony was attended by a large crowd of the Munich population.

THE EASTERN FRONT

BERLIN: The great defensive battle in the central sector of the eastern Front continued yesterday at all focal points, with unabated fierceness . It is noteworthy that yesterday, the Bolsheviks in various places, particularly on the southern wing of their assault front and at Borissov, were compelled to reinforce several divisions which had suffered heavy casualties with fresh troops from [illegible]

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Also, in the area of Polotsk, considerable regrouping seems to have been carried out recently. These regroupings may be due to heavy losses suffered by the Bolsheviks at Slutsk; German forces in one sector were driven back several kilometers west of the town, In their attempt to follow up and penetrate the German lines, the Soviets were frustrated all along a broad front. Soviet formations south and north of the town were intercepted by German motorized units, in their two attack against German garrison of Bobruisk which, some days ago, succeded in breaking a strong Bolshevik ring of encirclement and in making a sortie in a northwesterly direction, where they contacted an armored German formation. The entire garrison and all of the wounded, as well as more than 1,800 prisoners, forced an important river crossing against strong Bolhevik resistance.

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Opposition was also offered by the German center of resistance at Ossopovichi, where all Soviet efforts at breaking through failed under German fire. At Borissov, the Bolsheviks, with several fresh tank formations, tried to break through the German lines. However, they only induced the Germans to retreat for about six kilometers to the west. When, during the afternoon hours, the Soviets attacked new German positions, they were smashed in front of the German lines. On this occasion, one motorized anti-tank formation distinguished itself particularly by knocking out twenty-nine Soviet tanks in less than two hours.

Hard fighting also developed yesterday in the sector west of Polotsk. The Bolsheviks threw into battle several rifle and tank divisions which attacked from the southeast on a broad front, and tried to cross the river. In long, bitter and fluctuating fighting, the German defence forces were successful in frustating all Soviet attempts to form bridgeheads from which the Bolsheviks would have been able to operate towards the north and to the rear of the Polotsk positions. Also, in the city area of Polotsk, very heavy fighting has developed, in the course of which the German defence forces finally withdrew towards the western and southern edges of the city. From here, they smashed all Soviet thrusts which were partly carried forward with strong tank formations. Here, and particularly at Slutsk and Borissov, fighters and fighter-bombers supported the defensive struggle waged by the army and numerous successful engagements against tank deployments, marching columns and motorized movements. Out of 129 tanks which the Bolsheviks lost yesterday, thirty-five were destroyed by the Luftwaffe. Moreover, several motorized columns were dispersed and assault deployments in the area of Slutsk on the Borissov were so well covered with shell bursts that attacks did not develop.

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PARIS RADIO IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 2100 - July 2

COMMENTARY BY RENÉ PAQUI

At 6 p.m., a German war correspondent stated that the Germans had occupied three important towns, the names of which have not yet been revealed by the German Command. The Fifteenth British division withdrew from the battle after having lost 50% of its forces. One hundred and thirty- eight heavy and medium Anglo-American tanks were put out of action. At about 7 p.m., the Germans launched a counter-attack. General Rommel's troops have captured... on the banks of the Odon (?) No information was received from the battle-front.

On the Normandy Front, American counter-attacks in the Saint Lô sector failed.

The German resistance in Cherbourg is ended: This was announced at the same time by the German and the Allied Commands.

The flying torpedoes continued their reprisal attacks in the London sector. The British Command issued today's information with the usual formula, stating that casualties and damages were caused. In Italy, on the left wing, the Americans are fighting between Cecina and... The Germans withdrew slightly. On other sectors of the front the Germans repelled a certain number of Anglo-American attacks.

On the Eastern Front, fierce fighting is in progress north and northwest of Minsk. General Rokossovsky launched a number of very violent attacks. The Germans abandoned the town of Gluks (?)

RADIO MONTE CARLO IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 22,15- July 2

WESTERN FRONT

The battle for Caen recommenced yesterday with violence. News from both belligerants states that the fighting is bitter in the triangle Caen-..... The Allied command has no lack of men or material; the total of troops engaged amounts to ten divisions. In addition the British have landed new troops in the Orne estuary. The Allied command is sustaining the fighting with tenacity and is

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South and west of Caen the Germans succeeded in repulsing all the enemy attacks. The Allied forces in this sector are constantly threatened by the Germans. A British press correspondent emphasized the violence of the battle for Caen, which, in spite of the Allied attacks, is still located where it was fifteen days ago. This fact is due to the employment of German tactical reserves on the right bank of the Orne. Reconnaissance activity and reports gathered during the last forty-eight hours appear to presage a second offensive. Two British armies have been thrown against Caen in a westerly direction.

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The situation at Caen has been duplicated at St. Lô, but in this latter area there are no British or Canadian forces - only Americans. Allied troops freed by the end of the Cherbourg fighting attacked yesterday in the direction of St. Lô. Their efforts were not successful.

Air activity of the two belligerants has increased. The Luftwaffe has particularly attacked Allied shipping. Anglo-American planes have bombed towns and roads.

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

Air activity of the two belligerants has increased. The Luftwaffe has particularly attacked Allied shipping. Anglo-American planes have bombed towns and roads along d'Argenters Valley. The towns of..... were bombed. Allied air activity in the whole Normandy sector resulted in a decrease of Allied air activity in other sectors. The starting point of Anglo-American aircraft is now in southern Italy. Thus Budapest has been bombed on two successive days. Anglo-American bombers were intercepted by Hungarian and German fighters. A number of four-engined bombers were shot down.

The RAF bombed the northern coasts of France, where the Allied Command believes the bases of German flying torpedoes are established. These German weapons continue their action against southern England.

On the White Russian Front, the Russian pressure extends in the direction of Minsk. The Germans abandoned Borissov, on the Beresina. The aim of German tropps movements is to avoid the encirclement of the town of Minsk.

To the north, towards Polotsk, the fighting is particularly violent. In the Karelian Isthmus, no important action took place during the last twenty-four hours.

In Italy, there was increased activity in all sectors. On the Ligurian coast, Cecina was captured by the Allies, who have also occupied Macerata, in the Adriatic sector. On the other hand it is learned from German sources that Marshal Kesselring's forces have been withdrawn fifteen kilometers north of Siena. This town however, is still in German hands.

In China, the Japanese have launched an attack towards the Hankow-Canton road.

In the political field, there is nothing important to report, except Finland's position. The President of the Finnish Government has clearly defined his country's policy. Any change in this policy is not foreseen, as it is similar to the one approved last April by the Government. The Finnish President stated that Finland had no other alternative but to continue the struggle as Germany's ally or be enslaved by the enemy. The United States Government has added the name of sixty-nine Finnish firms to the black list of firms which have worked for Germany.

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N E U T R A L B R O A D C A S T

BERNE RADIO IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 2315 JUNE 30 (Monitored in Algiers)

EXCERPTS FROM PROFESSOR VON SALIS REVIEW OF WAR FRONTS

The present large-scale operations may be considered the execution of plans agreed upon at the conference of Teheran. A three-front war, not to speak of the war by sea and air, has become a reality. Today, the German Wehrmacht is faced with the most crucial test of the war. The Anglo-American invasion and the powerful Russian summer offensive have far-reaching political consequences. The Allied invasion brought an end to deceptive propaganda and relieved us of any doubt of such a tremendous undertaking as a frontal attack on the Atlantic Wall. The fall of Cherbourg in the west and the almost simultaneous fall of Vitebsk in the east speak a very clear language. Neither Britain, the United States nor Soviet Russia will slacken their efforts to prevent the main enemy, National Socialist Germany, from grasping a chance to avoid the threatening doom.

German quarters characterize the struggle in Italy and France as "Great battles", and that in Soviet Russia as "Quite large-scale fighting". The German radio commentator, General Dittmar, pointed out last Tuesday that the German Wehrmacht was faced with a difficult three-front war. It remains to be seen whether German fighting power will be sufficient to cope with the apparent Russi and Anglo-American superiority in men and material. Superiority in air is favoring the Allies to the same extent as it did the Germans at the beginning of the war. Tank battles raging in this region are fought under different conditions from those in Africa. Fighting in Normandy has shown the German secret weapon to have only a limited influence on actual military developements. The weakness of the Luftwaffe in France and its inability to measure up to expectations has been another surprise.

In the meantime, the Russians have broken down the strong defenses of Vitebsk

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In the meantime, the Russians have broken down the strong defenses of Vitebsk, Mogilev and Orsha a few days after the summer offensive began. The Russian offensive against Finland aims at its exclusion as a belligerent. The Finnish Government decided on war to the bitter end, and asked aid from Germany. Her fate has finally been linked up with Germany.

2620

BERNE RADIO IN FRENCH TO SWITZERLAND 2300 July 2

HENRIOT MURDERERS SOUGHT

PARIS - The Chief of the Government has decided to allot a sum of 20,000,000 francs for the identification of the murderers of Henriot. Any information will be considered as confidential.

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RADIO ATHENS IN ITALIAN 2150 July 2

(News items about major war fronts have already been covered in previous articles.)

SWEDEN TRIED TO GET FINLAND OUT OF WAR

The International Information Bureau learns from Stockholm that the Finnish question has been discussed in all its details during the Parliament's secret session. The newspaper, "Stockholm Tidningen', adds that the President of the Council in the High Chamber and the Foreign Minister in the Low Chamber stated that the Swedish Government was doing everything in its power to induce Finland to abandon the war. The debate lasted much longer than was foreseen.

TURKISH OFFICIALS CANNOT MARRY FOREIGN WOMEN

Istanbul newspapers state that the Foreign Minister and the Minister for National Defence have decided to dismiss all officials married to foreign women.

GERMAN AIR SUCCESSES IN FINLAND

The German Air Force, which fights in cooperation with the Finnish Army, has obtained excellent results since the beginning of the Russian offensive on the Karelian Front. Sixty-five Soviet tanks were destroyed, and many trucks were put out of action. More than one hundred trucks loaded with military material were destroyed. During the same period, German fighters shot down more than seventy Soviet aircraft.

DETAILS ON THE BUCHAREST BOMBING

According to Bucharest newspapers, during the last terroristic raid, the Bonaparte and Bacaresti districts were particularly hit, as well as the offices of the President of the Counsel and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. A bomb fell on a shelter in the Bacaresti district, killing fifty women. The International Histo-

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SAIPAN AIRFIELD BOMBED

Japanese bomber formations attacked an airfield in American hands on Saipan Island, causing serious fires and damage.

GREAT DIFFICULTIES IN STORE FOR INDIA

According to information received, twenty-seven political men and important industrial personalities of Bombay stated that great difficulties are in store for India during the next few months, owing to the absolute lack of many essential supplies.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION

JULY 2, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 20.

This bulletin is a record of Axis broadcasts covering the period from 0800 yesterday to 0001 today. The station broadcasting, intended audience, wave-length, and time of broadcasts 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 propaganda policy.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11.8 kcs. 15,00 July 1

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

On the north western tip of the Cherbourg Peninsula, our weak forces, pressed together into small space, continued their bitter resistance against the enemy forces. To the last, they inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

East of the Orne, the enemy carried out several unsuccessful attacks. In the area of penetration southwest of Caen, the enemy was forced to take the defensive and restricted his activity to local reconnaissance thrusts, which collapsed before our defenses. Our counter-attacks from the southwest continued to gain ground slowly on both sides of the Odon River, despite stubborn enemy resistance and strong artillery fire, particularly from the sea.

North east of St.Lô, North-American troops, supported by strong artillery, tanks, and air attacks, went over to the attack. They were repelled by our concentrated defensive fire and suffered heavy losses. Nineteen enemy tanks were destroyed.

The Air Force with strong battle plane forces assisted the fighting of the ground forces on the Normandy beachhead.

Twenty-five enemy planes, including fifteen four-engined bombers, were shot down over the beachhead and the occupied western territories.

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Lt. Schenk, platoon leader in a tank regiment, on June 27 destroyed twelve enemy tanks southwest of Caen.

During the battle for Cherbourg, an anti-aircraft regiment commanded by Colonel Hermann distinguished itself particularly.

Army coastal batteries scored several hits on enemy landing craft off the mouth of the Orne, and forced a destroyer to turn back. A sabotage group was wiped out in Bretagne.

Heavy retaliation bombing is directed against London.

On the western flank of the Italian front, the enemy continued to attack with concentrated infantry and tank forces from the coast to Lake Trasimeno. The enemy succeeded, after extremely costly fighting, in advancing further in the coastal sector, and in the area south of Siena. Fighting continues with undiminished violence.

In the Adriatic, shellfire by a German steamer sank an enemy motor torpedo boat.

2619

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In the central sector of the Eastern Front, our troops continue to be engaged in heavy defensive battles.

There is heavy fighting in the city of Slutsk. In the Ossipovitsi sector and near Borisov, the Soviets are also attacking strongly supported by tanks.

On the upper Beresina, as well as west and south west of Polotsk, the enemy attacks were checked in hard fighting.

German battle plane squadrons supported the ground fighting with good effect. They inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in men and material.

Naval patrol vessels in the Gulf of Finland have sunk three attacking Soviet motor torpedo boats near the Island of Narvi. Prisoners were taken.

A strong North-American bomber formation yesterday dropped bombs at random over parts of Hungary. German and Rumanian fighters shot down thirteen enemy planes, including twelve four-engined bombers.

Single British planes last night dropped bombs over the Rhineland and Westphalia.

The Air Force, Navy, Army and coastal batteries, have sunk during the month of June, 51 freighters and transports of a total of 312,600 tons, and 56 additional ships of a total of 328,000 tons of the enemy invasion fleet. Many smaller transports and landing craft were heavily damaged. The number of enemy warships sunk is: Two heavy and three light cruisers, 22 destroyers, 15 motor torpedo boats, one submarine, three landing craft, and one patrol vessel. Several battleships, including one of the Nelson Class, 21 cruisers, 22 destroyers, 26 special landing vessels and twelve motor torpedo boats, were heavily damaged by bombs, torpedoes and artillery hits. The destruction of a part of these ships can be taken for certain. The enemy ships' losses are still being increased by mines.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 0700. - July 1

BOMBING OF LONDON

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

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 0700 - July 1

BOMBING OF LONDON

London and southeastern England were bombed all day yesterday. Land and air defences were unable to prevent targets from being hit by the new weapon. Reuter's admits that the damage caused was extremely serious.

WESTERN FRONT

The American have begun to attack in the Caen sector, where hard fighting is now going on. North of Saint LÔ, the first American **thrusts** were repelled with severe losses for the enemy. At Cherbourg the enemy has not yet succeeded in entering the harbor. German heavy batteries have kept up their fire. German light naval vessels damaged an Allied tanker and a number of landing craft. Fifty-two enemy planes were shot down by the Luftwaffe, who had already successfully attacked targets in southern England.

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SOUTHERN FRONT

Yesterday, hard fighting continued in the region between the Tyrrhenian coast and Lake Trasimeno, but stiff resistance by German rearguards prevented the Americans from pushing forward beyond the beach south of Cecina. Attacks by mercenary units were thrown back south and southeast of Siena with extremely high losses for the enemy.

EASTERN FRONT

In the central sector, the battle is increasing in intensity, as the enemy does his utmost to score some sort of success at this point, by continually bringing up fresh reinforcements. The Germans repulsed some enemy thrusts between Minsk and Bobruisk. In the southern sector a Soviet attempt to cross the Dniester was completely frustrated.

AIR FRONT

American bombers, escorted by fighters, yesterday morning penetrated as far as the Ostmark, where they were intercepted by German fighters. A number of American squadrons reached the Vienna suburbs, but were unable to pass through our anti-aircraft barrage.

WAR IN ASIA

Between June 11th and July 1st, Japanese have sunk in the waters of the Marianas one battleship, two aircraft-carriers, two cruisers, one destroyer and one submarine. Moreover, they have damaged three battleships, eleven aircraft-carriers, five cruisers, nine transport vessels and another battleship, so seriously that they can be considered lost.

HOME NEWS

The Federal Commissioner of Milan yesterday asked all the secretaries of the local groups to report, i.e., the commissioners of the "Fascio", the commanders of the action squads and the squad members (squadristi) of Milan. He also gave instructions on the

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APPEAL TO FARMERS

2618

Farmers! Wheat is the surest guarantee of the Italian food-supply. In delivering it to the public granaries, you must remember that it will go to feed your children, your comrades-in-arms and the great mass of towns-folk, workers, employees, professional men who, in factories and offices, work, suffer and hope for the resurrection and honor of our country.

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FROM INVADED ITALY

Reuter's correspondent in Rome cables that the Pope received General de Gaule, with whom he examined the political principles on which the plans and intentions of the Algiers Committee are based.

The same subject had already been discussed by Mr. Taylor, who was sent to Rome by Roosevelt.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 0800 - July 1

WAR IN EUROPE

The Anglo-Americans have not yet succeeded in silencing the German batteries that hammer Cherbourg Harbor.

The bombing of London and southern England by the new German weapon continued uninterruptedly all day yesterday. The enemy is trying desperately to neutralise, at least partly, the effects of the flying bombs. In the direction of London over a 120 barrage ballons were observed at a level of two or three thousand meters.

SOUTHERN FRONT

Only south of Cecina was the enemy able to gain some ground, while in the other sectors of the front, no material change has taken place.

North of Perugia, attacks by mercenary troops were repulsed.

EASTERN FRONT

The Soviets tried to cross the Beresina along the Orsha-Minsk road, but German troops firmly stood their ground and maintained their positions. Stiff fighting is reported having lasted some hours, during which the enemy lost fifty-three tanks. Luftwaffe activity was intense. Enemy supply centers were effectively bombed.

APPEAL TO FARMERS

Farmers, your conscience, so deeply felt by all of you, tells you, above all, to deliver the wheat to the public granaries. Only thus can you make your Italian brothers sure of their daily bread.

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CONCERN AMONG SAILORS

German flying bombs are causing deep concern among British sailors, especially those from southern England, writes the "Daily Mail".

The sailors complain that they are left completely in the dark as to what happens at home. After their hard patrolling in the Channel, they may not even call up their people on their off-days, because the flying bombs have completely disrupted the telephone lines in southern England.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 1300 July 1

WAR IN EUROPE.

A good number of Allied counter-attacks were repulsed southwest of Caen, where the German Command has the situation well in hand. Yesterday, the Luftwaffe supported the land fighting in greater strength than the Anglo-Americans.

On the Southern Front in Italy, the enemy went on attacking but obtained few results. On the Siena road, the situation is unchanged.

Yesterday, some air combats took place over Hungarian territory, and thirteen enemy aircraft were brought down.

On the Eastern Front, the Soviet drive is being extended to the south. Fighting on the White Russian sector is beginning to gain momentum. There has been a certain amount of fighting in the Polotsk area and on the northern bank of the Pripet River, where the Soviets tried to push westward against German opposition. On the Karelian Isthmus, Finnish resistance has been reinforced.

WESTERN FRONT

With the fighting which started yesterday by the Americans, the second phase of the invasion battle has definitely begun. Thanks to their naval supremacy, the Allies have established themselves firmly along the coast and now they have to extend their beachhead in both depth and width.

In the northern part of the Cotentin Peninsula, a certain amount of fighting is still going on, and in the hinterland, the Germans, in their fortified positions, continue to harass enemy movements.

In the Caen area, the British and Canadians attacked yesterday and succeeded in driving a small wedge into our lines. At the same time the Germans counter-attacked, and a series of thrusts and counter-thrusts began. In the afternoon, the Germans definitely got the upper hand and managed to throw the enemy back for some kilometers. A second German counter-attack took place last night, and a third one this morning. Anglo-Canadian losses are enormous.

Yesterday, enemy air activity was slight because of bad weather.

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Yesterday, enemy air activity was slight because of bad weather. The Luftwaffe, however, operated with powerful formations.

BOMBING OF LONDON

Yesterday, the flying bombs went on raining over southern England. Considerable damage was caused.

2617

SOUTHERN FRONT

In Italy, a certain amount of fighting took place yesterday in the western sector of the front, between the Tyrrhenian coast and Lake Trasimeno. After some lively encounters, during which a good number of enemy tanks were destroyed, the German troops disengaged, withdrawing further north.

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Further east, the Americans were stopped by successful counter-attacks, but gained no ground. Some progress was made by the enemy south of Siena, while north of Perugia and in the Adriatic sector, no change has taken place

RAID OVER HUNGARY

Italian based American bombers tried to reach Hungary in order to carry out terror raids. Intercepted by our fighter forces, they were compelled to give up their mission and to jettison their bomb loads in the open country. Thirteen of them were shot down.

EASTERN FRONT

No important changes are reported from the Eastern Front.

NO NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE REICH AND VICHY

Wilhelmstrasse declares that no report has been published on negotiations between the Government of the Reich and that of Vichy for a more intense war collaboration.

ALLIES STRAFE PASSENGER TRAINS

It is reported from the Hague that Anglo-American aircraft have repeatedly strafed passenger trains.

PARISH PRIESTS WRITE TO BISHOP

A number of Swiss parish priests have written letters to the Bishop of Geneva on the bombing of the San Marino Republic, stating that no Catholic can look on unmoved when the rights of a people are being barbarously violated.

ITALIAN PRISONERS IN UNITED STATES

United Press gives some details on the way in which Italian prisoners in the United States are treated. The prisoners are being employed for labor service and organised into battalions commanded by American officers. Their salary is twenty-four dollars a month and they are allowed to go to church under Anglo-American escort.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 2000 - July 1

MORE DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLYING TORPEDOES

The hammering of the flying torpedoes against London and southern England this morning increased in intensity. Reuter declares that very serious damages were caused, about which it is impossible to give any precise information. In fact a decree issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs forbids the publication of any details regarding the results obtained by the new German weapon. The best way to waylay the public's attention from these raids, writes the "Times", is to insist on the landings in Normandy.

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WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT

The focal points of the struggle in Normandy are in the Saint Lô and Caen sectors, and particularly in the British bridgehead on the Odon River. North-east of Saint Lô, American troops have counter-attacked, supported by a violent artillery and air activity. German defence is repelling the invader. Nineteen enemy tanks have been destroyed.

In the Tilly sector, the initiative is still in German hands. The Luftwaffe successfully intervened supporting the land forces. Twenty-one enemy aircraft were shot down. Thirty-eight Allied tanks were destroyed. Enemy warships were not able to participate in the battle.

In the Cherbourg Peninsula, fighting is still raging. German formations defend themselves stubbornly against the attacking American forces. According to the latest news received, the Anglo-Americans have not yet succeeded in completely occupying the port of Cherbourg.

SOUTHERN FRONT

On the Italian front, on all sectors, from the Tyrrhenian coast to Lake Trasimeno, the violence of the Allied attacks steadily increases, with the support of strong armored forces. The enemy succeeded in advancing in the coastal sector, south of Siena. Fierce fighting is in course. In the Adriatic sector, no important engagements took place.

A British torpedo-boat was sunk in the Adriatic by the German naval artillery. The defence line now runs from Montepulciano through Chiusi, to Lake Trasimeno, and from here in the direction of Macerata to the Adriatic. All the localities above-mentioned are in German hands.

EASTERN FRONT

Violent and bitter fighting was raging this morning in all sectors of the offensive front. From their Vitebsk, Orsha and Mogilev positions, the Soviets are trying to reach the road in the direction of Minsk. In the Borisov sector, German troops repelled heavy Russian attacks, supported by tanks. On the northern Berezina

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In the northern and southern sectors of the front, no important action is reported. The Soviet command continues to concentrate strong armored forces.

2616

German patrol units repelled an attack carried out by Soviet torpedo-boats at the entrance of Viipuri Bay. Three enemy units were sunk.

The Luftwaffe was very active during the last twenty-four hours, bombing enemy troop concentrations, dispersal centers, depots and rail junctions.

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

WAR IN THE PACIFIC

Of the coast of.... island, two aircraft-carriers were sunk by Japanese air units. Fifteen American aircraft were shot down. Forty-six Japanese planes are missing. Other Japanese bomber formations attacks an airfield in Saipan island, causing serious damage.

According to information received it appears that the Mikado's air force has up to now sunk in the waters of the Mariana Islands the following units: one battleship, two cruisers, two destroyers and two transports. Two aircraft-carriers, two destroyers and five transports were severely damaged. Two hundred and eleven enemy aircraft were shot down.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - Kc.1500-2300- July 1

WESTERN FRONT

While the enemy pressure is increasing in the sectors of Caen and St.Lô, the last German detachments are still putting up a furious resistance in the Carentan peninsula, near Cherbourg. Numerous enemy armored forces are already employed in this sector and violent fighting is taking place.

Northeast of St. Lô the Americans attacked in a relatively restricted sector, intending to cut off the remaining German advanced points from St. Lô and of preventing the German groups [illegible] pivoted on Carentan from retreating. The American attack was ineffective. The German defences, strongly supported by artillery, repulsed all the enemy thrusts.

In the Caen sector 124 tanks were lost by the Allies. These are the highest Anglo-American losses for one day since the invasion began. It is estimated that during the last four days in the Caen area more than three hundred tanks have been destroyed. The battle still in progress comprises a territory six kilometres wide and four deep.

The enemy continues to bring in heavy reserves to conquer the German defences, but all the attacks have been repulsed and at some points the Germans made counter-attacks, conquering many kilometers of terrain.

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The German thrusts tend to preclude an enlargement of the Allied bridge-head, espicially in the sector of Caen. The Luftwaffe supported the ground forces, effectively bombing enemy detachments and concentrations of armored forces.

ITALIAN FRONT

Against the German defence line (which runs from the Tyrrhenian Sea to south of Cecina, then to Lake Trasimeno and in the direction of Macerata as far as the Adriatic) enemy pressure has increased. The focal point of the fighting was southwest and southeast of Siena, where Moroccan forces progressed to within ten kilometers of the town. Violent fighting is in course west of Lake Trasimeno. Here

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the Germans retreated two kilometers. Forty-three enemy tanks were destroyed. No important fighting is reported on other sectors of the front.

EASTERN FRONT

Exceptionally bitter fighting continues on the eastern front. The center of gravity of the fighting is represented by the wide front of the Beresina. The Soviets are headed towards Minsk. The Soviets have suffered many losses, especially in armored vehicles. In the town of Slusk there is street fighting. Near Borissov the Germans repulsed Soviet counter-attacks.

On the upper Berisina, just as in the sector southwest of Polotsk, Soviet thrusts were stopped.

On the Karelian Isthmus the enemy pressure has relatively slackened. The area is dotted with lakes which, in the Viipuri sector, present great difficulties. The Bolsheviks are laughing an all-out effort to pass beyond the lake zone and to regain open territory.

Combat and fighter planes operating in the Soviet territory of the Karelian Isthmus fought side by side with Finnish pilots, achieving brilliant successes. The combat planes destroyed seventy five Soviet tanks in this sector. A large numer of armored cars were also destroyed. The fighter planes shot down seventy Soviet planes.

DEATH OF GENERAL DIETL (See previous broadcasts for background)

On July 19, 1940, he received the War Palm of the Cross of the Cavalier of the Order of the Iron Cross, being the first to receive this decoration. His name will always live amongst the Alpine troops and will also be linked with those of our valorous Finnish allies.

ANNIVERSARY OF ITALIAN FLIGHT TO AMERICA

On July 1, 1933, twenty-four Savoia-Marchetti planes rose in flight from the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea, flew to New York and

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2615

Eleven years ago, United States newspapers exalted in headlines the arrival of the fliers, those men of the new Italy, Mussolini's Sea Eagles who, with a prodigious leap (wrote the "New York Times"), had opened new horizons for civilian aviation. Once again from Rome and from Italy there will come a new civilization, a Italy revived under the sign of the Littorio.

It was a triumph, and to those who could see beyond the exterior manifestations the flight assumed a particular and profound significance. Two peoples joined in a new fraternity of spirit, and re-affirmed their desire to walk together towards civilization.

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Then things happened. There was the war in Ethiopia, the war in Spain and, later, the Second World War. A violent campaign of insults was launched by the press; the usual sensational headlines. The press played on the naiveté of the masses, and the Italians were defined as destructive, avid and rapacious. The bankers of Fifth-Avenue discovered less spiritual and more profitable horizons. The Jews tasted the joys of revenge against the new order. The huge American masses thought they could redeem moral suggestion with brute force and violence.

Why did the Americans fly across the Atlantic? Not to repay the peaceful visit of 1933, but to bring destruction and death to Italy. Towns, villages, churches, monasteries, works of art, all were destroyed. But there are two things that the Americans will not be able to hit, two things which are higher than their planes and deeper than their objectives - our civilization and our honor.

FASCIST VALUES

The Milan daily "Republica Fascista" will publish tomorrow an interesting article in which the author, after demonstrating that communism, through its methods of imposing itself and through its servility to Russian imperialism, represents an interest as well as an idea, comes to the conclusion that the true ideals were those of Christianity - the ideals of man's rights, which in the name of Rome united mankind - and finally those of Mazzini: the ideas of rights and duty. The editorialist points out that the only true ideal of our day is that of Fascism and sums it up in a clear and brief formula: Christ - Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself; Mazzini - Do your Duty and Demand your Rights; Mussolini - Work and Aspire to All the Rights which Spring from Work.

The matter of the quick re-organization of Europe in case of an Anglo-American victory justifies the repetition of that which General Smuts stated recently: "It is my opinion that we will not have a general peace conference but rather a series of conferences which will last ten or twenty years or perhaps longer".

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 23,30 - July 1

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

ITALIAN OFFICER GIVES HIS LAST IMPRESSIONS OF ROME

Milan: An Italian officer who left Rome with the gallant German troops on the day the Italian capital was occupied by the Anglo-Americans thus gives his last impressions: "The hours which preceded the Anglo-American occupation of Rome were passed by the population in mortal anguish.

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"In spite of all information to the contrary issued by the enemy, on the morning of June 4th, the Eternal City seemed to be in the grip of its greatest terror. Piazza Venezia, the Corso, via Nazionale, Piazza Barberini and the Tritone were almost completely deserted. Only at crossroads and on street corners, small groups of citizens might be seen, while in the lateral streets, organised squads were ready for looting and violence, waiting for the last German formations to leave the city.

Meanwhile, in the suburbs, disorder was increasing hour by hour. In Piazza del Popolo, under the fire of a machine-gun, Roman citizens were running towards shelters. A man went up to a truck loaded with soldiers and Black Shirts which was just leaving the city, and said: 'I never was a Fascist but I intend to become one'. The words of this proud man of the people were met with a chorus of approval."

FEDERAL COMMISSARY PRESIDES AT BRESCIA ASSEMBLY

Brescia: The Federal Commissary for the workers of Commerce, Vaccari, yesterday presided over the Assembly of Syndical Directors for the Workers of Brescia. After the account given by the Union's secretary an interesting discussion took place, particularly regarding the organisation of the shops and messes.

The Federal Commissary resumed the discussion, stating that the new measures adopted have not only the aim of realising the social postulates of the Fascist Republic, but also assur. regular distribution of food and clothing to the workers and to their families, destracting them from the odious speculation of the black market.

POPE RECEIVES DE GAULLE

The Pope yesterday received in private audience General de Gaulle. An American agency states that the political principles regarding the French provisional Government were discussed. According to the same agency, Pius the XIIth may have discussed the same argument with Mr. Taylor, Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican.

DUCE ISSUES DECREE FOR INDUSTRY

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DUCE ISSUES DECREE FOR INDUSTRY

The Duce's decree for the unification of contribution in the industrial field, which will be followed by other decrees regarding credit and insurance, will enter into effect, in its substantial part, on the 1st of July.

This decree establishes, amongst other things, some new principles in the field of social planning, which are consonant with the measures adopted by the Government owing to the particularly social character of the Italian Republic.

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GERMAN WEAPON

The British Information Agency reports that during the day Friday the German flying meteors flew almost without interruption over the south English coast.

The Germans give the following details about the new weapon: the explosive contrivances are launched from subterranean plants which are especially well protected from artillery and air bombs. One can say that they are unattackable. The weapon can be described as a pilotless plane which, because of its motors, can attain a speed of about six hundred kilometers an hour. At the end of the weapon there is an explosive charge of a new type, weighing about one thousand kilograms. The apparatus is always regulated before its take-off, in relation to the power of the rockets. It can be loaded with other offensive charges, such as phosphorous.
(Repetitions of the 2300 broadcast)

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

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 09:45 - JULY 1

THE WESTERN FRONT

Berlin: The International Information Bureau reports that the entry of Allied landing craft into the port of Cherbourg has been observed. The approach of larger warships, however, was prevented by heavy batteries.

London: According to a report from Eisenhower's Headquarters, the port of Cherbourg is so thoroughly destroyed that it cannot be used by the Allies for some time to come.

Berlin: In Normandy, the enemy continued his gigantic efforts to cut off the city of Caen from its supply lines, attempting to take it from the southwest. By deploying very strong forces of artillery and planes, the enemy succeeded at first in extending the area of penetration. A German counter-attack on his flank resulted in the loss of a great part of the territory gained.

More than 900 enemy tanks have been destroyed on the invasion front since June 6th.

Enemy battleships with their heavy-caliber guns again supported the land fighting at the mouth of the Orne. The British and American units were covered by a smoke-screen, but ships of the English Nelson class, and the American Pennsylvania type, could be recognized. The German concrete pillboxes withstood the heaviest shelling.

The German infantry soldier has been given tank-destroying weapons called "tank-fist" and "tank terror". The "tank-fist" has a destructive power of terrific strength, according to a military spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse. The "tank-terror", also called "stove-pipe", is of similar construction to a mortar. Both weapons work according to the rocket principle, which, however, does not mean that they use rocket-bombs.

Berlin reports that naval long-range batteries damaged a large steamer off the English coast, south of Dover. The steamer had to be beached.

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

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OVER-OPTIMISM IN AMERICA

2613

Washington: Reuter reports that President Roosevelt warned the U.S.population against over-optimism. He said that there seemed to be a general belief in the country that the war was as good as won. This belief should immediately be corrected.

FEARED WEAPON CONTINUES

Berlin: Even thunderstorms cannot affect the activity of the V-1. A heavy storm over the northern French coast on Thursday did not stop the employment of the new weapon.

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Stockholm: The British population of southern England apparently wants to assist the Government in its helplessness against the V-1. The Air Ministry daily receives a flood of letters with defense proposals. The London Correspondent of the Swedish paper "Allehanda" mentions a few of these proposals from the British public.

Madrid: The Air Correspondent of "Arriba" calls the V-1 weapon a splendid substitute for heavy bombers. The incessant bombardment of London by the V-1 has the advantage that the German Air Force can be used for other tasks.

Berlin: A German expert attached to the V-1 Command declares that the harassing fire by the terror bomber V-1 is only an overture. Up to the present, it is still running in high gear.

ITALIAN FRONT

Italy: On the Italian front, there was bitter fighting on the coast of Liguria and southeast of Siena. The enemy, supported by strong tank forces and concentrated artillery, attacked throughout the day, but did not succeed in gaining much ground.

EASTERN FRONT

In the central sector of the Eastern Front, enemy attacks were halted in several places. On Thursday all attacks southeast of Polotsk collapsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Bomber formations supported the ground fighting in the central sector and dispersed enemy infantry and motor columns.

North and northwest of Kanich, the enemy attacked incessantly in waves, supported by strong bomber formations. Finnish troops, obstinately resisting, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in counterthrusts. The enemy gained some ground.

AIR WAR

On Thursday, and during the night of Thursday to Friday 34 enemy planes were shot down over Reich territory. Thirty-six Soviet planes were shot down on Thursday over the Finnish front by German and Finnish fighters. During an attack by North-American bombers on Friday against the Danube area, according to preliminary reports

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WAR IN CHINA

The Imperial Japanese Headquarters announces the capture of the railway junction at Tchutchow, in the Chinese coastal province of Tchiangkang.

The Correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune" at Chungking cables that the Chungking Government has sent an open appeal for more supplies.

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

VIENNA RADIO IN GERMAN TO GERMAN I400 59 Kcs JULY 1

THE STRUGGLE ON THE WESTERN FRON

In the Tilly region German fo ces have obtained other successes following their counter-attacks gainst enemy positions. A great quantity of Anglo-Canadian war e uipment has fallen in the hands of the German forces. Also in the northern region of the front, enemy actions have been counter attacked and our forces have compelled the enemy to retire t other positions.

THE EFFECTS OF THE NEW GERMAN WEAPON

London: A British military expert states that following the employ of the new German weapon, the situation of the population of southern England has become tragic from every point of view.

The "Daily Mail" states that it is impossible to deny the effects of the new German weapon. The same newspaper states also that censorship methods, employed at the moment, are babyish. Great Britain has declared she knows all about the use of the new German weapon.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO GERMANY - Kc. 11.8 - I9,45 - JULY 1

DIETL'S DEATH COMMEMORATED

The German people's sorrow over the tragic death of General Dietl attained its fullest expression at the solemn state ceremony which took place in the Fuehrer's presence. Hitler offered final homage to his companion of many battles. The funeral ceremonies were also attended by the chief of staff, General Keitel, who spoke on the personality of the deceased General Dietl.

WESTERN FRONT

The battle of Tilly is developing into a great armored struggle. The International Information Office points out the fact that the enemy does not dare go beyond range of his heavy naval guns.

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RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO GERMANY - Kc. 11.8 - 19,45 - JULY 1

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WESTERN FRONT

The battle of Tilly is developing into a great armored struggle. The International Information Office points out the fact that the enemy does not dare go beyond range of his heavy naval guns. The enemy continued to bomb our rear lines in France, without visible results.

2612

FRENCH ATTITUDE TOWARDS ALLIES

"The attitude of the French people towards the Anglo-Americans is becoming daily more hostile," thus writes an American soldier, Vanesco, to his brother in San Francisco. The French population is not at all enthusiastic over the Allies because they hold them responsible for the serious damages caused in France. The so-called liberator are hated all over Europe because of their terror bombings.

NEW GERMAN WEAPON

Reuter's reports that since this morning at dawn activity of the new German weapon V-1 has been notably increased. Numerous localities in southern England have been damaged and there have been casualties.

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The British correspondent Hastings gives the following report to a Canadian news agency: "We are simply living from one day to the next. No one in southern England knows where to go for cover. The resistance of the British people is based on the hope of big successes on the front in Normandy".

Speaking of the effects of the German weapon, a commentator of the British radio declared thatit is generally believed that the new weapon may yet achieve a much longer range than its present one.

German reconnaissance has made photographs of the results of the V-I weapon. We have thereby established a systematic topographical map showing the effects of the bombing .

FINNISH POLICY

The Social Democratic Party of Finland, the most important party in the country, yesterday approved a motion in support of the present policy of the Finnish Government. The Social-Democratic ministers are asked to remain at their posts. The Finnish population is convinced that its main task for the moment is defence against the dangers of Bolshevism.

AIR WAR

German fighters on the Finnish front have so far destroyed sixty-five enemy tanks and more than one hundred trucks loaded with war materiel. In addition the German fighters have shot down many Soviet planes.

COMMUNISTS STILL DISSEMINATE DOCTRINE

The noted Bolshevik apologist, Jaroslavski, published in article in a recent review, observing that in spite of the scrapping of the Comintern the Communist Party in foreign countries operates according to the spirit of Marxism and of Leninism.

DE GAULLE'S WASHINGTON VISIT

President Roosevelt's invitation to de Gaulle to visit Washington was a result of Moscow intervention, according to American political circles.

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JAPS ATTACK AMERICAN SHIPS

Japanese planes on June 24 attacked enemy warships south of Bonin island. Two aircraft carriers and two other battleships of undetermined type were sunk. In addition forty-five enemy planes were shot down. Japanese losses amounted to forty-six aircraft.

BRITISH OPINION ON BOMBING OF GERMANY

Public opinion in England is still divided on the efficacy of air attacks on Germany. The "Economist" in one of its articles states that according to London's contentions the Luftwaffe should have already been destroyed. But actually this is far from so. The average British reader is unable to form a true picture of the facts as long as he reads only official news.

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

LIFE IN GERMANY NORMAL

The Swedish newspaper "Dagesposten" reports that a Swedish traveler just returned from Germany says that life is going on as usual there; the observer marvelled at the rapidity with the Germans repair the damage caused by the air raids.

SOLDATENSENDER IN GERMAN TO GERMANY FORCES IN ITALY Kc.71-2000-July

ITALIAN FRONT

On the coastal sector and especially along the coast road southeast of Cecina the Americans undertook a series of violent attacks which were all repulsed. The enemy was unable to realize any success. Farther east, the enemy yesterday morning launched weak attacks, which however increased in violence as tank and plane formations were thrown into the battle. The attacks were especially vigorous in the sectors of Castelletto and Radicondoli. All attacks were repulsed by our grenadiers; the enemy however succeeded in opening several breaches, but they were promptly checked. The enemy immediately brought up reserves which were thrown into the fight. At various points the enemy gained some ground.

In the Buonconvento sector the de Gaullist troops suffered considerable losses. The attack was stopped near Monterone. Here also the enemy opened a few breaches which we neutralized.

West of Lake Trasimeno the enemy, after bringing up reserves, launched violent attacks. They suffered heavy losses and the few break-throughs achieved were closed by our troops. The enemy tried five times to obtain a decisive success, but every time he was repulsed. Nine enemy tanks were destroyed.

On other sectors of the front there was patrol and artillery activity.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO GERMANY - Kc.11.8 - 21.30

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

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RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO GERMANY - Kc.11.8 - 21,30 - July 1

ALLIED NAVAL LOSSES

German military sources state that between the sixth and the twenty-third of June German planes destroyed or damaged seventy-five enemy merchant ships totalling about a half million tons, thirty-four warships and twenty-nine special landing craft.

GERMAN WEAPON

The Aeronautic expert of the Spanish paper "Arriba" writes that use of the new German weapon has the advantage of saving pilots and fuel which the German airforces can use elsewhere.

2611

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785916

ITALIAN FRONT

The International Information Bureau reports that the focal point of the fighting in Italy yesterday was located southeast and southwest of Siena. Maroccan troops supported by American tanks launched an attack in this sector; as a result our troops were forced to retreat six or eight kilometers further north. In the Lake Trasimeno sector our troops retreated about two kilometers. The enemy, counting on a weakening of our new positions, went over to the attack, but all their thrusts were repulsed. The enemy lost 43 tanks.

EASTERN FRONT

Violent fighting took place yesterday in the Slutsk sector where there was fighting in the streets; also in the sectors of Osipoivici, Borisov and Polotsk.

FINNISH SITUATION

The Finnish Social-Democratic Party has decided to support the policy of the government.

Enemy propaganda has been discredited; the breaking of diplomatic relations between the United States and Finland does not constitute anything new, in as much as it was a logical consequence of the expulsion of the Finnish diplomatic representative from the United States. The enemy propaganda thought the world would believe the lies circulated to the effect that German pressure on Finland was making the latter fight against Russia.

The German authorities respected the democratic principles of Finland. Hermany thus demonstrated that it has no desire to mix in the internal affairs of other countries. The enemy propaganda has therefore been a complete fiasco.

Stockholm correspondents report that German troops and supplies are passing steadily through Helsinki. On the streets of the Finnish capital there pass new tanks and guns which represent the fullfilment of Germany's promise to defend Finland at any cost.

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Borisov and Polotsk.

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RADIO BERLIN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS 11,8 kcs. 2215 JULY 1

THE WESTERN FRONT

Within the last twenty-four hours the enemy has intensified his attacks in the hope of throwing the German forces completely back on the Tilly-Caen front, but all attacks were beaten off.

The Anglo-American fleet is operating northwest of Cap le Fer and since their landing in Normandy small units were observed. Several ships have been seen bound in a northwesterly direction.

In the northwestern corner of Cherbourg our small forces under enemy pressure have withdrawn, but they have fought to the last man and have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The newspaper "London News" in commenting on Cherbourg's evacuation states that the fight has been bitter, far more bitter than it was expected. Attack after attack was knocked down by our concentration fire for several days.

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In the latest raids on Modena, the cathedral, one of the best-known and most beautiful examples of Romanesque architecture, was hi The Porta dei Principi with its 13th century frescoes was badly damaged. In the cloisters of the Archiepiscopal Palace near the cathedral, valuable marble sculptures of pre-Roman and Roman times were recovered from under the debris. The famous Palazzo Ducale, one of Italy's biggest palaces, sustained heavy.

In Parma the Palazzo della Pilotta (?) dating back to the 16th century and the Museum of Ancient Art were hit in air raids.

In Ferrara the 16th century Jesuit Church and its valuable paintings, mausoleum, San Sepolcro (?) Churchi. Santa Maria Nuova Church dating to the 8th century and reconstructed in the Baroque period, and Santa Caterina Church with its valuable painting were badly affected by air raids. Substantial damage was caused to the Castello d'Este, built in 1385 and restored in the 16th century. The Ferrara town hall and the Loggia Dei merci(?) were seriously damaged.

In the night of June 27 Anglo-American bombers raided the harbors of Trieste and Pola, causing great havoc in the densely populated district of Trieste. There were many casualties.

NPD IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1600 JUNE 30 (Monitored in London)

WILHELMSTRASSE PRESS

Dr. Schmidt explained the Wilhelmstrasse's attitude to the German-Finnish agreement by saying that German-Finnish comradeship-in-arms had now received an even firmer political background. In reply to a question about the impending severance of relations between the United States and Finland the Minister explained that this step would be a pure formality in view of the treatment the United States had meted out to Finnish diplomats in Washington in the course of "normal diplomatic relations" to Finland.

Correspondents inquired whether the Anglo-United States policy of exerting pressure on Spain, Portugual and Turkey had any fresh successes. This was denied by the spokesman who added that these countries obviously had realized that their

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badly affected by air raids. Substantial damage was caused to the Castello d'Este, built in 1385 and restored in the 16th century. The Ferrara town hall and the Loggia Dei merci(?) were seriously damaged.

In the night of June 27 Anglo-American bombers raided the harbors of Trieste and Pola, causing great havoc in the densely populated district of Trieste. There were many casualties.

NPD IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1600 JUNE 30 (Monitored in London)

WILHELMSTRASSE PRESS

Dr. Schmidt explained the Wilhelmstrasse's attitude to the German-Finnish agreement by saying that German-Finnish comradeship-in-arms had now received an even firmer political background. In reply to a question about the impending severance of relations between the United States and Finland the Minister explained that this step would be a pure formality in view of the treatment the United States had meted out to Finnish diplomats in Washington in the course of "normal diplomatic relations" to Finland.

Correspondents inquired whether the Anglo-United States policy of exerting pressure on Spain, Portugual and Turkey had any fresh successes. This was denied by the spokesman who added that these countries obviously had realized that their independence and sovereignty would be jeopardized if they continued to give way under Anglo-United States pressure.

With regard to British circles which desire that the Vatican should be induced to condemn the use of the new weapon against England, Dr. Schmidt referred to Eden's statement in Commons in which in a skillful fashion the latter declined all requests to approach the Pope in this matter. Eden said the question whether the Pope would comment on this matter was purely his own affair and Schmidt pointed out that he had nothing to add to the statement.

D.N.B. IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1720 JUNE 30 (Monitored in London)

PROVINCES ARE DIVIDED

Berlin: By a decree of the Fuehrer the provinces of Hessen, Nassau and Saxony have been divided. From July 1st there will be instead the provinces of Kurhessen, Nassau, Magdeburg and Halle Merseburg. The Chief of Provincial Executive will be combined by a personal union with those of the Reich Defence commisioner and the Gauleiter.

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The airforces have supported the operation in the area. Twenty-five enemy aircraft were shot down including ten four-engined bombers.

Around the landing points we have sunk up to the present fifty-six yessels and many transports.

Heavy artillery fire has continually disturbed the enemy. The military correspondent in a BBC broadcast states in regard to our flying bombs: "Our life is harrassed by this new weapon. We are up against a hard struggle. The English people know that they have to sustain this trial. This new German weapon has completely changed the methods of war. In the future there will be no use of pilots. The new weapon of this war has had a very detrimental effect.

There are conflicting reports over the speed of the flying bomb. One states that the speed of the flying bomb was so great that the fighters could not reach them. Others state that V-1 has a speed of 200 miles per hour, but now another one admits that the speed may reach even four hundred miles.

Churchill has visited the area hit by our flying bombs.

ITALIAN FRONT

In Italy the focal area of the battle was southeast and southwest of Siena. The enemy attacks were well supported by tanks. The Germans had to reatreat to new positions. The fighting is now some six to eight kilometres southwest and southeast of Siena. It is expected that the enemy attacks will continue. West of the Lake Trasimeno our troops had to withdraw some two kilometres. Forty-three enemy tanks were knocked-out in this combat. In the Adriatic sector our troops are defending themselves bravely and are holding back the enemy.

D.N.B. IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1010 June 30 (Monitored in London)

RAIDS CAUSE DAMAGE TO HISTORIC TREASURES

Milan: It is officially announced that many valuable objects of great historic interest, churches and buildings dating back to the

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RAIDS CAUSE DAMAGE TO HISTORIC TREASURES

Milan: It is officially announced that many valuable objects of great historic interest, churches and buildings dating back to the earliest centuries have been destroyed in the continued Anglo-American terror raids on cities, localities and villages in central and southern (sic) Italy. In Alessandria the cathedral was badly damaged while a theatre dating back to the early 19th century was almost totally destroyed as was the Bentivogli Baroque Palace. In one of latest terror raids on Genoa the Teatro Falcone, attached to the Royal Palace which had suffered heavy damage in October, 1942, was completely wrecked. Several Renaissance buildings were also destroyed. The churches of San Carlo and San Pietro, which contain tombs of historic value of the 17th and 18th centuries and pulpits in classical style, suffered serious damage. Destruction of the Villa Cambiaso building, typical of Genoa's patrician style at the time of the Renaissance, was a particularly painful blow for the population of the town. Pictures by Isola on the ceiling of the Aula Magna of the Genoa University were badly damaged.

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TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH

THE WESTERN FRONT

Berlin: (By Transocean Military Correspondent Ludwig Bertrams)

German counter-attacks increased in intensity on the eastern part of the Normandy front, on Friday. But it would be wrong of course to say that these tactical actions constitute a German counter offensive. These actions are undertaken solely to prevent the enemy from widening his bridgehead, and specially to prevent him from encircling Caen. That is why the German counter-attacks are directed chiefly against the tank spearhead of the Second British Army, which made a wedge over the Odon River. The spearhead of this wedge, advancing towards Evrecy, was crushed on Friday, and was driven back towards Baron-sur Odon. German pressure from the Caen area and from the area of Villers Bocage against the flanks of the enemy indentation are being countered by the British and Canadians in the area of Grainville, and also in area of Fontaine-Etoupe. In spite of this the German flanking attacks, especially from the south west continued to gain ground. These German operations were still well underway on Saturday at noon, while the adversary at that time was in general holding himself in defensive readiness. North east of Saint LO the Americans again attacked on a comparatively small sector, with strong infantry and tank forces, supported by their artillery and Air Force. This attack was also unsuccessful. On the Drome Valley northwest of Caumont to the western shore of the Cotentin Peninsula, south of Port Bail, the enemy remained in expectation. It seems as if the regrouping of the First United States Army, after the conquest of Cherbourg has not been wholly completed. That is why General Bradley, in spite of Montgomery's pressure is apparently still waiting before letting his troops advance in a major attack in the whole front between Drome and the coast. At least two enemy divisions are still tied down by the fact that even after the sixth day of the occupation of Cherbourg German resistance on the Nez De Jobourg has not been overcome yet.

DEATH OF GENERAL DIETL

Berlin: Colonel General Eduard Dietl was killed in an airplane accident on June 23 rd, it was officially announced on Saturday, following Dietl's outstanding activity particularly in Norway and

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The Fuehrer's order of the day reads, "Colonel General Dietl was killed in an airplane accident on June 23 1944 As an excellent soldier in the struggle for our National Socialist Greater Germany Colonel General Dietl distinguished himself greatly and led his men from victory to victory, especially in the fighting in Norway and Finland. His battle for Narvik against strong numerical superiority and under the hardest conditions, will never be forgotten. Colonel General Dietl will always be for all soldiers, and for the entire German people an incarnation of the faith in our national Soc[illegible] and its victory, a model of unyielding hardness and of faith which [illegible] unto death.

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He was decorated for bravery July 19th, 1940 with Oak Leaves to the Knights insignia of the Iron Cross. As a fanatical Socialist, Colonel General Dietl has worked for the Greater Reich since the beginning of our struggle with unchanging loyalty and passionate faith. Therefore I myself am losing in him one of my most loyal comrades in the long and difficult period of joint fighting. His name will live on, in his proud mountain army, and also with our brave Finnish allies. It will be a symbol of this comradeship in arms. His army bears the stamp of his self sacrificing loyalty and unreserved belief in final victory. In appreciation of his always heroic attitude I confer upon Colonel General Dietl Oakleaves with Swords to the Knight Insignia of the Iron Cross. In proud mourning the army dips the Reich's war flag before its hero of Narvik."

FRENCH CHILDREN

Paris: The French Government has allocated 5,000,000,000 French francs for the support of evacuees in Paris, the Saturday morning papers report. The Government is especially concerned about the rapid evacuation of children from bomb danger zones. During June, over 300,000 children were evacuated to rural districts at State expense. On the other hand, the measures contemplated at present are that school children in larger cities, who are not being evacuated and are unable to spend their vacations somewhere else, will not be left to themselves. For this purpose, the creation of municipal vacation schools has been planned, some of which are soo to be opened in several Paris districts and suburbs. One such institution has already been opened in the Sixth Paris District for boy and girl students of grade school age.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR HENRIOT

Paris: The entire French Government Saturday morning attended a State funeral service for the murdered Secretary of State, Philipp Henriot, at the Paris Notre Dame Cathedral. Thousands of mourners jammed the Cathedral, while still larger crowds filled the streets outside. Breast-plated, and with Cuirassier helmets, the Garde Républicaine formed a passage through which the widow and closest relatives were led to seats near the catafalque, upon which the coffin, borne by militiamen, rested,

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THE ITALIAN FRONT

Berlin: (By Transocean's military Correspondet Lt. Col, retired, Alfred von Olberg)

In the Italian theatre the situation has the changed little. Strong pressure is being exercises by the Fifth American Army between the Tuscan Mountains and the coast of Liguria.

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This thrust, which gained territory on the coast road from Piombino to San Vincenzo in the direction of Cecina, is covered on its right flank by attacking troops driving in a northern direction. Their aim is Bibbona and Castelnuovo in Val di Cecina. All three fighting groups gained limited terrain. In the Tuscan mountains the Americans failed to make progress. On the eastern edge of the mountains, the Americans are attacking from Chiusi Monticiano on both sides of the road to Siena. Much farther back are Moroccan troops which pushed forward in the Ombrone Valley to Siena. They have as yet not crossed the region of Buonconvento. De Gaulle's French stand farther east near Pienza. The British army gained some terrain with its right wing on both sides of the small lake of Chiusi and reached Passignano east Lake Trasimeno, at the northern edge of the lake. In the entire area northeast of Perugia very heavy fighting is going on. The German Adria (?) front is withdrawing on the whole length between the Tiber and the coast through mountainous country. Their strong rearguards are holding back the pressing British, mainly north of the Chienti River.

SOUTHERN FRONT

Berlin: On the Italian Front, the Allies continued their violent attacks with masses of tanks along the entire frontal sector, from the Ligurian sea coast to Trasimeno Lake. They have succeeded in making headway in the coastal sector and south of Siena. Hard and fluctuating fighting continues. The front line in Italy now runs, according to a military spokesman, from the Italian western coast, via Cecina, Volterra, Siena, Montepulciano and Chiusi, to Trasimeno Lake, and from there, in the direction of Macerata, to the Adriatic Sea.

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On the Karelian Isthmus, the focal point of the enemy's attacks is still in the area between Suonenvedenpohja and Kartsulmi. At Tali and Isentala the enemy, supported by artillery, tank brigades, and battleplanes, launched attacks against the Finnish positions. Enemy attempts to break through failed the enemy's heavy losses

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During the past twenty-four hours, fifty-seven tanks were destroyed in this sector, twenty-three by the Finnish Air Force. North of Heinjokiin, in the direction of the Aeyraepaeaen and Vuoksen line, the enemy launched unsuccessful attacks with small forces. On the Aunus Isthmus, enemy pressure was especially strong in the direction of Vitaladash Daja and in the lake district to the north. Finnish troops repulsed the enemy in fierce hand-to-hand fighting at several places, inflicting heavy casualties upon him. In a combat which took place in a forest on Friday evening, one enemy division was wiped out. In the direction of Maaselkae, the enemy launched several local attacks against the district of Juatjaervi. Finnish and German light naval force became engaged in combat with enemy motorboats in the eastern part of the Gulf of Finland last night. Three enemy boats were sunk. Finnish and German air formations bombad enemy tank concentrations and troop columns northwest of Tali.

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SVEN HEDIN CRICIZES SWEDISH PRESS

STOCKHOLM: It is an eternal disgrace for Sweden thst the largest part of the Swedish press is plunging like wild hyenas on Finland's military and political action at a time when the blossom of Finnish youth is giving its life just as much for the Swedish as for the Finnish future, the well known Swedish explorer, Sven Hedin stated in a letter to "Folkets Dagblad". "The degenerated press, which in the deepest abasement is apparently contending to surpass their partners in regard to cruelty and hardness against Finland, would deserve our heartfelt gratitude if it had the decency to keep silent. Thus, the Swedish press would not directly help Finland; but, at least, it would not harm Finland," Sven Hedin concluded.

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BERLIN - An explosive charge of about 1,000 kilograms is contained on the top of every German V-1 missile. This information was given out Saturday by authoritative German quarters. They added that the explosive force of these missiles exceeds by far that of any explosive hitherto used. The rocket drive allows this new weapon a speed of 600 kilometers an hour.

TRAIN IN HOLLAND ATTACKED BY ALLIES

During a low-level attack of two Allied aircraft against a passenger train in northern Holland, five people have been killed, it was officially announced on Saturday. Seven more persons have been seriously wounded and had to be transfered to hospitals.

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ALLIED AIR LOSSES AT CAEN

Berlin: A German anti-aircraft battery recently carried out a successful and daring coup de main at Caen. The rugged ground battery succeeded in advancing up to the edge of an enemy-held airfield. Opening fire on the airfield at point blank range, the battery destroyed sixteen parked enemy fighter planes, set fire to pillboxes and sheds, and blew up an ammunition dump. In combats with returning enemy aircraft, seven more enemy planes were brought down, bringing the total of Anglo-American fighter planes destroyed by the German flak battery to twenty-three.

EASTERN FRONT

The aspect of the defensive fighting in the central sector of the Eastern Front has not undergone any material change during the last twenty-four hours, reports von Hammer, military correspondent for the Eastern Front. Southern Soviet assault troops are engaged in fierce fighting with German defence forces at Slutsk, while a northern Soviet assault group is trying to strike in the direction of Minsk. Particularly strong enemy tank and motorized forces are pushing westward beyond Orsha. Fighting was particularly grim in the Beresina sector. The far-reaching operative aim pursued by the Soviets, now as before, is to drive on to the Minsk area with the two flanking armies. Once having reached Minsk, the enemy hopes to be able to turn eastward, thus encircling the German forces.

Reporting the details of Friday's fighting on the Eastern Front, von Hammer writes: "After long and bitter fighting, strong Soviet tank forces, closely followed by motorized rifle units yesterday (Friday) struck westward and northward beyond the town of Slutsk. Enemy assault groups, advancing westward, were repulsed as far as the town, in a powerful counter-thrust by German reserve formations. Violent street fighting took place in Slutsk during Friday evening, in the course of which attacking German grenadiers knocked out seventeen enemy tanks and assault guns. Soviet Divisions advancing northward were arrested a few kilometers away from the town by a German armored fighting group, which thus frustrated the enemy's attempt at breaking through to Minsk. The Ossipovichi area was also the scene of heavy fighting. Formations of German operative reserves had already established themselves in solid barrier positions three days ago,

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German battle-planes accounted for another seventeen enemy tanks destroyed in this area. The German defensive system at Polotsk, now as before, has withstood all Soviet onslaughts. The German lines have been withdrawn somewhat closer to town in the east and south for the sake of shortening the lines. Since the early morning hours yesterday, Friday, the Soviets have been attacking our shortened lines from the east, southeast and south. The enemy attempt at outflanking the town was foiled in a daring German counter-thrust, in which the Soviets lost numerous dead and a substantial amount of equipment, mostly vehicles. Reinforcements continuously received by the Soviets in the central part of the Eastern Front allow the conclusion that the Soviet Command is going to continue its offensive for a considerable time to come.

TERROR PILOTS ARRESTED IN DENMARK

Berlin: Two British terror pilots who attacked and shelled civilians and civilian targets, were arrested in Denmark, it was stated in the Wilhelmstrasse today. Investigations are not yet concluded. Both airmen will of course be treated as prisoners of war while investigations are proceeding.

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WESTERN FRONT.

The situation in Normandy has not changed much during the past twenty-four hours. At Tilly and Caen the German counter-attacks seem to have gained some ground. The intensity of the fighting has slackened, the belligerents regrouping their forces for a full-scale battle which will be of maximun importance. At St.Lô the Americans attacks did not alter the situation of that sector. The Allies occupied the northwest part of the peninsula and the port of Cherbourg. Here the Germans had to stop fighting because they ran out of ammunition. Information from a German source states that since the first days of the invasion the Luftwaffe has sunk a total of five hundred thousand tons of enemy shipping.

ITALIAN FRONT

In Italy the Allies have increased their pressure on the Tyrrhenian coast. The Allies have made a new advance in the immediate vicinity of Cecina. In the Adriatic sector the Allies are on the outskirts of Civitanova. According to Berlin, the front line in Italy extends from Cecina to Volterra, Siena, Montepulciano, Chiusi, etc. All these towns are in German hands. Hitler has declared Florence an open city in order to save the art treasures of the city.

NEUTRAL BROADCAST

BERNE RADIO IN FRENCH TO SWITZERLAND 2315 July 1

COMMENTARY BY RENE' PAYOT

If one considers the general situation, it appears that the war is getting nearer to the Reich National territory. Germany, at the same time, is carrying out devastating air-attacks against Great Britain. The European frontier was shaken on the day in which the Allies broke through in Italy, and later in Normandy. There is nothing strange in the fact that the external defences of the European Fortress should have been shattered. No army, however great, can defend a front 8,000 kilometers long, particularly when

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The strategic forces of National France are waiting. Their threat will have the advantage of operating inside the country against enemy communications. In crippling enemy communications and sabotaging enemy forces, they will be a great help to the Allies. The German organisation as a whole seems to be in peril, and there is nothing extraordinary in the fact that Berlin military circles have already drawn attention to the danger constituted by the Western Front. Having occupied an important base on the western coast, the Allies might, with the aim of avoiding the inevitable losses of a second landing, use this base to continue their offensive. However, always considering the possibility of a second landing, the Germans are obliged to disperse their forces. The greater part of the Allied forces has not yet been employed. From the strategic point of view, the Allies have, in twenty days, obtained a great success with the occupation of the Cotentin Peninsula and the port of Cherbourg. It is very important that Rommel has not been able

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RADIO MONTE CARLO IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - 240 Meters - 22,15 - July 1

WESTERN FRONT

In Normandy, in spite of bitter fighting yesterday, the German and Allied positions up till this morning had not changed; there was bayonet fighting.

American naval forces comprising forty mine-sweepers entered the port of Cherbourg. The Wehrmacht attacked southwest of Caen. The Transocean military correspondent states that the German attacks do not constitute a counter-offensive but simply tactical operations intended to prevent the encirclement of Caen. Even so, declares DNB, the violence of the fighting recalls the most bitter battles of the first World War. The situation of the western counter-flank southwest of Caen would envisage a German attack. Berlin reports that Allied cruisers today shelled the port of Le Havre.

EASTERN FRONT

A Soviet communiqué announces that the Russians have entered the town of ..... on the Beresina. Another Soviet comminiqué says that the Russians have crossed the Beresina on a wide front.

FINLAND-SWEDISH RELATIONS

The president of the Swedish Social-Democratic Party states that it has broken off all relations with the Finnish Social Democratic Party.

ALLIED CONTROL IN FRANCE

The Allies have announced a decree establishing control of the radio and cinema in liberated France. A single information agency is authorized. M. Bonnet, Minister of Information, is charged with the execution of this decree.

KING GEORGE NAMES SIR SAMUEL HOARE TO TITLE OF VISCOUNT

PORTUGUESE SITUATION

According to Reuter's the Portuguese Prime Minister, Salazar, visited Seville, where he had an important interview with.....;upon his return from Spain he was received by President Carmona. A [illegible] Portuguese government is expected soon.

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ARGENTINE SITUATION

The British Ambassador to Argentina has been recalled to London for discussion. The United States Ambassador to Argentina has also been recalled. It is pointed out that though the United States Ambassador to Argentina stayed a year at Buenos Aires he never made contact with the government of General. Farrel.

London does not deny that the present Argentine situation in relation the United Nations leaves much to be desired.

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to eliminate the corridor opened by the Allies, which isolates the whole northern part of the front. Rommel has not succeeded in operating the liaison with the German garrison in Cherbourg. From that moment, the capture of Cherbourg was certain. However, one must recognize that the Cherbourg defenders fought stubbornly, and that the number of dead is probably equal to the number of prisoners. The capture of Cherbourg took less time than was originally foreseen. Cherbourg did not resist as long as Sebastopol. The great Allied guns pulverised the German defences. Artillery, for some time past, has played an essential part in the war. The Germans had blown up the Cherbourg harbor installations, but the bay is immense - twelve meters deep - and it is impossible to obstruct it. The quays and docks will be rapidly reconstructed by the Allies, as in Naples. The occupation of Cherbourg is of great military importance. The port of Cherbourg will be very, up to now, has been very difficult to transport, owing to bad weather conditions.

It is foreseen that the next Allied objective will be the port of Le Havre. Meanwhile, General Eisenhower has recognised the assistance given by the French forces of resistance, which hampered communications and the Wehrmacht organisations.

In the east, the offensive is developing on a front 400 kilometers long. The Russians have succeeded in crossing the Beresina, and their offensive extends to the north of Mogilev, in a sector which was calm up to now. It is not strange that the Reich should worry, judging the situation from a realistic point of view. Vitebsk, important bastion, has fallen, as well as... on the former Polish frontier. If the offensive continues as it has begun, it will doubtlessly be very rapid.

In Italy, General Alexander continued his rapid advance. The Fifth Army is nearing Leghorn. General Kesselring had engaged some of his troops in delaying actions, near Lake Trasimeno, so as to facilitate the withdrawal of his forces. In this sector also, the Allies continue their advance. The French distinguish themselves in mountain warfare. The Allies are in sight of Siena and Florence, in spite of the delaying actions carried out by Kesselring. The general situation on the various fronts is rather gloomy for Germany, and there is nothing strange in the fact that Rus-

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION

JULY 1, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 19.

This bulletin is a record of Axis broadcasts covering the period from 0800 yesterday to 0001 today. The station broadcasting, intended audience, wave-length, and time of broadcasts 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 propaganda policy.

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11.8 kcs. 15,00 June 30

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

In Normandy, the enemy yesterday continued his gigantic efforts to cut off the city of Caen from its supply lines and to capture it from the southwest. The enemy, deploying very strong artillery and air forces, was at first able to extend his penetration in bitter fighting until his flank was struck by a strong German counter-attack, which made him lose a great part of the territory gained. Numerous enemy tanks were destroyed. The fighting continues. On the remaining front of the beach-head renewed assaults of the enemy, supported by strong artillery and carried out to the east of the Orne and to the southwest of Tilly, failed. North American troops who broke into our lines northeast of St. Lô, were thrown back in a counter-attack.

In the Cherbourg sector, the enemy started an attack on a broad front against our units in the northwestern tip of the Peninsula. The assault by the far superior enemy collapsed with heavy losses for the enemy, due to the resistance of the brave defenders commanded by Lt. Colonel Keil. Nine hundred enemy tanks have been destroyed on the invasion front since June 6th. During the fighting for Cherbourg, the commander of a strongpoint of Air Force signal troops, Lt. Deisler, distinguished himself. Naval batteries on the Channel

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The heavy attacks by the V-1 continue.

On the Italian front, bitter fighting raged on the coast of the Ligurian Sea and in the sector southwest and southeast of Siena. The enemy attacked here all day long, supported by strong tank forces and with concentrated artillery, but could gain only little ground. Due to heavy losses suffered during the previous day, which forced him to regroup his forces, the enemy yesterday did not continue his attempts to break through on both sides of Lake Trasimeno. Only towards the evening did he take up his attacks again.

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In the central sector of the eastern front bitter fighting continues. Enemy assaults were checked in several places between Sautzk and Bobruisk. Near Borisov and southwest of Polotsk, heavy battles took place with the attacking enemy. Battle planes repeatedly took part in the ground fighting and dispersed enemy infantry and motor columns. Southwest of Polotsk, all Bolshevist attacks again collapsed yesterday, with bloody losses. In this fighting, the 290th Infantry Division commanded by Major General Henke, distinguished itself particularly. In White Ruthenia, an action against bandit groups was successfully finished by security units of the Army and Police, commanded by SS Chief and Police General von Gottberg. During four weeks of fighting, 342 bandit camps and 936 pillboxes were destroyed. The Bolshevists suffered very heavy bloody losses. Besides 7,700 dead, they lost 5,300 prisoners. Numerous arms and large food stores were captured. In the extreme north, our mountain troops repelled several Bolshevist attacks.

A strong North-American bomber formation, yesterday morning, attacked places in central Germany. Damage to buildings and losses among the population were caused chiefly in Magdeburg and Wittenberg. A few enemy planes last night dropped bombs in the Vienna area.

In daytime and during the night thirty-four enemy planes were downed by our anti-aircraft defenses over Reich territory and the occupied West.

Submarines destroyed three ships totalling 13,000 tons and a patrol vessel. In battles with enemy patrol planes, they destroyed ten enemy machines.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 220 kc - 0700 - JUNE 30

WESTERN FRONT

A few German groups are still resisting in Cherbourg and on the Cherbourg Peninsula. All enemy attempts to get near the harbor were repelled. Between Caen and Tilly, a violent tank battle is in progress. Sixty enemy tanks were destroyed. All enemy movements aiming at the encirclement of Caen were [illegible]

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

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SOUTHERN FRONT

Enemy pressure has been increased west of Lake Trasimeno. Enemy infiltrations were eliminated. Seventeen Allied tanks were destroyed. In the Perugia sector, no important action took place. As numerous enemy formations had been worn out, new units were brought into the battle. There are no important actions to report in the Adriatic sector.

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EASTERN FRONT

Fighting rages in White Russia. In the Bobruisk and Minsk sectors, the Germans are valiantly resisting. Heavy losses were sustained by the enemy south of Lemberg. Seventy-one Soviet planes and two balloons were shot down.

WAR IN ASIA

Three enemy ships were set on fire off the Mariana Islands. American war units were successfully attacked by the Japanese.

LIFE IN INVADED ROME

Rome correspondents for American newspapers state that a branch of the Soviet Information Agency, "Tass", has been opened in the Italian Capital. This agency will furnish Bolshevik propaganda material to the newspapers of southern Italy. The same correspondents write that a curfew has been put into effect, and that all infringers will be punished. Meanwhile, 30,000 forms have been distributed to the Roman Provincial Administration, which will be filled in by various people with the aim of facilitating the task of epuration.

Ettore Casati, President of the Court of a Cassation, has reappeared. After the 8th of September, he had gone over to the enemy, trying to pass as a victim of the Fascist Regime. His return coincides with the beginning of the Court of Cassation's work. All Roman hotels have been requisitioned by Allied troops.

VATICAN PRO ALLY

The "Osservatore Romano", which for the sake of neutrality, has never published the German and Italian war bulletins, now publishes the Allied war bulletins. Any comment would be useless.

FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION ANNULLED

The Algiers committee has decided to annul, from June 10th, the Franco-Italian convention of 1896, concerning the statute of Italian citizens in Tunisia. The Bonomi Government has issued no protest.

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FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 1300 JUNE 30

PROGRESS OF THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE ADMITTED

The Soviets are following up their offensive which aims at encircling Bobruisk and storming Minsk on the south-western side. The enemy has made some progress. On both sides of Mogilev fierce fighting continues unabated. The Soviets are throwing new divisions into the struggle. In the sector to the south-west of Vitebsk, the Russians have advanced after fierce fighting. The struggle continues. In the Orsha zone, the enemy goes on attacking. To the west of Orsha, German armored formations have stopped Soviet advance, causing grave losses to the enemy.

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During the last twenty-four hours, according to news received 103 enemy tanks and 238 trucks have been destroyed.

The Luftwaffe has attacked enemy troop concentrations, armored units and other military centres.

BOMBING OF SAN MARINO

The bombing of the Republic of San Marino by the Anglo-Americans has brought no military advantage to the Allies and can be considered a political failure, writes a Portuguese newspaper.

TURKISH NEWSPAPER AND THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

A Turkish newspaper writes: "Destroyed churches, damages caused, children killed, these are the promises of the Atlantic Charter".

EISENHOWER, CHURCHILL AND MILITARY CHIEFS MEET

Gen. Eisenhower recently presided at a very important meeting, at which all the main unit Commanders assisted. Prime Minister Churchill was also present.

WAR NOT YET WON, DECLARES EXPERT

An expert of the U.S. Staff has declared that any idea of considering the war already won must be given up.

MILKRATION CURTAILED IN ENGLAND

The decision curtailing once again the milk ration has caused in England a sense of ill humour, echoed by the Press, which points out the ever growing lack of fats and meat, adding that, above all, bread is getting worse in quality and blacker in color.

HENRIOT COMMEMORATED IN PARIS

The council of Ministers met in Paris yesterday, presided over by Laval. Henriot was commemorated.

The Reich's Foreign Minister sent a telegram of condolence on behalf of the German Government on the occasion of the death of Henriot, which has so deeply wounded France and the French people.

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FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 17,00 June 30

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

GERMAN AIR TORPEDOES BOMB LONDON UNINTERRUPTEDLY

German air torpedoes are bombing with ever increasing intensity London and the southern regions of Great Britain. According to the Canadian Minister for Ammunition, the new German weapon may completely change aviation technique.

The "News Chronicle" admits that all means employed up to the present moment to fight these air torpedoes have proved useless.

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TERRORIST BOMBING OF SAN MARINO

The terrorist bombing of San Marino has caused a wave of indignation in all the neutral press.

EISENHOWER, CHURCHILL AND OTHER MILITARY CHIEFS MEET

Eisenhower, Churchill and other military chiefs have met in London. During this meeting, pessimistic forecasts have been made concerning the future development of the military operations, according to news from Lisbon. The optimism of Anglo-American propaganda has been severely criticized.

STATE FUNERAL FOR HENRIOT

The French Council of Ministers, presided over by Laval, has decided today that Henriot's funeraly is to take place at the expense of the State.

DISMISSAL OF TURKISH CIVIL SERVANTS MARRIED TO FOREIGNERS

The Turkish Government have decided to dismiss all civil servants married to foreigners.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - 2300 - June 30

HOME NEWS

A meeting of the Federal Commissioners for industry and industrial workers, for trade and trade workers, for agriculture and agricultural laborers, for the National Cooperative Alliance and of the heads of the provinces of Milan, Turin, Genova, Bergamo, Vercelli and Varese was held in Milan at the Government Palace, under the presidency of the Minister for Corporative Economy. The meeting was attended by the National Commissioner for Prices and the representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Communications. The meeting was held in order to discuss the best and most practical way of organising the distribution of rationed and free-sale food-stuffs for industrial workers and laborers' messes on a cooperative basis. The Minister for Corporative Economy

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

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FOREIGN NEWS

Reuter announces from Washington that the United States has broken off diplomatic relations with Finland. The diplomatic representative of the United States has asked the Finnish Government for a passport for himself and his collaborators. Up till now, the British statement has received no confirmation, either from American or Finnish official sources.

BOMBING OF LONDON

According to the latest news from Reuter's London and southern England have been bombed uninterruptedly all day. The British News Agency admits that the strong air and land defence was ineffective against the flying bombs.

Fires were started, and much damage was caused. A whole block of houses was wrecked by the explosion of a single flying bomb.

WESTERN FRONT

The British made an attempt in great strength to operate a break-through on the southern side of the beachhead, in order to enlarge their area and develop their operations on a much larger front. The fighting in the Caen region and round the Orne-estuary was extremely violent, and enemy casualties were very high. East of Caen, a momentary lull is reported.

Hitler's Headquarters announces that the Germans have totally destroyed the installations of the Cherbourg harbor.

SOUTHERN FRONT

While in the Adriatic sector, there was hardly any fighting at all, strong enemy pressure continued between the Tyrrhenian coast and the Perugia region. German opposition was very effective, and the Allied forces only gained some ground south of Cecina.

North of Perugia, attacks carried out by mercenary troops were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. On the whole, no important changes have taken place in the last twenty-four hours.

EASTERN FRONT

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

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North of Perugia, attacks carried out by mercenary troops were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. On the whole, no important changes have taken place in the last twenty-four hours.

EASTERN FRONT

In the central sector of the Eastern Front, strenuous fighting is still going on. Enemy thrusts were stopped at several points between Slutzk and Bobruisk. Some very stiff fighting took place near Borissov and southwest of Polotsk, with the support of battle-planes, which dispersed enemy infantry and tank formations on the march.

Southwest of Polotsk, all Soviet attacks were broken up.

MESSAGES

--The following civilians living in Sicily send their greetings to their families in Italy:

Pietro Arnaldi, Gennaro Pellerini, Luigi Boselli, Gino Giorgi, Giuseppe Drammatico, Carlo Paolo, Adamo Baretti, Alberto Romano, Guido Sabatini.

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

REPUBLI FASCIST RADIO IN ITALIAN TO ITALY - Kc. 1500 - 23,30-June

(Owing to weakness of reception and to interference only some of the news was available.)

WESTERN FRONT

In the Cherbourg region the situation remains unchanged. The Anglo-American attempts to force an entry into the port by means of light naval forces were defeated by the German port fortress and by coastal batteries. The defensive fire from the peninsula of Cherbourg withstood the Anglo-American attacks yesterday.

Long-range batteries of the warships on the French side of the Pas de Calais fired upon a British convoy composed of a heavy tonnage oil tanker and ten Liberty ships. The tanker, repeatedly hit, was beached.

ITALIAN FRONT

Large formations of German night fighters effectively attacked the Anglo-American rear lines in Italy on the night of June 30. Near Perugia enemy encampments were attacked. Explosions and a series of large fires were observed. All the German planes returned to their bases.

GRAIN STOCKAGE PLAN IN ITALY

An appeal has been adressed to farmers that they consign their wheat to stockpiles. Even citizens who do not produce wheat have the right to be assured of daily bread for themselves and and for their families. The appeal continues: "Farmers, the sacred duty so profoundly felt and carried out by you imposes that you consign your wheat to stockage in order to assure bread for your brothers."

NEW RATION SYSTEM

In order to simplify the ration system, the Ministry of Agriculture add Forests has determined that for the next quarter year from June to October new cards will be issued, all types of rationing to be covered by one single card. The most important innovation is the fact that the ration allotments for vegetables will be obtainable weekly rather than daily. Tickets will be

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2599

ALLIED RAID ON GERMANY

Formations of American bombers, after having raided western Germany this morning with strong forces of escorting fighters, encountered a strong resistance on the part of German anti-aircraft defences. The enemy bombers, which flew over the environs of Vienna, were subjected to the concentrated fire of anti-aircraft defences; during the return trip they were attacked by German and Hungarian fighters. Violent air battles ensued over the Danube and in the region of the German-Hungarian border.

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

BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 0145 June 30

THE WAR IN FRANCE

On the western front, a fierce battle has been raging for the past three days on a front of twenty-five kilometers. The British have thrown in all available forces. Their preliminary goal is evidently the capitulation or isolation of Caen, but their main objective is the extension of the tight beachhead.

The Allied Command apparently wants to attain now, what was really the program of the fifth to seventh day, that is, to gain more territory. According to captured documents, Eisenhower's schedule for the Allied troops for today was a line approximately 100 kilometers from the coast, and in the vicinity of Paris. In reality, the Allied troops are still under the protecting cover of their naval guns, at best twenty kilometers from the coast. The large-scale operation, which was to attain considerable territory, has during the first two days, only led to achieving a small penetration on the small river Odon southwest of Caen. Another advance originating from Cheux and Beaumont reached the small village of Baron, all places the size of which may be judged from the fact that they cannot be found on any map. In this region, near Baron, enemy attempts to penetrate further, and simultaneously to turn to the north east around Caen, were successfully checked. Altogether in this sector, the British have gained about three kilometers.

A German correspondent stresses in his report that these battles, in which every yard of ground is being contested, are taking place in terrain covered with shrubbery and very hilly, making observation very difficult. Tanks have to adopt the fighting tactics of infantry. Their main effectiveness depends on the quality of their camouflage. But in this territory, where the enemy is no longer under the protection of his naval guns, the superiority of our tanks is becoming clearly evident. Enemy attempts to relieve the situation by extending the fighting east of the Orne were unsuccessful. The German coastal batteries at the mouth of the Orne completely dominate this sector. They repelled the only attempted enemy landing, and destroyed a transport and numerous landing craft. Further east, the German batteries successfully opened fire on an enemy supply convoy.

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2598

The Americans have not been able to achieve a synchronization of Hallerlsleben's report that the new German air weapon is provided with a kind of special rocket drive and is comparable to a pilotless, remotecontrolled small plane. These projectiles are much more effective than shells from long-range batteries or bombs of the heaviest caliber. Some of the projectiles are filled with explosives, some with incendiary material, some of them with a combination of both.

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THE ITALIAN FRONT

In Italy, there was again no important change yesterday. According to preliminary reports, the Allies have not succeeded in gaining ground in the eastern sector of the front during the past two days. British-Moroccan attacks northeast of Perugia, east of Lake Trasimeno, and in the Adriatic sector, were repelled with heavy losses to the enemy. In the western sector, Clark tried to endanger the German flank south of Siena. This attempt was smashed. Seventeen enemy tanks were destroyed. The Germans transferred their positions a few kilometers to the north. All American attacks in the coastal sector were unsuccessful.

COMMUNISM IN ITALY

A new tactical success has been attained by Stalin in Rome itself. The Allied High Command had to agree to the establishment of a Soviet Press Office, and in addition, to grant this Soviet Agency the use of a radio station. Therefore, not only the Holy Father is speaking from Rome, but also the Kremlin. Moreover not only the Bolshevist theory, but also its practice gained further ground. In view of the food scarcity, aggravated by the Allied Command, the Communist Food Minister, Giuglio, the originator of the bolshevization of the Sicilian estates now has effected the amalgamation of large bakeries and maccaroni factories in central Italy.

THE EASTERN FRONT

On the Eastern Front, the German Command succeeded in keeping the Bolshevists in check on both flanks of their attack front in the sectors of Bobruisk and Polotsk. In the sector between these two places, however, the German Command had to move their troops further back. Strong enemy attacks were stopped before our new positions east of the upper and central Beresina, as well as on the Drut. At least 103 tanks were lost by the Bolshevists. Stalin has used up at least 15 fifteen divisions and five armored corps, during the first few days of his offensive, out of a total strength in this sector of eighty divisions of infantry and fifteen armored corps.

The Finnish front remains stabilized. The Bolshevists have not advanced a single yard in the western part of the Karelian Isthmus. On the Aunus Isthmus, the Soviets achieved a minor penetration

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BERLIN RADIO IN GERMAN TO GERMANY - 11,8 KC - 1345 - June 30

OPERATIONS ON THE INVASION FRONT

On the Invasion Front, the battle has been raging for four days. Up to now, the enemy was able to enlarge his penetration to a depth of about seven kilometers, on a front from three to four kilometers large. Our troops, however, have carried out such violent counter-attacks against the enemy's flank that yesterday evening the Allies had lost all the advantages gained at the cost of extremely high sacrifices. The enemy lost forty-eight tanks, many of which were captured by our troops.

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East of the Orne River, the Anglo-Americans have renewed their attacks in a southerly and southeasterly direction, with the aim of enlarging their positions, but all their attempts failed. In the Saint-Lô sector, yesterday afternoon, the Americans twice tried to attack our positions but each time they were repelled with heavy losses. The little ground they were able to gain - in all some few hundred meters - was in part reconquered by a counter-attack carried out by our troops.

ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT ON THE WAR IN THE WEST

Washington: President Roosevelt issued a report stating that fierce new battles are imminent for the invasion troops. For the moment, the fighting now in course has cost us heavy losses in material, declares the President's report. Our industry must therefore spare no effort to replace the material which has been destroyed.

MR STIMSON'S OPINION

Washington: The United States Secretary of War, Stimson, stated: "The Germans fought stubbornly at Cherbourg. New violent battles are imminent".

INVASION NOT A SUCCESS, ACCORDING TO SPANISH NEWSPAPER

Madrid: "It would be a misconstruction to state that on the invasion front the Allies have obtained strategical as well as tactical successes," writes the newspaper, "Informaciones". Allied propaganda tries to demonstrate that the Allies have won tactical victories, but neutral - and consequently impartial - observers, judging facts dispassionately, cannot admit such a thing. In other words, the Anglo-Americans are not yet out of range of their own ships' guns.

ENEMY TANKER HIT

Berlin: German coastal batteries opened fire against an enemy tanker. As a consequence of the damages sustained, the tanker ran aground, and British tugs were seen coming to her rescue.

WAR SECRETARY ADMITS AMERICAN LOSSES

The United Stated Secretary of War has partially confessed

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GERMAN WEAPON BOMBS SOUTHERN ENGLAND

2597

London: During yesterday and last night, the German air weapon, called "V-1", violently bombed southern England. The British Information Bureau states that casualties and damages were caused amongst the civilian population.

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THE WAR IN ITALY

The situation on the Italian Front is virtually unchanged. During these last days, in the eastern sector, the enemy has not succeeded in gaining any ground. Enemy attacks were launched between Perugia and Lake Trasimeno, but were all decisively repelled.

In the western sector of the front, the Germans eliminated an enemy threat against our flank , south of Siena, destroying seventeen enemy tanks. Our troops then withdrew to more favorable positions. On the coastal sector, all enemy attacks were repelled with heavy losses.

EASTERN FRONT

Violent fighting continued throughout yesterday in the central sector on the front. In some points, the enemy succeeded in gaining ground, particularly in the Bobruisk sector. But nowhere was he able to carry out large scale operations. The German Command has taken all the necessary measures to protect our troops engaged in the Bobruisk and Polotsk sectors. These troops were withdrawn in time.

The Finnish Front is more or less stabilized. In the western sector of Karelia, the enemy has not succeeded in gaining any ground. In the Aunus Isthmus sector, the enemy lost seven tanks and succeeded in opening a small gap. German and Finnish artillery and fighters shot down ninety-three Soviet planes.

ALLIED PROMISES ARE NOT FULFILLED

Budapest: There is an enormous difference between the promises made by the Allies to their acolytes and the real assistance which they give to them, states a correspondence of the "Budapest....". When Germany makes a promise, she fulfills it. At the moment of greater peril, the Allies abandon those who have faith in them.

TOJO RECEIVES GERMAN AMBASSADOR

Tokio: In the presence of the Japanese Foreign Minister Shigemitzu

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TOJO RECEIVES GERMAN AMBASSADOR

Tokio: In the presence of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Shigemitzu, General Tojo received our ambassador in Tokio, Stammer, with whom he discussed all actual political and military problems.

SOLDATENSENDER TO ITALY - 7I KC - I400 - JUNE 30

HEAVY CRUISER SUNK BY THE JAPANESE

According to news forthcoming from a Japanese base in the central Pacific, Japanese aircraft torpedoed an enemy heavy cruiser in the waters of the Mariana Islands.

CALM REIGNS IN HELSINKI

Stockholm correspondents state that the situation is calm in Finland. According to a correspondent just arrived in Berlin, there is no symptom of political disorders in the whole country. It is important to note that Helsinki political circles do not consider the events on the front in a pessimistic way.

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BERLIN RADIO IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 2130 June 30

THE WESTERN FRONT

London: In connection with the fighting which took place in the French western front, the International Information Bureau learns that the German forces have proved they possess a high fighting technique exceeding all praise and forecasts.

A London paper affirms that though both English and Americans were ready to overcome great difficulties, they have been compelled to admit that the resistance opposed by German forces far exceeded any expectancy.

In spite of all the efforts made by the Anglo-American forces these did not succeed in inflicting on the enemy those losses which would have been necessary in order to break resistance. The participation in the battle of large formations of tanks, land and naval artillery, and air forces, has caused a great disappointment because this particepation has been of no avail in shattering the resistance of the German forces.

The Germans have proved to be thoroughly fanatic.

THE NEW WEAPON

Berlin: The British Home Secretary Morrison has declared that Germany by the use of her new weapon has completely forgotten all rules governing war.

In political circles of the Wilhelmstrasse it is pointed out that the Germans have not forgotten the indiscriminate air raids carried out by the Anglo-American air forces against the civilian population of Germany.

BERLIN RADIO IN GERMAN TO GERMANY 2200 1.35 Kcs June 30

THE STRUGGLE ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Concerning the fighting going on in the Western Front region, it is learned that the enemy continued yesterday his attacks in order to cut the roads of communication and isolate the town of Caen.

Attacks, supported by imposing masses of artillery and tanks,

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Attacks, supported by imposing masses of artillery and tanks, allowed the enemy to register some territorial gains. Following counter-attacks, our troops were able to inflict heavy losses on the enemy and recover part of the lost ground. Fighting continues.

ITALIAN FRONT

Yesterday the centre of the struggle was in the region to the south-west of Siena. English forces attacking in this sector, supported by intense artillery fire and tanks, have engaged our forces. Following the strong resistance opposed by the German forces, the enemy has not been able to obtain any success in this sector.

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RADIO BERLIN IN ENGLISH TO OVERSEAS 11,8 kcs 22,15 June 30

GERMAN NEWS SUMMARY

The German resistance is still going on in Cherbourg. All enemy attacks were repulsed. Lieutenant Keit, still commanding his naval units, is hindering the enemy's entrance into the port of Cherbourg. In the south, the enemy is recruiting his forces to start a new defensive. But we are prepared to meet it.

At Saint Lô, the Americans have launched an attack. At the beginning, they were able to gain some successes, but were then thrown back to their original positions. Southwest of Caen, the British have suffered many losses in their effort to cross the Orne River. Every attempt to break through from the south has been frustrated by our men. Twenty-three tanks have been knocked out.

In the extreme north, the Allied forces have come under the fire of our naval batteries. The Luftwaffe machine-gunned troop concentrations, and war material. The enemy since the beginning of the invasion has lost at least 900 tanks.

On the Italian Front, the fight is continuing on the road to Leghorn and southeast and southwest of Siena. The enemy has made only slow progress. He is now preparing to seal up the penetrations made during the past few days.

In the southern Ukraine, the Bolshevists have launched only local attacks, which have been thrown back with heavy losses for the enemy. Bitter fighting is going on in the central sector. Between Vitebsk and Bobruisk, the enemy has advanced, but we have counter-attacked, and operations are still in progress. It was the intention of the Russians to break through, but all attacks failed, as the Germans had time to organise a good defence.

American bombers today bombed the Vienna area. Damage was caused to buildings. The population suffered losses. A few bombers were shot down in the Vienna area. The enemy lost altogether thirty-four planes in the occupied territories to the west.

German submarines have been on the watch for convoys. One was seen off the coast of northern France, and our bombers took off to bomb these units. Ten enemy craft were shot down.

From June 11th to June 28th, twenty-seven U.S. ships were put out of action in operations in Norwegian waters.

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The whole Finnish press is commenting with highly favorable words on the new German-Finnish agreement to fight Bolshevism. "There is one way to secure our national life, and that is the way of combat", state the leading newspapers.

In diplomatic circles it is stated that President Roosevelt of the United States has decided, following the intervention of the Soviet Government, to receive General de Gaulle.

Bolshevism is spreading in Rome. The Tass Agency has opened its offices. A broadcasting station has been placed at the disposal of the agency for propaganda purposes.

2595

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ENEMY CRUISER HIT BY JAPS

Tokyo: An enemy cruiser has been hit by Japanese planes off the Mariana Islands. This cruiser was probably sunk.

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH June 30

FIGHTING IN NORMANDY (By Ludwig Sertorius)

Berlin: Although the battles in Normandy have risen in extention and vehemence, the situation did not change during the course of Thursday. At the focal point of battle, which is in the area southwest of Caen, an almost schematic repetiton of the fighting events of the previous day could be observed. Again, British and Canadian troops, supported by a newly engaged American tank division, attacked during the day with very great persistancy, disregarding losses. Again, they succeeded in driving ahead their spearhead across the Odon River, and for some kilometers beyond the village of Baron, being able to enlarge the penetration on both sides. And again, they were forced towards evening by a massive German tank attack to cede a large part of the newly conquered area to the Germans. The British were also again thrown out of the hard fight for village of Gavrus.

A planned break-through into the Orne Valley with the encirclement of Caen from the south was also denied to the Allies. That is why the fighting on the southeast front of the Calvados bridgehead, for the time being, may be called stationary. Again, it has been proved that German tanks in direct contact with Anglo-American tanks more than match the numerical superiority of their adversaries. One might even say that this fighting value is so great that the enemy is only barely able to avoid severe setbacks by mass employment of his artillery and tank defence weapons. During Friday morning the battle for Odon flared up with fresh violence. Montgomery is apparently willing to pay an excessive price for the conquest of Caen alone. He is constantly flinging fresh troops into the conflict. The employment of his superior airforce has also been further increased.

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North of Caen, a certain abatement in the fighting is noticeable. But this apparently is only temporary. East of the Orne, several strong enemy thrusts collapsed under German defence fire. In the Saint Lô sector, where, for a whole week, absolute quiet reigned, American forces again attacked on Thursday - apparently, before the regrouping begun by General Bradley after the capture of Cherbourg had been completely finished. Thus the development of a British major action between Seulles and Orne, from the enemy's standpoint, is anything but satisfactory. It seems that Montgomery placed great importance on the Americans making a diversionary attack to tie down German forces. Although the opponent attacked several times with strong artillery and battle plane support, he could not shatter the resistance of the German troops who at points repulsed his attacks with bayonets. An insignificant local breach by the Americans, forced within the last few hours, was immediately sealed up by a counter-attack.

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In the Cherbourg region, the enemy has now started an infantry offensive against the German fortifications at Nez de Jobourg, which are giving him no end of trouble. Up to Thursday night the enemy has been able to make no headway in these actions, as proved by the fact that German batteries still continue to shell the port area of Cherbourg.

INVASION FRONT (BY GUNTHER WEBER)

The last phase of the battle for Cherbourg is becoming more dramatic from hour to hour. As long as one German gun is firing at Cherbourg, or on Nez de Jobourg as long as one German stronghold is in action, the fighting on the Cotentin Peninsula is not finished. German coastal batteries in the harbor of Cherbourg have dispersed another Allied ship formation which was trying to enter the harbor. The German naval battery "Landemer" scored several hits. The resistance of the German fighting group on the projecting Nez de Jobourg, commanded by Lt Colonel Keil, is noteworthy. On both sides of Branville the Americans tried to penetrate this front with tanks and airplanes. The Germans maintained their lines and destroyed two American tanks and one plane.

ANGLO-AMERICANS "WELCOMED" IN PARIS

Paris: The extremely bad reception which the Parisian population accorded Anglo-American war prisoners on Thursday is front page news for the Friday morning papers. Anglo-American war prisoners were not given the reception they had expected, "Aujourdhui" headlines. "Cri du Peuple" has a similar headline: "Yesterday, Paris saw the faces of its "liberators". Captive Anglo-American fliers arrived in the Capital and incurred general disfavor." Besides these reports, the newspapers also published photographs which show the Parisians expressed their dislike for the Anglo-American soldiers. The morning papers have printed vivid experiences, and "Cri du Peuple" writes: "Neither flowers nor cheers were showered on these Allied war prisoners, but sound curses were hurled at them". "Aujourdhui" observes: "Shouts, such as 'murderers', were heard when the war prisoners, especially the fliers, passed by." "Petit Parisien"

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another Allied ship formation which was trying to enter the harbor. The German naval battery "Landemer" scored several hits. The resistance of the German fighting group on the projecting Nez de Jobourg, commanded by Lt Colonel Keil, is noteworthy. On both sides of Branville the Americans tried to penetrate this front with tanks and airplanes. The Germans maintained their lines and destroyed two American tanks and one plane.

ANGLO-AMERICANS "WELCOMED" IN PARIS

Paris: The extremely bad reception which the Parisian population accorded Anglo-American war prisoners on Thursday is front page news for the Friday morning papers. Anglo-American war prisoners were not given the reception they had expected,"Aujourdhui" headlines. "Cri du Peuple" has a similar headline:"Yesterday, Paris saw the faces of its "liberators". Captive Anglo-American fliers arrived in the Capital and incurred general disfavor." Besides these reports, the newspapers also published photographs which show the Parisians expressed their dislike for the Anglo-American soldiers. The morning papers have printed vivid experiences, and "Cri du Peuple" writes:"Neither flowers nor cheers were showered on these Allied war prisoners, but sound curses were hurled at them! "Aujourdhui" observes:"Shouts,such as 'murderers', were heard when the war prisoners, especially the fliers, passed by." "Petit Parisien" writes:"French women vented their wrath freely!" The same paper concludes the report by saying their reception in Paris undoubtedly disappointed the Anglo-Americans, who have suddenly discovered the truths which the lies of their broadcasts and propaganda have hitherto concealed.

FRENCH POSTAL SERVICE REGULAR 2594

Paris: Despite disturbances caused by recent war developments, regular delivery of mail and parcel post in France is guaranteed now and also in the future, the French postal administration announced Friday.

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Even in the battle zone mail and printed matter are distributed with the assistance of the Red Cross and national relief. Also the sending of gift parcels from France to French prisoners of war in Germany is maintained practically intact, as the authorities are paying special attention to this particular service. The office for prisoners officially announced that prisoners who can no longer receive gift parcels from their home due to...., will be taken care of by the office for war prisoners.

ITALIAN FRONT

Berlin: Operations on the Italian front continue to develop in the form assumed by the German command. German resistance has now stiffened also in the western sector in the mountainous region which is favorable for defence. Enemy pressure supported by fierce artillery fire and battle plane squadrons resulted in only slight gains in the coastal area. Extraordinarily fierce battles ensued along the Monticri Chiusdino-Monticiano line. The only gain the enemy made was the occupation of Brenna, east of the Roccastrada-Siena road. Similarly fierce was the fighting which after strong artillery preparation developed immediately north of little Lake Chiusi, where Allied infantry and tank formations attacked in strength. The center of gravity of the fighting there is in the Lopi la Villa sector. The fighting led to an impressive success by German defenders, parachutists and grenadiers. On both sides of Lake Trasimeno the fighting was less fierce, while in the Perugia area the British attempted again to break through in the Piegione sector. A fierce German counter-attack there led to full success. A local breach was made by the British but this was hemmed in on all sides and the troops within were wiped out. This fighting had no influence on the movements of German troops who are slowly withdrawing to the Umbrian Apennines.

RUSSIAN FRONT

Berlin: The big battle in the central sector of the Eastern Front continues at all three points of gravity with undiminished violence. Nevertheless, one has the impression that, owing to conditions the forward sweep of the Soviet tank spearheads has been checked, especially as the main forces are still lagging back, having been

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RUSSIAN FRONT

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From the Finnish front very few new reports are available. The most important perhaps is the one stating that strong German units enroute to the Karelian front marched through Helsinki. Govorov's troops are at present mopping up the territory southwest of Viipuri. In the Gulf of Finland the island Duranani was occupied by the Soviets. Between Lakes Onega and Ladoga the Finns continue their disengagement movements. In all sectors favorable to defence, strong Finnish rear guards checked the Soviet advance. The total impression is that the Soviets conduct operations in this sector rather halfheartedly.

FINNISH WAR COMMUNIQUE

Helsinki : On the Karelian Isthmus, heavy fighting continues north of Tali, where the enemy has flung into battle his attacking troops, supported by strong tank and battle-plane formations. Our stubbornly fighting troops, in counter-attacks inflicted severe losses on the enemy. The enemy, nevertheless, has gained ground, Several tanks were destroyed. Hard fighting still continues. In Aeyraepaese, one of our shock troops penetrated and enemy strongpoint. and annihilated more than 100 enemy troops. On the Arnus Isthmus, enemy pressure has been further increased. In the direction of Vitale and east of the same place, the enemy, supported by heavy artillery fire and combat-planes, made vigorous attacks at several points. In the fighting here the enemy employing a large number of tanks is still going on. Here, too, he suffered heavily. One fighting formation during the course of the past ten days, destroyed at least fifty-four tanks. During the course of a planned retreat, our troops evacuated Aeanislinna (Ptroskoj). In the direction of Masselkae, the enemy continued his artillery and aerial attacks. In past twenty-four hours, he suffered the losses of several hundred men. Our own bombers and German dive-bombers, and bomb carrying fighters continued their effective attacks on targets in the Tali region. Finnish and German fighters, as well as anti-aircraft defence shot down a total of thirtysix enemy planes, sixteen of them over the Arnus Isthmus.

FINLAND'S SOVEREIGNTY

Berlin - (By Transocean's chief correspondent, George Schroder).
Finland's sovereignty is untouched by the German-Finnish agreement, as is Finland's home policy which is today, as always,

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Berlin - (By Transocean's chief correspondent, George Schroder).

Finland's sovereignty is untouched by the German-Finnish agreement, as is Finland's home policy which is today, as always, perfectly at the discretion of the Finns. There is no German influence on the composition of the Finnish Parliament, and this has been evidenced by the fact that the Social-Democratic party has decided to keep their six Ministers in the Government.

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All this was declared to me by a representative of the Foreign Office in a moment in which the news of the rupture of diplomatic relations with Finland was announced by the United States Government in Washington. Attempts by British, American and Swedish papers to represent the situation as if the agreement about Germany's military aid Finland was the end of Finnish democracy or sovereignty are being shown to be false by these statements. That Finnish-German comradeship in arms, existing since 1941, has now received a firm political background, as Minister Dr: Schmidt declared at the press conference, is no surprise.

Finland no longer conducts the war alone. Instead of that, side by side against the common enemy, the Soviet Union, a joint military and political action has arisen. There is no inclination here to comment in detail on the misleading assertions of the Swedish papers, as for instance the "Morgon Tidningen", written about German-Finnish relations. Probably the Finnish side, which is much more concerned with it, will do so shortly. "German military aid to the Finnish people fighting for their bare existence has now been used by Roosevelt as a pretext to break off relations with Finland, as he promised the Kremlin some weeks ago", Minister Paul Schmidt told me. He described this as " an intolerable relation for a big power towards a small nation". Wilhelmstrasse recalls what had been said there about American behavior when the Finnish Minister at Washington was expelled under humiliating circumstances.

ALLIES DESTROY HUNGARIAN SHRINE

Budapest: The Hungarian national shrine the Mausoleum of the national hero of 1848, Lugwig Kossuth, has been destroyed by one of the recent Allied bomber attacks. American pilots during the attack dropped about 120 bombs on the cementery, as became known Friday. Numerous visitors of a nearby market had fled there when the sirens sounded so that they not only got into the hail of bombs but were also strafed by the Americans. From bombs dropped in the immediate neighborhood, the Kossuth mausoleum was destroyed. Another bomb damaged the grave of the internationally known Hungarian painter, Munkacsy.

RUMANIAN WAR BULLETIN

Bucharest: The Rumanian War Bulletin concerning Thursday's operations

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RUMANIAN WAR BULLETIN

Bucharest: The Rumanian War Bulletin concerning Thursday's operations reads: "On the lower Dniester, in Bessarabia and in Moldavia, local fighting activity continues. During the night to June 29th, British and American air forces bombed the city of Giurgiu, causing damages and casualties."

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CHINESE FRONT

Chungking: It must be reckoned with that the Japanese continue their advance towards the south, beyond Hengyang to Kweilin, the Chungking military spokesman declared Friday. It was reported by air reconnaissance that the Japanese had concentrated a formation of about five hundred tanks and motorized cars north of Changsha.

In addition, the Twenty-Seventh Division of Japanese-Chinese troops has been brought from Manchuria to Changsha. This division was on the march from the south. The spokesman added that the military command of Chungking troops would try to check the advance of the Japanese by flank attacks from the east and west.

CHINESE RETREAT

Chungking: The completely encircled garrison of Hengyang has been forced under pressure of Japanese attackers to relinquish their defence positions in the suburbs and to withdraw into the interior of the town. This announcement was made by a spokesman of the Chungking government on Friday.

D.N.B. IN ENGLISH June 30

Berlin: Great importance is attached by the Allied Command to the tank battle of Tilly. This is revealed by the fact that no fewer than three British infantry divisions and three tank divisions have been identified in an area seven to eight kilometers deep and five to six kilometers wide, writes Alex Schmalfuss, D.N.B. war correspondent on the invasion front. Enemy forces massed here prove clearly that Montgomery is hoping that the tank battle in the Tilly area will result in a decisive break-through of German defence lines. British losses in the tank battle of Tilly, within three days, amounted to more than two hundred tanks, which number may be expected to have increased to three hundred in yesterday's and Thursday's fighting. This brings the total figure of enemy tanks destroyed by German troops on the Normandy front, since the beginning of the invasion, to approximately one thousand. This figure takes no account of Anglo-American tanks which went down with landing craft on the high

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Now, as before, there are two main focal points on the invasion front, viz; in the Tilly area, and on the northern tip of the Normandy peninsula. While at Tilly German panzer units during the night succeeded in considerably reducing the enemy dent, in an energetic attack from the southwest on both sides of the Odon rivulet, the situation in the Cherbourg area and in the remaining northern part of the Cotentin peninsula remained unchanged.

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German strongholds on the large outer mole of Cherbourg are holding their ground, as before. Together with German heavy batteries east and west of the town, they succeeded in preventing a large enemy warship formations from entering the harbor, while only a few small enemy landing boats were able to penetrate the harbor district, under cover of fog and unfavorable weather. It was comparatively quiet in the remaining sectors of the beach-head front, except in the area north of Saint Lô, where three American attacks were smashed, with heavy losses to the enemy. Enemy regroupings, however, indicate that new focal points will develop soon. Large enemy troop concentrations have been observed north of St. Lô. South of Carentan, several large American formations are deployed for attack. These partly withdrawn from the Cherbourg area, and partly from the area of the Vire Estuary, which suggests that nearly all of General Montgomery's troops ane now stationed inside....Another focal point is of course in the Tilly area, where the British are obviously aiming at taking the sector south of Caen, while a fourth point of main pressure is in the narrow zone held by the British on the eastern bank of the Orne Estuary. Here the Allied Command has brought up several new formations and numerous heavy arms during the last twenty-four hours. Fighting here may therefore be expected to reassume major proportions shortly.

EASTERN FRONT

Berlin: The Bolshevist summer offensive has now been in progress for one week. Operations shifted yesterday on a broad front to the Beresina sector, reports Colonel Ernst von Hammer, Military D.N.B. Correspondent on the Eastern front. The northern offensive wing of the Soviets has been pushed forward as far as Sluzk, reaching the same level as Minsk. The spearhead of the Bolshevist tank army, advancing from Vitebsk in a generally south-western direction, approached within range of Lepel. In between strong German contingents are putting up a tough though successful resistance on the Beresina front.

Particularly fierce fighting took place yesterday on the road between Orsha and Minsk, near Borissov. The Soviets had advanced in this sector with particularly strong tank formations and motorized units, and had repulsed weak German rearguards east of Borissov towards Beresina. The Soviets, in hot pursuit, attemptd to cross the river south and north of

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The encircled German garrison of Bobruisk eliminated the enemy in the rear yesterday, and is now carrying out a disengaging movement in western and north western directions, in order to regain their lines.

Small Soviet forces established two bridgeheads across the river, on the upper course of the Beresina north of Borisov. These two bridgeheads were sealed off. No major operations were reported from this sector yesterday. Heavy fighting, however, developed near Polotsk. The Soviets employed particularly strong tank and infantry units in thrusts against the southwest flank of Polotsk emplacements, with the object of crushing the right sector of the northern wing.

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The Soviets lost sixteen tanks and thirteen guns, besides several thousand dead in the battle area yesterday.

Strong battle plane formations and fighter-bombers of the Luftwaffe Command supported the heavy defence battle of the army, while several hundred German fighters engaged the Soviet "Stormovik" formations in fierce aerial combats. The Bolshevists lost forty machines over the entire range of the Eastern Front. Twenty-one tanks and two guns were destroyed by bombs and machine-gun fire in the Bobruisk and Polotsk area. Another eight tanks were destroyed by German battle planes in operations on the Karelian Isthmus. Nearly 200 lorries were set on fire yesterday, and several bridges, important for Soviet supplies, were blown up by direct hits.

RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH FINLAND

Helsinki - The State Information bureau issued the following report today, Friday evening: the USA deputy, chargé d'affaires, in Finland informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs this evening at 6 o'clock that the USA government has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Finland, and that the government of Switzerland has been asked to look after the interests of the USA in Finland.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRISONERS June 29

Berlin: Not much harmony can be noticed between North American and British war prisoners in German camps. On the contrary, German military quarters have considered it necessary to house Britishers and North Americans separately, in order to avoid constant clashes.

Britishers particularly accuse North Americans of being cowards in hand-to-hand fighting.

GOEBBELS' ARTICLE June 29

Berlin: Pointing out that the enemy's aims in their war against Germany are of a total character Dr. Goebbels in the latest edition of the German weekly periodical;"Das Reich", appeals to the world to understand that Germany, too, must resort to total warfare, "Our enemies", Dr.Goebbels writes, "are pursuing their aim of completely exterminating our nation, and of not leaving us the slightest chance of reconstructing our national life, not

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RADIO VICHY IN FRENCH TO FRANCE 0830 June 29 (Monitored in Algiers)
DETAILS OF HENRIOT'S ASSASSINATION

The body of Philippe Henriot was laid out in state in the Hall of Honor of the Information Ministry in Paris. From the early afternoon hours many visitors came to sign the register.

Details of yesterday's tragic assassination are now forthcoming. It was 0550 when a certain number of cars stopped on Rue de Solférino in front of the Information Ministry. The occupants alighted and talked with the doorkeeper through the gate, introducing themselves as representatives of the forces for the maintainance of order and saying they had come to protect the Secretary of State from a possible kidnapping; the moment the door was open, under threat of arms, they compelled the porter to lead them to Henriot's room where his wife also was; an the same conversation took place, the Minister opened the door, then vainly tried to close it again when he saw the glitter of the assassins' arms. A scuffle ensued ..... Forcing their way into the room the killers fired their guns at Henriot, who was killed outright; his wife was a powerless spectator of the tragedy. In Vichy, at the end of the afternoon yesterday, the register which had been left in the Hotel du Parc Rotunda was filled with hundreds of signatures, both known and unknown, revealing the emotion which had gripped everybody at the news of the assassination of the Secretary of State for Information and Propaganda.

In Lyons, the militia displayed in its headquarters a portrait of the Minister draped in the tricolor flag veiled with crepe . Red white and blue flowers were deposited before the portrait and a guard of honor was stationed there. On the balcony the flag was set at half mast.

The news caused consternation in official circles in Berlin. A Wilhelmstrasse official declared: "We had deep admiration for Philippe Henriot. He was a sincere and undaunted militant for the new Europe in its struggle against Bolshevism and the Anglo-Saxon."

RADIO VICHY IN FRENCH TO FRANCE 2345 June 29 (Monitored in Algiers)

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RADIO VICHY IN FRENCH TO FRANCE 2345 June 29 (Monitored in Algiers)

MEETING OF FRENCH LEADERS

The Chief of the Government summoned his Ministers to Hotel Matignon in Paris this morning at 1100 hours; he paid a stirring tribute to the memory of Philippe Henriot. At the request of the Chief of the Government it was decided to grant a State funeral.

Mr. Laval informed the Council of measures for the provisioning of capital which were examined a few days ago at a meeting under his chairmanship, attended by the Ministers concerned and and by.... of the departmental councils and the Paris municipal council. The Minister of Industrial Production and Communications explained measures which have been taken to ensure transportation of food supply destined for the Paris region. He received the approval of the council.

The council examined also the question of the landing in Normandy and means to adopt to alleviate the situation of the population sorely stricken by events. The Minister for Health and Family Welfare referred to measures taken to give first aid to victims of bombings.

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RADIO MONTE CARLO IN FRENCH TO FRANCE - Kcs. 1240 - 22,15 June 30

HENRIOT BURIAL TOMORROW

Burial services for Philippe Henriot, State Secretary of Information, will be held tomorrow morning at ten o'clock in the Cathedral of Paris.

WESTERN FRONT

In the Caen region the fighting continues with the usual intensity. Marshal Rommel's counter-attack allowed the German troops to regain the greater part of the lost territory. The Allies counter-attacked violently. A Reuter's special correspondent describes the Wehrmacht operations, stating that the operations were so bitter that the Allied rear guard forces were not able to support the shock and had to retreat. Whatever the result of the operations the situation is fluid and it is difficult to arrive at a conclusion from the dispatches of the two belligerents. According to news received from London the Allies are on the national highway Caen-Granville.

Fighting is raging around Caen. The American forces freed by the occupation of Cherbourg, engaged in offensive operations designed to destroy the approaches. It does not appear that the efforts of the assailants were successful. The German counter-attack was renewed today; the American troops succeeded in regaining their starting point. After reading the news from both sides it is impossible to give a precise answer. One must wait a bit longer before judging. The American command will neglect nothing to achieve its base on the Cotentin Peninsula. Important groupings of American troops are reported south of Carentan. In the great port of Cherbourg the Allies are still unable to enter the wharf; all the same, two small Allied boats were able to enter under cover of fog. The direction of the Anglo-American fleet shows clearly the Allied intention to widen their bridge-head towards the east. The Wehrmacht expects a full-scale offensive in the direction of Le Havre, which, if the operation succeeds, would become the British operations base. Cherbourg would remain the American base, capable of receiving reinforcements directly

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ITALIAN FRONT

In Italy the situation has not changed during the past twenty-four hours, in spite of strong Allied pressure. West of Lake Trasimeno the Eighth Army occupied Acquaviva.

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AIR WAR

Anglo-American planes attacked certain regions in Germany. The Germans continue their incessant attacks against England from the air. A laconic communiqué from England today spoke again of the victims caused by the German flying torpedoes. The Daily Mail demands that the British Government break its silence and tell the public exactly what counter-measures are being taken against the German flying weapons.

AMERICAN-FINNISH RUPTURE

The chief development on the political front is the breaking off of relations between the United States and Finland. This decision surprised no one, it being expected after the press campaign in the United States against Finland. American sources state that the decision was made following the new agreement between Germany and Finland, an agreement which re-forged the bonds between the two countries and proved Finland's desire to fight against the ally of the United States. The organ of the Social- Democratic party denies that the representatives of the Finnish Government have resigned; it further states that Finland will continue in the war in order to assure the Finns of the right to live. Finland is conscious of the dangers existing not only for the country but for all of Europe.

NEUTRAL BROADCAST

RADIO BERNE IN FRENCH TO SWITZERLAND 2305 June 29 (Monitored in Algiers)

REMOVAL OF FRENCH CHILDREN DELAYED

Railway communications between France and Switzerland and especially those between Bellegarde and Geneva, which had been recently reëstablished, seem to have been interrupted again. They have in any case considerably slackened. The consequences among others, are that a party of six hundred French children who were expected in Switzerland have been kept back for an undeterminate period.

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

exactly what counter-measures are being taken against the German flying weapons.

AMERICAN-FINNISH RUPTURE

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2[illegible]

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