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FRUS/1920/12
Vol. 4 1/2

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Vol. 4

Aug. 44

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

AUGUST 31, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 72.

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NOTE: This bulletin is a record of Axis, neutral and clandestine broadcasts covering the period from 0600 yesterday to 0600 to-day. The station broadcasting, intended audience, wavelength and time of transmission are indicated at the head of each report. The information contained in this bulletin should be handled with the utmost caution, as it indicates the main points of the enemy's propaganda policy.

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GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

POLITICAL

Hungary: The trend taken in describing the new Hungarian government is to stress that it intends to continue the war. This was also the trend originally taken towards the Badoglio government in Italy during the first weeks of its inception. This playing up of the "continue the war" line, when considered together with the conspicuous absence of more than the briefest mention of the Bulgarian desire for neutrality, indicates that great pains are being taken by German propaganda sources to avoid giving the German people the impression that Rumania's and Italy's path is to be followed by the other Axis satellites.

For example, D.N.B. points out: "The new Hungarian Prime Minister, Colonel Lakatos, at the first ministerial council, summarized the programme of the new government as follows: continuation of the war for the protection of the Hungarian frontiers, maintenance of order and discipline in Hungary under all circumstances, maintenance and, if possible, an increase of the present scale of production."

German "Watchword": The deputy chief of the Reich press has proclaimed what German despatches hail as the "watchword" for the sixth year of war: "We shall fight no matter where and for no matter how long. We shall fight to hold our ground as a nation and to preserve the continent as a European conception."

Rumania at War with Both Russia and Germany: The German Overseas Service in English calls attention to a rather bizarre aspect of Rumania's international position: "Owing to the fact that the conspirators have issued a meaningless declaration of war against Germany and in view of the fact that the Soviet Government has denied the Rumanian claim that an armistice has been signed,

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2911

DITTMAR COMMENTARY

The best known and most nearly "official" of Germany's military commentators, General Dittmar, has given his weekly radio address. It is significant for its frankness about German reverses in France and appears to be his most pessimistic analysis so far.

"Military Overthrow" of Germany Nearer: The General admits that "the development of the situation during the last weeks may have induced our enemies to hope that their aim of a military overthrow of Germany is no longer a thing of the distant future as it was only a quarter of a year ago; and the visible trend of events seems to bear out this belief.

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We do not conceal from the German people the seriousness of our present situation any more than we did in previous difficult and perilous circumstances."

"Facing Facts" on France: "Let us face the actual facts. In the course of two months we have lost a large part of what, in consequence of our conquests in the first years of the war, we considered as our assured possession... France for the most part has escaped our grasp... Here a war of movement has been initiated which, in a good many respects, reminds us of the combats of 1940. What at that time was contributed towards success by the German employment of modern fighting means is today contributed on the enemy side by numerical superiority.

Possible Peace Hint: A possible hint at readiness for a compromise peace is indicated by Dittmar's repeated argument that the factor which keeps the Germans fighting is the fear that the Allies plan to exterminate them rather than to hold what he deems a reasonable view about Germany's needs for a healthy existence. "We are faced by necessities which do not leave us the choice between continuing the fight or making a fair compromise but which, instead, place us before the stark alternatives of survival or annihilation."

MILITARY

Germany "Fulfils" Slovak "Desire": A late despatch indicates that German troops have occupied Slovakia "in order to participate in the fight against Partisans and to restore peace and order in the country." This troop movement is said to have taken place "in fulfilment of the desire of the Slovak government."

France: The commentator Sertorius analyzes the Allied

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France: The commentator Sertorius analyzes the Allied strategy as an attempt to "outflank on a large scale all German troops fighting in northwestern France." It is his opinion that this Allied attempt is being countered by German defence forces in an "elastic and mobile manner."

Eastern Front: The military correspondent Ernst von Hammer reports: "Mobile German tactics and extraordinary hardness on the part of German troops have forced the Soviets to suspend their attacks on East Prussia and to confine themselves to weak local thrusts." It would appear from this and other examples that the word "mobile," in a favorable sense, as a type of successful strategy is being employed by German propaganda at present in regard to both the eastern and western fronts, as the above two quotations illustrate.

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MILITARY

Western Front: Great stress is laid in all front reports upon the "tremendous losses" the Allies are said to be suffering in France, "losses which far exceed those suffered by the Wehrmacht."

"After the complete failure of the encirclement manoeuvre in Normandy", the Allies are reported now to be trying another such manoeuvre against German forces situated along the lower course of the Seine.

The Allied Command "has proved incapable" of putting into effect its original plan, namely an attack against German troops in south-western France. Such a plan, claims the Fascist Radio, if successful, might have had serious consequences for future operations in France.

It is pointed out that the French are getting rapidly disillusioned in their hope that the present Allied victories will bring about the collapse of the Wehrmacht. "The elastic German defence in northern France demonstrates that the last word about final victory has not yet been said."

Southern Front: The Allies are reported to have intensified their activity in the sector between Florence and the western coast of the Peninsula. The 5th Army is detailed to cover the left flank of the British 8th Army, which is pressing hard against the German positions in an attempt to open up a passage towards the Appennines.

In the Adriatic sector the Allied armies were reinforced by fresh British units, and heavy fighting is going on along the Fano road, "where numerous British tanks were destroyed."

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POLITICAL

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POLITICAL

The Fascist Armies: "The powerful republican armies" is the propaganda slogan of to-day. Practically all broadcasts deal with this topic, describing to their listeners "the large, well-equipped armies", which will play a decisive rôle in the final battle. According to the Fascist Radio, the Italian Social Republic has 243,000 men under arms, serving outside Italian territory.

To-day's press review also analyzes exclusively articles dealing with this subject. In one of them, published in the "Regime Fascista", the writer insists that the Republican army must, above all, be Fascist. "For the Anglo-Americans this war is a war of democracy; for the Soviets a war for Communism; for the Germans for National-Socialism; for us Italians it must be a war for Fascism. It would be absurd if our soldiers should fight without a political ideal."

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Summary

ECONOMIC

The Repatriation of Refugees: The Allied authorities as well as the Bonomi government are criticized because of the delays incurred in returning refugees in liberated Italy to their home towns and villages. The delay, it is said, is caused by lack of transportation and the difficulties in moving from one province to another. "This shows the extent of the achievements of the Italian administration in the matter of communications", comments the Fascist Radio.

BRIEFLY NOTED

The Fascist Minister of Communications inspected the new arrangements in northern Italy for conveyance of mail by road. - Ezio Maria Gray praises in "Gazzetta del Popolo" the devotion to duty shown on the part of railway employees in northern Italy. - Bonomi's latest speech is an incitement to murder and a sacrilege against the heroes of the Italian wars.

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

German Communiqué

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 11800 kcs - 1500-August 30

Fuehrer's headquarters, August 30th, 1944. The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces announces:

Our divisions having frustrated in fierce fighting enemy attacks launched as often as seven times from the Seine bridgeheads north-west of Paris withdrew to new positions further north-east, according to orders received. The town of Rouen was evacuated after the complete destruction of the port installations and all objects of military importance. Between Paris and Rheims, strong U.S. forces attacking in a northerly direction were stopped in grim fighting. In the southern part of Soissons, fierce street fighting is in progress. South of the Marne, motorized enemy units advancing eastward reached the region of Châlons-sur-Marne, for which grim

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On the night of August 30th, west of Dieppe, motor assault boats sank one enemy destroyers. In the same waters, armed ferry boats and escort vessels of the Navy destroyed a British destroyer of the Hunt class, which broke up after a heavy explosion.

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London is being kept under retaliatory fire with "V-1".

In Italy, major fighting took place only in the Adriatic coastal sector. In the morning hours fierce enemy attacks were repelled and serious losses inflicted on the enemy.

In Rumania, Soviet attacks were frustrated at Buzau and in the valley of the Bitritza. Enemy forces which had advanced over the passes of the Hungarian borderland between Buzau and the valley of the Bistritza, at several points, were repulsed in counter-attacks. Battle plane formations attacked Soviet columns in the passes of the Carpathians with bombs and guns. In the Vistula bridgehead, west of Baranov, repeated Bolshevist attacks remained unsuccessful. North-east of Warsaw as well as between the Bug and Narew, our troops stemmed fresh Soviet attacks supported by tanks and battle planes in fierce tank battles.

In the northern sector, west of Modohn and north-west of Tartu enemy attacks were smashed with heavy enemy losses.

During the night, troop concentrations of the Soviets in the Modohn and Tartu sectors were attacked by our fighters and night battle planes. U.S.A.A.F. bombers attacked the towns of Mahrisch-Ostrau and Oderberg as well as Hungarian territory. During the night, the British Air Force, violating Swedish neutrality, made terror attacks on Stettin and Koenigsberg. In addition, isolated enemy planes dropped bombs on Berlin and Hamburg. Air defence forces brought down eighty-two four-engined bombers in the course of these attacks.

Finnish Communiqué (DNB) August 30

Helsinki: Wednesday's communiqué says: In the west part of the Karelian Peninsula our own assault troops successfully attacked an enemy base. Toward Ihantala three enemy tanks, moving about in front of our positions, were driven off by artillery fire. North of Heinjoki, enemy attacks were warded off. Near Vuosalmi artillery destroyed four enemy boats and dispersed an enemy assault group. North of Lake Ladoga and toward Ilomantsi enemy fire remained lively in some sectors. Nothing new is reported from other sectors of the front.

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Hungarian Communique (Transocean) August 30

Budapest: More than five hundred enemy bombers with strong fighter escort crossed Trans-Danubia in a northern direction in several waves, the official communiqué announced about Allied air activity over Hungarian territory August 29. The strong formation flew over the Danube and dropped bombs on several towns. Part of the returning enemy formations flew over Trans-Danubia at noon, another portion flew southward. They too dropped scattered bombs. Flak effectively combatted the enemy aircraft. Crashes were reported from several places. There are no reports on the damage caused.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 491 m.- 0700 - Aug. 30

News from the Western Front

Fighting around enemy bridgeheads on the Seine continued yesterday. The struggle has flared up particularly violently west of Rouen and Elboeuf, where enemy attacks were broken up. Violent fighting also took place in the Marne sector. German troops are putting up stubborn resistance everywhere. In southern France, enemy armored units have reached the Franco-Swiss frontier near Nimes. German garrisons are still resisting at Toulon, Marseilles and in the Breton peninsula.

News from the Italian Front

In the Adriatic sector, Anglo-Polish troops have continued to exert strong pressure against German defensive positions, without, however, obtaining any success. There is nothing to report from other sectors.

News from the Eastern Front

Rumanians are putting up strong resistance on both banks of the Pruth. Twenty-seven Soviet armored cars have been destroyed. Only local actions have taken place in other sectors of the front. The situation has remained unchanged.

Churchill's Speech to the Italian People

As has already been reported, Mr. Churchill, on leaving Italy, addressed a speech of encouragement to the Italian people. Having brushed aside the many hardships which war has brought upon Italians, the British Premier limited himself to the statement that after the war, Italy will be free. However, Mr. Churchill added that as Italy had allowed herself to fall under the sway of a tyrannical regime - such were his words - she must be punished as she deserves.

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Situation in Rumania Still Confused 2908

The situation in Rumania is confused, and has not been cleared in any way during the last twenty-four hours. The Rumanian Radio has broadcast appeals to the Rumanian population to keep its pledge of alliance to Germany.

Weapons and Ammunition Sent to Warsaw Patriots

According to the "News Chronicle", British and Americans hav sent by air, weapons and ammunition to the Patriots fighting in Warsaw. The Allies had repeatedly requested Russia to allow them to organize a regular supply service, but Moscow refuses to supply the necessary bases.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-480 K.-1200-August 30

Western Front

A large-scale action was started last night by the invasion forces, in the northern sector of the French front, where American armored units have converged on the Seine north of Paris, northwestwards and in direction of the Marne, with the evident intention of repeating on a larger scale their first encircling manoeuvre, which failed in Normandy. The intention now seems to be to surround the German divisions which are still along the lower course of the Seine. It is also evident, however, that in order to carry out this new action, the Allied Command has been forced to alter its original plan of attacks against German positions in the southwest, in order to achieve the encirclement of German divisions still fighting in northern France. The Allied Command has thus revealed that it has been incapable of carrying out its original plan, which, had it succeeded, would have brought about a very serious situation indeed, and a very dangerous one for the German forces acting in southern France, especially in regard to the further development of operations. Yesterday, enemy forces carried out a powerful action against German positions, with the hope of holding up the German's withdrawal to other pre-established positions. The enemy's attacks were particularly intense along the Marne, but all their efforts failed. The losses suffered by the Germans in crossing the Marne have been notably inferior to those inflicted on the enemy by German armored units and by German grenadiers. It is learned that Allied troops have succeeded in crossing the Marne at some points near Soissons. The Allies succeeded in crossing the river only because of their very superior numbers, both in armored units and infantry. A fierce battle has flared up along the Seine in the Rouen region, and generally in all of the the river bends, where powerful enemy units have been thrown into the fray. The situation is extremely fluid, in the sense that the opposing forces attack and counter-attack with alternate success. We may, on the whole, assert that on the left bank of the river, no: important German concentrations exist any longer, except sporadic groups which are protecting the [illegible]

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In the southern sector, the situation is static. German garrisons at Marseilles continue to resist, and have refused all summons to surrender. At the same time, it is reported that the German troops have completed their withdrawal operations before the Allies frontal attack. These operations have been carried out with perfect regularity and according to plan, especially in the Rhone Valley. All enemy attempts to hamper German movements, during which fierce combats took place, failed utterly. Such attempts were aimed at forcing the Germans to fight under unfavorable conditions. In Provence and in the Dauphine, German forces continued to resist the enemy.

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They succeeding in extending their safety line, protecting the Alpine region, between Savoy and the sea. Crossing the Rhone at Avignon, American forces slowly advanced to the north and to the west, without meeting any opposition from German troops, which had already evacuated these positions. In the southern sector also, Allied forces continued exerting pressure against German positions. Here they evidently wished to force German units into combat under unfavorable conditions.

Radio Algiers denied the report of the occupation of Bordeaux by Allied forces, which had been broadcast by enemy propaganda. German covering forces repulsed an attack launched by enemy motor-torpedo boats against a German convoy in the British Channel. German naval units, without suffering much damage, repeatedly counter-attacked enemy units, inflicting heavy losses upon them. The German convoy was able to reach its destination without suffering losses. The enemy naval formation was obliged to change its course, owing to the accurate fire of German escort vessels.

The bombing of southern England and the city of London with flying bombs was commented upon extensively throughout yesterday and yesterday evening. Reuter's announces in relation to this that, at one time, V-1's appeared as grape clusters in the skies of southern England, and caused the greatest damages so far registered. A British reporter announced that the Anglo-American forces in France are now fighting to reach the spots whence the flying bombs are launched, in order to protect England. This statement is an eloquent denial of enemy propaganda claims, and testifies to the efficiency of V-1 bombings on Great Britain, and the subsequent consequences of these bombings on the operations at the front.

News from the Italian Front

There has been an increase in the activities of the opposing forces along the eastern sector of the front, between Florence and the sea. The enemy has carried out several powerful thrusts at various points of the front, but despite all efforts, the enemy has not succeeded in modifying the situation.

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News from the Eastern Front

2987

While the enemy has been carrying out intensive offensive activities all along the eastern front, only in the southern aector have they succeeded in obtaining any success. Having fanned out into the Danube Valley, and after occupation of Galatz, which was only held by a few German troops, the enemy encountered stiffer opposition from the Germans, who counter-attacked in some localities. The enemy has reached the Mutzara region, which is about 60 kilometers away from Ploesti. Beyond this locality, German resistance has been more stubborn and intense. In the Dobrudja region German forces have continued their disengagement movements to pre-established positions, while the enemy has vainly attempted to harass their movements and force them to make a stand. In the Carpathian region, the enemy in the course of fierce fighting during which he suffered heavy losses, succeeded in fanning out in the Transylvania region.

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In the Baltic sector, Soviet forces continued their attacks against enemy positions, employing powerful armored groups. Many enemy-armored cars were destroyed by the Germans. North American and British bombers, coming from southern bases, attacked the Vienna and Ostrow regions yesterday. Despite bad atmospheric conditions, violent air duels ensued between enemy bombers and German fighter-planes. According to the latest reports, twenty-nine four-engined enemy bombers were shot down. During the night, vast numbers of Anglo-American planes flew over southern Sweden. They were coming from the west. Swedish anti-aircraft defences shot down six enemy planes.

News from the Invaded Territories

The British-controlled Rome radio yesterday evening broadcast a speech delivered by Mr.Bonomi to the Partisans. After various assertions Mr.Bonomi pointed out anew the necessity of scrupulously obeying General Alexander's instructions. Bonomi then deemed it necessary to recall the spirit of Vittorio Veneto and pointed out the urgency of proceeding with the work of reconstruction, to wipe out the destruction wrought by war. Octogenerian Bonomi's speech concluded with a pathetic appeal, and a promise that all Partisans in invaded Italy who take up reconstruction work will be respected in the future. In other words, Bonomi said that Alexander must be obeyed. He himself is the most glaring example of this spirit of servility which characterizes all political circles in invaded Italy, ever ready to obey the Allies, even when Churchill promises that Italy, although she will be helped, must also be punished for having dared to fight against Great Britain. The challenge made by Italy against Great Britain and her empire cannot be forgotten by proud Albion and by her people. Talking of destruction, we cannot understand how Bonomi dared make such a precise reference. To complete his statement, he should have told the Patriots that the responsibility for such destruction had been openly charged to the Allies

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No Provision Made for the Return of Refugees to Their Homes

It is reported from invaded Italy that no provisions have yet been made for the return of refugees to their homes, despite the repeated promises made by the Government. An official communiqué, issued yesterday in Rome, announces that all problems concerning the return of refugees to their homes have been turned over to a head commission for assistance to refugees. This commissio has in turn announced that the difficulties regarding the problems

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of transportation from one province to another have, up to now, made it impossible for the refugees to return to their homes. This is the substance of the announcements made by the Government of invaded Italy.

German Troops Enter Slovakia

As a result of the Slovak Government's request, it is officially announced that German troops have entered Slovakia for the purpose of taking a hand in the fight which is going on against the Partisans. In this struggle, they will collaborate strictly with the country's forces.

Italian Divisions Trained in Germany

According to London Radio, Italian Fascist divisions, recently returned to Italy after their period of training in German camps, have been dissolved, following the numerous cases of defection discovered in their rank and file. The author of this item of news evidently was not acquainted with the broadcast made a few days ago by the Republican Radio, in which a radio chronicle of the San Marco Division was transmitted. In that broadcast, the voices of thousands and thousands of soldiers were heard. These soldiers, in sending messages to their families, hailed the Duce, Fascist Italy and certain victory. If the author of the above item of news had listened to this Republican Fascist broadcast, he would be convinced that the soldiers of the New Italy are ready to fight against the enemy forces which have invaded our country.

The Situation in Paris

Reporters of Spanish newspapers in Washington have sent out interesting news of conditions prevailing in Paris

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The Situation in Paris

Reporters of Spanish newspapers in Washington have sent out interesting news of conditions prevailing in Paris after the departure of the Germans from the city. The whole city is in a state of chaos. You can buy a bottle of champagne for two thousand francs, but bread cannot be got at any price. The dollar is worth over 400 francs and this represents an exchange of more than eight times the pre-war rate. This fact has been the cause of much protest on the part of American soldiers who receive their pay in French francs at the official rate of exchange. This abnormal currency situation has enormously favored all kinds of speculations. As far as the political situation is concerned, the Spanish reporters continue, this is in a state of complete disorganisation. Two attempts have already been made on de Gaulle's life since his return to Paris.

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Valor of German Troops in France

The British press underlines the valor of the German troops fighting in France. The "Manchester Guardian" points out, among other things, that the resistance offered by the German garrisons at Saint Malo, Saint Nazaire and Brest, as well as at Toulon and Marseilles, has considerably slowed down enemy impetus. The intense activity on the part of German forces against enemy columns on the move has also considerably influenced the trend of operations and affected the flow of Allied supplies.

French Illusions

A military commentator of the British Radio points out the illusion harbored by many Frenchmen who thought that the victories achieved by the Allies in France would have brought about the collapse of the German forces. The tactics of elastic defence adopted by the Germans in northern France have clearly shown that the last word regarding final victory has not yet been said. The Germans have shown a very high fighting spirit indeed.

Reuter's Blunders Again

Reuter's has committed another mistake. In fact, the British agency in putting out its usual big lies in regard to the military situation on the various fighting fronts has been guilty of such a big lie that it was subsequently obliged to try to patch things up by denying its own item of news, albeit during the night. In a communiqué issued yesterday, this agency has announced that Allied forces in their compaign in northern France, in the Falaise area, had captured 92,000 German prisoners. These prisoners were alleged to have been captured during the period between the 10th of August and the 20th. This same agency was obliged to assert last night that an error had been made, the number of prisoners captured over that period amounting only 20,000 men. It is naturally a question of a partial denial only. But nevertheless, the late admission on the part of the enemy radio has shown the system followed by the enemy in giving out news to Allied people and the people of the occupied areas. The London radio

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New Types of German Weapons

In to-day's issue of the "Voelkischer Beobachter", a photograph of new types of German weapons is published. In the first place a new device is shown which is already employed by the Luftwaffe and which is widely used in all sectors of warfare.

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The same "Voelkischer Beobachter" also publishes a photograph of a new type of ship, which has been named "Egg Shell" and which is also used on a large scale. This new type of ship, built in the Todt shipyards, is constructed of cement and displaces 1,000 tons. It is waterproof; and will be capsized upon completion to assure its water-proof qualities. The construction of the vessel will be carried out by means of a special electrical process.

Characteristics of New American Aircraft Studied

German ordnance technicians are conducting a careful study of the characteristics of the new Brevel B-20 American bomber. This study is being made in close collaboration with Japanese experts, as the new bomber has already been used by the Americans in the Pacific, where many of the aircraft were brought down. This fact affords the Japanese the opportunity of studying, along with the Germans, the defects of the new enemy aircraft.

The New Hungarian Premier

The Hungarian Press devotes much of its space to illustrate the figure of the new Head of the Hungarian Government, General Lakatos, who has replaced General Sztojay. The new Hungarian Prime Minister is considered to be one of the best Hungarian generals. He was at one time Commander of the First Hungarian Army on the eastern front, an army which formed part of a group of armies under the command of Field Marshal Modl.

Communists Meet in Algiers

The Communist leaders of Algiers, Tunis and Spanish Morocco, met in Algiers to discuss propaganda which is being carried out by the so-called fifth column in French North Africa. It appears that from these discussions, the fact has emerged that the fifth

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Communist Militia Formed in Algiers

According to reports reaching us from Algiers, it appears that a Communist militia, a thousand men strong, has been created in that city. General de Gaulle, on being interviewed on this question, is stated to have replied that this army will represent the nucleus of the new French Army. It is clear, however, that de Gaulle has omitted to state that this army will only serve Moscow's interests in the Mediterranean.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-M.491-1400-August 30

Press Review

While the reborn Italian Army is preparing itself to fight again under the banners of the Fascist Republic, we are greatly heartened by the fact that these defenders of the Fatherland are endowed with a true fighting spirit,and it is also very gratifying to see how far their training has been perfected.

A long recording, transcribed among the soldiers of the San Marco Division in the last few days, has given us a vivid picture of this new unity and the new atmosphere full of enthusiasm and faith prevailing among these youths who, notwithstanding the ignominy of past treachery,are returning to the fight.

Giacomo Zavagno, in an article published in the paper, "Stampa", sums up the results of a visit paid to a training centre of Air Force Parachutists,- of those soldiers who can be described as the bravest of the brave. The writer goes on to say that Italian paratroopers were among the first to rebel against the collapse of the 8th of September. As a result of the initiative taken by small groups and individuals, especially by senior officers, the flame which burned in the hearts of our men was not put out and, above all, the training material and equipment they had previously had was saved from the wreckage of those days. Those few survivors who did not lose their faith in Italy took every possible care of that material, which was subsequently transferred to the training centres of northern Italy, where we have had the pleasure of witnessing the new activities of the Italian parachutists.

The journalist concludes as follows: "Over and above the units which particularly distinguished themselves at Nettuno, thereby deserving a special citation in the German Bulletin and the award of many decorations, among which there were two gold medals, other units are now being trained in these centres, and the Fatherland will very probably have good cause to be proud of them,too. All the parachutists are volunteers, and their faith and loyalty is, therefore, above all doubt. From the Colonel commanding the corps to the officers and petty officers, right down to the last cadet,

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The "Regime Fascista", speaking about the Republican Armed Forces, expresses the opinion that the army should not be non-political. The war, for the British and Americans, is a Democratic war; for the Soviets, it is a Communistic war; for the Germans it is a National-Socialistic war. For the Italians, it can only be a Fascist war. It would be absurd for our Army to fight against the enemy without a political ideal. To confirm this theory, the paper refers to some significant sentences taken from the introductory comment of the San Marco Division Bulletin in which the following is stated: "We confirm more than ever that we soldiers are Fascist above everything else, and that after the treacherous crime was committed, Mussolini offered us the only hope of rebirth.

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Without Fascism, it would not have been possible for us to get together, not even one battalion and we would have been obliged to wait for the end of the war, in hopeless grief. In the name of Fascism, after having gone through the training period, we have once more found the essential purpose of our life, and we shall never abandon it. The Roman Littorio is the only really pure symbol which has not been submerged by the tide which has swept away everything else. All those who are our enemies and who quarrel among themselves have decided to fight against us. Why? Because we fight for Italy. As in Germany, where a single political front has been reached, so will it be in Italy, where we want to be Fascists and soldiers at the same time. He who wants to stay can stay, otherwise he can very well get out."

Simple words, but plain, the "Régime Fascista" goes on to say. Reality has asserted itself. The will of those who have shown their faith by their heroic sacrifice could not have been honored better. The blood of our martyrs is redeemed by the faith of the new youth which does not intend to be enslaved, and prefers death to dishonor.

Amongst the forces which are active for the rebirth of the Fatherland, we must not forget the railwaymen. Ezio Maria Gray writes about them in the "Gazzetta del Popolo", in referring to the railwaymen's activity in the Genoa area. As is known, these men sent a sum of money to the authorities for the purchase of arms for the Fatherland. The figure is high and the gesture is a noble one, writes Ezio Maria Gray; and above all, the reasons which sponsored the idea ought to attract the notice of Allied propaganda in liberated Italy ... It should not be overlooked that the railwaymen, who form one of the most highly trained categories in the political struggle, have been offering for years, and more than ever since the 8th of September, unmistakable proof of their desire to work and to contribute to the return of Italian life to normality.

Ezio Maria Gray concludes as follows: "In the tormented picture of to-day's national life, all this represents a very important factor, illustrating the moral character of our railwaymen, a quality which, combined with their technical qualifications and

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(News items already broadcast in the 13 o'clock broadcast.) 2904

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.480- 1420 -Aug.30th

The Soldier's Radio

A British Concentration Camp

This is an Italian woman from East Africa speaking: "...Colonel Costentina informed me of the death of my husband, a Lieutement Colonel in the Italian Armed Forces, which occurred on December 31st, 1942.

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On July 8th, 1943, we were brought to a concentration camp to be disinfected. This operation was to be carried out before embarkation. I will not tell you what the sanitary conditions were at the camp. The most elementary services were neglected. Typhoid mortality was on a very high scale, due to the very bad hygienic and sanitary conditions of the camp. Even water was lacking. I saw again in that camp some of the people who at Asmara had applauded the British and Americans on their arrival. I said nothing to them as I noticed that they did nothing but weep. I don't want to say more. I only want to express the hope that our sacrifices, now forgotten, will not be forgotten by those who are entrusted with our administration. We hope that they will know how to make such sacrifices bear fruit for Italy's benefit."

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.491- 20,00 - 8/30

Italian Forces Operating Outside Republican Territory

Latest information received by General Headquarters reveals that Italian Republic armed forces, operating outside the national territory, amount to 243,000 men, located in different operational areas. This revelation is a reason for pride on the part of all Italians. In their history's darkest hour, when it seemed that treason would have crushed men and their faith, units of Italian soldiers continued to fight side by side with our allies, inside the Fatherland and out of it, for the honor of Italy herself. These heroes were later joined by other units which, today, together with the first, represent the vanguard of the Republican armed forces upon which all hopes of redemption and victory are based.

Republican Victory at Sea

The operational Chief of Staff of the Italian Republican Navy

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Republican Victory at Sea

The operational Chief of Staff of the Italian Republican Navy anncunces: "During the night of August 25/26, assault craft of the 10th MAS Flotilla attacked, hit and sank an enemy cruiser in the waters off southern France. The 10th MAS, in this way, remains loyal to its pledge: to fight for Italy's honor. To the gallant sailors who gave new glory to Italy in French waters, the Under-Secretary for the Navy, Admiral Spartari, sent the following message: "This victory on Italy's sea is a prize to the reborn daring and iron will of the glorious 10th. On behalf of the Italian Republican Navy, I wish to convey my warmest tribute and fervent "alalà" to the heroes of the 10th.

Commander Valerio Borghese also cabled to the men of the 10th as follows: "Bravest of crews, continue to the end".

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The men who sank the enemy cruiser are Cadet Midshipman Carlo Sipala, first pilot, and Sergeant Engineer Gregorat, 1926 class. They belong to that handful of daring men who were first to answer the Fatherland's call and rally around the banner of the 10th Mas Flotilla.

The War in the West

In France, the battle north and south of Paris continues. Along the lower Seine, and especially near ... and the capital, the enemy increased his attacks northwards, starting from the Vernon and Mantes bridge-heads. After some heavy fighting, during which the invaders suffered bitter losses, German troops established their line of resistance between Les... and Pontoise. From this place, the front runs southwards to Soissons and the Chemin des Dames.

In Brittany, North American forces, after the losses suffered in the past few days, today limited their action to artillery fire. Enemy thrusts in the sector of Lorient and north of St.Nazaire were broken up. In the Marne region, North American forces, supported by strong terrorist groups, achieved no success whatsoever.

In southern France, German disengaging movements continue in the Rhône Valley. Harassing thrusts by Anglo-American armored groups, which attempted to by-pass German troops or infiltrate among them, were repulsed. In the fighting which took place south and southeast of Valence, German units maintained their positions.

The Southern Front

In Italy, the lull continues along the whole western front, where the main task of the American 5th Army is to keep the German forces on the lower Arno engaged, simultaneously protecting the left wing of the British 8th Army. In the Adriatic sector, the enemy today continued its strong pressure against German defensive positions in an effort to open its way to the Apennines. East of Florence, an enemy attack is developing on both banks of the Sieve River. Along the coast, Anglo-Polish units, recently

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2993

The Eastern Front

The Soviets, during the past twenty-four hours, attempted to turn into mobile warfare the fighting now in progress in Rumania and at many points of the Hungarian border on the eastern Carpathians. The German defence succeeded in wholly checking enemy pressure, inflicting serious losses on the enemy, especially in armored vehicles. In some sectors of the Hungarian border, German-Hungarian troops counter-attacked, sealing off some infiltrations made by the Bolshevists during the preceding days. In the central sector of the front, fighting maintains a local character. Soviet offensive attacks west of Berranov and northeast of Warsaw were frustrated. Between the Bug and Mareth rivers there have been some heavy attacks, but the enemy has scored no success. In the northern sector of the front, the situation is unchanged. Local clashes took place west of Modlin, where many Russian armored weapons were destroyed.

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Hungary Minister in Milan

The Hungarian Minister, General Szabo, went to Milan where he paid tribute, at the monument, to those killed in war, laying a wreath of laurel bound with the three colors of the Magyar nation. Later he visited local political and military authorities. During his stay in Milan, General Szabo will examine present economic and cultural relations between Milan and Hungary with the object of strengthening them.

Communications Minister on Road Transports

The Minister of Communications, Liverani, visited two cities in northern Italy, where directors of the transport central office were appointed. He also discussed the operation of the new service for the transport of mail by road. The Minister announced to local railway and mail service officials the measures which will soon be put into effect for improving the position of personnel, and expressed his pleasure at the spirit of discipline and self-sacrifice which had always animated the members of the Ministry.

The Position in Invaded Italy

A review of the situation in invaded Italy has been made by the French newspaperman Jean Pontacq (?), Rome special correspondent of the AFI Agency, on the occasion of Churchill's recent visit. This visit - he writes - was the cause of a resumption of inter-party differences, as they increased their old rancor against the policy and authority of the Bonomi government. The old President of the Council saw unanimity around him at the moment when the persecution of Fascists began. But the situation suddenly changed when Bonomi attempted to launch new laws and to enforce them. Then all sorts of difficulties arose, created by the leaders of the different parties and by the occupation authorities. The failure of his approach to the Allies to obtain some improvement of the armistice clauses brought Bonomi to the verge of resignation. After Churchill admitted Humbert of Savoy to his presence, the royalists too raised their heads and a

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Romans to Receive Increased Rations

Colonel Poletti, pretending to be unaware of the serious statement made by General O'Dwyer on the food situation in Rome, had the radio announce that rations will be increased in September.

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The increase will affect the meat ration, which will rise from sixty to sixty-six grams weekly per person. The Roman population will also receive 13,3 grams of dried vegetables and a ration of 8,3 grams of powdered soup. But this is not all: the London radio announced that three campaigns will soon start in the United States for collections in aid of Italians: one among housewives for thread and needles, one among hospital physicians, who will be requested to donate surgical instruments, and one among barbers, who will be asked for razors and brushes. Needles, combs and brushes - according to London - are to be symbols - symbols of understanding and faith.

Five British Officers Granted Freedom of Naples

The British Radio in Rome announced that the mayor of Naples, Professor Ingrossi, who in twenty years of Fascist régime exercised his profession without hindrance and made a lot of money, has granted the freedom of the city to five British officers. In this way he has chosen to honor those responsible for the sufferings of the most-bombed Italian city.

Berlin Comment on Russian Statement About Bulgaria

Political quarters in Berlin quote a Moscow radio statement according to which Soviet government circles are of the opinion that their neutrality, as defined by the Bulgarian government, would be inadequate under present circumstances. This attitude - according to Wilhelmstrasse views - conflicts with a statement published by Soviet radio and press, according to which the Soviet Union was stated to be in agreement with Bulgaria's wish to consider herself as neutral in future. It is thought in Berlin that this attitude will be followed up by opportune demands from Moscow.

The New French Provisional Government

The Paris radio yesterday announced the names of the members of the French provisional government. De Gaulle is President of the Council and Nassigli is Foreign Minister. Almost all the members of the government are socialists or radicals. There is also a communist,

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2902

The Swedish press in listing the names of the new French provisional Government says that they are persons of no political standing, who are easy tools of the Allied powers. "Svenska Dagbladet" states that the defects and above all, the misdeeds of each one of them, are well known in London, Moscow and Washington.

"The Ferocious Sheep" (Commentary)

It has been said and repeated that the Bonomi government is mild and docile. But the sheep is becoming ferocious. In fact yesterday the so-called Italian President of the Council addressed Partisans and rebels, urging them to follow Alexander's orders, to stab in the back, and like common criminals, take heed of nobody and nothing.

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Minister Bonomi, by inciting to murder and violence, has sanctioned crime and glorified assassination. We also assume that his words as broadcast by the Rome British radio, might be addressed to the Pope, who recently, among the many audiences paternally granted, once again received Bonomi, undoubtedly to exhort him to follow a policy of pacification and love. But Bonomi, among other things, meekly used Churchill's arguments, saying that the ruin suffered by our cities is not attributable to the Liberators but to German raids and he even went further: he proclaimed that bandits are the direct heirs of the glory of Vittorio Veneto.

This is an impudent and blasphemous statement....against women, men and even children. Stabs in the back, brigandage and terrorism are the weapons and the privilege of bandits and saboteurs. The murderers of Muti, Gentile and a hundred other gallant soldiers, who fell in defence of the country's name and dignity, brutally massacred, would appear to be hailed as the genuine expression of Italian valor so abundantly demonstrated in two continents and defended at the expense of the richest and purest blood. Italy's veterans, veterans of all wars, must remember the burning insult to the dead and to the living, pronounced today by a sacrilegious voice.

A List of Civilians

We are now reading names of civilians living in the territory of the Italian Social Republic to whom far-away relatives say that they are well and send regards:

Giulio Asserelli, Attilio Barbieri, Primo Bergonzini, Vincenzo Bologna (Bologna), Pietro Bonanni (Bologna) - Nerina Canella (Pavullo del Frignano).

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian - 266 meters - 2015 - August 30

(Excerpts)

German P...

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RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian - 268 meters - 2015 - August 30

(Excerpts)

German Prisoners Taken in France

Helsinki: Among the many items of news on the military situation in France, Reuter's announced last night that, according to a communiqué, 92,000 German prisoners had been captured in the Falaise pocket. This is really a colossal blunder because the prisoners.....

Bulgaria's Neutrality

Berlin: Berlin political circles are greatly interested in the declaration made by Moscow Radio, according to which the neutrality proclaimed by the Bulgarian Government does not go far enough. This report contradicts what the Bulgarian Press and the Bulgarian Radio say. Both have declared that it was the wish of Moscow that Bulgaria should become neutral.

Berlin comments widely upon the reports received from London, according to which the British capital completely ignores the Bulgarian declaration of neutrality.

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Rumania's Capitulation Does Not Mean the End of the War

Stockholm: "Bravda" writes that the idea of King Michael, that Rumania's capitulation to Moscow means the end of the war, is completely wrong. Rumania will undoubtedly be compelled to take part in the struggle against Fascism. This clarification has wiped out all illusions that Rumania had finished fighting.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - 245.5 M. 2030 - August 30

This is Radio Tevere, the Voice of Free Rome:

Pope Grants Audience to Attlee

It is learned from Rome that the Pope received in private audience this morning the British Deputy Prime Minister, Attlee, who was accompanied by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office.

Six British Planes Shot Down by Swedish A.A. Batteries

Swedish anti-aircraft batteries shot down six British planes which last night violated Swedish neutrality by flying over Swedish territory. The Swedish Government will lodge a protest with London for this new violation, it is learned.

Poverty in France

The United States is greatly concerned over the extreme poverty existing in France. It is feared that the French national forces will not succeed in overcoming it unaided at this critical moment.

Lend-Lease Bill to Be Extended to Italy

Minister Sereghi, of the Bonomi Cabinet, has declared that it is necessary for the Allies to extend the Lend-Lease Bill to Italy. He further stated that Italy's industrial reconstruction will be absolutely impossible without the help of the Anglo-Americans.

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2901

Labor Delegates in Rome

Three delegates of the British Labor Congress have arrived in Rome. They will co-operate with the American Labor delegates who are now in Rome to study economic conditions in Italy, and working conditions generally.

German Troops Enter Slovakia

Following an invitation by the Slovak Government, German troops have entered Slovakia, to assure the maintenance of law and order, it is learned.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - 491 M. - 2115 -Aug.30

Programme Dedicated to Italian in Occupied Italy

Italians, brothers in invaded provinces, see to the discomfort of the enemy, of the oppressor in our midst; fight to the end that the enemy's stay will be short, that Italy will return to the Italians. Reaffirm before the invader the pride of being and feeling like sons of Italy.

In one of his colorless speeches Minister Palmiro Togliatti, citizen of the Soviet Union by choice, declares that there can be no possible comparison between Communist women and Fascist women. Without justifying his statement he added that Fascism had transformed women into fighting beasts, while Communism was the highest expression of the guardian angels of every fireside. Evidently he was alluding to all women in every country governed by a Fascist or communist regime. Then rougly, he saw fit to compare the women of Italy, of Germany, of Japan, of Antonescu's Rumania and of Falangist Spain, with the women of Russia, of the French popular front and of communist Spain, etc. The one, according to him, has been transformed by Fascism into fighting beasts -the other into spotless angels.

If you say so, we try to believe it. But excuse us, comrade Togliatti - La Pasionaria, who boasted of having killed a Spanish monk, was she not a communist? And Madame Kolontay, Soviet Ambassadress and OGPU chief, is she not perhaps Russian? What of the battalions of communist women in the Spanish war? And did not Red propaganda publish at one time a newspaper, with photographs, singing didactic praises to the "ferocity" of these armed angels? And the Russian airmen, perhaps they were an invention of Soviet propaganda? Fascism was concerned with demanding of its women one thing only: to be women - that sufficed. Sons were asked of them, they were asked to be good housekeepers. Schools were instituted for them: maternal schools, schools for inspectors of children's colonies, schools for nurses, schools for those destined to live in the colonies. The most war-like academy for Italian women was the Academy of Orvieto. From it came instructors in gymnastics. Dancing was taught there and the sole weapon was the bow, an innocuous, innocent bow for target practice. Fascist women became aviators in Antonescu's white squadrons, which flew the wounded from the front to hospitals in the rear lines and to Italian and German Red Cross. But your angels,

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Germany, of Japan, of Antonescu's Rumania and of Falangist Spain, with the women of Russia, of the French popular front and of communist Spain, etc. The one, according to him, has been transformed by Fascism into fighting beasts -the other into spotless angels.

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The polemic has become too lengthy. Let us recall in this light the lightning divorces which were instituted in Russia and Leon Blum's book which taught children of sixteen years how to learn the facts of life in the hideaways of married men over forty, before their own marriage.

We are certain that there are still women in Russia and in England and in America and other countries more or less Red or linked with communism who love their homes and adore their children, who bear with noble resignation strife and sacrifice, who do not follow, even from afar, the example of La Pasionaria, and in whose hearts the word "divorce" has the same impure ring as "immortality".

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Well, comrade Togliatti, you may well purge them, there is that to be done: these Russians, British, Americans, are Fascists. Yes, indeed, you say it yourself, they are Fascists.

But what have you to say of the women of Florence who aimed their guns at the invaders? Speak yourself. Were they not Fascists? Certainly they were. But for Fascist women to be able to fire and kill, it must be realised that the limits of their endurance have been far over-reached. The women of Florence have risen over the incident of the four women thrown from the train by the obscene Moroccans, and for every one of these women thousands of our men will rise.

Comrade Togliatti, Fascism taught men simply the road of battle. To its women on the other hand it showed the way of life and of love, as blessed by God. Your angels prefer, instead, the free love endorsed by the Jew, Léon Blum.

Personal Messages

We shall now transmit messages for you, brothers of invaded Italy, from your dear ones who will greet you in their own voices and send you messages of comfort and hope.

We ask all those who are listening to us to take down the text of these messages and communicate them to the persons they know.

We thank all those who collaborate with us.

Anna Lorena - Milano - to her family in Rome - We are without news. We are well; Kisses - Annetta.

Arnaldo and Alfredo Nigra - to Giuseppe Mancini, Agrigento - We are living in Milan. We are all well, but without news. Kisses.

Rosa Bianca Colella - to Ugo Colella, Trani (Bari) - All well. We are in Milan and are waiting for news of you.

Alfredo Bossi (Milan) to Rocco Bossi Cavallaro, Roma - All well. We have received your message. Greetings and affectionate kisses.

Carlo Corvetto (Milan) - to Gianni Castello, Rome - All well. We have received your message. Greetings and embraces.

Mario Cicala (Busto Arsizio) - to Cicala Giovanni (Rome) and Cicala family in... - Oscar and Ugo are with us. Greetings - Send us news.

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Giovanni Boscarelli (Milan) - to Ernesto Boscarelli (Lecce) - All well. Excellent health - We hope you are the same. Greetings and affectionate kisses.

Benedetto Calolo - to Luigi Calolo (Caltagirone) - With Nando, we are all well. Affectionate greetings.

Tommaso De Vanna (Milan) - to Maria De Pale... - All are well here. We have been without news of you for a year. Kisses, particularly to you.

Nina Boaretto (Milan) - to Umberto Boaretto (Cagliari) - All well Send us news - Kisses.

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Rita Guidi (Como) - to Bonetti family (Florentines), Royal Hotel, Rome - I am in Casirago with Augusto. Attilio is still in Brescia. Send us news. We are well and send you greetings. - Rita Angelina Farina (Varese) - to Gino Costenzo Nigra (Rome) - Mother, on her birthday, is well and sends greetings to you all. Greetings - Angelo.

Lawyer Moscati (Milan) - to Ita Moscati (Rome) - We are settled in Milan. We are without news of you, Michele, Riccardo and Titina. Love and wishes - Father.

Elisa and Gina Cicuzzi - to Fausta and Andrea Grigioni (Rome) - We are all well, particularly Piero. Look after our interests. Kisses to you all and to our parents in Terracina and Rome.

Anna De Chillo - to Pasquale De Chillo (Trani-Bari) - Mother and Father are well, also Anna. We have received news from Vincenzo. Greetings to you all.

Attilio Bellomo (Milan) - to Aldo Bellomo (Cagliari) - At home, all is well and all are well. Love.

Antonio Caviraghi (Como) - to Giuseppe Caviraghi (Rome) We are in Como. All are well. We are waiting for news of you.

Motto family (Milan) - to Adele Motto (Rome) - Evelina is better. Please send news of you all. Enrico is in Milan. Love.

Vincenzo Salvo (Milan) - to Concetta Marsala (Palermo) and Giuseppe Salvo (Serradifalco-Palermo)-We are in Milan. We are well and hope you are the same.

Luigi Trapani (Bergamo) to Trapani family (Rome) - We are all well and are still waiting for news of you. We embrace you affectionately-Luigi.

Maria Minnotti - to Aldo Minnotti (Sassari) - Received your message. Felice is in good health and so are we all. Kisses - Mother.

Angelina Zanoletti - to Mario Zanoletti (Rome) - Am waiting for your message and news. From Luigi, nothing new. Affectionate embraces -

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Salvatore Barba (Milan) - to Luigi Barba (Salerno) - Are without news of you. I have always turned over to the Bank of Sicily my monthly check. Affectionately.

Rina Corsi (Lecco) to Corsi family and Francesco Corsi (Rome). - Received your news. Affectionate greetings - Rina.

Guido Fasolo (Vimercate) to Fasolo family (Rome) - From Como we came to Vimercate (province of Milan) - We embrace you - Guido.

Pellegrini family (Milan) - to Melegodi and Marra families (Civitavecchia) - Let us meet in Milan. We are well and we hope that you are all well also.

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Tilde Torri (Milan) - to Torri family (Rome) - Constantly anxious about you and waiting for news of you. I not address your messages to Lino because he has been tranferred.

Cavallo family (Milan) - to Vito and Nino Cavallo (Rome) Fathern Mother, Anna and Paolo are all well.

Stamps in Invaded Italy

Thanks to the daring of a combatant who crossed the lines, we have received a philatelic present from invaded Italy. We are not stamp collectors, or rather we have not been since we were boys. However, this series of stamps coming from the other side of the lines, deserves to be kept. We want to try and describe them to you.

First series: the old stamps which were used till the 8th of semtember. On them, is stamped the image of Victor Emanuel, but with the additional words: "Allied Military Command". Things are going badly for Victor Emanuel and Co., even on the stamps!

Second series: these stamps are completely new and still candidly clean. At the top, there is a cannon, a tank and a ship, and underneath, in very pure English the indication of their value: 5, 10, 25, 50 pence. But I forgot: in a corner, barely visible, is the word "Italy". - Without comment.

Third series: these stamps are printed in Naples. The words printed on the stamps are very small. In the middle, there is nothing less than the she-wolf of Rome, but over the she-wolf, "Itely" is printed in purest English, and underneath, of course in English, "Allied Military Command."

We ask Bonomi and his friends: It is true that one swallow does not necessarily mean a Spring, but has the English language really become the official language in Rome? What are you doing, if that is the case, and what about the she-wolf? This is another clear proof of that "liberty" which you and we know only too well.

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More Personal Messages

Bezza family - Rome (Montesacro). "Maria and Claudio are well. We are waiting again for news of you. Love and Kisses." Ciccarelli family - Santamaria Capevetere - "I should like to receive news of you. Luisella Ciccarelli (Salo)".
Regina Laperta - to Maria Montuori (Lecce) and Teodoro Pofolati (Galtina) - "We are without news of Pierino from September. Try and help him to continue his studies and provide for him. Kisses - Titti". Montori. Giuseppe - to Giuseppina Montori (Vibo Valencia) "We are without news of you. We are well. Kisses."

Franco Forti (Milan) - to Angelo Forti (Florence) - "We are together with the children and Lisetta in Milan. We think of you constantly."

Engineer Mario Castalli - to Engineer Leonardo Castalli (Rome) "We are all well. Anxious to receive news from Franco. Embraces."

We shall meet you again, firends of invaded Italy, next Wednesday, at 21,15 hours. Tell your friends to listen to our transmissions.

Oust the foreigner from our homes.

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RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO In Italian to Italy - M.268 - 22.15 Aug.

Axis War Situation After Five Years

Berlin: At the end of the fifth year of war, competent political and military quarters in Berlin are dealing with the situation of Germany and Japan. History ordained that this conflict should reach its climax at the end of its fifth year. The forces at the disposal of the enemy are gigantic. However, if the present position of Germany were compared to that of 1939 it could be seen that she is in full control within her borders, and has also at her dispcsal a vast protective field represented by the Baltic, by Dutch, Danish, Berlgian, French and Norwegian territories. In addition she has at her disposal the war potential of Finland, Hungary, Slovakia, Croatia and a great part of Italy. In this way the territory of the Reich at the end of the fifth year of war, finds itself enriched by a considerable territorial potential. Analyzing the general situation, one mus not forget a factor whose importance the enemy still refuses to admit, He thinks that as a consequence of his present success, Germany can be measured with the yard-stick of bankrupt democracies, while the Reich now feels itself animated by a new and irresistible spirit of resistance. An accurate observer must say that Germany is now developing imposing new forces and the employment of new weapons has just begun. At the beginning of this new year of war, the supreme decision has become a race between the enemy offensive and the German power to hold up the enemy on one single front. The final battle will be fought in favor of Germany, as the enemy will not be in a position to fight against Germany and the new Europe. Germany and Japan were always united in this war, and will always march together.

German Internees Demand Repatriation

Stockholm: It is learned from London that three-quarters of the German civilian internees on the Isle of Man, have asked to be repatriated. This fact is considered in London as an expression of a strong national feeling. London circles were

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - 2230 - August 30

The War in the West

German movements in the Seine sector aim at evading an Anglo-American outflanking manoeuvre. It is therefore most probable that once again, the Allied pincer movement will end with no positive results.

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The German Command will then have adequate forces to check the strength of the invader in the chosen area. And then the German reaction will start, which, according to views expressed in responsible German quarters, will be of a formidable character. The losses of localities and territory must be seen in relation to future strategical necessities, and do not have the importance alleged by Anglo-Saxon propaganda. The German recapture of Briançon is one of the preparatory measures which the Germans are now taking. It will not be easy for the Allies to approach the Alpine bastions of the Franco-Italian border region, which are increasingly manned by the German army.

In Italy, there is no change in the strategic situation, thanks to the strong German defence, which clearly broke up all Anglo-Polish attacks in the Adriatic sector. In the east, there is an improvement in the situation on the southern front. From the fluid phase of the battle, we are now passing into a more or less clear demarcation of the fighting lines. Powerful German reserves have come into action to fill the gap produced by Rumanian troop defection.

In Washington, the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, declared that the Kremlin is sole arbiter in the Rumanian question. Of late London and Washington have frequently made such statements a meagre consolation for a power which sees the control lever of international politics getting out of her hands.

Hungarian Ministerial Changes

The Hungarian Cabinet shake-up must be considered as a necessary strengthening of the country's internal policy in a very decisive moment of Hungary's National history. The Hungarian people has but one duty: to defend itself from an enemy which, in case of success, would impose upon the country a reign of terror. For this reason, the most responsible posts have been filled with the best representatives of Magyar resistance.

The intervention of German troops in Slovakia is a good

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The intervention of German troops in Slovakia is a good measure to safeguard the Slovakian territory from the potential activities of Partisan bands. Europe must be defended. The United Nations are relying on an internal victory in the different countries of Europe. In the case of an Allied victory, an iron domination will be imposed upon the whole continent. Occupied France is now in a state of chaos; occupied Italy is also in a pitiful situation, and anarchy is rampant in Rumania. The "Divide et Impera" principle has always dominated the policy of Jews sheltered in the Kremlin, in London and in Washington. It is essential that a solid front of Europe's best nations be opposed to this disintegrating process sponsored by Allied propaganda.

2698

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

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0.431-2300 -August 30

War in France

In northern France, between Rouen and Paris, the Anglo-Americans intensified their attacks against the two bridge-heads of Vernon and Le Mans. After fluctuating fighting, during which the enemy sustained heavy losses, the Germans withdrew to a new line between Les Andelys (?) and Pontoise. The enemy is now trying to carry out an encircling manoeuvre of the German troops, without success.

In Brittany, the North-Americans carried out only slight artillery action, after the losses sustained during the previous days. Enemy thrusts in the Lorient sector and northeast of Saint Nazaire were repelled.

In the Marne bend, fighting continues. Enemy formations which crossed the river near... are trying to reach the road which leads to Châlons-sur-Marne, where terrorist formations have unsuccessfully attacked the German garrison. To the south, enemy thrusts from Troyes towards the Seine are reported.

On the Mediterranean coast, the invaders carried out thrusts in the direction of Nice. The Germans by counter-attacks, inflicted losses on the enemy, stopping his advance. In the Rhone Valley, enemy withdrawal movements, from south to north, are continuing. In the Alpine region, towards the Italian frontier, the cities of Briançon and... have been recaptured by the Germans.

England Fights V-1 Attacks

Exceptionally severe measures have been adopted in southern England, following continuous V-1 attacks. The British Under-Secretary for Public Health has given an order that the assistance allowances for bombed-out people should be doubled in southern England and Scotland.

A correspondent of the Swiss newspaper "Die Tat", writes that the 1940 evacuation from London can be defined as the general rehearsal for that which has taken place during the last four months. The bombing of London continues with unabated violence, causing severe damage and heavy destruction.

The "New Chronicle" speaks of particularly heavy damage

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which crossed the river [illegible]
leads to Châlons-sur-Marne, where terrorist formations have unsuccessfully attacked the German garrison. To the south, enemy thrusts from Troyes towards the Seine are reported.

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The "New Chronicle" speaks of particularly heavy damage caused in London, and of the difficulties which arise in the removal of rubble.

The "Daily Mail" reports that the London railway stations of Waterloo and S...(?) are extremely crowded.

War in Italy

In Italy, between the Sieve River, east of Florence, and the Adriatic coast, increased enemy activity is reported. In this sector, numerous Anglo-American formations have arrived during these last few days. German troops are still holding their positions, protected by artillery fire. In the other sectors of the front, only patrol activity is reported. In the Pontassieve region, a few prisoners were captured.

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Parcels Can Be Sent to Former Prisoners in Germany

As has already been revealed, all Italian post offices are authorised, during the month of September, to accept parcels weighing five kilos, for former internees in Germany. Only woolen clothes, toilet objects and clothing can be sent. The parcels must be sent to the former addresses of the internees, that is to say, to the camps where they were interned up to a few weeks ago. The commanders of the camps will distribute the parcels to the various owners in their new homes.

Thus it will be possible for the families of the free Italian workers to send them all the clothes necessary for the winter and to re-establish the affectionate contacts which were interrupted by the unhappy events of September 8th.

It is strictly forbidden to include letters in the parcels. For this service, as a consequence of agreements signed between the German and Italian authorities, the Reich Government will provide the necessary transport service for the distribution of the parcels to their owners during the month of September.

Lisieux and Montecassino

Regarding an assertion made in an Allied communiqué, according to which the Lisieux Basilica might be transformed into a second Montecassino, the "Osservatore Romano" observes that, for the second time, an Allied communiqué speaks of the inevitability of Montecassino's destruction. The newspaper adds that, up to now, there is no proof that this destruction was necessary for war purposes.

Trapani Harbor not Yet Restored

Trapani freighters have issued a protest regard[ing] fact that the harbor of Trapani ha[s] Merchandise is [illegible]

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Food Problem in Invaded Italy

2897

The Vice-President of the economic Control Commission has tried to mitigate recent statements regarding the catastrophic food conditions in occupied Italy by announcing during a press conference that plans are being studied for the restoration of invaded Italy's exports.

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The Allies probably want to get hold of food supplies still remaining in southern Italy, by exchanging it for salted meat and dried vegetables, which are being distributed in very small doses to the Italian citizens, to prevent their death from hunger.

French Officials Arrested by Allies

Among the numerous French officials arrested by the de Gaullists for their political activities, are Nobel prize-holder ... Perrel, former Minister of Education Charpillon, Roman History expert, the former Mayor of Paris... the directors of the Havas Agency, the editor-in-chief of "Matin", the former Mayor of Bordeaux, Marchat, and other well known persons.

Meanwhile, taking advantage of the confusion which reigns in the French Capital, the Communists are active everywhere. A Communist band, which had barricaded itself in the Grand Palais to avoid German reprisals, set the palace on fire,

The French Republican Guard was obliged to occupy the Palais Bourbon, seat of the French Parliament, to prevent its being occupied by the Communists.

Churchill's Visit to Italy

Commenting on Mr. Churchill's recent visit to Italy, a correspondent of the Swedish press writes: "Italy will be a part of the future British zone of influence, together with Yugoslavia and Greece. The problems concerning these three importante countries have been discussed by Churchill during his recent visit to Italy.

President to Meet Churchill

President Roosevelt has announced that he will shortly meet Mr. Churchill.

Special Feature

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Special Message

Attention! We now transmit a special message:

Elena does not see us. The sea is stormy. It is urgent to send a tow-boat to save the ship. The Commander is a great friend of mine.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - 23.30 August 30
(Excerpts)

New German Plane

The aviation editor of Reuter's announces that the Germans are employing a new type of Messerschmitt heavily armored and very fast.

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Funeral Rites for Cardinal Magliono

Solemn funeral rites for Cardinal Magliono were held in St.Peter's. The services were attended by all the Cardinals of Rome, the Commander in-Chief of Allied Mediterranean Forces, General Wilson, the Duke of Genoa and Colonel Poletti.

Churchill Visit to Pope

The Roman newspaper "Il Popolo" published a long commentary on Churchill's visit to the Pope. Six years ago, when Hitler came to Rome, the Pope slammed the door and retired to Castel Gandolfo.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491 -2335 - Aug.30

Degrelle Decorated

From the Fuehrer's Headquarters: "The Fuehrer awarded "Swords on Oak Leaves" to SS "Oberfuehrer" Kurt Meyer, Commander of the SS Armored Division, "Hitlerjugend" and an Army commander, General Ritter von Grein, Commander of a Luftwaffe unit. The Fuehrer also awarded the Oak Leaves on the Knight's Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross to Leon Degrelle, Commander of the 5th Armored Brigade of SS Vallon volunteers.

The Situation in the West as seen at Berlin

Berlin - The centre of the American attack on the western front is still in the area east of Paris. The enemy is maintaining its pressure along the lower Seine, moving from the bridgeheads near Vernon and Mantes. The invader has pushed northward. In fierce fighting, the Americans have succeeded in making some infiltrations and German troops have balanced the situation caused by the enemy offensive establishing a continued line of resistance between... Persistent in its pressure the United States Third Army attacked with powerful forces along the Paris-St. Louis, road and reached the Chemin des Dames. The fighting line was further shifted northward. The present front line runs through the following places: Pontoise, St. Louis, Villers, Soissons and. Chemin des Dames. Enemy attacks supported by intense bombard...

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2895

In Brittany American forces during their repeated attempts to break through during the past few days suffered such heavy losses that their assaults are gradually becoming weaker. In the Lorient sector, local attacks against German defence have failed and north of Saint Nazaire, a French terrorist attack near Leplois (?) was fruitless.

In southern France, the enemy continued its pressure in the Rhone Valley and south and south-east of Valence, where there has been some very hard fighting.

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A Decree by the Minister of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture has decreed that all those who, on August 31, are in possession of over thousand preserved eggs must declare them to the provincial section of the Food Service, stating the type of preservation process followed and, also, if the eggs were received by the central egg market or bought on the open market. This report must be presented before September 5 and its aim is to ascertain the number of preserved eggs in order to prepare a draft for their fair distribution to civilian consumers. The declarations made will be closely scrutinised and undeclared eggs will be confiscated.

A Decree on Teaching Licenses

Trento: The "Official Gazette", No167, of August 19, published a Ministerial decree on licence examinations for teaching in secondary schools. Examinations will take place at Alessandria, Padua and Pavia. The entry forms supplied with the required documents must be presented within sixty days from the publication of the instructions issued to provincial scholastic superintendents in whose district a candidate is living. Later, the dates for any single examination will be fixed and candidates will get the necessary information on them from the Provincial scholastic superintendent.

The ENAC this year has arranged for the distribution of sixty-six scholarships to poor refugee students from invaded territories. They will be distributed as follows; fifteen scholarships of 800 lire each for primary schools; fifteen of 1,200 lire each for secondary schools, including those for professional training, fifteen of 1,500 lire each for Lycées; fifteen of 2,000 lire each for higher institutes; and six of 3,000 lire each for university or other similar institutes. The contest is open only to students from invaded territories evacuated

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STEFANI NEWS AGENCY in Italian - Trasmission in Hellprinter

August 29

Present Reverses (The beginning of the commentary is missing)

After having once more stressed the enemy plot against the right of the great working people to exist, the well-known commentator of Radio Berlin added: "Undoubtedly the present struggle will, and must, continue until our enemies.... their aims...a more reasonable conception.....the developments of the situation....the events of these last weeks may have caused the hops in enemy circles...

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We have never concealed the difficulties and threats. As things are, in the last two months, we have lost a great part of that which we had conquered during the first years of the war, and which, we believed to be solidly in our hands... for subsequent operative and economic development of our war.

France is almost completely lost. We are engaged in fierce fighting to defend... the territories which we still hold in the coastal sector and in the northeastern regions of France. In this theatre, a war of movement has broken out, which in many ways recalls the struggle of 1940. The results achieved yesterday, owing to new war weapons, are today obtained by the enemy, owing to his extreme numerical superiority. If today, in contrast to 1940, the British and Americans must - despite the means at their disposal - gain ground at the cost of immense sacrifices - this is due to the valiant German soldiers and to the German Command.

The situation of the German units on the Rumanian front, complicated by the critical political situation of the country, is also serious.

On the southern Carpathian front, northwest of Focsani, German and Hungarian troops are still resisting the enemy, while to the [illegible], the Soviets have conquered the locality of Buzau. Exhausted by their heavy losses, the Soviet troops have slowed down their pressure against the other focal points of the eastern front... and some of them have even ceased fighting. However, a renewal of the offensive is to be foreseen. But the German Command, with the employment of fresh reserves, has already inflicted severe losses on the enemy

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 11,8 kcs August 30

"The Sixth Year of War Begins": By Lieutenant General Dittmar

Ladies and gentlemen; The long interval of peace between the German wars of unification and the first World War has necessarily given rise in all countries to all sorts of reflections as to the probable duration of future armed conflicts between modern powers or groups of powers. Soldiers, politicians and economists expressed their views which, in default of practical experience, differed to a large extent. On the whole, it was presumed that future wars could not possibly last long.

It seemed unimaginable that such large parts of the nation as were represented by modern mass armies could for a long time be kept away from normal economic life without causing deep-seated functional disturbances.

The amalgamation of large states into a world economy of continuously growing dimensions, characterized by a strong inter-dependence of its single parts, obviously acted in the same direction. Above all the problem of financing was considered a factor sure to contribute to an abbreviation of the active fighting. How would it be possible, in view of the huge shortage in values and goods, to raise for a considerable period of time the means necessary for the maintenance of armies numbering millions and for the unparalleled high cost of all kinds of war equipment?

It is significant that it was financial considerations that seemed to preclude the long duration of future great wars. There was a wide-spread belief that a superior economic ratio would have moderating effect, if not upon the intensity of warfare, at least upon its duration, and important reasons appeared to confirm this belief.

The cool scepticism of a Moltke has seen things in a far

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The cool scepticism of a Moltke has seen things in a far truer light. Appraising at their correct value both the power of political passion and the irresponsibility of the anonymous kind of government characteristic of parliamentary states, he spoke the prophetic word that a future war might well be of a seven years' if not a still longer duration.

2894

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To-day the world is again crushed by the unheard-of burden of a long war that of ins the utmost mentaland material effort and confirms once more an experience supplied by the first World War: all considerations imposing imperatively, often for reason of self-preservation itself, an abbreviation of the annihilation of lives and values, and of the ensuing moral convulsion and far-reaching disintegration, have proved ineffective in face of the primitive instincts of hatred, envyand deadly enmity such as would have been deemed impossible only a few decades ago.

There is no doubt that the intensity of warfare has been enhanced to the utmost degree by the exhaustive use of the full range of means supplied by a phenomenally developed technology coupled with the conscious neglect of well-nigh all moral restrictions. Neither has the latter factor, however, been able to shorten the war, contrary to the intensions of those who had proclaimed war here to be total in the most extensive sense of the term,free from all inhibitions. This is due not only to the circumstance that in this instance high technical and organisational performances are being accomplished on both sides, but also and in a far higher degree to the extravagance of the aims pursued by our enemies. Only the will of our enemies to render us utterly powerless and economically subservient and aiming even at the physical annihilation of our people is responsible for the prolongation of the war into its sixth year.

Did this will not exist, had the world that opposes us shown any readiness honestly to recognise the vital claim of a great, efficient, hard-working people, there would be no discernible reason why such a terrible volume of fighting and suffering has for more than five years afflicted and is continuing to afflict the world.

For one thing is certain: the terrific struggle must and will continue because and as long as our enemies persist in their war aims, as long as reason and better insight do not supersede the fierce will to destroy us which puts the mark of utter determination on our people as a necessity of "ultima ratio".

The development of the situation during the last few weeks

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The development of the situation during the last few weeks may have induced our enemies to hope that their aim of a military overthrow of Germany is no longer a thing of the distant future as it was only three months ago; and the visible trend of events seems to bear out this belief.

We do not conceal from the German people the seriousness of our present situation any more than we did in previous difficult and perilous circumstances.

Those times in which the impetuous successes of the first years of war appeared as a matter of course and not as achievements that must be continuously defended against a world of enemies, are long past. And so is that state of self-complacency that thought of obtaining by the use of half-strength what only utmost endeavor could wrest from a world of enemies.

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Surely, our minds had to undergo profound changes before they reached their present level of determination, free from all illusions and self-deception, but resting on a foundation the more firm and solid. This is a huge asset, practically untapped, that we have at our disposal, even after many a severe disappointment which recent times have brought us.

Let us face the actual facts. In the course of two months we have lost a considerable part of what, in consequence of our conquests in the first years of war, we considered as our assured possession and what indubitably constituted an essential extension of the operative and economic sub-structure of our warfare. France for the most part has escaped our grip. We are engaged in bitter fighting for the defence of some of the remaining areas both on the coast and in north-eastern and eastern France. Here a war of movement has been initiated which in a good many respects reminds us of the combats of 1940. What the consistent employment of modern weapons then contribued to success is to-day effected on the enemy side by numerical superiority.

It amounts to a glorification of the individual German fighter and German leadership if we state that after fighting lasting considerably longer than in 1940, the Britons and Americans are still pursuing a bloody and weary road, the end of which is not yet in sight.

Neither have the combats in Southern France so far yielded the results which the Allies seem to have visualized at the outset of their operations. Every gain of space, accomplished by our units in their disengagement movement northward along the Rhône, contributes to the formation of a new, solid front which the enemy can hardly attack before having received considerable re-inforcements.

The respite resulting from the stabilisation of the front in Italy we owe to the unflinching fighting spirit of our troops operating in that area.

As regards the state of things in the east, we may gratefully acknowledge the fact that many a danger which only

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As regards the state of things in the east, we may gratefully acknowledge the fact that many a danger, which only a few weeks ago threatened to upset the situation and had to be considered vital, has for the moment been overcome. At any rate the danger spots, which are not lacking even to-day, have been restricted and brought under control. Moreover our valiant troops have in several places been able to make successful attacks, of which the break-through near Tukums towards the North Army Group is of particular importance.

In view of this situation the hope seems justified that it will be possible to overcome the immediate military consequences of the treachery committed by certain groups that were using the youthful Rumanian King as an instrument. We are far from denying that we regard this development as altogether unwelcome. Besides some formations of inferior value, the Rumanian army has units which even in the most critical circumstances fought bravely by our side.

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It will be necessary to await the further trend of events, which in consequence of their political tinge are not easy to f. foresee, before a military appraisal is possible. The coming days will probably throw some light upon the situation.

If our enemies feel justified in recording this external development as a triumph, they are at liberty to do so. The joy which they evince, indubitably originates in the assumption that the end of the war that also imposes a formidable burden on them, has come nearer. The tone of relief is clearly noticeable in their exultation. This fact illustrates our situation with far greater clarity than the accumulated difficulties of the most recent times and particularly of a given moment, and it shows us which way we must go, to obtain recognition of the inalienable vital German rights. That this way involves breaking the enemy will to annihilation, transpires clearly from all we know about the ultimate motives of our adversaries. We are faced by necessities that do not leave us the choice between continuing the fight or making a fair compromise, but place us before the stark alternative of survival or annihilation. So war to the knife is the requisite of highest and ultimate expediency, also for the reason that only thus are our enemies - in the first place the peoples, but indirectly also the governments - obliged to answer unequivocally a question of the highest import: the meaning of past and future sacrifices and losses, both military and political.

If there is anything apt to suggest that we still have some high trumps in our hand, it is the mental strength which front and homeland have shown during the last trying weeks. We need not speak of the fighting troops. What they achieved for months on end in unequal combats, in endless battles, is unparalleled in history. Since July 20th, the day of purification and regained consciousness, new forces are flowing to them in continually increasing measure. Strong new impulses spring up in all fields of warfare and armament. That in the latter field some things are

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These things will in all probability supply what at present is most urgently needed: the strategic and tactical relief of our fighting fronts.

The German people enter into the sixth year of the gigantic struggle, burdened but also hardened by the happenings of a momentous half decade. Great difficulties we have overcome and nobody denies that many a grave problem is moving our hearts. But one thing marks in these days the mental attitude of the worthy German, who is by far the most decisive of all elements: the stubborn and inflinching will to concentrate all efforts upon the task of producing, despite all obstacles, a solution conformable to our ideas and not to those of our enemies.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 0945 August 30

U.S. Comment on Fighting in France

Commenting on the fighting in France, the U.S. commentator Wallace Sudden declared: The chief fighting is still to come. The Germans put up a fierce fight to defend France. We expect they will fight still more grimly to defend Germany.

Food for France Only after Four Months

According to a broadcast of Radio Algiers, food will not arrive for four months in the French territory occupied by the Allies.

Rumanian Clergymen Trying to Escape Russians

The Metropolitan of Athens, in his capacity as head of the Greek Orthodox Church, received a telegram from the head of the Orthodox Slav Church requesting that the Rumanian bishops and clergymen may be allowed to take refuge in Greece owing to the Soviet troops' hostile attitude towards the church, which has forced them to leave Rumania.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in English 17.8 mcs. 11.00 August 30

German Protest on St. Malo

Berlin: Through the Swiss Government, the German Foreign Office has sent to the United States Government a sharp note of protest, dealing with actions of American armored formations at St. Malo, actions which were contrary to all international law. The note states that the Reich Government is in possession of an additional report of the former Commander of the forces at St. Malo, Col. von Arlow (?); according to this report American armored forces placed German prisoners of war on their tanks in order to make the defence more difficult for the German strong point. This misuse of prisoners of war is an infraction of the rules of war. The Reich Government protests sharply and demands that the incident be inve-

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

Greek Orthodox Church, received a telegram from the head of the Orthodox Slav Church requesting that the Rumanian bishops and clergymen may be allowed to take refuge in Greece owing to the Soviet troops' hostile attitude towards the church, which has forced them to leave Rumania.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in English 17.8 Mcs. 11.00 August 30

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Phillips' Persona Non Grata' in London

From Washington it was reported that the U.S. envoy plenipotentiary to England, Phillips, has been declared to be "persona non grata" in London.

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On orders from Roosevelt. Phillips has made a tour through India and in a letter to Roosevelt has sharply criticized British policy towards India. The Washington...Sumner Welles has published it, causing great excitement in British Government quarters. The "Washington Post" reported that the British Government has requested Phillips to leave England.

On Monday, Senator Chandler from Kentucky told the US Senate that probably India would be the scene of a civil war which would seriously obstruct American military operations. In his speech, he demanded that Roosevelt release an... report about the situation in India. Chandler declared that he believes in co-operation with the allies of the United States, but only when the real conditions are known.....He added that not only what the American political advisor, Phillips, ...that the British representative in the United States would present another statement of Phillips soon. Chandler, who had some time ago visited India together with five other senators, declared that British officials in the United States had told him that events in India were none of his business.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in English 11,30 - 17,8kcs - August 30

Comments

It rarely happens that British propaganda admits mistakes.. but it happened last night..in an article in the "News Chronicle" written by Bartlett. In this article, Bartlett deals with the Polish question....giving two reasons (for the failure at Warsaw). The first was German military strength, and the second the Russians' obvious refusal to send immediate help against the Germans. The Russians, Bartlett points out, are very far away from Warsaw, and they could not manage to send troops to the Poles. They fervently refrained from doing so. The problem was

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So the British continue encouraging the Polish partisans, as long as there is one Polish soul alive in Warsaw, and Mr. Bartlett openly reproaches the Soviets for their hostile and indifferent attitude towards what he calls "an ally of the Allies". If this attitude is kept up, he continues to argue, Britain and America are bound to deduce from it that Soviet interests are not in line with theirs and the entire Polish territory should be conquered by the Soviet armies. This intention, on the other hand, would be contrary to the agreement made at Teheran, according to the British and American pledge to fight for the freedom of Poland which was acknowledged by Stalin.

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Stalin's indifferent attitude toward Mikolajczyk's plans, and his cool treatment of the London Poles are all proof of his determination to conquer Poland without paying the slightest attention to the policy of Britain and America.

Now... what interests us in this connection is the frank admission by a well-known British journalist that (a) Russia intends to conquer Poland, (b) Britain and America have entered this war to fight for the protection of Poland, (c) there is tension over the Polish question, and (d) Moscow's policy completely disregards the mission and aims of Allied policy. This is exactly what Berlin has expected all the time.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German 12.30 Aug.30

Starvation in Paris

London: The food situation in Paris is as catastrophic as that in Rome after the Anglo-American occupation. Food must be carried into the town, but there is a complete lack of transport, which renders the situation extremely difficult. There is also starvation on the entire Riviera, the U.S. correspondents report. Everybody begs bread from the American soldiers.

Soviet Council Authoritative for Poland

Lublin: The leader of the Soviet Poles declared that the representatives of the Polish Committee residing in the Soviet Union would not join the London Cabinet in Exile, but some members of the Polish Government in London may be allowed to become members of the Moscow Polish Committee.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 11600 kcs - 1500 - Aug.30

Foreign Workers Distinguished for Rescue Work

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

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 11800 kcs - 1500 - Aug.30

Foreign Workers Distinguished for Rescue Work

Berlin: Twenty foreign workers who had distinguished themselves during terror raids on the Ruhr area have been decorated. Among the decorated were Flemings, Dutchmen and Frenchmen who, during a raid, fought with all their strength against the destruction of a factory and stores.

East Prussian Harvest Not Impair. by Total Mobilization

Koenigsberg: Despite the mobilization of the East Prussian population for the work on fortifications, the harvest has been brought in intime. There was not the slightest loss.

2591

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

Unrestricted Emigration to Palestine for Hungarian Jews

London: The British Government has allowed an unlimited immigration of Hungarian Jews to Palestine. According to official information, 12,000 certificates have been handed to Hungarian Jews up to now. These permits will not be included in the quota provided by the White Book. The limitation of the Jewish immigration which had been promised to the Arabs, has thus been infringed.

Minister Funk on Continental Exchange in Post-War T[illegible]

Berlin: Commenting on the intra-continental trade in post-war times, Funk, Reich Minister for Economic Affairs, declared in the presence of press representatives:

"When the European economic order has been put into effect and the countries of the continent have brought about a solution of the problem of the trade cycles by a far-sighted co-operation in the field of the exchange of goods and services, Europe will flourish again. This economic upward trend will simultaneously bring about a growing demand for goods from overseas, while Europe at the same time will be in a favorable position for increasing her exports. The foreign trade relations of the Continent with the markets abroad will be intensified, owing to Europe's industrial progress.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in English 17.8 kcs - 16.00 August 20

German Troops Enter Slovakia

Official quarters in Bratislava have issued a statement to the effect that German troops have entered Slovakia, at the request of the Slovak Government, to restore order in certain areas where Soviet Partisans have been operating. It is known that about a week ago the Soviets dropped hundreds of agents by parachute on Slovak soil in order to

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Situation in Rumania

The situation in Rumania is still obscure. The Michael Government has issued no further decrees, probably because it is not longer in a position to do so.

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The capital of the country, Bucharest, is surrounded by German troops. In many parts of the country order has been restored. Owing to the fact that the conspirators in Rumania have issued a meaningless declaration of war against Germany, and in view of the fact that the Soviet Government has denied the Rumanian claim that an armistice has been signed, the group of traitors is now at war with both Germany and Soviet Russia.

RADIO BERLIN - in Italian - 1900 - Aug.30

Italian Workers in Germany to Be Paid Monthly

Here is an important item for all Italian workers who are, at present, working in Germany:

We understand that a new measure will soon be adopted, according to which all German firms will pay Italian workers employed by them by the month, and not by the week, as in the past.

It is further reported that all over-time, that is, more than forty-eight hours a week, will be paid from special funds.

Poles are Weary of Fighting for England

Venice: Polish prisoners who were fighting on the Italian front under the command of General Anderson declared that the Poles show unmistakable signs of fatigue. This feeling is still further emphasized by the fact that they are beginning to understand that they are not fighting for Polish interests, but for somebody else's. Furthermore, the morale of the Polish troops is very low because of the fact that their country is being arbitrarily handed over to the Bolsheviks, who will never cooperate in the reconstruction of Poland.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 9650 kcs - 1945 - Aug.30

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

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 9650 kcs - 1945 - Aug.30

American Radio on the New German Weapon

Berlin: The American radio declared on Tuesday: "The German affirmation that the new weapon is revolutionary is by no means a bluff. If the Germans have time enough to develop these weapons still further, they can become decidedly dangerous for us".

2839

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The Italian Food Problem Insoluble

Rome - The new chief of the so-called Allied Food Commission in Italy, the American General William O'Dwyer (?) declared, with much firmness when taking over his new office: The Anglo-Americans cannot master the food problem of Rome.

The Allies Promise Supplies to France

London - Before the Allies entered Paris they promised the population that they would immediately improve their supply position. After the city had been occupied, the radio announced that half a pound of horse-meat would be distributed as standard food to the population.

Soviets Dominate in Occupied France

Geneva - The Swiss paper "Revue" states: Everywhere the Soviet flag supplants the Tricolor and the Anglo-American flags. The Red Brigade, composed of thieves and murderers, sacked the town of Dinant completely. The entire population lives in constant fear of the Bolshevik terror.

Communists Attack a Catholic Procession

Rome - The Anglo-American Radio in Rome states that a Catholic procession in front of the famous Basilica Santa Maria Maggiore has been attacked by Communists. At the same time Togliatti, the Bolshevik leader, was addressing a Soviet meeting in the vicinity of the basilica about the bolshevik ideal woman. At a crossing of the Via Nazionale the Communist women attacked the pilgrims, tore the candles and rosaries from their hands and mocked the Catholic procession. The fleeing pilgrims were further molested by unemployed. Even the so-called United Nations radio declared that the population of Rome was very indignant and the incident had made the worst impression imaginable.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE 605 kcs 2000 August 30

Frenchmen and the De Gaulle Regime

Paris - It is stated that mass arrests of Frenchmen working for collaboration with Germany and conspiring against de Gaulle have taken place; discussions between the various political groups in Paris have ended in fighting; all this gives rise to doubts whether de Gaulle and the Algiers Committee are able to master the difficulties.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 1180 Kcs. 2130 August 30

The Norwegian Minister on the War Situation

Oslo: Mr. Jonas Lie, the Norwegian Minister, stated with regard to the situation in the theatre of operations: Germany fights calmly and methodically and economizes her reserves. She has adjusted her entire production, her strategy and her tactics to the new weapons. When the time comes, Germany will land the decisive blow.

Moscow Sends OGPU Agents to Poland

Moscow: Up to the present 120,000 Bolshevik agents have been sent to the Polish territories occupied by Bolsheviks. They are OGPU experts in every field.

Stalin Gives No Liberty to Rumania

Moscow: Stalin does not think of withdrawing the Soviet troops from Rumania; Kishinev has already been nominated the capital of the Soviet Republic of Moldavia. The same will happen to all other districts of Rumania.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 592 Kcs - 2200 August 30

Anglo-American Bombers Crash over Denmark

Copenhagen: Last night a number of Anglo-American bombers flying over Denmark crashed. Up to the present, twelve dead pilots from twelve different planes have been found.

Japanese Rear Admiral in Final Victory

Tokyo: Okasawa (?), a Japanese Rear Admiral, stated in a speech that it was his absolute conviction that Germany and Japan would win final victory.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE - In German 2400 - August 30

Three Rumenian Divisions Deported to Soviet Russia.

Bucharest: Three Rumanian divisions which had laid down their arms were immediately deported to Soviet Russia. They were treated as criminals by the Bolsheviks.

2869

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German Broadcasts

DNB in German August 30

Wilhelmstrasse on the Government Reshuffle in Hungary

Berlin: The reshuffle of the Hungarian Government has been expected for a long time in Berlin. It had been asserted that a reshuffle would take place, but was postponed owing to Sztojay's illness lasting for some weeks. As a prompt recovery of Sztojay could not be expected it is stated that he had asked the Regent to be relieved of his office. The reshuffled Government has to face the new situation, to mobilize all the strength of enthusiasm aroused by the latest events in the Balkans and thus continue the joint struggle against Russia. Germany had nothing more to say on this subject, declared the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman. The new Hungarian Government and the measures they will take must speak for themselves.

Race for Dead-Lines

Berlin: The leader of the "Voelkischer Beobachter" entitled "Race for Dead-Lines" wonders whether none of the weaklings of 1944 - the editorial means both the traitors of July 20 and the treason of young King Michael, - realized that the bragging "victors" of this summer were apparently obsessed by the fear of fleeting time, so that they tried suddenly with feverish speed and without caring about losses to bring about the end. Referring to this speed, the "Voelkischer Beobachter" points out that each day gained by the German resistence and each square kilometre held contributes to bringing disaster for the enemy a bit nearer. The huge spaces captured by the German and Japanese Command with comparatively small sacrifices during the first years of the war are only now proving their decisive value. Nowhere, even now in the west, have the capacities of the plutocratic and Bolshevist generals sufficed to frustrate by gaining ground the German attempts at postponing a decision. The enemy knows and observes all this with gnashing of teeth. It is our sacred will to make "too late" a concrete reality. We shall defend with tooth and claw the time we need to manufacture our new weapons.

"Der Bund" on Ge...

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"Der Bund" on Germany's Situation

Berne: Continuing a leader on the situation in Germany described by an "expert on German conditions", the "Bund" states that the German measures concerning the increase of armament output and the increase of front formations hold out a prospect of considerably improving the German position from week to week. It is no mere propaganda on Germany's part to emphasize the importance of time since it is a fact that time works for Germany by giving her the opportunity of complete mobilization of her reserves of men and material. The speed of the increase of German armament output is impressive.

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Only much later, it will be learned what was achieved in this field, thanks to the huge efficiency and the amazing wealth of productive ideas of Reich Minister Dr.Goebbels, the Plenipotentiary for Total Mobilization, and the ruthless energy of Heinrich Himmler. If the Allies do not succeed in weakening to the utmost the manpower and material of the German Army in the west, the German Army will not become weaker but stronger. He who knows the real conditions, will not consider a mere gain of space as a decisive factor if such gains bring about the premature belief that the progress thus far achieved by the Allies will result in victory by the end of October. This is only an idea born of wishful thinking which cannot be co-ordinated with reality. The next week will prove this, when neither the Russians nor the Allies succeed in destroying the substance of the German will to resist, namely the armament and the army, on a large scale.

German Army Not yet Ripe for Capitulation

Lisbon: The chief editor of "Voz", Correia Marques, writes that he who believes in a breakdown or a hasty flight of the German Army must be mentally unbalanced. It must be stated on the contrary, that the German Wehrmacht has not suffered such losses which would forecast defeat and capitulation.

GERMAN EUROPEAN SERVICE in Rumanian for Rumania-0745-August 29

(Monitored in London)

Rumanian Politics

As already announced, a number of the Bucharest traitor Government members, realising the impossible position in Bucharest, have left the capital by plane for an unknown destination.

It is also reported that other members of the Government have been arrested by the Rumanian patriots and placed in custody. The same thing has happened in other parts of Cos where representatives of the Rumanian Government have been caught and arrested.

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D.N.D. in German for Europe-1638-August 29 (Monitored in London)

Report on Fighting in Rumania

2888

Berlin: In Rumania the German troops are offering bitter resistance to the advancing Bolshevik tank and mechanised formations which tried to prevent the withdrawal of German troops westward between the Pruth and the Sereth. The Rumanian formations in this area are not taking part in the fighting. The Soviets are continuing to disarm them and transport them to the East. All Soviet supply vehicles are loaded with Rumanian formations and the remainder is marched into Soviet territory.

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On the other hand the thrust of a Bolshevik tank army beyond Foscani toward Buzau was supported by Rumanian troops who are being thrown in by Bolsheviks above all at the point where the Soviet tank wedges and their motorised formations are meeting strong German defence. The Rumanian troops outside Buzau were smashed up to such an extent by the German Grenadier formations that despite rigorous Soviet measures they could no longer be persuaded to fight. According reports from deserters they were disarmed and taken away. The Bolsheviks also suffered very heavy losses in the fighting in this area. They lost a total of thirty-six tanks and more than sixty lorries, most of them carrying troops. After this defensive success the German troops which disengaged themselves during the night towards the southeast abandoned Buzau, more than three-quarters destroyed and on fire.

D.N.B. in German for Germany 1743 August 19 (Monitored in London)

Hungary to Fight On

Budapest: Semi official "Budapester Nachrichten" says it is realised in Hungary that the coming weeks will be decisive for the country's destiny. Now it will be decided whether Hungary will continue or cease to exist. Trust could be placed in Hungarian courage, chivalry and loyalty. Honor of the Hungarian arms had not been soiled in the past, nor would this be the case in the future. Every Hungarian is convinced that this war should not be permitted to be ended by the cowardly laying down of arms. Hungary therefore rejects the idea harbored candidly by certain people in Rumania that the Allies would regard her as a "comrade of equal standing".

TRANSCRIPT in English August 20

Sertorius on the French Front.

Berlin: In an elastic and mobile manner the German defence forces are encountering Allied

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

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TRN 0754 in English August 30

Sertorius on the French Front.

Berlin: In an elastic and mobile manner the German defence forces are encountering Allied attempts, which are now outlining themselves most clearly and are undertaken in great strength in the Champagne, namely to outflanking on a large-scale all German troops fighting in north-western France. By a surprise attack launched by German tank formations, the enemy outflanking wing, which had pushed on to the neighborhood of St. Dizier, was thrown back again to the sector of Troyes. This stubborn adherence of the German forces to the Marne crossing near Chalons as well as to the barrier positions to the West of Rheims has caused a rather exposed position for the right wing of the United States Third Army, which meanwhile has advanced to Vesle, and with its spearheads, to the Aisne this might have some retarding effect on the movements of the enemy. As was to be expected the forcing of the central sector of the Marne front between Epernay and Chateau Thierry by General Patton's divisions attacking from the south has been rendered easy by the fact that forces of the United States First Army, which on Monday had advanced from Paris to Ourcq, had received considerable re-inforcements and on Tuesday continued their advance eastwards and finally entered the sector between the Marne and the Aisne.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785916

In view of these circumstances the long adherence of the German troops to the middle course of the Marne would have been meaningless and not compatible with the principle of elastic defence for the saving of men.

The vanguard of the American wedge has now reached Chemin des Dames to the northeast of Soissons. Its left wing likewise must be regarded at the moment as rather exposed, since further to the west the enemy is still far behind ... It appears not impossible that, in view of the setback which the enemy's extreme outflanking wing had suffered in southern Champagne, the Allies would now in the first instance try to enlarge their breaches towards the Aisne to a tactical break-through in the direction of Laon and St. Quentin and at the same time to adhere fundamentally to the idea of a great operative encirclement. On the whole, the situation in the entire region between the Argonnes and Noise must be regarded as mobile. There can be no talk at the moment of the situation there intensifying to a crisis.

In the sector between the Oise and the Channel coast fighting has increased in violence. The enemy was able to bring strong forces into his bridgeheads... on the northern bank of the Seine and to establish contact with them. In the course of his attempts at gaining more ground northwards the enemy managed to make some dents. It appears, however, not to be in harmony with the German defensive tactics to iron out these dents at all costs.

Allied Armies Have Pierced Outer Defence Lines 1840

Berlin: "We shall fight, no matter where and how long. We fight in order to hold our ground as a nation and in order to preserve the Continent as a European conception". This watchword was given out on Wednesday by Stabsleiter Helmut Suenderman, Deputy Chief of the Reich Press, for the sixth year of the war.

This sixth year of war ..... third when Great Britain declared war on Germany and thus extended the German-Polish conflict

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

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Allied Armies Have Pierced Outer Defence Lines 1840

Berlin: "We shall fight, no matter where and how long. We fight in order to hold our ground as a nation and in order to preserve the Continent as a European conception". This watchword was given out on Wednesday by Stabsleiter Helmut Suenderman, Deputy Chief of the Reich Press, for the sixth year of the war.

This sixth year of war ..... third when Great Britain declared war on Germany and thus extended the German-Polish conflict, which had broken out forty-eight hours previously, into a world conflagration. In the offensive of several years, Germany's enemies have succeeded in piercing the outer line of defence at some points; thus Suenderman characterized the situation. Not till now was the enemy facing his main task. 2387

The clear recognition existing in Germany since 1939 that the struggle was one of life and death for the German people had not diminished but had become still more fanatic. Experience of the hardness of the German people was still ahead of Germany's enemies because they had not penetrated yet to the core. Suendermann declared that the core was even harder, as is already assumed by the enemy. Every German was dominated by a feeling rather to die fighting than to drown in a Bolshevist swamp. Suendermann opined that it would be better if the British would think now about the cellar in which they could spend Christmas instead of busying themselves with fattening the turkey for the holidays.

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Germany's Victory Very Near 0035

Berlin: "Our victory is really very near", declared war reporter Joachim Fernau in an article published by all the evening papers of Tuesday and the early morning editions of Wednesday. He said: "At latest in six months we will all know what only a few people know today, namely, that this last stage of the war, which started on June 16 of this year with the employment of V-1, has had its secret and that the three months of June, July and August in reality looked quite different than we all imagined."

Reviewing the course of this war, Fernau said that in the beginning it had brought overwhelming successes for Germany and most dangerous crises for the Allies, while in its second stage the Allies without doubt found themselves in a more favorable position.

The Allies had gained superiority at sea and in the air, smashed Germany slowly but surely and kept themselves aloof from the war to a large extent. They might thus have waited quietly for the end of the war. But something quite strange happened. A gigantic storm against Germany began in 1944. No one doubted that this was the extreme limit of strength. The English no longer came with one hundred but with one thousand bombers. In the East, Stalin attacked with all his reserves. It made an impression on the world. No one surmised that all this was very strange and that these sacrifices just before closing-time might be considered wholly unnecessary if everything was in reality... different. A year ago Churchill already knew something about us which we ourselves did not imagine.

Morrison, the British Home Secretary, spoke about it in the House of Commons only recently. Asked what was the matter with Germany, he said: "I know of terrible things". The gigantic assault of the Allies in 1944 is not an expression of a surplus of strength, but of dire distress and... recognized that the goal of his journey was farther away than he thought and that his petrol reserves were not big enough for reaching it. At this psychological moment the motorists step on the gas without regard

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In conclusion, Fernau mentioned a statement by Churchill that by the fall of the year England must have concluded the war under all circumstances. We thus know why we must make our last great war effort. It does not exceed our strength. In this war we have never given up in a critical situation.
last

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We will pay the last price we have to pay, with all means and with all the more ...Victory is really very near".

New Hungarian Government 1545

Budapest - The new Hungarian Government held its first council on Tuesday evening. The Premier, Colonel-General Lakstos, declared that he had taken on his new task because of his unshakable loyalty to the Regent and because he is greatly concerned about the future of the Fatherland. The thirteen months which he had spent at the front had convinced him that in this fateful time the war efforts were not sufficiently and harmoniously shouldered by all and that the moral link between front and homeland was inadequate. This state of affairs must be eliminated radically and everything must cease which was likely to cause unrest among the population. The severest punishment, he said, was in store for those trying to violate order or discipline. The Minister of Education, Rakovszky, stressed that the government had shouldered the serious task with the determination that, in this fight for the integrity and independence of the nation, everyone must stick to the place which was entrusted to him by the Regent.

The Premier then outlined the government's program as follows. The continuation of the war, protection of the Hungarian frontiers, the maintenance of order at home under all circumstances and... if not an increase of present production.

Ravenna and Turin Raided 1615

Milan - Ravenna was again raided by Anglo-American combat formations. Numerous incendiaries and explosives caused considerabl destruction and damage in the city's residential quarters. The baroque cathedral, a church and hospital were severely damaged.

During the night-attack by Anglo-American air forces on Turin, twenty-two persons were wounded. In the provinces of Vercelli and Cuneo, Anglo-American airmen machine-gunned farmhands working in the fields. In the town of Cuneo twenty persons were killed and many others wounded.

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D. N. B. in English August 30

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The Western Front

Berlin - The centre of gravity of the Anglo-American attacks on the western front was again situated in the area east of Paris. The enemy nevertheless continued his pressure also on the lower Seine. In the area between Rouen and Paris they exerted strong pressure from the bridgeheads near Vernon and Mantes in a northerly direction. The enemy, in a fluctuating battle involving severe casualties on both sides of the front, achieved breaches which were sealed off by German troops forming a single line of resistance between Les Andelys and Pointise.

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The fighting line was pushed farther north in consequence of constant hard pressure exerted by the American Third Army, launching attacks on the road leading from Paris to Senlis with strong forces; the thrust was continued and reached Chemin des Dames. The present course of the front involves Pontoise, Senlis, Crépy, Villers Cotterets, Soissons, Chemin des Dames. The enemy attacks, supported by heavy raids, were also continued in the Marne bend between Epernay and Vitry-le-François. The Americans, with constantly brought up fresh forces, penetrated through stubbornly defended barrages. Although the enemy suffered severe losses he forced a crossing of the Marne near Epernay and Vitry-le-François. The enemy attacks on Châlons collapsed with severe casualties on the enemy's side. The enemy in the course of the day, with partial forces which had crossed the Marne north of Vitry-le-François, turned at Châlons and attacked the town from the east and southeast.

Communications Cut between Rumania and Turkey

Helsinki: Post and telegraph services with Rumania and Turkey have been suspended, according to a report of the Finnish mail department.

Soviets Make Gains in Rumania

Berlin: The Soviets, after the Rumanians have turned traitor and laid down their arms, have occupied further Rumanian districts without encountering resistance. The eastern area of the Black Sea coast is already in the hands of the enemy. Everywhere in these regions the Soviets continue to disarm Rumanian soldiers and to send them into the Soviet Union. At those points where the Soviets are meeting with German screening detachments, they are using Rumanian troops as cannon-fodder. The Soviets yesterday threw strong forces into the Buzau area as far as the Ploesti

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In the northern part of Bucharest, as well as between the Rumanian capital and Ploesti, German strongholds are continuing to hold their own against great enemy superiority, while the bulk of the German forces has reached the Carpathian passes in the Szekler region and is defending them against Soviet pressure. The Soviets in the forefield of the eastern Carpathians tried to enter the area between the Chiemes and Oitoz passes but were repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

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The enemy's attempt to break German resistance by landing parachutists at Oitoz pass was foiled and the parachutists, who had already suffered heavy casualties when landing in difficult terrain, were wiped out. Several successful attacks made by German and Hungarian troops resulted in the consolidating of positions in the Carpathian passes.

Soviet Offensive in North Has Collapsed 2000

Berlin - Mobile German tactics and the extraordinary hardness of German troops have forced the Soviets to suspend their attacks on East Prussia and confine themselves to weak local thrusts, reports Colonel Ernst von Hammer, DNB military correspondent. This shows clearly that the enemy's gigantic offensive, which had been opened with three hundred tanks, ten rifle divisions and eight brigades, may be regarded as having completely broken down. German troops have badly mauled Soviet assault armies and have achieved a great defensive success. Soviet operations in the Schaulten Mitau area, which were co-ordinated with the offensive against East Prussia have also miscarried entirely. These operations were aimed at reaching the Baltic Sea, thus to cut off German formations stationed in the northern part of the Baltic states. The Soviets not only suffered very heavy losses in manpower and material, but were even thrown back westwards and southwards by a German counter-offensive and forced to pass over to the defensive.

The Soviet Command in the last few days had therefore to confine itself to trying to exploit its initial successes at Modohn and Tartu. Here, too, enemy attacks were held on the whole. Slight gains were made in the bulge northeast of Modohn. At Tartu the German forces have seized the initiative at many points.

German Victory over R.A.F. 2140

Berlin - The British air force, in its constantly repeated attempts to regain air superiority at night over the Reich territory, lost another battle last night. In dramatic nocturnal aerial fights

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German Victory over R.A.F. 2140

Berlin - The British air force, in its constantly repeated attempts to regain air superiority at night over the Reich territory, lost another battle last night. In dramatic nocturnal aerial fights over the Baltic area, German night-fighter squadrons co-operating with heavy flak batteries shot down fifty-three four-engined British bombers and thus destroyed by far over ten percent of the enemy forces engaged against Koenigsberg and Stettin. Similar to the previous night the enemy tried again to split up the dreaded German night defence by a number of diversion manoeuvres. Whilst heavy British bomber formations in a wide round tour advanced into the Baltic area, and thus again completely disregarding Swedish neutrality crossed over southern Sweden, nuisance attacks preceding the terror attacks were made by minor Mosquito formations against Hamburg, Berlin and western Germany. The enemy obviously expected that part of the German night fighters would thus be tied down.

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However, the British bomber formation before reaching their targets encountered over the Baltic exceptionally strong defence by the German night-fighter forces. Under volleys of German night-fighters numerous four-engined bombers crashed ablaze into the ocean. Even in dense layers of clouds hovering over the entire Baltic area the German night-fighters spotted enemy planes and despite bad weather conditions gained one victory after another in the air. The attacks against Stettin and Koenigsberg were of a purely terroristic character. The British machines dropped their bombs through a dense ceiling of clouds wantonly and at random on the residential quarters, places of culture and welfare institutions. In Koenigsberg as well as Stettin several churches and hospitals were struck. The German night-fighter squadrons remained hot on the heels of the returning enemy and inflicted fresh losses upon him. Many of the heavily damaged British bombers trying to escape to Sweden may not have reached their goal, but may have crashed into the Baltic. During the day and night raids made during the last 24 hours against Reich territory, the Anglo-Americans, according to still incomplete reports, lost altogether four-engined bombers and almost 700 members of their trained flying personnel.

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Germany's Counter-Measures Against B-29 0950

Berlin: The German Supreme Command is paying much attention to the new US bomber of the Boeing B-29 model, it is learnt from informed Luftwaffe circles. Competent Luftwaffe quarters are constantly exchanging information with Japanese quarters already learned in the defence against these super-bombers. The surprisingly great number of successes scored when the first attacks were made by small B-29 formations against Japan have already supplied a variety of important facts about the weak spots and technical deficiencies of these rather vulnerable super-bombers. On the strength of these results, extensive measures of preparation have been made by the German AA forces. The appearance of the B-29 bombers in the European theatre of war would therefore neither surprise the German Command nor make them

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Bulgaria's Neutrality 1600

Berlin: A declaration issued by a Moscow broadcast, saying Soviet Government circles are of the opinion that the neutrality declared by the Bulgarian Government is utterly insufficient under the present circumstances, meets with great attention in Berlin political circles.

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This viewpoint, as pointed out in the Wilhelmstrasse, has to be considered as an answer to the statement spread by the Bulgarian press and Bulgarian broadcasts asserting, the Soviet Union agreed with Bulgaria's desire in the future to consider herself as neutral. There is no doubt, according to the opinion held by Wilhelmstrasse circles, that such Russian view is bound to have consequences. Berlin circles in this connection note with interest the information from London saying that the British Capital does not know anything of the Bulgarian neutrality declaration.

Karl Pfleghar's Comment on Italian Front

Berlin: The Allies plan of operation is now plain, says Karl Pfleghar, D.N.B. Correspondent on the north Italian front. The American Fifth Army will presumably be used to tie down the German forces on the lower Arno and to shield the British left flank. In the meantime the British Eighth Army prepared a large-scale twin offensive with converging targets. For this purpose both wings have been substantially re-inforced in the past few days. The left wing has been placed on both banks of the Sieve river east of Florence with other [illegible] valleys and passes of the Etruscan Apennines running towards the [illegible]. The right wing on the Adriatic coast, where the remnants of the exhausted Polish mercenary troops have been interspersed with five to six experienced and replenished British, Canadian and Indian divisions, is set the same time to thrust forward to San Marino, the Capital of which has already been heavily bombed by the Americans. The British Command apparently believes that tanks will make easy progress over the hilly and partly flat ground here. Both wings are then to unite in Forolimpo, there to encircle German troops in a widespread pincer movement. In the area east of Florence the offensive of the left wing has already been started by heavy [illegible]

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Karl Praegner's Comments On Italian Front

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In the Adriatic sector, British attacks subsided in the late afternoon hours of August 29th as a consequence of the heavy losses of men and material of the past days, so that the German formations were able to retreat as planned in good order to the enemy well fortified positions without being hampered [illegible] by the enemy to any noteworthy extent.

D.N.B. in German for Europe 1830 August 29 (Monitored in London)

Hull Admits Moscow's Ascendancy.

Berlin (Unofficial): Cordell Hull has confirmed at his press conference that Moscow is taking the lead in the Rumanian question and that United States and Britain are merely playing the role of observers.

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The fact that the United States Department for Foreign Affairs has been informed about the negotiations between Moscow and Bucharest, not by its own diplomatic representatives but according to a statement by "Russian officials", is also characteristic of the situation in the view of German political circles. According to Cordell Hull's own words the initiative is Moscow's exclusively.

It is learned from a Soviet source that Moscow will grant Rumania the status of a "co-belligerent power". Thus, according to German political circles, Rumania's task is unmistakably outlined. The question was not as King Michael had tried to delude his people into believing, to get out of the war, but to intensify the war effort in favor of the Bolsheviks, Rumania herself being turned into a battlefield. Thus a parallel between Badoglio's betrayal and the betrayal by King Michael is clearly apparent.

D.N.B. in German for Europe 1438 August 29 (Monitored in London)

Rumania's National Government.

Berlin (Unofficial): Circles in the Reich capital, commenting on the situation in Rumania, hinted that the announcement of the names of the members of the National Government in Rumania may shortly be expected. In this connection it is learned that the number of Rumanian missions abroad who have declared to the Reich Government their loyalty to the policy of allegiance has increased.

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BALKAN AND HUNGARIAN BROADCASTS
(Monitored in Bari) August 29

Hungarian Press on Rumania

MTI In German and French for Europe Budapest:
The Hungarian press continues to follow events in Rumania with the greatest attention. All papers publish the armistice conditions as announced by the Tass agency, emphasising that these conditions are tantamount to the annihilation of Rumania.

RADIO BELGRADE in Serbian to Serbia 0810 August 29

Ribbentrop's Spokesman on the Balkans

To a question posed by a foreign correspondent, whether contradictions between Anglo-American and Soviet plans exist as regards the Balkans, Ribbentrop's spokesman said: "Of course rumors are circulating according to which the English and Americans think that the moment has come to oppose the Soviet plans in the Balkans. These agreements have not been disavowed. One proof of that is in the fact that even today England is in no position to make certain political promises to the Bulgarian Government for the reason that, according to agreement, the Soviet Union has a voice in deciding the Bulgarian problem. As regards the above-mentioned rumors, it can be said that they are simple propaganda pressure, through which an attempt is being made to eliminate the anxiety of the Balkan peoples concerning the consequences of Bolshevization. Whether England will in the future try to take a position in the Balkans, cannot yet be said. At the present moment, the English have neither the will nor the ability to oppose the Soviet plans." The spokesman added that it is well known that these rumors are especially connected with the report that Tito must remain in Italy and his fighting forces must fight under the command of

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RADIO TIRANA In Albanian to Albania 2045 August 29

Curfew in Tirana

The Prefecture of Tirana makes the following announcement: Rumors seem to have been spread by irresponsible persons to the effect that the curfew hour has been changed to 2000 hours. The Prefecture of Tirana denies this rumor, because any news of this kind must emanate from an official order by the Prefecture. No such order has been issued so far. We report, therefore, that until further notice the curfew hour remains the same as previously announced, namely, at 2300 hours.

RADIO SOFIA In Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1330 August 29

Withdrawal of Corps

The withdrawal of the corps of occupation from the interior, which was arranged some time ago, has started according to plan.

RADIO SOFIA In Bulgarian to Bulgaria 2030 August 29

Bulgarian Local News

The chief directorate of the Bulgarian Railways announces that because of the increase in travellers, beginning August 26 and until further order, the number of cars on the evening passenger trains from Sofia to Pirot, Vakarel,... and Mezdra is to be increased on Saturdays and days preceding holidays. On Mondays and days after holidays the number of morning passenger trains from Mezdra... Vakarel, and Pirot to Sofia will be increased. It also dealt with the question of increasing the number of cars of passenger trains to and from these stations on Saturday afternoons

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M.E.I. In French to Europe 1817 August 29

General's Death

Zagreb: Croat papers report the death in action of General Julio Resch.

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M.T.I. IN GERMAN AND FRENCH FOR EUROPE August 29

(Monitored in London)

Russia's Demands for Slaves

The Russian demand for one and a half million men for rebuilding devasted areas has caused particular interest among Budapest political circles. This first time it is being said that Moscow has made this question an object of National agreement. It is taking an extraordinarily high percentage of youths and men away from their homes. These youths will be completely exposed to Bolshevik propaganda and if they ever return at all will spread Bolshevik propaganda in their own country.

This secondary political motif of the Moscow armistice terms deserves, according to the opinion of Budapest political circles, most lively attention. It is impossible for the world to pass over the manner in which, by modern deportation methods, hundreds of thousands are being torn away from their families and homes, sentenced to slavery and chosen to be political instruments of Bolshevism. This is only one more reason for Hungary to employ all forces for defence against the danger which is only shown in its complete gravity by these deportations from Rumania.

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

French Station Behavior (As Reported in London, August 27)

A station using the old announcement formula of the former Vichy government broadcasting system "Etat Français, Radio Diffusion Nationale", was heard on 431,7 metres between 2015 and 2045, August 27. During this period the programme consisted exclusively of recorded music. The above station announcement was repeated between the musical items. In peacetime the 431,7 metres channel was the wavelength of the Paris State Radio. From July 1940 till December 1941 it formed part of a group of stations of the German-controlled Radio Paris. Later it was used for broadcasts in German by the German Forces' Services for France and for French transmissions by the German European Service.

French Forces of the Interior now control seven broadcasting stations in France. Apart from Radio Vichy they transmit over Radio Paris, Toulouse National, Radio Montpellier, Montpellier National and Poste Parisien.

At 1330 August 29, a news bulletin in French was heard on 11,885 kilocycles (25,24 metres) which was presented under the title "Radio Journal de la Nation Française, Toulouse Pyrénées". It ended at 1345 and was followed by music on records until 1400. The programme closed at 1401 when a station announcement was given to the effect that the transmission came from "Radio de la Nation Française, Toulouse Pyrénées, operating on 215;4 and 25,33 metres". The next transmission was announced for 1900 with a news bulletin at 1930. The new station identification "Radio de la Nation Française" as opposed to the former "Radio Diffusion de la Nation Française" has already been adopted by the Limoges transmitter.

RADIO DE LA NATION FRANCAISE In French to France - 4160 M. 0900

August 30

Good people, men and women, support the French soldiers

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stations of the German-controlled Radio Paris. Later it was used for broadcasts in German by the German Forces' Services for France and for French transmissions by the German European Service.

French Forces of the Interior now control seven broadcasting stations in France. Apart from Radio Vichy they transmit over Radio Paris, Toulouse National, Radio Montpellier, Montpellier National and Poste Parisien.

At 1330 August 29, a news bulletin in French was heard on 11,885 kilocycles (25,24 metres) which was presented under the title "Radio Journal de la Nation Française, Toulouse Pyrénées". It ended at 1345 and was followed by music on records until 1400. The programme closed at 1401 when a station announcement was given to the effect that the transmission came from "Radio de la Nation Française, Toulouse Pyrénées, operating on 215;4 and 25,33 metres". The next transmission was announced for 1900 with a news bulletin at 1930. The new station identification "Radio de la Nation Française" as opposed to the former "Radio Diffusion de la Nation Française" has already been adopted by the Limoges transmitter.

RADIO DE LA NATION FRANCAISE In French to France - 4160 M. 0900

August 30

Good people, men and women, support the French soldiers with your activities. From now on we are present on the battle-field. From now on the future belongs to us.!

Some Points of the Programme Relative to the Movement of Prisoners and Deportees.

Here are, to begin with, some principles of action published in.... N° 4:

2851

1) War prisoners and deportees want to unite in an organizati of their own, independently of governments and political Parties.

2) War prisoners and deportees wish to collaborate for the revival of France.

3) (interference)

4) The prisoners of war and deportees do not ask, considering present transport difficulties, that any facilities be made for them either economically or by way of railway transportation, nor do they request any priority for their repatriation. The Movement is ready to send its representatives by air to the various concentration camps to organise their return.

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5) War prisoners and deportees wish all the bodies of their dead comrades to be repatriated. The Movement furthermore wished to investigate those responsible for the defeat. They also wish to safeguard their property from the dangers of future wars. They pledge themselves to discover who is reponsible for the defeat which handed them over to the enemy. They ask to take part in the bringing of culprits before a court of justice.

War News

Allied troops continue their march towards northern France and Belgium. They are now only 90 kms from the frontier. At Châlons-sur Marne street fighting is going on.

Parade

Allied troops paraded yesterday in the Champs Elysées.

RADIO DE LA NATION FRANCAISE in French to France - 25/31 M. Aug.30

De Gaulle Speaks over French Radio

General de Gaulle, speaking last night over the French National Radio, rendered homage to the people of France. He said, notably: "Four days ago Paris was liberated. I render homage to all those who participated in the liberation of Paris. My homage goes in the first place to all Frenchmen who refused to accept German domination. My homage goes also to the French soldiers, to the combatants and to those who have been killed by the Germans. I render homage to our brave Allies".

Appeal Addressed to Postal, Telegraphic and Telephonic Employees

Appeal is made to all postal agents to organise themselves in territories not yet liberated, so as to protect themselves against destructions which the enemy may attempt.... Postal agents should furthermore be prepared to repair telephone and telegraph lines as soon as possible after the liberation.

Commentary by Jacques Morge

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Commentary by Jacques Morge

Now we can say that Paris was liberated by the Parisians. The enthusiasm of the friends of France in recent days has been almost as delirious as the joy of the people of Paris. The exploits of the patriots of Paris were so startling that they forced the admiration... for enthusiasm has been expressed spontaneously through messages from Allied statesmen and through articles in the press. This enthusiasm still exists today amongst a great number of our friends and has given place to certain considerations which, though familiar appear to us no less false. Let us hope that, as General de Gaulle has said, it would suffice in Paris liberated by the French as well as in Bayeux liberated by the Allies, to prove the.... to conquer the dupes and the ill-intentioned.

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It remains to be seen, as one correspondent said, whether de Gaulle is the hundred percent idol of the four million inhabitants of the capital. "Certain Parisians", continues the correspondent, "will still reserve the hope that a greater number of Allied troops enter and remain in Paris... all would be much better if Paris were governed for a while by British and American authorities. It has been stated with a kind of fear that it is hoped that de Gaulle does not dream of dictatorship. This was not an isolated opinion. A Parisian said that he would be a Partisan of de Gaulle only if the latter guaranteed unequivocally that he would leave France as soon as possible. This statement, of a disarming banality, was not made to attract attention."

After the liberation of Paris by the FFI, after reception of de Gaulle in Paris, after the thousands and thousands of congratulations addressed to the President of the Provisional Government by the very highest Allied authorities - after all this (it must be noted) an Allied journalist feels it necessary to bring up all the old arguments which already once before have failed.

Thus General de Gaulle is not the idol of four million Parisians. One could say that de Gaulle, the idol, will be ranked along with boxing champions and movie stars. No one would insist any further on it if Frenchmen in general and in particular the friends who don't want the idol would stop calling him one. The four million people of Paris are not all Partisans of de Gaulle' and who would dare say otherwise?

Why has not this correspondent told us how many Parisiens he thinks shared General de Gaulle's opinions and how many others on the contrary adopted... We should like our correspondent to tell us if all Londoners are partisans of Churchill and if all New Yorkers agree with Roosevelt? No one ceased to be considered as examples of the two nations' will to fight and conquer.

May our allies not be fooled - their true friends are not those who today are giving multiple expressions of friendship but rather those who for four years ceaselessly fought towards

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May our allies not be fooled - their true friends are not those who today are giving multiple expressions of friendship but rather those who for four years ceaselessly fought towards the common good of all the Allies. These latter, soldiers of the FFI or those on the outside, never feared a de Gaullist dictatorship and would never need anyone's protection as long as they remained regular soldiers of France, - tirelessly. That is our point of view, one which our correspondent does not seem to share entirely. We shall refer to this again tomorrow.

2350

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Other Broadcasts

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA (clandestine) in Italian to Italy - 31 meters - 0830 - August 30

Bulgaria Abandons Germany (Poor Reception)

Bulgaria has abandoned Germany. In consequence of this decision, German troops will have to leave Bulgaria with all possible speed. If they do not, in a few days, they will be completely disarmed... The Government has suppressed all political parties, even the most conservative ones, and has forbidden all political activities likely to influence the trend of popular will ... This is not all, however. Hungary evidently no longer feels sure of herself, and would like to get out of harm's way ... In the meantime, it is reported that SS units have arrived in Hungary from Austria, to quell open revolts against Germany in Budapest and in other important centres ....

The German Command has been obliged to declare a state of siege. German troops no longer feel capable of assuring obedience from their satellites. Things are going badly in Croatia as well. The Croat radio is continually addressing appeals to the population, exhorting it not to let itself be influenced by recent events, not to give up ... to shed their blood for the Germans.

Germany, beaten on the battle fields, is no longer able to keep the Balkan countries chained to her chariot, though she would like to carry them with her to ruin.

British Premier's Talks in Italy

The British Premier, during his stay in Roma, had many lengthy conversations with the Italian Prime Minister and with the Allied Authorities... He has thus been able to see for himself how matters really

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785916

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The British Premier, during his stay in Rome, had many lengthy conversations with the Italian Prime Minister and with the Allied Authorities... He has thus been able to see for himself how matters really stand, and what the difficulties in Italy are at the present time. He was also able to realize how profoundly despondent the Italians are in consequence of their very slight contribution to the war against Germany... Promises to alleviate our hardships, which are the direct consequence of Fascist policy and of the fact that Mussolini has brought the country to ruin..... benefits of the Lend-Lease programme ... to allow us to equip a certain number of divisions, which action will permit us to take our place as a co-belligerent, side by side with the Allies ... Italy alongside of the Great Powers ... through institutions and democratic measures, to take active part ... until all national territory is freed from the Germans.

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Organize our own Army, at the head of which only officers not tainted with Fascism will be placed... Italy has absolute need of liberty and independence, because Italy is a highly civilized country, and is perfectly capable of governing herself democratically ... not, as happened in Sicily... separatism.... retarded reconstruction... We must put an end to the A.M.G.... Enough of the Armistice plans, these obstacles must be removed ... Italy must be free to unite all her energies. Churchill's trip to Italy will very soon give posivite results...

VATICAN RADIO in Italian to Italy - 21,30 - August 30

Catholic Activities in Croatia

Here is some information on the Catholic political life in Croatia and especially on religious editorial activity. Croatia, as other nations, has felt the effects of the war. Nevertheless, important publications have appeared in the past few years. The most important is a new version of the Old and New Testament by the Archbishop of Sarajevo, Mgr. Saric. The version was most opportune, after the Papal appeal contained in an encyclical. The Holy Virgin Society of Zagrab carried out a vigorous campaign for the use of the Bible in every family. Another important publication is the Croatian encyclopedia. Its fifth volume has just been published. Another publishing firm, whose editions will be issued in hundreds of thousands of copies, is preparing the publication of the "City of God" by St. Augustine. Finally, among local periodicals the "Catholic Review" is first among many other scientific and religious publications.

His Holiness' Speech

We are now repeating the details of the broadcast of the

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His Holiness' Speech

We are now repeating the details of the broadcast of the radio-message by His Holiness the Pope on the fifth anniversary of the world war, The message will be broadcast on Friday, September 1. In this fifth anniversary of the world war, at 19.30, Pope Pius XII will send a paternal message to the whole world. The Vatican radio will broadcast this message on the following wavelengths: M.50,26, 41, 21, and 19,87. We are also repeating the order of the translations of the message, which will immediately follow the 2379 Holy Father's words. These translations will be broadcast on a single wavelength of M.50,26. As to the time of transmission of each of them the hours given are purely informative as we do not know the exact length of the Papal message. Soon after the speech there will be the English translation, at about 20:05 hours. At 20:35 hours the Polish translation will follow; at 21:05 hours there will be the French translation. At about 21:35 you will have the German translation, followed at 22:05 hours by the Spanish one. At 22:35 there will be the Portuguese translation. On Sunday night there will be re-broadcasts in other languages. The Dutch translation will be broadcast on Saturday night between 20:00 and 20:30 hours.

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JAPANESE BROADCASTS

RADIO TOKYO in Italian to Italy - M. 1230 - August 30th

The War in the Air

According to latest reports our air formations attacked mios Island, east of Vogelkop peninsula during the night of the August 28th. Six large enemy aircraft were set on fire and others were damaged on the ground. The targets attacked were severely damaged. All our aircraft returned safely.

Further reports state that on August 28th at about 12.15, four American aircraft based in China, carried out a raid against Japanese targets. The guns of the anti-aircraft defences opened fire immediately and one of the raiders was brought down.

On the night of the 28th to the 29th of August, enemy aircraft carried out a number of attacks against targets in the Pacific area. At Palau, Japanese defences brought down three enemy aircraft. Our air formations carried out an attack on August 28th against an enemy air base and inflicted heavy damage on ground military installations. In the continental sector our aircraft attacked four localities during the night of the 27th to 29th August. Thirteen aircraft in the dispersal area were damaged and the installations of five enemy airports also suffered heavy damage.

Ground Operations in Burma

There is nothing new to report from the Burma front. On August 24th in the Lungling sector, enemy forces tried to advance but our troops annihilated a large proportion of the attackers by launching powerful counter-attacks.

The Washington Conference

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The Washington Conference

It is learned from American sources that, according to propaganda rumors, the conference which is now being held at Washington and which is attended by representatives of Great Britain, United States and Russia, is negotiating an agreement with regard to the future settlement of Europe. The official spokesman of the Japanese Government, during an interview he gave to press emphasised the fact that America is aiming at world domination.

2878

DOMEI in English August 30

Japanese Raid Kweilin

Closely following upon the heels of the devastating raid on Liuchow during the night of August 28, a powerful formation of our bombers made a surprise attack on the enemy's much-vaunted "airfortress" of Kweilin during the night of August 29.

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The attack was made when enemy planes were returning to this airbase from missions and threw the enemy airforce into utter confusion. Our unit caught enemy planes grounded in the dragnet of their fire and summarily destroyed or set ablaze a total of twenty-one aircraft. All our raiders returned safely to their base from their mission, which was conducted in spite of extremely bad weather conditions.

Iguchi on Post-War Security Conference

Tokyo: Commenting on the so-called Tripartite Security Conference which is now under way at Dumbarton Oaks, Sadao Iguchi, the spokesman of the board of information, declared at the foreign press conference today: "Although the so-called post-war security conference now in progress in Washington is being conducted in secrecy, sufficient evidence has been revealed to indicate its true character and aims." He said it is the Anglo-American intention to formulate plans to dominate the world and furthermore create an international structure in which small countries have no voice nor any choice but to submit to the dictates of the big powers.

Iguchi declared: "Secretary Hull and other American successmen are trying hard to make the world believe that this principle of equality for all countries, large and small, is one of the corner-stones of the proposed world organization. But by the very nature and aims of the conference it is evident that its Anglo-American sponsors are manoeuvring to accomplish their sinister purpose of realizing what the Republican Presidential candidate, Thomas Dewey, fears will be the most blatant form of Imperialism." He continued: "It is only too clear from the facts that the vital interests and policies of the United States and Britain are fundamentally at variance with those of the Soviet Union."

It is also clear, he pointed out, that Chungking, for which the Anglo-American schemers profess great sympathy, is being treated only as necessary appendage to the Washington conversation. Reports indicate that Chungking [illegible]

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It is also clear, he pointed out, that Chungking, for which the Anglo-American schemers profess great sympathy, is being treated only as necessary appendage to the Washington conversation. Reports indicate that Chungking is to be given only one week to swallow the plan which Anglo-American delegates would have drafted, Iguchi added.

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Iguchi added that one day or one month will make no difference, for Chungking's role is not to question why, but to obey without demur the decisions of its Anglo-American masters. In the light of Chungking's treatment, even though she is one of the so-called "Big Four", the part to be allotted to other "large and small" countries can easily be imagined.

Iguchi declared: "putting aside such conflicts of interest and other internal divergences, the fact cannot be overlooked that one of the principal aims of the Washington conference is to guarantee peace by means of armed force; in other words to provide for resort to war against what the United States and Britain decide are disturbers of the peace or aggressors". In such war, Iguchi added a small country would merely be an onlooker, for only the big powers are to judge the conduct of other nations and pronounce a verdict of guilty or not guilty. The countries whose policies and interests are not compatible with those the United States and Britain are invariably to be regarded as aggressors, as was so thoroughly demonstrated by their attitude towards Japan and Germany before the present war.

Iguchi declared: "But even more noteworthy is their oversight of measures to be taken when incompatibilities and clashes of interest, which already exist, develop to critical proportions between the big powers' themselves". He continued : "This oversight is, of course, intentional, for the handling of strong powers is not as easy as the handling of small powers." It is for this reason, Iguchi stressed, that the United States and Britain are scheming to dominate the world and mass under their control whatever strength is necessary to cope with rival powers." As long as the United States and Britain continue to pursue their imperialistic designs to dominate the world, no large or small country can ever expect to enjoy permanent peace," the spokesman concluded.

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P.R.O.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

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

AUGUST 30, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 71.

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2876

NOTE: This bulletin is a record of Axis, neutral and clandestine broadcasts covering the period from 0600 yesterday to 0600 to-day. The station broadcasting, intended audience, wavelength and time of transmission are indicated at the head of each report. The information contained in this bulletin should be handled with the utmost caution, as it indicates the main points of the enemy's propaganda policy.

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Summary

GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

POLITICAL

Attack on Moscow German Committee: The soldier newspaper "Front and Homeland", described by D.N.B. as "closely connected with Dr. Goebbels," has denounced the Free German Committee in Moscow as a "tool of the Bolshevik propaganda against the German armed forces." The statement also says: "All members of the Moscow National Committee for Free Germany are considered as traitors if they fall into German hands, regardless of whether they committed treason intentionally or under pressure of Jewish propaganda."

A New Item on the "Betrayal" of Warsaw Rebels: German sources quote an English newspaper account as substantiation of the charge that the Soviets refused to comply with the Anglo-American request for Soviet air bases to be used in support of the Polish insurgents in Warsaw. Russia is supposed to have refused because the Warsaw rebels are loyal to the Polish Government in London

Hungary: During the day, D.N.B. in German said: "There is no foundation for the rumors circulated abroad about a governmental crisis in Hungary... The background of these rumors is the attempt to cause the nationalist movement to be suspected at the very moment when the national impulse is strongest."

This statement was made on Tuesday noon in the Wilhelmstrasse at the special request of the Hungarian legation. A few hours later, on Tuesday evening, D.N.B. in English announced: "On Tuesday the Sztojay government in Hungary resigned. The regent, von Horthy, has accepted the resignation and has appointed Colonel General Lakatos as Premier."

German Hopes of Victory: Questioned by foreign correspondents a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman has stated the reasons "which speak for a positive evaluation of the situation for Germany and her chances of success." These reasons for hope are listed as follows: "The military and economic potential of the Reich, strengthened by the exploitation of immense reserves of power, are now progressing. The production of absolutely new weapons and the physical and moral power of resistance of the people must, when objectively reviewing

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De Gaulle Decree: "De Gaulle has forbidden the publication of anti-Semitic literature. Transgression is punished by imprisonment of up to one year."

2375

MILITARY

Rumanians Fighting Germans: After earlier claims that the anti-German forces in Rumania were merely a small clique around the King, it is now conceded that "the hostile attitude of the Rumanian army units towards the German troops in Rumania has increased in parts... North of Ploesti, fighting developed between German flak batteries and advanced Rumanian tanks."

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Summary

Southern France: Again "According to Plan": "German disengagement movements on the French southern front do not mean any blitz advance nor victorious campaign on the part of the enemy since they are proceeding entirely according to plan." The German defence of the harbor of Marseilles is called a veluable retarding movement, holding up many American troops. Nests of resistance in Marseilles and Toulon harbors are said to be still holding out against superior Allied forces.

Northern France: A number of admissions are made concerning this sector. "Northeast of Paris, the Americans, using all their available armored and motorized forces, succeeded in piercing the weak German barriers and penetrated into Châlons. Extremely grim street fighting developed in Châlons and Vitry le François, in which terrorists also took part." A second admission: "At a few points, the Americans succeeded in establishing small bridgeheads on the northern bank of the Marne, for which bitter fighting is still going on." Future American strategic moves are envisaged as follows by the same source: "There are indications that the Americans will try to swing northward and northwestward in an effort to smash the right wing of the German defence in northern France."

Eastern Front: The position of German forces in Rumania "is serious and rather obscure, corresponding to the unclarified political situation." On the lower Pruth,"isolated German divisions are trying to battle their way westward. Nothing final can be said as yet concerning the outcome of this fighting."

On the southern Carpathian front, northwest of Focsani, German and Hungarian troops continue to resist the enemy's push into Hungary. Further north, Buzau was abandoned to the Soviet.

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

MILITARY

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ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

MILITARY

Western Front: The focal point of the fighting is said to be east of Paris where the Third Army is reported to be advancing towards Vitry and Rheims. German forces claim to have established a firm line along the Seine and to have foiled all Allied attempts to form a bridgehead on the other bank of the river.

Southern Front: While earlier broadcasts claimed that the Poles were too exhausted to persist in their attacks along the Adriatic coast, the evening bulletin speaks of "continuous Anglo-Polish attacks" in this sector. Only "insignificant" successes of the attackers are admitted, however.

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Summary

The Stefani agency announced this afternoon that the Allies are massing armor and artillery along the Italian front and a large-scale Anglo-American offensive is believed to be imminent.

POLITICAL

Italian Internees in Germany: All propaganda runs are focused on the release of the Italian soldiers interned in Germany. These soldiers were released from their concentration camps and will be incorporated into the German labor front. The Italian Radio, broadcasting a running commentary on the ceremony which took place in one of these camps, claims that the release of the internees represents "one of the major achievements of the Italian Social Republic." "Only Mussolini's big heart and the great humanitarian spirit of Hitler could comprehend the situation of these Italians". Count Mazzolini and Gauleiter Sauckel addressed the inmates of the camp from which the reportage was broadcast, whereupon the barbed wire was ceremoniously opened and the internees declared free civilians, "at liberty to go where they will, where they can, - ready to sacrifice their lives for the salvation of the European Continent."

Churchill's Speech: Second in importance and extent to the trend mentioned in the preceding paragraph, are comments on the speech of the Prime Minister Churchill. Very few quotations from the actual speech are used in these comments, but the commentator arrives at the conclusion that Churchill "with his usual cynicism" revealed to his listeners the destiny reserved for Italy by the Anglo-Saxons namely "slavery and ignominy."

A Turcible feature called "The Conquest of a Parliament", derides Churchill's alleged promise to the Italian people of a Parliament, "an institution the Italians suppressed in a national evolution twenty-two years ago." The commentator then adds: "Italy, spiritually dead, her industries and her economy destroyed, humiliated into begging for bread from foreigners, reduced to a geographic, archeologic and perhaps a tourist conception, will be rewarded by a parliamentary freedom under the auspices of Mutual

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2574

"Our Faith is Unshaken" This is the headline of an article in the "Regime Fascista", analysed in the Italian Radio press review. "Whatever is happening now in France and Russia", writes the newspaper, "was foreseen by the German High Command, which wishes to force the United Nations into spending all their strength then, at an opportune moment Germany will launch the final counter-offensive." The newspaper also alleges that the Allies are apprehensive of the new German weapons. "Their invasions, with which they attempt to undermine the strength of the Tripartite Powers are in themselves a proof of the little confidence the Allies have in their own victory."

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Rome and Addis Ababa: "It is alleged that Haile Selassie sent a personal gift to Allied pilots who distinguished themselves "in destroying European cultural treasures." "It does not matter that all Europe is destroyed", adds the commentator in an ironic vein. "It will all be rebuilt, naturally according to American blueprints, and all cities will be the same: Rome will be like Addis Ababa."

ECONOMIC

Food Supplies for Rome: The Fascist Radio again criticizes the food situation in the Italian capital, claiming that the Allies sent to Rome altogether 825 tons of food and medical supplies. "A modest figure, which shows that there is a great difference between the Allied propaganda and the bare truth."

BRIEFLY NOTED

The Jew Samuel Revence was charged with requisitioning foodstuffs from Italian peasants for the use of the Allied armies - Authorities banned all sports meetings in Fascist Italy - "Numerous deferments of military service and extended sick leaves are hampering the all-out war effort in northern Italy", writes the "Repubblica Fascista" - The Rumanian coup d'état was prepared by the Kremlin during Dr. Benes's visit to Moscow.

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

German Communiqué

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 11800 kcs 1500 August 29

Fuehrer's headquarters, August 29th. The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces announces:

On the lower reaches of the Seine, our troops withdrew to the northern banks of the river. The enemy, pressing hard on our heels, was stopped by our defensive fire. [illegible]

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Last night, a squadron of heavy bombers made a concentrated attack on the enemy strongpoint of Melun, south-east of Paris. In the waters north of Le Havre, escort vessels, in a fierce battle with a cruiser escorted by destroyers and motor assault boats, sank one enemy motor assault boat. One German ship was lost and two others damaged. An enemy motor gun boat and an escort vessel as well as a small ship of unknown type were sunk by special weapons of the Navy off the coast of southern France.

London and its outskirts continue to be kept under fire with "V-1".

In Italy, in the Adriatic coastal sector, the enemy continued his strong attacks throughout the whole day, but gained only little ground in bloody fighting.

In Rumania, on both sides of the Pruth, our formations continue to face the enemy onslaught from all sides. South-west of the lower reaches of the Sereth, Buzau was captured by the Soviets in grim fighting. Twenty-seven enemy tanks in the Hungarian frontier area were destroyed. In the southern part of the eastern Carpathians, grim fighting by German-Hungarian troops against advancing Soviet formations in in progress. From the Carpathian forests up to the gulf of Finland, yesterday, major operations were only reported from the Vistula bridgehead west of Baranov, from the sector west of Ostrov, north-west of Modohn and the Tartu sector. In these sectors enemy attacks were smashed and the Soviets repulsed in counter-attacks. At a few points they gained a little ground.

U.S.A.A.F. bombers attacked several localities in the Vienna area and in Hungary. In addition, attacks by enemy fighters were launched on western Germany. In the night, isolated British planes dropped bombs on Silesia, the Rhineland and Westphalia. Air defence forces brought down fifteen enemy planes, thirteen of which were four-engined bombers.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-491 k.-0700-August 29

News from the Western Front

The battle on the Seine line, north and east of Paris, is raging with unmitigated fury. German forces have made contact with the enemy on all sectors of the front. Almost all enemy thrusts have been repulsed. At Vernon some British units which succeeded in crossing the Seine are now fighting furiously against German defence units. Street fighting continues to rage in Paris. In Brittany the stubborn resistance of German garrisons has caused heavy losses to the enemy, especially in the Brest region. On the southern coast of France isolated German units are putting up a strong resistance at Marseilles and Toulon. In the Rhone valley the German retreat is proceeding according to plan and fierce fighting has flared up on the Franco-Italian border. The enemy's attempt to control the road leading to the Maddalena Pass has been frustrated.

News from the Italian Front

Fighting continues in the Adriatic sector. The enemy, after having suffered heavy losses, has been repulsed all along the line. The bridgehead which the Polish troops had succeeded in establishing north of the Metauro river, has been eliminated. In other sectors an almost absolute calm reigns.

News from the Eastern Front

The situation is practically unchanged along the northern sectors of the fron In the Vistula bend the situation has remained unchanged. Fighting continues. In the southern sector, following Rumania's defection, the situation is still confused. The Soviets have succeeded in crossing the river Sereth. Enemy thrusts towards the Carpathians have been stemmed by German and Rumanian troops.

News from the Interior

Air Raid Alarm System Changes in Republican Territory 9879

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News from the Interior

Air Raid Alarm System Changes in Republican Territory

2872

Owing to the intensification of enemy air raids on Republican territory, made possible by the nearness of enemy bases, it has been found necessary to change the alarm signal. This signal, though maintaining its usual characteristics, will enable people to distinguish between immediate danger and probable danger. It has therefore been decided that the alarm will be sounded in three separate periods of five seconds each, with pauses of equal duration. This signal means that the enemy is in the alarm zone. Thereupon it will suffice to hide in the nearest building.

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In this case work in industrial plants must continue without interruption, and all civilian transports may continue on their way. On the other hand when the alarm is sounded repeatedly for the duration of half a minute, the danger is imminent and enemy bombers are about to go into action. In this case it is necessary to make for the nearest shelter with all possible speed. The all-clear signal remains unchanged. The new alarm signal will be in use from September Ist.

Churchill's Message to Italy

Before leaving Italy, Mr. Churchill adressed a message of hope and encouragement to the Italian People. The British Premier's message, besides displaying the usual cynicism, lacks all originality, because after having made empty promises to the Italian people, it merely repeats Fiorello La Guardia's well known, stereotyped phrases of encouragement.

Greek Puppet Government Publishes Conditions for Bulgaria

The Greek puppet government has published a statement containing the conditions to be imposed on Bulgaria. Among other things the country's occupation by Allied troops is foreseen.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -491 Meters-0800-Aug.29

War in Europe

News from the Western Front

North-eastern France has become the crucial point of a large-scale battle. The enemy is increasing his pressure in the hope of uprooting German positions on the Seine and is exerting pressure on Paris in a north-eastern direction. The German strongholds are resisting stubbornly, however. In other sectors the situation

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News from the Italian Front

The intensity of the enemy offensive has diminished all along the front. A few enemy infiltrations beyond the Metauro river are being dealt with. In the Adriatic sector and other sectors, no changes worthy of note are reported.

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News from the Eastern Front

Following Rumania's defection, the situation remains fluid in the southern sector of the front. German units have succeeded in linking up with other units operating in the pre-Carpathian region. This is undoubtedly an important defensive success, which appears to be the prelude to the establishment of a new defensive line which will strengthen the eastern front, despite the treason of the Rumanian monarchist group. All Rumanian war equipment is in German and Hungarian possession.

News from the Balkans

The mopping-up of communist bands in Greece is continuing, especially in the Pindus region, where the U.S. have been particularly successful. Large quantities of war material and munitions have been captured. The Germans have also captured three large food supply dumps.

German Naval Captain Decorated by the Fuehrer

Admiral Doenitz has proposed to the Fuehrer the award of the insignia of Knight of the Cross to Captain ... of the German naval assault units, for extraordinary bravery in naval encounters off the French coasts. The German naval assault units he commanded have sunk four cruisers, three destroyers and two corvettes, as well as one special naval unit and from thirty to forty mercantile steamers, totalling 225,000 tons.

New Appointments of Fascist Chiefs

The Secretary of the Fascist Party has appointed Federico Boccelli (?) Federal Commissioner for the Province of Alessandria, and Giorgi Romolo (?) and Zanolli Giuseppe as vice-Federal Commanders.

Turin Bombed by Allies

Allied planes dropped bombs on Turin yesterday afternoon. Other enemy planes carried out a terror raid on Fiume in the late afternoon yesterday. Enemy fighter-bombers dropped bombs on the suburbs of the city, hitting a hospital and private residences and causing a large number of casualties among the civilian [illegible] targets in the zone which was

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Italian Navy Did Not Lack Fuel

Admiral De Courten, Minister for the Navy in the Bonomi Cabinet, stated in an official communiqué that, contrary to what has been asserted during the last four years, the Italian Navy was not lacking in weapons or fuel. On the contrary, said Admiral De Courten, large deposits of fuel are in existence today, much larger than was believed. This is another proof of the treachery and sabotage carried out by the monarchists.

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Persecution and Arrests of Fascists in Rome

Fascists are being continually arrested and persecuted in Rome. According to reports of the United Nations Bulletin, three Militia officers have been arrested in Rome during the last few days.

The Situation in Rumania

The following particulars are learnt regarding the situation in Rumania. According to well-informed circles in the Wilhelmstrasse, it appears probable that anarchy and civil war will break out in Rumania. The resistance of troops that have remained faithful to Germany is very strong. ... (The rest inaudible).

S.S. in France to Locate Particularly Dangerous Mines

De Gaullist troops in France intend to use captured S.S. to locate and recover particularly dangerous unexploded mines. The Commander of the S.S. has decided that if the de Gaullist carry out their proposed intentions, de Gaullist prisoners in Germany will be used to locate time-bombs dropped by the Allies on German cities.

Attempt on de Gaulle's Life in Paris

Relative to the attempt on de Gaulle's life, reports from neutral sources state that this was part of a deeply laid and well organized plan. In fact, firing started on Place de la Concorde almost simultaneously.

Food Supply Difficulties in Marseilles

Reuter reports that the food supply problem is very difficult to solve in Marseilles. Actual wheat supplies only allow the distribution of 150 grams of bread a head, but the flour is so bad that the bread is uneatable.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-460 M.-1300-August 29

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

Germany is very strong. ... (The rest inaudible).

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-480 K.-1300-August 29

War in Europe

The French Front

No changes are reported in the situation on the southern front. In Brittany, British forces have violently attacked German positions at Brest. All their efforts have failed. In the central and northern sectors the enemy continued their attacks against German troops along the Seine. All enemy attempts to establish a bridgehead beyond the river have failed.

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North of Paris enemy attacks have been repulsed. American forces are attempting to surround German units as they did in Normandy. The Germans have launched successful counter-attacks, causing great trouble to the enemy. In all the northern sectors the struggle has been notably intensified.

The Italian Front

The enemy, worn out by our counter-attacks in the Adriatic sector, yesterday refrained from going into action. No attacks were made on German positions north of the Metauro river. The Germans have profited by the new situation to force the enemy to withdraw from some positions. Fighting was particularly fierce behind Fano and Fossombrone. In the central sector the Germans put up strong resistance against enemy sorties east and west of Florence. Allied reconnaissance patrols suffered heavy losses in German counter-attacks.

The Eastern Front

In the southern sector the Germans have carried out their retreat according to plan. All enemy attempts to harass German manoeuvers have failed. The advanced post of German deployment represented by the cities of Galatz and Obrov, are in central Rumania. In the Carpathian region Soviet thrusts against German and Hungarian positions have been repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. A cavalry squadron which attempted to infiltrate within German and Hungarian positions was completely wiped out. There is nothing to report from other sectors. Only in the Baltic region, the Germans were obliged to abandon some positions in Curlandia. Fierce fighting flared up in this region and still continues, in reply to German counter-attacks.

News From the Interior

Starting from today, Italian post offices are authorized to accept parcels weighing up to five kgs. addressed to Italians in Germany. These parcels may contain winter clothing, but no letters or printed matter. They may be addressed to the concentration camps where Italians have been kept up to now, and will be [illegible] already left concentration camps.

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Socialization of the Press Discussed at Milan

A second meeting has been held at the Milan Press Association during which problems relating to the socialisation of journalistic activities were discussed. These problems had already been discussed during a previous meeting.

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Italo-Japanese Association Meets in Venice

A meeting of the Italo-Japanese Association was held in Venice in the Barbetta palace, attended by the Japanese Ambassador, the Minister for Public Works, Mr.Romano, and the German Minister von Belke. A large crowd was present at the meeting, which was characterized by the traditional friendly relations existing between Italy and Japan.

All Sporting Activities to Be Suppressed

The C.C.N.I. announced that following instructions from superior authorities, all sporting activities have been suppressed for the time being.

Food Supplies and Medicines for Rome

According to a report from a Swiss agency, only 625 tons of food supplies and medicines have been brought into Rome since the Allies" arrival. This meagre amount represents the total contribution made by the Allies to the capital and neighboring regions. The lavish promises made by the Allies have not been kept, owing to war conditions. This also proves, however, that Italy has never been considered as a field for Allied philanthropy.

A Jewish Food Commissioner Appointed

According to the United Nations News Agency, the Jew Samuel Revence has been appointed food commissioner for civilians behind the Allied fighting lines. He is the chief of military food supplies in the fighting areas. He will have to solve the food requisitioning problem for supplies for the Allied armed forces. Being a Jew, he will probably carry out his task very efficiently. The unfortunate Italians will find that out for themselves.

Allied Destruction in Italy and on the European Continent

The systematic work of destruction carried out by the Allied in Italy and on the European continent is due to the hatred felt by the Allied nations for Europe. The Emperor of Abyssinia's gesture in handing a bag of Maria Theresa silver thalers to the

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All cities will be alike - Rome like Addis Abeba. The fact remains, however, that the English rulers have accepted Hailie Selassie's thalers for having contributed to the destruction of the finest monuments of civilization on the European continent.

German Soldiers Decorated by the Fuehrer

At his Headquarters the Fuehrer personally decorated with silver medals for valor fourteen soldiers who had particularly distinguished themselves. The majority of these soldiers fought uninterruptedly for fifty days against the enemy, taking part in many hand-to-hand actions. Some of them are disabled.

Léon Degrelle Personally Decorated by the Fuehrer

Léon Degrelle, commander of the Walloon S.S. armored division, and Chief of the Rexist movement was personally decorated by the Fuehrer, with the insignia of the Knights of the Iron Cross surmounted by Oak Leaves. The German military Gazette reports that Léon Degrelle started his career as a simple soldier in the struggle against Bolshevism, and later became the Commander of the Walloon armored unit which particularly distinguished itself on the eastern front, especially in the Kertal region.

Monopoly of Commerce Now in American Hands

The monopoly of international commerce up to now held by the British is about to pass into American hands. This was stated by the "Daily Mail", which asserted that during the first six months of 1944 the export of goods from the United States has been greater than ever before. The paper therefore requests the British government to adopt all measures necessary to assure British priority in international export. The British paper's article is considered as expressing the alarm felt in all industrial circles of Great Britain at the invasion of American products in world markets, which must at all costs be stemmed.

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the Allies win the war, said the American Senator, Germany must not be allowed to have an army, a navy or an air force. The Reich should be under occupation for many generations. The same treament would naturally be applied to Italy, should the Allies win the war. Great Britain cannot forget that for twenty years Italy followed a policy of independence, nor can she forget that Italy took an active part in the war. Confirming such suppositions, besides various facts which have occurred recently, are the statements made by Mr.Churchill on taking leave of Italy. He stated in fact that the struggles among the various political parties in Italy are not useful or good for the future development of the country and can never obtain for the Italian people their right to freedom.

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The traitors believed that, thanks to their treachery , they would have political liberty and economic well-being, they have only got what they deserved. They have heard the British Premier's opinion regarding Italy's future, if the Allies were to win: slavery and injustice.

Nationalist Riots in India

Nationalist riots are continuing in India. The British police was obliged to interfere during a demonstration which took place yesterday at New Delhi to protest against measures taken by the British Government for food supply distribution. Some people were wounded during the riots. The majority of those wounded were executed on the spot.

British Policy in India Denounced by American Journalist

An American journalist who has just returned from India has violently denounced British policy in that country in the American Press. He states that Great Britain is only concerned in exploiting Indian wealth for her own benefit. The political system applied to the Indian peoples is contrary to their most elementary rights. An American Senator, commenting on these articles, said that Great Britain is guilty of a grave error towards the Allied Nations.He believes that if Great Britain does not change her policy in India a civil war will break out, and this would be disastrous for the British and all Allied troops there. Should American soldiers be stabbed in the back in consequence of British policy, Great Britain would not fail to be held responsible for such events, which would seriously impair the cordial relations existing between her and the United States. Should the Allies be stabbed in the back, they would certainly accuse Great Britain of being responsible for the fact.

Transmission of a Ceremony which Took Place in a German Work Camp on the Occasion of the Liberation of Italian Internees

Today, we were present at a great demonstration, which took place in a region of Germany where several hundreds of Italian internees were liberated, following an agreement signed between th

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Today, we were present at a great demonstration, which took place in a region of Germany where several hundreds of Italian internees were liberated, following an agreement signed between the Duce and the Fuehrer.

Everybody knows that after the betrayal of friendly Germany, the Reich soldiers were obliged to safeguard their movements and their positions in Italy and to adopt measures against innocent Italian soldiers. It is a good thing, however, to repeat always and everywhere, that the Italian people, the real Italian people, were never traitors. They did not betray, for the simple reason that they would never wish to carry out an action which would be the cause of their moral and material ruin. The betrayal was perpetrated by an immoral clique, people, who imposed it on the sound Italian people.

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Italian Broadcast

The soldiers, who apparently betrayed their German allies on the 8th of September 1943 were merely soldiers who obeyed the orders of their superiors, the orders they were given, just as they had been doing during the whole war, just as they were used to doing since their childhood, when they obeyed, following the Italian tradition, the orders given them by their fathers. They found themselves without guide and without direction, and they paid for the gesture which they were obliged to make by order of their Chiefs and their Executors. They obeyed, while feeling all the time the unyielding conviction of their conscience, which told them to continue the fight with their German comrades to whom they had sworn eternal faithfulness.

Only Mussolini's heart and Hitler's great humanity could understand the situation in which these Italians found themselves, betrayed, rather than betrayers. This solution undoubtedly represents one of the greatest conquests and one of the most typical realisations of the Social Italian Republic. We now broadcast the ceremony which took place in a German "Lager" for the liberation of the Italian prisoners, with the cutting of the barbed wire which, for many months, prevented our boys from being free men, from circulating in an allied and friendly country, from enjoying that liberty for which they have fought and will go on fighting.

It is a camp in which Italian soldiers had been interned after their deportation to Germany. It is a "Lager" in which Italian soldiers have been enclosed for over eleven months, before regaining the liberty which they were longing for.

One should see their faces today, a few minutes before the longed-for liberation, their expressions are not dark and unhappy, as they were a few days ago, before they received the news of their liberation through the German and Italian papers. They have lost that unsatisfied expression, characteristic of those who were not able to achieve their legitimate aspirations. Their happiness and gaiety is evident, when one looks at their young faces. They know that in a few hours, maybe in a few minutes, the barbed wires which surround them will be cut and they will be free to move to do what they like, without being submitted to the vigilance - however human - of the German guards.

They know they will be able to circulate freely in the near by town, which, in spite of the fury of the terror raids to

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understand the situation in which these Italians found themselves: betrayed, rather than betrayers. This solution undoubtedly represents one of the greatest conquests and one of the most typical realisations of the Social Italian Republic. We now broadcast the ceremony which took place in a German "Lager" for the liberation of the Italian prisoners, with the cutting of the barbed wire which, for many months, prevented our boys from being free men, from circulating in an allied and friendly country, from enjoying that liberty for which they have fought and will go on fighting.

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They know they will be able to circulate freely in the near by town, which, in spite of the fury of the terror raids to which it was submitted, has kept all its vitality.

They approached us and talked to us with great sadness about their past, but they were all confident in the future of their Fatherland; in their own future. They all expressed the wish to see their dear ones, their families, their friends again. They gave us hundreds, thousands of addresses, which we will take back with us to Italy, to advise their families that their sufferings are over and that they are now free citizens, able to carry out any kind of activity, to contribute to the victory of their Fatherland and of Allied Germany. This is the fervor which animates all those present. They are anxiously waiting for the moment which they know to be near. They would like it to be over, and yet they wait for it with pleasure because they know that it will be extremely moving. They want to listen to the words of their chiefs, of Italy's enemys, of the Duce, of Fascism.

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Many are the Italians in this "Lager": soldiers who were interned, soldiers who came over to take part in the ceremony. The German authorities are also present.

The atmosphere is one of expectation and anxiety which, we know, will not be disillusioned. In Italy, they are listening to us. All Italians who have dear ones interned in Germany know perfectly well that these internees will soon be freed for ever.

The representative of the Italian Government, Count Mazzolini, is at the microphone.

Comrades, when on the 8th of September 1943 we witnessed the most cowardly and terrible betrayal in the history of our Fatherland, you were the innocent victims of the traitors. In the vortex of those days, began your sad and painful Odyssey. From that day, our betrayed country has not ceased to think of you. Her sufferings were increased by yours, by the drama of these 600,000 Italians who were interned in Germany.

On the 8th of September 1943, Germany could not act differently. Stung by the betrayal, while she was preparing to carry out the attacks which should have saved our Fatherland from invasion, she could not recognise in the Italian soldier the comrade who had given his blood in the many struggles of our common war. She was compelled to see, in the Italian soldier, the accomplice of the traitors. For this reason, comrades, you were taken to a friendly territory, but different from yours, and not as friends. For this reason, you were obliged to leave the sacred soil of your Fatherland. For this reason, with your heart aching, you saw the sacred, holy and immaculate tri-colored flag of the Fatherland taken down, the banner which had brought to the world, particularly in the last few years, word of the greatness of the Italian people, of their power and their civilisation. (cheers)

Comrades, what you have suffered, we have all suffered.

Comrades, your sacrifice was also ours, the sacrifice of every hour, of every day. I come today from the Fatherland, to bring you its greeting.

... From that day, Mussolini thought about you all. From that day, he never tired of thinking about you and of contradicting, day by day, the assertions of enemy propaganda regarding your situation.

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... From that day, Mussolini thought about you all. From that day, he never tired of thinking about you and of contradicting, day by day, the assertions of enemy propaganda regarding your situation. From that day, the Duce thought of you, and I can be the witness of this, I, who every day, have the privilege of being in contact with him. From that day, Benito Mussolini never ceased to think about your fate.

It has been a long and tiresome work of reconstruction, which he decided to take up on your behalf and when, a month ago, our Duce made his trip to Germany, he visited one by one all the concentration camps of Germany.

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When visiting you, from camp to camp on this German soil, he heard your powerful oath to continue the fight with your German comrades for Italy and for Germany, and for the defence of Europe. When he heard the voice of thousands of Italians asking for the honor and the right to fight against the enemy, the right of sacrifice, so that the Fatherland might be cleared of all trace of dishonor and betrayal, from that day Benito Mussolini was sure of the will of this strong Italian youth, who asked for the honor and the responsibility of fighting against the common enemy.

From that day, Mussolini felt that you wanted to fight with Germany and with the Republican Fascist Army, for the greatness of the Fatherland. And when, concluding this unforgettable journey through Germany, the Duce, sure of your passion and of your spirit of sacrifice, presented himself to the Fuehrer, he was able to solve your pressing problem.

Today, exactly a month after the 20th of July 1944, your martyrdom is ended, O comrades. The Duce's great heart has met the sympathetic understanding of the Fuehrer.

Today, once the barbed wires which separate you from the civilised world have been cut, today, you will come into contact once again with civilised life, as free workers, in a free land that is fighting for Europe's safety. Be worthy, O comrades, of the deed which today is accomplished. Be worthy, in your work and through your work, of your traditions and your duties. Be worthy of the tasks that your great Fatherland is especting you to achieve for its reconstruction. Be worthy of the liberty which is returned to you. May your behavior be that of men who deserve the liberty they have obtained. Work tenaciously, because the day will come on which your faith in victory will receive the prize it deserves, and you will be able to go back to your Fatherland, and to your families, and be worthy of them.

I bring you the Duce's greeting, and the greeting of your families, your mothers, your dear ones who, like all Italians, have had their thoughts constantly with you.

Every day, every hour, the thoughts of your far-away Fatherland were with yuu. I bring you now the greeting of the Fatherland, the greeting of your womenfolk, the greeting of your sons, the

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Every day, every hour, the thoughts of your far-away Fatherland were with you. I bring you now the greeting of the Fatherland, the greeting of your womenfolk, the greeting of your sons, the greeting of your dear ones, the greeting of all those who are near you in thought, the greeting of all those who ardently wish to see their Fatherland, your Fatherland, our Fatherland, free and powerful, as it was in the past. (cheers).

I will take your greetings to the Fatherland, in the hope, nay, in the certainty, that one day we shall see you all in Italy again, in an Italy finally free.

I will send your greetings to your dear ones and tell them that we know Italy cannot and does not want to die.

(The end of the speech is greeted with many cheers).

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Mazzolini's speech is followed by a few words from Gauleiter Sauckel who, in the Fuehrer's name, hands over the Italian soldiers to the Italian authorities.

The Minister Anfuso, Italian Ambassador in Berlin, makes a speech announcing that the Italians, liberated from the "lager" in which they have been interned for so many months, will be welcomed with deep and moving enthusiasm by their German friends. After this, an Italian petty officer, interned in the "lager", thanks the authorities for the Italians soldiers' liberation. He says:

..... during these last months, for the separation from our families and from the world. Our physical sufferings were nothing compared to the mental one of being interned in this camp for having committed a crime for which we were not responsible. We thank the Duce for his intervention with the Fuehrer in our favor. We thank the German authorities for what they have done in rendering less hard the period spent in this camp, and in bettering our condition. To the Italian and German authorities who have done all this for us, we shall be eternally grateful.

You have given back to each of us the appearance of human beings, a human personality. We have always felt your help and your assistance.

We shall now be able to go back with a serene mind to our work, to our daily tasks. Upon our attitude depends the future of our Fatherland and of allied Germany. For this reason, we shall not lose any occasion of showing the Italians and the Germans our real intentions of joining with all our forces, in the revival of our cause.

We must have the courage of our convictions. We must collaborate in the resurrection of our Fatherland, of our people. We feel that it is a question of a great enterprise which will need all our strength. We are sure we shall find in the authorities our best helpers.

I invite you therefore to join with me: Long live the Duce! Long live the Fuehrer!

[illegible] ceremony of the cutting of the

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I invite you therefore to join with me: Long live the Duce! Long live the Fuehrer!

Then takes place the ceremony of the cutting of the barbed wire. Minister Mazzolini accomplishes it symbolically. The barbed wire is cut and the soldiers, who a few days ago were interned, are now free to go where they wish and where they can. Their martyrdom is over, they are ready to devote all their lives and make every sacrifice to save Europe. Italy and Mussolini are now, more than ever, united. Thousands of families have heard our words and know now that their sons are free and may return to Italy to embrace their dear ones from whom they have been separated for so long as a result of abominable treachery for which they were not responsible.

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The situation on which enemy propaganda has speculated for so many months has now come to an end. It is now only a memory, which testifies to the world how enemy propaganda is bound to fail where other people are concerned. The words of the internees, or rather ex-Italian internees in Germany, have come to you, and with them an affectionate greeting and thanks to Italy for the Duce and for the Fuehrer. These men are now ready to renew the struggle for the great Italian nation, for new Italy and for new Europe, uniting their efforts with those of their German comrades.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-491 M.-1400-August 26

Total War (Commentary)

The problem of total war, that is to say, the necessity for employment of all national energies and activities, with the aim of making a final effort towards a victorious conclusion of the war, was examined some time ago in our Radio News Bulletin. Today, this problem is being re-examined by "Repubblica Fascista", as a consequence of vast repercussions caused by an article published by the gold medal holder, Bruno Gemelli, entitled: "For Honor's Sake".

Many readers of the Milan newspaper have sent in observations and proposals, all tending towards the legitimate aim of the combatants to increase the participation of eligible men, particularly young men, in a conflict in which the honor of the nations is engaged. "Repubblica Fascista" has begun the publication of some of these letters, with the intention of later choosing the suggestions which are suitable for adoption.

Up to now, the main suggestions concern exemptions and long sick leaves. It is suggested that the exemption system should be revised, eliminating it in the case of the young, and that sick leaves should be carefully examined. However, as the publication of letters continues, we shall see what interesting conclusions emerge. Of course, in regard to this, as well as to other problems, ridiculous objections made by the cowardy and the weak are not lacking. These persons believe everything to be useless, because their

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-491 M.-1400-August 29

Total War (Commentary)

The problem of total war, that is to say, the necessity for employment of all national energies and activities, with the aim of making a final effort towards a victorious conclusion of the war, was examined some time ago in our Radio News Bulletin. Today, this problem is being re-examined by "Repubblica Fascista", as a consequence of vast repercussions caused by an article published by the gold medal holder, Bruno Gemelli, entitled: "For Honor's Sake".

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We have already given a picture of the present situation, demonstrating with concrete facts that today's events cannot be the climax of the conflict, and that we have as yet no grounds which might make us believe that the war is in its last phase.

"Regime Fascista" stresses this belief in an editorial entitled "Surer Than Ever Before". The newspaper examines objectively current events and states:

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"What has happened up to now in Russia and in France was foreseen in the strategic plans of the German High Command, which wanted to force the United Nations to throw all their forces into the struggle, with the aim of selecting the best moment to begin a counter-offensive and show the whole world what German preparation has done during five years of war.

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"A question which is very often asked is the following: Does Germany truly possess the necessary armaments to turn the tables? The answer can be found in the Fuehrer's speeches, in Goering's messages, in Dr. Goebbels' articles and in the words spoken a few days ago by Dr. Ley to the representatives of industry and commerce.

"When the new German weapons were announced, London and Washington tried to ridicule them. It was said that these were Germany's last propaganda shemes. Today, however, a significant silence is maintained regarding these new weapons, which reveals the serious concern of the Allied Military Commands. The plots, which they organised with the aim of undermining the resistance of the Tri-partite Nations, are sufficient proof of their diminished faith in the final victory of their armed forces. They count more on the weakness of others than on their own strength. By now, however, all that was possible in the field of crime and Judaism has been attempted. Now, the enemy will have to face bloodshed because intrigue has failed to achieve the results which were hoped for."

We completely agree, and we repeat once again, that faith and serenity are necessary to rescue and remould the Italian people's future.

In this respect, it is interesting to note the work accomplished in the first application of the law on socialisation. As well known, this application concerns journalistic concerns, and according to what has been revealed about the meetings held in Milan by the journalistic syndicate, several problems have arisen, which have been dealt with by Enzo Pascato, in yesterday's "Repubblica Fascista".

It was natural that such an important law could not, in the beginning, be completely free from false interpretations and conflicting interests. The motion, approved and published by all newspapers, has the aim of overcoming these obstacles.

In the "Corriere della Sera" Solera speaks of socialisation, and thoroughly examines the problem of the distribution of incomes. In the "Italia" Francesco Nagri stresses the responsibility of the heads and the boards of directors of enterprises owned by the State. He also spoke about the distribution of incomes.

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This intelligent activity aiming at improved legislation which represents a very important step taken by Fascism on the social field, is in marked contrast with the miserable picture of the useless chatter with which the representatives of the anti-Fascist parties pretend in the invaded territories, to govern Italy. In this respect, it is interesting to quote a lively article published by Alfredo Colombo in the "Gazzetta del Popolo", entitled: "down with Programme!"

The writer is ready to admit that the Bonomi Government's experience is not a proof in itself, and that a totally liberated Italy might in the future be able to choose a government not wholly composed of imbeciles. He also admits that those who, in the still-to-be liberated Italy are awaiting the liberators, may not be all and completely imbecile. He expresses the belief that there may be internal enemies of the Republic who have a constitutional, politic economical programme, aiming at, it is to be hoped, a moral reorganisation of the nation. Then the writer maintains all the possibl intentions and opportunities of free democrats have to change the face of Italy.

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We are sorry that time does not allow us to quote the article in its entirety. Being objective and consequently extremely caustic, the article demonstrates in an obvious and irrefutable way, through its logical and tacit conclusions, what the political, economic and social Italian reality would be if Italy was to be abandoned to the mercy of a group of inept and presumptuous politicians.

The War at Sea

During the night of August 27th, German patrol boats and anti-submarine craft opened fire in the waters north of Le Havre against six British motor gunboats. Shortly afterwards, other enemy units joined in the struggle, with one cruiser and four destroyers. A British destroyer, continually hit by German artillery, threw out a smoke-screen. An enemy motor-torpedo boat was sunk. The Germans lost one naval unit, and another was slightly damaged. The intervention of German coastal batteries in the struggle forced the enemy formations to change their direction.

Swedish Newspapers on the Rumanian Betrayal

This morning's Stockholm newspapers publish interesting details regarding the background of the Rumanian betrayal was decided during talks carried out in Ankara many months ago. These negotiations failed, owing to the grim resistance of Antonescu, and also because the Rumanian opposition circles were afraid of breaking off relations with Germany, while German troops were still in Rumania, where reaction might have led to a repetition of the Italian tragedy.

A newspaper states that the sudden change of Rumania's policy was apparently preceded by a tragic encounter between Antonescu and King Michael, during which the Prime Minister did everything in his power to convince the King to continue the war against Russia. The young Monarch answered that he had already decided to negotiate with the Allies and, when the Marshal answered, giving his own opinion, the King apparently asked for the intervention of his private Guard. Subsequently, the other Ministers were called to the Royal Palace and

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The newspaper... reports a statement made by the Rumanian Minister in London, published in the "Sunday Times", according to which at the moment of Badoglio's betrayal, King Michael had consulted the Allies with the aim of knowing if it would not have been more convenient for him to leave his country, accompanied by some of the best-known Rumanian politicans. The King was advised to stay at his post, so as to be able to act when the time was ripe.

The coup d'état was apparently prepared in Moscow, last winter, on the occasion of Benes' visit to the Kremlin, during which the Rumanian problem was also discussed.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.480-1420-August

Militiaman Awarded a Bronze Medal

A bronze medal has been awarded to a militiaman of the Republican National Guard by his General Command, with the following citation:

"During an enemy air raid he saw a comrade fall into the river, and dived after him. Exerting great effort, he managed to bring his comrade ashore, and to save his life. As the air raid continued, this militiaman, exposing himself to grave danger, managed to carry the comrade he had saved to the nearest hospital, thus completing his heroic task. His name is Padova Bacchiglione."

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 1900 - August 29

Ora Sociale

Scholarships for Orphans

The board of assistance to workers' orphans is promoting a competition for the grant of fifty scholarships of 500 lire each, reserved to workers' orphans in secondary schools. Twenty scholarships are reserved to industrial workers' orphans, twenty to farm workers' orphans and ten to seamen's orphans. Applications must be presented to trustees of the board.

Grants to Prisoners' Families

Relatives of soldiers, in active service September 8, from now on will benefit by assistance granted to war prisoners on condition that the above-mentioned soldiers are now in invaded territories. This measure shows the high understanding and sense of the Republican government.

Nenni and Emigration to France

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

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M,480-1420-August

Militiaman Awarded a Bronze Medal

A bronze medal has been awarded to a militiaman of the Republican National Guard by his General Command, with the following citation:

"During an enemy air raid he saw a comrade fall into the river, and dived after him. Exerting great effort, he managed to bring his comrade ashore, and to save his life. As the air raid continued, this militiaman, exposing himself to grave danger, managed to carry the comrade he had saved to the nearest hospital, thus completing his heroic task. His name is Padova Bacchiglione."

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 1900 - August 29

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Nenni and Emigration to France

Pietro Nenni, in an editorial published by "Avanti", says that after the war Italy will need the help of France and that the latter will require Italian workers and artisans. In this way we are going back to the familiar theme of French protection. This is the future which lies before Italian workers.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491-2000-August

To-morrow, at 17.40, we will broadcast messages from ex-internees in Germany, who are now free again and who have asked that their voices be heard by their families in Italy.

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The Western Front

In northern France, German troops have taken up positions on the banks of the Seine, from the mouth of the river to the Paris area. From their new positions the Germans have beaten back all enemy thrusts. East of Paris the fiercest fighting is taking place, where the American Third Army is vigorously thrusting towards the... woods in the direction of Vitry and Rheims. Another attack, somewhat lighter, was launched by the enemy in the neighborhood of Château-sur-Rives. There is no change to report from the sector north-west of this area. At Brest, the many attacks which were launched by the enemy with heavy air and artillery support were broken up again to-day.

In southern France, British and American units, coming from the Grenoble area, reqched the Swiss border in the vicinity of Annemasse. Further thrusts carried out against the eastern flank of the German units, which are carrying out a disengagement move in the Rhone valley, were broken up south and south-east of Valenciennes.

Luftwaffe formations launched repeated attacks against the enemy's rear, and particular attention was paid to the Melun area, south-east of Paris.

The Southern Front

In Italy, the enemy continued to attack in the Adriatic coastal sector. British and Polish units, notwithstanding heavy air and artillery support, were able to make only very slight gains after having suffered very heavy losses. In other sectors of the front there is only patrol activity to report.

The Luftwaffe attacked, last night British and American lines of communication and supply dumps east and west of the Florence area. Large fires were started and violent explosions were caused.

The Eastern Front

In Rumania hard defensive fighting continues on both sides of the Pruth river. South of the lower Pruth, after fierce clashes during which twenty-seven Soviet tanks were destroyed, German troops evacuated Focsani. In the southern sector of the Carpathians Hungarian infantry co-operated in the battle waged against Bolshevik units trying to penetrate into the German and Rumanian defensive positions. The enemy suffered heavy losses. The Luftwaffe took a hand in the fighting by bombing

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In the other sectors of the front the enemy's fighting activity was restricted to attacks of a local nature on the Vistula, west of Baranov, west of Ostrow and north-west of Modohn. In all these sectors enemy attacks were frustrated. The Soviets were evicted from several localities as a result of German counter-attacks.

The War in the Air

American aircraft attacked some localities in the provinces of Vienna and Budapest. Another enemy formation carried out attacks against western Germany. The first reports to hand show that German anti-aircraft guns shot down fifteen enemy aircraft.

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Appointment of General Volante

Major General Giuseppe Volante, a veteran of three wars, who was awarded the silver and bronze medals as well as the Iron Cross, has been appointed Commander of the "Etna Division".

Appointment of Dr. Alberto Brugni

Dr. Alberto Brugni has been appointed Director General for Industry at the Corporative Ministry for Economy.

Mr. Churchill's Visit to Italy

At the conclusion of his visit to Italy, Mr. Churchill thought fit to address a message of thanks and hope to the Italian people. After having taken due note with pleasure of the passive acquiescence of the Bonomi Government, Churchill could not avoid noting that the war had brought many privations to the Italian people. He added that he had given the necessary instructions to the British Government representative that every effort be made to see that the present difficulties be eliminated. And so, without insisting on the most grievous factor of the situation at present prevailing in Italy, the British Premier went on to trace plans for the future and encouraged the Italians by promising them that at the end of the present conflict Italy will have freedom, that is to say, she will be free to serve British interests to the detriment of her own. The man, who not so long ago wanted to see Italy reduced to slavery, would like us to believe now that he will give her a place amongst the most important nations of Europe, whilst it is known that the principle aim of British policy has always been to bring about the destruction of every Italian position in Europe in general and in the Mediterranean in particular.

On the other hand, the value that can be attached to Mr. Churchill's statements, which he himself described as energetic,

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On the other hand, the value that can be attached to Mr. Churchill's statements, which he himself described as energetic, can be understood when he gives the following warning: " You must be very vigilant because a nation that has fallen under a tyrannical régime cannot be exempted from the punishment which the crimes committed by such a régime deserve".

This contrasts with the London thesis, according to which the war against fascism is not to be considered a war against the Italian people. Therefore, Churchill has very clearly summed up the situation, reminding the Italian people that their first duty to-day is to allow themselves to be killed on behalf of the British and Americans.

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Disturbances in Rome

The United Press reports that a serious riot took place in Rome during a gathering sponsored by the Action Party in connection with the position of Vittorio di Savoia. The assembly dividedinto two groups, one of which held that the King should be tried for having supported Fascism. Owing to the tenseness of the atmosphere, no decision was taken, and the police had to intervene.

The "Spectator" Discusses Italian Colonies.

A correspondent of the "Spectator" has written a violent article against Italy and Count Sforza. According to this Allied correspondent, Italy used her colonies as a spring - board to attack first Abyssinia and subsequently England. Therefore, the writer concludes, it will be necessary in the future to see that all southern Mediterranean coast-lines are firmly in British and American hands.

Public Services in Rome

Contrary to all Allied comments on the normal manner in which public services are now being operated in Rome, it is learned that up to the present, gas has not yet been supplied to the people. An item of news given out by the British radio states that in the future it will be possible to supply gas only in very limited measure, that is for one and a half hours a day.

In the face of the brilliant results achieved by the Fascist Régime in the field of social assistance, the Bonomi Government Commissioner for the Maternity and Child Welfare Organisation has tried to justify the apathy of this organisation at the present difficult moment in which its activity is most necessary by stating that its inactivity is due to lack of funds and organisation. The Commissioner added that a reorganisation is now being carried out. In this field, too, epuration is in the limelight and absorbs the activities of the managing staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Association to such an extent that they are not able to devote any time to their proper task.

Mr. Cordell Hull on the Rumanian Situation

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Mr. Cordell Hull on the Rumanian Situation

The American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, confirmed during his press conference to-day that Moscow is to make a decision on the Rumanian question, whilst the United States and Great Britain follow the situation as onlookers. It is a fact that the American Secretary of State was not informed by his diplomats of the negotiations which were being carried out between Moscow and Bucharest, through Russian civil servants. It is pointed out therefore in authoritative German circles, that the initiative in this question, is exclusively in Russian hands. From Soviet sources it is learned that the Kremlin wishes to give Rumania the status of a co-belligerent. Rumania's mission, it is pointed out by Berlin political circles, has definitely come to an end. It is not a question as was stated by King Michael, of pulling out of the war, but of exerting every effort in favor of the Soviets, so that Rumania will probably become a battlefield.

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The Situation in Rumania

The situation in Rumania has not cleared at all during the last twenty-four hours. King Michael's Government has issued no new decrees. Some of the Rumanian radio stations which are not in the Royal Government's hands, have broadcast appeals by several national groups, inciting Rumanian troops to resist against the Government and the traitors, and to stick to the alliance with Germany. One of these appeals is signed by Horia Sima, the leader of the Iron Guards.

Moscow Refuses to Allow Allied Aircraft to Land in Warsaw Area

The London radio states tonight that the Soviet Union has strenuously refused to allow British and American aircraft, supposed to bring help to Polish patriots, to land in the Warsaw area. The British radio also broadcast a Soviet statement according to which the so-called Patriots will be arrested and tried by Soviet military tribunals.

United States Losses

In accordance with the usual system of partial admission, the State Department of the United States announces that American losses in the present war total 317,846 men. This figure does not include 150,000 men who are considered missing. If one takes into account the fact that during the last World War the United States lost a total of 364,322 men, and if one adds to the losses announced by the State Department those suffered by the Americans on the French invasion front, the grand total exceeds by far the very optimistic forecasts of President Roosevelt.

British Overseas Airways

The British Radio Agency states that the British Air Line "British Imperial Airways" is to speed up its organisation and the operation of an air service between Italy and Britain. The capital for the operation of the new service will be entirely British and it is anticipated that special landing grounds will be used in Italy. The operation of the service will be the responsibility of British personnel.

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British Aircraft Crashes in Sweden

A British aircraft operating on a courier service between Britain and Sweden crashed last night on Swedish territory in the neighborhood of Lifting (?). Eleven passengers lost their lives and four were injured.

COMMENT: The Conquest of Parliament

All those who still had hopes in regard to the armistice terms of the Badoglio capitulation, terms which were unrevealed for nearly a year and which are still unknown to the Italian people, can be satisfied. Churchill, before leaving Rome, sent a message in which he sums up in one magic word, the active balance corresponding to the tragic passive balance imposed by the Allies on a country which laid down its arms although it had an Army, a Navy and an Air Force. Freedom! The British Prime Minister thought it best not to let Italians be free enough to learn at long last the severity of the armistice terms which the British and the Americans imposed on them on the 8th of September, and to judge the consequences of such terms.

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But freedom, Churchill further states, is to be a guarded freedom: woe to those who favor régimes which resemble the Fascist régime, which gave to Italy its best twenty years, the most prosperous, the most constructive, the most luminous years of its short history as a united country. A freedom of the kind decided on for Germany by the Versailles treaty and which forced the German people to take up arms once more to defend their existence; freedom to die of moral and material starvation under the whip of the conqueror, master at last of the Roman Sea, of our intellect, of our work, - such is the freedom offered.

Churchill did not go so far as to remind the Italians of his first appeal, the one in which he spoke of the carrot and the stick; but this time, in a way, he has idealised the carrot by presenting it under the appearance of a Chamber of Deputies democratically perfect. He closed his brilliant encouragement by inciting the Italians to unite in spirit at the very moment when all megaphones of British propaganda are inciting Italians to commit crimes, to sabotage and to ambush. The spiritual unity of Italy was achieved during the long period of harmony and labor which had brought the country to the threshold of power. It is only by following this road once more that Italy will be able to find again her dignity and the destiny of her mission.

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian to Italy - 268 M - 20,15 - August 29

Disclosures on Arrest of Antonescu

A Stockholm newspaper forwards a report from the Associated Press of Istanbul concerning the arrest of Antonescu. News of the arrest is purported to have been given by a British lieutenant colonel who had arrived in Istanbul. According to the report, Antonescu tried to convince the King that he should continue the war against Russia. The King replied that he preferred to deal with the Allies. Antonescu contested the matter and was subsequently arrested at the Royal Palace.

Slovakia Determined to Safeguard Her Independence

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Slovakia Determined to Safeguard Her Independence

The Chief of the State of Slovakia has once more made known to the world that the Slovaks value their independence above all things. The people of Slovakia will employ their whole energy in the fight against the enemies of Slovakian independence, whether these are within or without the country.

Hungarian Crisis Denied

From official sources it is denied that a crisis exists in the Hungarian government.

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No, he restricted himself to saying that when the war is over, our country, dev stated by a thousand air raids, ransacked, starved, disunited, and stripped of its colonies, will have the benefit of enjoying a freely-elected Parliament, even though this election be carried out under the supervision of British bayonets.

This is the appetising mouthful which has been thrown from the Anglo-American banquet to a nation which, not being made up of Central African tribes, knows perfectly well what a precious conquest a Parliamentary régime is and which was deliberately and freely done away with twenty-two years ago by the people's revolution.

It is therefore certain, through Churchill's cruel words, which he has described as of "encouragement and hope", that there is no ray of light which could lead one to suppose that the heavy bond imposed on us could be lightened in any way, a bond which is continually repeated in every word uttered by the enemy with cruelty and ruthlessness. The enemy shows his intention, in every word, of preventing any possibility of life being worth living for the Italian people. This means that a disarmed, despondent and starved-out Italy will have to turn once more to the sad road leading to emigration; that in an Italy maimed in spirit, destroyed in its industries and its economy, obliged to beg for foreign bread and reduced to a mere geographical term, will arise a Parliamentary freedom entrusted to a small group of bilious politicians at the very moment in which the country is hopelessly lost.

And it is for this reason, for this exhortation of Churchill, that it is necessary that Italian people should still fight this monstrous war which will lead only to total disintegration and to the strengthening of the chain holding it in bonds. This, then, will be the war won for a Parliament. Not only votes are asked for but blood as well.

It is more than a year now that we have been talking about freedom, but ever since, foreign armies have trampled the soil of the Fatherland; from that moment our country became a third party's battlefield, from that moment all glory, tradition and honor were trampled on and destroyed. Is it not then the final insult to the intelligence of a people, this new cynical manifestation of British hypocrisy, voiced by one who ordered the slaughter of innocents and

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Churchill has admitted that life in the invaded areas is difficult and tough, but added that this was due only to the destruction wrought by the Germans. The people that were struck by so many blows, by so much devastation caused by the downpour of fire and metal showered on them by the Liberators are able to judge for themselves the value of such a candid and unrestrained justification of the thousand indiscriminate attacks which reduced Italian towns and villages to a mass of rubble.

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Churchill Speech

Churchill has addressed a most cynical message to the Italians. In the face of the chaotic situation in Italy, Churchill dared to say that Italy has attained liberty. Given Italy's position (her interests being primarily in the Mediterranean), what value can be given to Churchill's words so long as London will recognise none of Italy's colonial demands?

International Struggle for Commercial Outlets

With the entrance of America into the present war began the struggle for commercial outlets. Japan's outlets are to be circumscribed, if not eliminated. A similar threat also hangs over England, which is linked with the European Continent. The only competitor who can save herself is the Soviet Union. Bolshevism will become more and more powerful, and will be able to deal effectively with the United States for the possession of world markets.

RADIO TEVERE In Italian 245.5 m. 2030 August 29.

This is Radio Tevere, the Voice of Free Rome!

War Fronts

In Paris, after severe fighting, the Germans ceased all resistance, overwhelmed by Allied numerical superiority.

Bitter street fighting is raging in Marseilles. In the Lower Seine, the Allies still maintain the initiative. However, all attempts to attack the flanks of German troops have failed.

North of Le Havre, German motor-torpedo boats attacked an Allied convoy, consisting of a cruiser, one destroyer and some motor-torpedo boats. A British motor torpedo boat was sunk.

German special assault craft [illegible]

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German special assault craft sank an enemy coastal patrol boat and one motor torpedo boat off the southern coast of France.

On the Italian front, offensive action continues. British and Polish troops have scored some remarkable successes in the Adriatic sector.

In Rumania, German troops continue to fight on both sides of the Lower Pruth. They were lately subjected to many fierce attacks. After a desperate struggle the Soviets occupied the city of Focsani. They lost, however, twenty-two tanks.

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On the Carpathian sector, Soviet troops continue their attacks in the direction of Hungary. So far both German and Hungarian troops have succeeded in holding back the enemy pressure.

The Situation in Rumania

The situation in Rumania has become much clearer in the last twenty-four hours. A number of Rumanian broadcasting stations, controlled by the Nationalists, have addressed appeals to the population and the army urging resistance against the Royal Government and adherence to the Pact signed with the Axis.

Italian Prisoners to Return Home

A meeting was held in Rome among the Ministers without portfolio of the so-called Bonomi Government. The topic of the discussion was the question of the repatriation of Italian prisoners.

Arrests in Invaded Italy

By order of the High Commissioner for Epuration many outstanding personalities, among them a number of inspectors of the "Ovra", have been arrested in invaded Italy.

World News in the Last Twenty-Four Hours

This is Vindex speaking: No changes worth reporting have taken place on the French front. The stiffened German defence on the banks of the Seine has induced the Allied Command to try a vast outflanking manoeuvre with the end in view of taking the German defence in the rear. The struggle has now spread as far as the Marne sector. The Anglo-Americans are in a great hurry to arrive at a conclusion because they are firmly convinced that if they cannot achieve any permanent success by September, the German war machine will pour on the battlefields such an

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In the Rhone valley, too, the Germans are consolidating their positions. Owing to the tactics adopted by the German High Command, the losses on the various fronts of the war have been exceptionally low.

In Italy, the British-Polish offensive continues along the Adriatic coast. No changes worth reporting have occurred lately.

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On the eastern front, in the southern sector, the situation has undergone no great alterations. The German troops have now moved to other positions in the rear. In the other sectors, the Soviets, perhaps on account of the high losses sustained, have not resumed the initiative.

Churchill has declared that the political rôle played by the various anti-Fascist parties in invaded Italy will not allow our country to regain its freedom and its independence. In Churchill's words there lies a clear condemnation of all Italians who like Badoglio and his gang, are guilty of the betrayal.

RADIO TEVERE In Italian - 245.5 M. - 21,30 August 29

Churchill's Farewell Message to the Italians

Before leaving Italy, the British Prime Minister Churchill addressed a message to the Italians in which he stated that during his visit, which he calls highly interesting and instructive, he was able to note the vast disorganization caused by demolition brought about by the war.

Attlee Arrives in Rome

The British Deputy Premier Attlee and the Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office have arrived in Rome .

The Food Situation in Rome

The new chief of the Allied Economic Section in Rome has declared that an average of twenty-eight tons of foodstuffs is being imported monthly into Rome, while requirements should amount to fifty tons. The food question in Rome is more involved than in other cities.

Generals and Home Guards

In the Bonomi Cabinet members dare to speak of an Italian army which must be re-organized to guarantee the future of Italy, independent at last. Minister Casati is apparently taking an interest in the matter. In the meantime it is stated that this army will exist in so far as the new master will allow it. So Mr. Bonomi thought

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But that officers should claim to be anti-Fascists is really beyond all comprehension. That this should be said by officers whose career and ambition largely depended on the more or less imperialistic policy followed by Italy, is even comic.

Such are the officers of the former General Staff, who to spite Fascism, did not remove the eagle which they had on their military caps. If there was a régime which for its military programme, aiming at the revindication of national rights, deserved the unreserved support of all the Italian army, that was the Fascist Régime It must be recalled that in the past, if anti-Fascist tendencies, after the first World War, had been able to master the situation, all generals and all officers would have been sent home a long time ago. Today, instead, all those who follow Badoglio's lead have failed to realise that by killing Fascism they are killing themselves. They are still hoping that an army will exist, and they do not realize that if Italy succeeds in keeping an army, in view of her serfdom, it will only be an army of home guards and police whose duty will be more limited than anywhere else, because restricted to villages and small towns. In such case Badoglio's generals might be able to get a job but in the big centres there will be no room for them, except as night watchmen.

RADIO LITORIO ADRIATICO In Italian to Italy - M. 268 - 22.15 Aug.29

Invasion Front

Canadian troops operating on a long stretch of the Seine, attempted to prevent the Germans from crossing the river. However they were repulsed by German rear guards, supported by heavy mobile weapons. Canadian forces suffered such heavy losses that they had to suspend their action, and limit themselves to harassing the German manoeuvres with artillery fire. The bulk of German forces was therefore able to cross the Seine. American forces attacked from their bridgeheads at Mantes and Vernon and, after hard and fluctuating fighting, they succeeded in widening their position. North of Paris, American forces attempted to push on in the neighborhood of

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In Brittany, four American divisions, which had resumed their attack against Brest, suffered such heavy losses that they were out of action the whole day. The enemy limited his activity to artillery fire and the bombing of German positions from the air. An enemy battleship was seriously hit by coastal batteries, and withdrew behind a smoke-screen.

Luftwaffe operational activity last night was highly successful. The German Air Force attacked the important Anglo-American base of Melun. Shortly after 23.00 hours, the first German aircraft was seen in the sky and, immediately afterwards, waves of bombers and fighters, coming from different directions, launched an abundant rain of high explosive bombs and incendiaries, blasting troop concentrations, headquarters and supply dumps, and starting many fires. The heavy bombardment was made by over one hundred aircraft and lasted eighteen minutes, during which large fires and explosions of ammunition and fuel dumps were caused. One German aircraft is missing from this operation.

Italian Front

Only local fighting was reported yesterday. In the Adriatic sector, British pressure continues, and small infiltrations were checked. Some heights were recaptured after repeated counter-attacks. In the region east of Florence, Anglo-American forces continue their concentrations of powerful artillery and tank formations for their large-scale attack, which is expected very soon. German artillery fired at lenght on enemy marching columns. Last night, a German formation of nigth-fighter aircraft attacked Anglo-American supply centres east and west of Florence. German squadrons bombed columns of lorries and armored cars from low level, and with heavy bombs.

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2859

Next Week Decisive for Hungarians

Budapest: The semi-official "Budapest Nachtrichten" says that it is well known in Hungary that next week will be decisive as far as the fate of the the country is concerned. Confidence can be expressed in Hungarian valor and loyalty. Every Hungarian is determined that this war must end without treason.

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - M. 245.5 - 2230 - August 29

Message by Bonomi

Bonomi has sent a message to the Patriots in which he states that they have the same spirit as that shown in the days of Vittorio Veneto. He has asked them to obey scrupulously the orders given out by General Alexander.

Mr. Churchill's Speech

In the words which the British Prime Minister addressed to the Italian people, one can implicitly trace the judgment passed on all optimistic Italians, Badoglio, Bonomi, the monarchical clique and all these traitors in general who deluded themselves that they would obtain British and American alms for our country. Italy is a vanquished country, and,in the event of a full Anglo-American military success, Italy is destined to play the rôle of the henchman in the rich man's mansion.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491 - 2300-August 29

Western Front : repetition.

The Southern Front

No action of importance is reported today from Italy. Only in the Adriatic sector have Anglo-Polish forces continued their strong pressure against German defensive positions. After severe fighting, enemy penetration attempts were broken up. Four tanks were destroyed for certain. Limited patrol and artillery activity is reported from other sectors.

Religious Incident in Rome

The United Nations News Service issued the following report, which we are now reading in full: "An incident occurred in Rome, following a demonstration by Communist women which ended with a speech by Togliatti. At the end of the

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Food Rations Insufficient in Rome

The new head of the Allied economic commission had to admit that food rations distributed at present to the Roman population are inadequate. He attempted to explain the situation by saying that Rome, a city of over two million inhabitants, lacking local resources, is short of many supplies because of the lack of transport. According to the correspondent of the British News Agency in Rome, the city is now receiving only 28,000 tons of food monthly, while the minimum quantity necessary would be about 70,000 tons. At the end of his statement the British representative acknowledged that the food problem of the city is more complicated than in any other Italian area or region.

German Details on Rumanian Developments

Political quarters in the German capital today announced that they are expecting early publication of the names of members of the new Rumanian National Government. It is learned that the number of Rumanian diplomatic missions abroad which declared their loyalty to the alliance with the German Government is increassing. The Rumanian legation in Berlin will soon make clear its position.

As to the peace conditions imposed by the Soviet Union on Rumania, the Hungarian newspaper "Uj Magjarsag", writes that the harshest condition is the one compelling Rumania to supply Russia with over one million and a half laborers and 100,000 Rumanian skilled workers and specialists. When these figures are compared with the whole Rumanian population, it is seen that they are enormous, and it can be expected that other hordes of slaves will be compelled to take the road leading to Siberia as soon as the Soviets have occupied Rumania. What happened in the Baltic States leaves no doubt in the matter. King Michael and his clique thought of concluding a bargain with America. Now, everybody sees that it is no longer a question of an alliance, but of obedience in a condition of slavery to orders issued by Bolshevism.

The British "News Chronicle" makes a significant review of the strange relations established by the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets on one side, and the so-called Polish Patriots, including the various puppet governments and national committees, on the other. Here is what the British daily writes: "British and Anglo-Americans are sending arms and ammunitions by air to the Warsaw Patriots, though in limited quantities and with great risk to our pilots, as they have no bases at their disposal in Russia. Both British and Americans have repeatedly asked [illegible]

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"There is something more," adds the British newspaper. "Despite the fact that the Soviet Radio has promised help to the Warsaw Poles, the same radio is contemplating a trial against the leaders of the insurrection.

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The responsibility of such a situation", adds the "News Chronicle", "is partly that of the Polish Government in London, as this was the one which selected the moment to start the revolt, without giving consideration to British, American and Soviet strategic plans. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that the Russians themselves have repeatedly appealed to Polish Patriots, urging them to revolt against the Germans. As long as difficulties between Russians and Polish remain," the British newspaper concludes, "the Poles' lack of confidence towards the Russians can only increase, and the relations between the three Allies will suffer.

It would be difficult to find, even in British annals, a clearer demonstration of a betrayal, plotted and carried out against a people who at first were solemnly guaranteed, then later urged to sacrifice themselves for no reason and then, in the most critical moment, cynically abandoned to the strangling tentacles of the Bolshevist monster.

Swiss Press Critical of Post-War Conference

The Swiss press has taken a critical attitude towards the Dumberton Oak Conference, where the so-called international collective security is now being discussed, according to reports of the British News Agency. The Swiss newspaper, "National Zeitung", writes that what has been said against the League of Nations, whose building has become a mausoleum, and against the technical incapacity and the lack of flexibility of the League of Nations itself, is of small consequence compared to what could be written about the new organization.

General Smuts speaks at Pretoria

General Smuts, yesterday, spoke at Pretoria, and urged the South African people not to relax their war effort. After ten minutes of flowery speech, he said that hard fighting still lies ahead, and that if the people do not want the outcome of the conflict jeopardized, they must not yield to excessive optimism.

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Persian Cabinet Crisis

The Persian Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and his Cabinet have resigned. The Shah has entrusted the Prime Minister with the task of forming a new government.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - 23.30 August 29

Special Messages

La carta è bianca (the card is white). La luce si è spenta (the light has gone out). Il mare è agitato (the sea is disturbed). A casa molti uomini aspettano (many men are waiting at home). Il pollaio è vuoto (the chicken coop is empty). Il canarino canta (the canary sings). All'alba vola un corvo (a crow flies at dawn).

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Messaggio speciale convenzionale N. 82 numero alternato 7 (special conventional message number 82 alternate 7). Messaggio speciale convenzionale 381 rosso alternato 4 (special message 381 red alternate 4). Messaggio speciale convenzionale 7 verde punto interrogativo alternato 5 (Special message conventional 7 green question mark alternate 5). Tre pianoforti a coda suonano un valzer (three grand pianos are playing a waltz.)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy 1130-1230-2335-August 29

STEFANI NEWS

Inadequacy of Restoration of Gas Facilities in Rome

The British radio announced yesterday that in the next few days the distribution of gas will be resumed for one and a half hours each day, that is, from 12,30 till 14,00 hours.

This announcement, given almost on the sly, constitutes one more instance of the falsity of the boastful statements of the enemy, according to which the entire city of Rome is supposed to have returned to normal conditions in a very short time after the occupation. The truth is that three months after the arrival of the liberators in Rome, it is learned that gas will be available only on certain days and then only for one hour and a half.

STEFANI AGENCY (Hall Printer) in Italian from Berlin

Italian Front

On the Italian front there has been fighting of only local importance. On the Adriatic front British pressure continues. Small infiltrations were countered and some heights re-captured through counter-attacks in the region east of Florence.

The British and Americans continue a concentration of powerful forces of

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The British and Americans continue a concentration of powerful forces of artillery and tanks for their big attack, which is expected shortly.

Enemy columns on the road and enemy positions were subjected to violent artillery fire.

2857

Germans Protest Maltreatment of German POW's by American Troops

The German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through Swiss channels, has addressed the following note to the American government: "The Reich Government is in possession of an official communication from the commander of the fortress of San Malo, Colonel von Aulock, dated August 14, stating that American armored forces, during the course of an attack, placed German prisoners of war on their tanks, in order to render more difficult the task of the defenders of the German bases.

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This constitutes a serious violation of the existing rules of war and the government of the Reich protests in the most formal manner.

"The government of the Reich insists that these facts be immediately subjected to inquiry on the part of competent military authorities and awaits precise instructions from the American government to its armed forces to the effect that they observe the existing regulations pertaining to human rights, and that adequate measures be taken to guarantee that in the future such serious violations of human rights be not repeated."

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

DNB in German for Europe - 2018 - Aug.27(Monitored in Londo

Germans Deny Destruction in Florence

"The martyrdom of Florence continues". This is what enemy radio stations and new agencies say, and they allege that German heavy artillery, constantly shelling, is causing heavy destruction of buildings and art treasures and considerable losses among the civilian population. Since August 23 in a number of instances Swiss papers have taken up these incorrect reports and have enumerated buildings which are alleged to have been destroyed: the last instance was on August 26. German military circles state that German troops continue to regard Florence as an open city. Reports spread by the enemy about German devastation wrought in this venerable city of art treasures are completely without foundation and in no way correspond to facts.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German 0900 August 29

Swedish Elections

Stockholm: Commenting on the impending parliamentary elections in Sweden, Sweden's Communist paper publishes a proclamation with fierce attacks on the present Swedish Government. The Communist appeal calls for a change in the Swedish internal and external policy and advocates a Bolshevist line. The formation of a new Swedish Government is demanded.

Post-War Civil Aviation

Geneva: Commenting on

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

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Post-War Civil Aviation

Geneva: Commenting on the Washington talks dealing with civil aviation after the war, Reuter reports that the United States intend to establish an American aviation monopoly.

2856

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German 1230 August 29

Survey of the Situation

Two forces confront each other in the present historical pace: the might of our enemies in the west, the east and the south, their man-power and material on one hand, and the soul

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and the strength of the German people on the other. The enemy measures his successes in kilometres gained by his advancing tanks and masses and in the bomb-loads dropped on the fronts and Reich territory. His statements are used for propaganda among the workers behind the front and the soldiers at the front that they should make a stand to the last and snatch away victory from the better man and the young European nation.

This race calls for the greatest mental and physical efforts on the German people. The achievements of our soldiers at the fronts is so impressive that our enemies admit them openly again and again. They see with amazement and fear how the garrison of Brest, for example, withstands the onslaught of four divisions and how our troops fight at other strongpoints in southern and western France. Even the enemy Command admits that there are no hopeless positions for our soldiers, because every German soldier is aware that his sacrifice serves the general plan of our strategy. Our task is to prevent the enemy from developing his forces in the race for the historic decision, from reaching his objectives and from taking advantage of his might.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 11800kcs 1500 August 29

Bandits Rounded Up in Albania

Tirana: In the Albanian mountains, a strong group of bandits was rounded up and 250 men killed.

Fighting Against Bandits in Greece

Athens: In Greece, the fighting in the Pindar sector [illegible] with the wiping out of 500 bandits. The

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

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Fighting Against Bandits in Greece

Athens: In Greece, the fighting in the Pindar sector has virtually ended with the wiping out of 500 bandits. The bandits were rounded up by cutting off all supplies. Among the booty were 300 cattle.

Unsatisfactory Food Situation in Italy

Berne: The Swiss Telegraph Agency report that the Americans want to deliver 825 tons of food by transport planes to Italy. This is a quantity so small that a town like Rome could not live one single day on it.

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

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 11,80kcs 1945 August 29

Bohemia and Moravia for the Total War Effort

Prague: In Bohemia and Moravia severer measures are being taken in favor of the total war effort. By merging the administration and by closing enterprises not important for the war effort a great many workes are being set free for armament purposes.

Mass-Naturalization of Jews in North Africa

Algiers: The Algiers committee has granted naturalization to a great many Jews who earlier were in concentration camps and worked on the construction of railways in the Sahara.

Anti-Jewish Literature Forbidden by de Gaulle

Algiers: De Gaulle has forbidden the publication of anti-Jewish literature. Transgression is punished by imprisonment up to one year.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE 605 kcs 2000 August 29

Pillage Is Increasing in London

London: Many women do not dare to leave London as they are afraid they will find none of their belongings when they return. The cases of pillage are now more frequent than during the time of the most violent air raids in I940. London newspapers are indignant that the culprits are not more severely punished and

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

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE 605 kcs 2000 August 29

Pillage Is Increasing in London

London: Many women do not dare to leave London as they are afraid they will find none of their belongings when they return. The cases of pillage are now more frequent than during the time of the most violent air raids in 1940. London newspapers are indignant that the culprits are not more severely punished and demand public whipping or capital punishment.

Attack on the Turkish and Swiss Legations in Bucharest

2855

Zurich: Numerous Rumanian politicians are besieging the Swiss Legation in order to obtain a visa to Switzerland. The Turkish Legation is subject to an equal rush. More than three thousand people have asked for visas to Turkey.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in English 11,8kcs 1600 August 29

Free Hand for Soviet Russia in Rumania

The British and the Americans have given the Soviets a free hand in Rumania. Secretary of State Cordell Hull has just declared in Washington that the Western Allies of the Soviet Union intend to give Stalin a free hand in Rumania, and that the Anglo-American Allies will only take the place of passive observers in the Rumanian question. This news from Washington was endorsed by another report saying that the State Department will not send any diplomatic representative of its own to Rumania, and will receive all information via Moscow.

Facts and Fiction (Edition 136)

On all the different battle fronts, the war continues to be fought with unparalleled intensity. For more than ten weeks now, V-1, the first in a series of effective new weapons, has continued to haunt southern England and the British capital. Last week, Dr.Goebbels announced another set of drastic measures for the total mobilization of the German people.

It is almost five years now since Great Britain declared this war on Germany, i.e., she started hostilities without having been provoked by Germany. As Vernon Bartlett M.P.declared not so very long ago:"This war has continuud to gain momentum from year to year. Now it is the most far-flung battle which the world has ever seen." For some time already, the other side has started a... action which had been agrred upon as long ago as Teheran, but which took a very long time to materialise. Last week saw the continuation of the fluid fighting in the west, and of new developments on the eastern front when the young King Michael of Rumania gave into a number of his London and Washington inspired advisers and issued orders to the Rumanian forces to stop fighting the Soviets. Michael did not reach his objective, however, althought Rumania s...Chief of State Marshal Antonescu was eliminated by the ... of the King and by a clique of

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This war will not be decided by cheap treason of the kind just described, but by cold military facts. It will not be decided by cheap propaganda leaflets as issued to the Allied troops fighting in the west....a little booklet issued to the British troops stationed in France how they are prepared and were prepared for what Mr. Churchill has gloriously called "their grand mission", a neat booklet comprising sixty-four pages found on many Englishmen captured in France. It is simply called "France" and here are some examples of its contents:..... the booklet says, call them "Monsieur" and "Madame", don't simply say "Hey"! Here is another piece of sound advice for the British invasion troops: "Don't get drunk senselessly! When you get wine, learn how to stand it"!.... Significantly enough, the department responsible for the issuing of the pamphlet seems to have foreseen some difficulties in the reception which British soldiers would have from the French civilian population.

For some reason or other, they expected the French to remember a message which became known not so very long ago: the number of French civilians killed during the invasion by Anglo-American bombers is eight times higher than the number of Frenchmen killed during the whole German campaign in France in 1940. First of all, the guide reminds the British troops that they should not expect the German soldiers to be too unpopular in France; on the whole, the German soldier has behaved remarkably correctly in France, or, as expressed at another point of the booklet:"Remember that the Germans have often behaved well in France. Nothing can be gained by remembering the past!" Now, here comes another remarkable case of British understatement: the bombing of densely populated areas has caused increasing losses among the French civilian population; it is only natural that this has caused some resentment. You have to read this over again to realize the cynicism that is involved. "The bombing of densely populated areas has caused increasing losses among the French civilian population; it is only natural that this has caused some resentment!" The bombing of the population of France is not the only complaint that any Frenchman might bring up anytime he runs into a Tommy or a Yank. It is the Frenchmen's thought which has put a strain on Anglo-French relations since 1940... The booklet

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For more than ten weeks now, ever since June 15th, V-1, the most mysterious of effective new weapons, has continued to pound Southern England and the British capital. If you listened to some of our former editions of "Facts and Fiction" you will remember how we were able to show the considerable change of tune which could be observed in British official comments ever since the middle of June.

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What had at first been described as a "grotesque weapon" or...what had been explained as "the final proof of Germany's military bankruptcy" has by now caused general alarm to spread not only in the affected areas, i.e. London and the southern counties, but also among the United Nations. The arsenal of two empires, as the B B C calls those areas, feels the effect of the German V-1 projectiles. Let us assume for once, only for once, that an official British figure is correct - this would be first time in the course of the present war - let us assume that only something like 7,250 flying bombs were sent over to England in the course of the last ten weeks: 7,250 bombs in ten weeks - that is 725 bombs in one week: that is a little more than 100 bombs in a day: that is four every hour: and that is one V-1 projectile practically every 15 minutes, and, mind you, according to British admissions. Don't forget that the B B C is forced every day to make the announcement which you must still remember from the blitz days of 1940, with the only difference, that now it is V-1 that comes over to the British Isles, while then German bombers roared through England's skies. Today's announcement runs somewhat like this:"Last night and early this morning, the Germans sent more flying bombs to Southern England and London. Damage and casualties have been reported."So, according to the B B C, many people in Southern England, including the London area, have heard the terrible roar of V-1 come near and whined...had heard the engine stop, had waited for ten or fifteen seconds, and had then witnessed what the B B C reporter describes as "a terrible explosion".

Last week, Reich Minister Dr.Goebbels issued another set of decrees which should intensify the German war effort. This all serves the one purpose: to mobilize all the energies and resources at the disposal of the German nation to achieve final victory. As one German paper described it:"...that this country would have to abandon the beautiful vision and standard to which it will be able to return, some day, later..."

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DNB ..... in German ..... August 29

"Hamburger Fremdenblatt" on the Neutrals

The paper "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" publishes an article called "The great illusion" in which it says: It is in compliance with general military developments, if the few European states which have succeeded in remaining out of the war are exposed to pressure from the belligerent powers. Thus, for instance, the Iberian peninsula has for some time been the centre of evident English endeavors to form a West European bloc of states under the leadership of London.

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There are countries such as Portugal whose over-readiness to obey goes to the limits of the interest of their own people and of their spiritual position Indeed Portugal did a great deal to show herself docile in face of the pressure of her British friends. This is the position of Portugal at this moment which is so important for the war.

Britain is a fighting ally of the Soviets, while in Lisbon a man is governing, whose conception of the world is to protect his country from the Red inundation and to maintain the ancient values of its Christian occidental traditions.

With regard to Portugal's friendship with Britain the "Manchester Guardian", one of the leading English papers, writes: "If the Portuguese papers are allowed and even encouraged to continue their keen anti-Soviet propaganda, this is explained by the general attitude of the Portuguese dictatorship. It seems apparent that they dread an Allied victory, rather than wish it." The "Manchester Guardian" is of the opinion that the thesis of a "friendly, neutral Portugal" is an "invention" used only out of politeness, and is contrary to the essence of the British attitude towards all the European countries, which do not approve of the condominium of Britain and Russia over Europe for national, spiritual and historical reasons.

In fact the "Times" in a most important leader that this condominium is only a very discreet manner of describing the preponderance of Russia in Europe; the "Times" says: "The consolidation of the relationship between the British Commonwealth and the West European countries would represent the compliment of a bond between the East European nations under Soviet leadership and would make unconquerable the western bulwark of European peace." When Britain went to war in 1939 the British conception of Europe was that the Soviets should remain outside of Europe. However, the condominium permitted today to the Soviets is only a forced recognition of that radical revolution which would inundate the whole of Europe from the east, if Germany did not fulfil her European mission in the east. We can see that a much more modest bloc under British leadership has come into being. In fact as late as in 1943 Churchill, in his conversations with the Turkish Government, spoke of a "cordon

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2853

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In Rumania a shortsighted King has nibbled the bait that Moscow has thrown to him.

Thus, the armored assistance of the Soviets, which has opened the door of the continent to the British, has had to be paid for with the fact that the Soviets have today a seat and a vote in all matters pertaining to the Mediterranean.

British interests in the future formation of Iberian conditions is most understandable for a sea power. Portugal owing to her geographical situation, is in particular a sphere that England wants to reserve for herself. But here, as in other cases, Britain's politics will founder on that inner dilemma, which caused her to conclude her alliance with the Soviet Union, so as to be able to destroy Germany, Europe's real bulwark against the east. This the Portugese leaders should not forget when they read the criticism in the "Manchester Guardian", and consider the value of Britain's promise of a future free from Soviet influence within the British sphere of interest.

The Latest State of the Fighting in Rumania

Berlin: The hostile attitude of the Rumanian units towards the German troops in Rumania has increased in parts, states a competent German source. Heavier fighting has however not taken place. At certain points of Rumania, the Rumanian anti-aircraft batteries went into action. North of Ploesti, fighting developed between German batteries and advanced Rumanian tanks.

Further operations in which Rumanian Alpine troops took part, were directed against German squadrons in the sector of Kronstadt and against the Carpathian passes. Apart from the Germans, Hungarian units also opposed the Rumanian aggressors with unrelenting violence. The Soviets troops, by overcoming the Danube delta, have approached the northern border of the Dobrudja. They have also approached the entrance to Wallachia, the centre of Rumania, here they pushed on southward, in spite of the strong resistance of the Germans.

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Support of Warsaw Insurgents by Air Refused by Moscow

London: According to a communication of Vernon Bartlett in the "News Chronicle", the Soviets refused to comply with the Anglo-American request to use Soviet bases for the purpose of supporting the Polish insurgents in Warsaw by air. On Tuesday the British paper dealt with the tension which developed among the Allies concerning the Warsaw question.

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The Anglo-Americans could only help the Poles in Warsaw on a small scale and with great danger because they were not allowed to use the Russian aerodromes. According to the "News Chronicle", the Soviet Government refused to put bases at the disposal of the Allies, because it suspected that the Polish Cabinet in exile in London was trying to draw political advantage from the Polish revolt in Warsaw. The Soviet-Russians themselves have repeatedly called on the Polish to revolt, the "News Chronicle" writes.

Wilhelmstrasse on the Situation in Rumania

Berlin: The situation in Rumania has not cleared up during the last twenty-four hours. The conditions of anarchy have grown in strength, according to the views of the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman and the confusion in the administration has grown worse still. King Michael's government has not issued any new decrees. Some Rumanian radios, which are not in the hands of King Michael's government, have published appeals to various national groups, exhorting them to resist the new Government and to be faithful to Germany. One of these appeals is signed by Horia Sima, the last leader of the "Iron Guard". According to an announcement of the Wilhelmstrasse, it may be expected that the names of the members of the National Government will shortly be made known.

More Rumanian Missions Abroad Declare Their Loyalty

Berlin: The number of Rumanian missions abroad declaring their loyalty to the German authorities, in keeping with the policy of alliance, has still further increased. According to the Wilhelmstrasse an announcement is expected concerning the attitude of the Berlin mission.

"Front und Heimat" Opposes "Free Germany National Committee"

Berlin: All the members of the Moscow "Free Germany National Committee" will be treated as traitors, if they fall into German hands, whether they committed treason by intent or whether they acted under pressure of Jewish propaganda.

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This unequivocal statement is made by the newspaper for soldiers "Front und Heimat" closely connected with Dr. Goebbels in a definition of its attitude to the Moscow Committee, "which is only a tool of Bolshevik propaganda against the German Wehrmacht."

No Government Crisis in Hungary

2852

Berlin: There is no foundation for the rumors circulating abroad of a government crisis in Hungary. This statement was made Tuesday midday in the Wilhelmstrasse at the special request of the Hungarian Legation. The background of these rumors is the attempt to cause the national tendency to be suspected, just at the moment when the national impulse is strongest and most determined.

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TRANSOCEAN In English August 29

Ludwig Sertorius on Fighting in France

Berlin: The Allies have crossed the Seine between Troyes and Paris with strong forces; they are now trying to carry these attacks in swift advance towards the Marne, which between Vitry-Le Francois and Meaux describes a loop northwards. While the bulk of the enemy forces at present are still south of the line Vitry-Montmirail-Meaux and the Marne, the loop itself was entered only by vanguards, while motorized formations of the United States' Third Army, in a thrust from Troyes, came close to Vitry. At the other end of the bend, Meaux was occupied by parts of the United States' First Army. South thereof heavy fighting still raged on Monday on the Grand Morin and Petit Morin rivers. German rearguards, which here held up the enemy and inflicted heavy losses upon him meanwhile disengaged towards the Marne, there to be engaged by the first American spearheads. It is remarkable that the enemy also began driving salients from the northern outskirts of Paris, north-east and eastward into the region north of the Marne. Thus the tendency is becoming evident to render effective German defence of the Marne line impossible by rolling it up from the north-west of the north. ... General von Kluck's German army in September 1914, as will be recalled, frustrated Marshal Joffre's encirclement attempt. The enemy has now also won an exit out of the north-western suburbs of Paris, and from here is pressing down the Seine along the northern bank of the river. At the same time the enemy's attempt to widen the bridgeheads and establish new ones on the northern bank continues between Mantes and Elbeuf. Despite hourly growing superiority the British and Canadians gained only a few kilometres of ground at some points. Between Mantes and Elbeuf they succeeded in pushing the German troops away from the northern bank of the Seine, but not far enough to put Allied points of crossing out of range of German operations. Therefore, the enemy was not yet able to develop ... thrust or... of the region north of the Seine. In area of the Seine mouth meanwhile, the last German troops have moved from the southern to the northern bank.

Communists Are Active in Paris 1320

Berlin: The following telephonic message was received

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States' First Army. South thereof heavy fighting still raged on Monday on the Grand Morin and Petit Morin rivers. German rearguards, which here held up the enemy and inflicted heavy losses upon him meanwhile disengaged towards the Marne, there to be engaged by the first American spearheads. It is remarkable that the enemy also began driving salients from the northern outskirts of Paris, north-east and eastward into the region north of the Marne. Thus the tendency is becoming evident to render effective German defence of the Seine line impossible by rolling it up from the north-west of the north. ... General von Kluck's German army in September 1914, as will be recalled, frustrated Marshal Joffre's encirclement attempt. The enemy has now also won an exit out of the north-western suburbs of Paris, and from here is pressing down the Seine along the northern bank of the river. At the same time the enemy's attempt to widen the bridgeheads and establish new ones on the northern bank continues between Mantes and Elbeuf. Despite hourly growing superiority the British and Canadians gained only a few kilometres of ground at some points. Between Mantes and Elbeuf they succeeded in pushing the German troops away from the northern bank of the Seine, but not far enough to put Allied points of crossing out of range of German operations. Therefore, the enemy was not yet able to develop ... thrust or... of the region north of the Seine. In area of the Seine mouth meanwhile, the last German troops have moved from the southern to the northern bank.

Communists Are Active in Paris 1320

Berlin: The following telephonic message was received by Transocean from war reporter Count Podewils from the seat of the Commander of the German armed forces in Rue de Rivoli: The streets of Paris are marked by barricades. The press is ruled by Communists, and leftist radicals have been indulging in riotous clamor and incitement to murder. Cowards who were silent for many years outdo each other in this respect. All newspapers of the one-time Third Republic have appeared again from the Communist "Humanité" via the socialist "Populataire" to the plutocratic "Figaro". These papers celebrate cowardly assaults by snipers on German military vehicles as deeds of glory. The subterranean movement of resistance has its headquarters in the Palace of Justice where the Communists are struggling with Nationalist elements for dominion of the so-called Provisional Council of the Movement of Resistance. But the Paris Bolshevists have cleverly taken hold of the Nationalist slogans and thus have deprived the elements of the Right, especially the Garde Républicaine, of their arguments. In the excited streets of the densely populated east, surrounded by barricades, there is an artificial Jacobin mood, while the west, where the bourgeoisie lives, is deserted.

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Soviets Fighting on Hungarian Border 1500

Berlin - No major fighting is taking place at present on the eastern front, with the exception of the Carpathian sector in the south. This was attributed by the German military spokesman, Tuesday noon, to the heavy loss sustained by the Russians in the central and northern sectors due to the German counter-thrust tactics. The spokesman added that strong enemy attacks may be expected In the eastern Carpathians the Russians have succeeded in crossing the Hungarian frontier at two places, namely, west of Targul Cons and north-east of Focsani. Fighting is now in progress three or four kilometres from the frontier.

New Hungarian Government

Budapest - The Sztojay government of Hungary resigned on Tuesday. The Regent, von Horthy, has accepted the resignation and appointed Colonel General Lakatos Premier, as officially announced Tuesday evening. A number of former Ministers remained at their posts. Colonel General Lajos Csatay remains Honed. Minister.

The following Ministers remain: Minister of the Interior Bonezos, Minister of Finance Lajos Remenyi Schneller, Minister of Agriculture Bela Juryzek, who will also take over the task of the Ministry of Supplies.

Field Marshal Lieutenant Heyey, former Corps Commander at Stuhlweissenburg, has been appointed Foreign Minister. Vladar, the former Secretary of State in the Ministry of Justice, has been appointed Minister of Justice; Count Rakovszky, the former President of the Civil Service, becomes Minister of Education; Markos, the former Secretary of State in the Ministry of Commerce, becomes Minister of Commerce; and Gyulay, the former Secretary General of the Budapest Chamber of Industry and Commerce, becomes Minister of Industry.

Communism in Bulgaria 1325

Sofia - Anti-Jewish legislation in Bulgaria has been suspended by the Bulgarian Government in the course of its present revision of domestic politics. The activity of the Communist party is no longer being opposed to the extent that it had

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Communism in Bulgaria

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Sofia - Anti-Jewish legislation in Bulgaria has been suspended by the Bulgarian Government in the course of its present revision of domestic politics. The activity of the Communist party is no longer being opposed to the extent that it had been in the past. Communist emblems are therefore being seen in the streets to an increasing degree.

2851

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Exile-Poles in London will be Represented 0845

London: Exile-Poles in London are to receive three seats in the Provisional Polish Government, the President of Moscow's Polish Committee, Boleslav Boravski, declared. Mikolajczyk, the Prime Minister of the Polish Exile Government in London, has been offered the post of Prime Minister of this Provisional Government. Mokolajczyk has not yet replied to this offer, as he first wishes to discuss the question in London.

Polish Soldiers See Dark Future 2010

Berlin: Statements by Polish prisoners of war who fought in Italy under General Anders indicate that war-weariness is growing among Polish Units. A recent Order of the Day issued by General Anders which ended in the sentence, "Here the Poles must fight to the last man without being relieved," caused a lowering of morale, especially in view of the unclarified destiny of Poland, these prisoners said. The prisoners declared before German military authorities that the majority of Polish soldiers have given up hope of ever returning home, the feeling to see their country helplessly turned over to Bolshevism is driving them to despair. The long-nourished hope that England will use her influence for a re-establishment of old Poland has also almost completely vanished in view of the open British retreat vis-a-vis Soviet intentions.

Germany's and Japan's Joint Fight 0920

Berlin: One of Berlin's leading newspapers, the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", announces on Tuesday that it will now on it will publish regular surveys of political and military events in the Pacific. In its first survey of this kind it deals with Roosevelt's Pacific journey. This trip is regarded as a prelude to an attack on China's coasts and on the Philippines. Attention is also drawn to the importance of the coming session of the Japanese Diet. In conclusion the paper writes that the joint battle being fought by Germany and Japan against a joint enemy necessitates continuous information to the public about the Pacific theatre of the present world war.

DNB In English August 29

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNN No. 78501c

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DNB In English August 29

Americans Score Minor Successes in France 2000

German heavy bombers last night effectively raided American deployments on the north-eastern and eastern fringes of Paris. North-east of the town, the Americans, using all the armor and motorized forces available, succeeded in piercing weak German barriers and penetrated Chalons and Vitry le Francois via Villers-Cotteret-Soissons or Romilly-Troyes respectively. Extremely grim street fighting developed in Chalons and Vitry le Francois in which terrorists also participated. At a few points the Americans succeeded in establishing small bridgeheads on the northern bank of the Marne, for which bitter fighting is still going on. There are indications that the Americans will try to swing northward and north-westwards in an effort to smash the right wing of the German defence in northern France.

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The military and economic potential of the Reich, strengthened by the [illegible] of immense reserves of strength now in progress the production of absolutely new weapons and the physical and moral resisting power of the people must, when objectively reviewing the situation, be taken into consideration, as also the comparison between the present situation of the Reich and the former particularly critical situation of Germany's adversaries. All pre-requisites existed for Germany not to be behind her enemies in mastering such situations but rather in surpassing them.

C-in-C. Decorated

Fuehrer's Headquarters 2327

The Fuehrer has invested Colonel-General Ferdinand Schoerner, C.-in-C. of the Army Group North, with the Oak Leaves with Swords to the Knight Cross of the Iron Cross. This is the ninety-third soldier of the German army to gain this high distinction.

Another C.-in-C. Decorated

Fuehrer's Headquarters 2332

The Fuehrer has decorated Colonel-General Robert Ritter von Greim, of an airfleet, with the Oak Leaves with Swords to the Knight Cross of the Iron Cross.

Unemployment in Abyssinia

Geneva - Based on a recent article in the "Eritrea Daily News", a British weekly, the "Church Times", reports on social problems in Abyssinia: "Hunger and plagues have spread to such an extent that the British occupation authorities are unable to cope with them. The population is suffering dreadfully. The majority is out of work while the cost of living is continually increasing. This is due to the change of administration after the Italians left. During the time of Italian rule work was carried on in Abyssinia with their own state means, including above all the enlarging of the road network and the modernizing of the cities and towns. At that time there were no unemployed in Abyssinia and no one went hungry. The British, however, are making no expenditures of this kind. The misery of the Abyssinian people

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RADIO STUTTGART in French to France -522.60 Kc -2300- August 29

Total Mobilisation Measures in Bohemia and Moravia

The governments of Bohemia and Moravia are taking measures towards total mobilisation. In the realm of financial administration measures of extreme severity have been instituted. In commercial circles the number of deferred groups has been reduced from 27 to 18. In higher branches of learning, students in the advanced classes have been mobilised, and the professors have been placed at the disposal of armament factories.

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Germans Offer Heroic Resistance 2014

Berlin: The last German nests of resistance in Marseilles and Toulon harbours, despite having been subjected to very heavy enemy fire during the last few days, are still maintaining their positions. In Toulon there was extremely embittered fighting at close quarters. In the Rhône valley repeated attempts were made by the Americans to intercept German movements. German detaching moves, however, are being carried out with great precision, according to plan. All installations and buildings of military value are thoroughly destroyed by German soldiers before their withdrawal. This holds good, in particular, in regard to national roads which have been blown up very often for many miles. The Americans confined themselves, on the whole, to shelling the Avignon-Lyons road from the hills east of the road. Terrorists, meanwhile, are making frontal attacks in which they are getting the worst of it because they are insufficiently equipped with heavy weapons.

French and Eastern Front Situation 2050

German disengaging movements on the French south front mean neither a blitz advance nor a victorious campaign of the enemy, since they are proceeding entirely according to plan. The German defence of the harbor of Marseilles represents a brake on the following up of enemy formations, amongst which armed French terrorists play but an unimportant role. The evacuation plan includes the entire south-west French area, where the German movements have been going on for some considerable time past. The only points in this evacuation area which will be defended will be harbors.

The position of the German forces in Rumania now as before is serious and rather obscure, corresponding to the unclarified political situation. On the lower Pruth, isolated German divisions are trying to battle their way westward. Nothing final can be said yet on the outcome of this fighting. On the southern Carpathian front north-west of Pussani, German and Hungarian troops continue their resistance against the enemy pushing into Hungary, while further to the north Bucau was abandoned to the Soviets. Heavily exhausted by their fierce costly attacks, the Soviet formations at the remaining focal points of the eastern front were either unable to resume their attacks or renewed them on but a small scale. The

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Wilhelmstrasse on Germany's Chances 2112

Berlin. Questions by Foreign correspondents induced the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman to state the reasons which indicate a positive judgement of the situation of Germany and her chances of success.

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BALKAN AND HUNGARIAN BROADCASTS

(Monitored in Bari)

RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian 1520-August 28

Allied Aircraft over Hungary

The Hungarian Telegraph Service Reports: In the early forenoon hours of yesterday, several hundred enemy aircraft with strong fighter escort flew over the country and, flying over the Trans-Danubia area, left the country in a northerly direction. In the early hours of the afternoon one of our Trans-Danubian towns was attacked on a small scale. Yesterday, from late last night till early this morning, a large number of enemy planes flew over our country. Flight was mostly over Transylvania. Reports of bombings were received from some places.

In the forenoon hours, today, several hundred enemy planes with strong fighter escort, flying in from the south, launched a terror attack on some towns between the Danube and Tisza. So far only slight damage was reported. Our anti-aircraft artillery operated effectively, and enemy formations were routed in a short time. Several enemy planes were reported shot down.

RADIO BELGRADE Sent to Serbia 1730-August 28

Rumania and the Soviets

The account with Rumania has been straightened out. He who has read the conditions of the armistice, which the Soviet Information Agency TASS is making public at this moment, can easily read the destiny which hovers over the Rumanian people. The Rumanian people must pay the price of the treason of their government. Rumania will have no peace at all: In the case of Rumania there is no peace whatever to speak about; but, on the contrary, Rumanian soldiers will now have to fight shoulder to shoulder with Soviets against the Germans. This is the hardship which must fall to Rumania

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RADIO BELGRADE Serb to Serbia 1730-August 28

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That this occupation of the country on the part of the Russians is only the first step towards Sovietization of Rumania can be seen even by those who are completely blind.

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Therefore,it is no wonder at all that certain circles of Rumanian people are gradually resolving more and more to continue fighting against Bolshevism on the side of the German armed forces. The German armed power has firmly resolved to protect the southeastern territory from Bolshevism and to bring its forces against it in order that this territory may finally achieve its unification.

RADIO TIRANA in Albanian to Albania 2045 August 28

Albanian Finances

This morning at 1030 hours a regular session of the Parliament took place under the Chairmanship of Mihal Zallari.The following proposed laws were accepted on principle without discussion and referred to respective committees:

1. Proposed laws on elimination of the commune of Rubishkt, creation of commune of Perishte and annexation of some of villages of municipality of Struga.

2. Bill on the control of meat.

3. Bill on the increase of the number of the members of the special court for the country's defense.

Discussions followed concerning the bill on the procedure and verification of obtaining an internal loan which was to be accepted on principle. A number of deputies expressed their opinion that the government had prepared a bill for the acquisition of the war income tax,pointing out the fact that a large number of tradesmen have become wealthy and should bear higher income taxes rather than be asked for loans which may or may not be paid. A few other deputies said that indirect taxes should be eliminated because they are a burden on the people and a method should be found for the collecting of direct taxes.

The Minister of Finance who represented the government in this meeting explained the financial situation of the state and declared that this loan of 125,000,000 Albanian francs was indispensable for the meeting of the deficit which occurred in the budget this year. "As to a law on war income tax," said

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The Minister of Finance who represented the government in this meeting explained the financial situation of the state and declared that this loan of 125,000,000 Albanian francs was indispensable for the meeting of the deficit which occurred in the budget time and again. "As to a law on war income tax," said the Minister, "this is not a job that can be completed in a few days but demands three or four months' time. Meanwhile, the law is being studied and will be presented to the Parliament for approval, but income from this tax will not be used to meet the deficit of the budget, but is destined for reconstruction, that is, reconstruction of damage caused by the war in our country.

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After few other discussions and explanations by the Minister of Finance, the house approved the bill in principle and referred it to the budget committee.

RADIO BELGRADE in Serbian to Serbia - 17:30 - August 28.

Partisan Fighting in Serbia

After smashing to pieces the eastern wing, the centre of the front against Serbia was broken. Josip Broz, supreme head of the bandits in the northwestern Balkans, has fabricated an apparently well-combined attack against anti-communist and anti-Bolshevik Serbia. However, in accordance with the political lesson for this action which he learned in the meantime from Churchill, the son of the British Prime Minister, this plan, which in reality is very primitive, has failed. This plan was frustrated .... leadership, as well as resistance of forces of the German and Allied troops. Long before the end of the enemy's advance, in Jastrebac Planina, east of the broad territory towards Serbia .... was smashed.

An attack of bandits was not exactly directed at the centre. It was directed from the southwest. Not perceiving this danger, representatives of Broz, who in the meantime went to Rome to hold conferences with Churchill, tried to maintain the essential offensive plan. They let their bands plunge forward to destruction, knowing very well the fighting superiority of the German soldier. The German army leaders were able to hold with numerically inferior forces not only these large bands which wanted to join up in centre of the front, but they also, through great manouevres succeeded in forcing the enemy to withdraw after heavy battles.

When we acknowledge the successes of our allied soldiers, we must not forget that they were cast into battle after very long forced marches, and that they had to wage very heavy battles in some places, but that everywhere and in every place they were victorious over the bandits, who suffered very heavy losses and lost very precious and various material. In addition, they continuously pursued the rooted bandits.

While in the ranks of the bandits there appeared the phenomenon of weariness, so that many of them were forced to remain in the rear owing to

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While in the ranks of the bandits there appeared the
phenomenon of weariness, so that many of them were forced to
remain in the rear owing to hunger and to exhaustion, the
German soldiers held out in battle against the bandits, being
accustomed to the changing temperature in the Balkans as well
as arduous terrain in high mountains. The German tro..
maintained supremacy, and their example inspired the allied units
to make similar efforts.

After the centre of attack directed against Serbia was
broken, ceaseless pursuit of these routed and large bands
started. The group which was coming from the north tried in
vain to attain its final goal - and that through a by-path,
through the Sandjak. But, however, it was repelled in a
fierce encounter on the river Uvac.

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At same time the southern group under the pressure of the German soldiers had to retreat far to the west, over and through the massif of the Durmitor mountain, the shelters of which were of first importance for them.

On the border between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro, the bandits suffered in the course of the last week defeats, just as in other places of northwestern Balkans. Thus, for instance, in western Croatia, on the occasion of a desperate attempt to break through into the fertile and rich region for Krbavsko Polje, which is in the Dalmatian and Primorje region, just as in central Slavonia and in the battle for the town of Herzegovac.

RADIO ZAGREB in Croat to Croatia 2200 - August 26

Croatian Minister's Speech

Zagreb: Today at noon the Minister for the Armed Forces of the Ustashi, Lujo Vokich, visited students who had just begun their service in the Croatian armed forces. In his speech Minister Vokich said: "Be assured that those who are leading the Croatian army at the present moment would not for a second cherish a thought of having any intention contrary to the advantage of the Croatian people in conflict with their honor, which is the duty of every Croat to respect, no matter how much it contradicts his actual wishes.... with the leadership of our Poglavnik." The Minister stressed in his speech that the Croatian soldiers are fighting for their state and their people.

RADIO ZAGREB in Croat to Croatia 2200 - August 27

King Peter Annuls Decree

Zagreb: The so-called "Government of Peter" has announced that the so-called decree by virtue of which the Supreme Command Headquarters of the Yugoslav army was [illegible]

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RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece 2010 - August 26

Bandit Losses in the Aegean

Berlin: In one large-scale operation against bandit shipping in the Aegean, the Communists suffered heavy losses in men. One hundred and forty-two enemy naval craft were destroyed or captured.

Greek Nationalist Uprising

Large-scale uprisings took place in Lefkosia by Nationalist Greek elements of the island of Cyprus. Greeks numbering more than 7,000 held Greek flags and cheered, "Long Live the Union of Cyprus." During this large demonstration ardent patriotic speeches were delivered and all the people formed a large procession which proceeded along the main streets of Lefkosia.

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English police arrived and scattered participants after injuring and arresting many of them by an order issued by the chief of police. All presidents of labor unions were also arrested. After this, all labor unions protested to the English Commandant of the Greek island of Cyprus.

Reports from Alexandria state that new urpisings have broken out in the Ranks of Greek naval units there. Greek troublemakers are being arrested by British police and are immediately sentenced to death. Eight new death sentences were announced against high ranking Greek Naval Officers. Courts martial for Naval personnel have dealt especially with riots which took place aboard the "Averoff" and in the Naval academy. One high-ranking Greek Officer was also sentenced to death by the British.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 2030 - August 26

Bulgaria's Neutrality

Some time ago the government, in order to make its decision final and remove all things that stand in the way of the Bulgarian National desire not to participate in the conflict between the big nations, contacted her enemies and informed them of her decision to get out of the war and to re-establish her position of neutrality towards all. The Soviet union was also informed.

RADIO TIRANA in Albanian to Albania 2100 - August 26

Massacre of Albanians

Under the present difficult circumstances,, when the whole of the Albanian nation is undergoing very trying moments, tragic events are taking place in Chameria. These events add up to prove how great danger threatening our the country is, as compared with the Balkan neighbors whose thirst for Albanian blood is never to be quenched. At the end of the Balkan war, and after destruction in 1914 of southern regions by the Greek terrorists, who were

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Nationalist bands of Zervas entered Paramithi and the Bishop of the town there assured the Albanian populace that they would do no harm. However, they broke their promise and after disarming those few Albanians who carried rifles as a means of self-defense, they began their activity of exterminating Albanians according to the usual system of the Greek terrorists, namely, beginning with the nobility of the place. The first group massacred consisted of the mufti of the town, Hasan Abdullah. Others followed, numbering 250 Albanians, all from Paramithi. Besides these merciless massacres, the terrorists of Zervas continued their mischief by ill-treating and dishonoring women and girls. The terror resulting from these inhuman deeds has forced the whole of the Albanian populace on the other side of the river Kallamas to take refuge.

The greater part, nearly 20.000 people, have by now taken refuge in Filat and are in a pitiful state. The International Red Cross has succeeded with difficulty to send first aid. Five families at the Villa Karabunar of Parmithi, which could not depart in time were also massacred by Zervists. Material damages are very great since refugees have deserted their homes and property without being able to take anything with them. Some villages and mosques have been burned. In Margulech alone, four mosques have been burned.

The villages of Artche, Velos, Gropekuchi, Kuras, Mazrek Lokulli, Drastova, together with their inhabitants, have been cruelly devestated. These destructions fill us with grief for they are as unexpected as they seem to us to be unbelievable. Yet they are true- it is the bitter truth. We do not wish to hold anyone else responsible for these destructions beside those persons who carried out these inhuman acts with their own hands. But we find it our duty to ask all Greeks, wherever they may be, that such acts may end once and for all. For they are neither to our benefit nor to the benefit of their country. We have looked at Greece as the cradle of civilization and we have expected from her but light and learning. Unexpected terrorism of Zervists in Chameria has astonished us immensely and we believe that every good Greek will look with disdain on these inhuman acts which constitute a black spot in the well-being of the

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The greater part, nearly 20.000 people, have by now taken refuge in Filat and are in a pitiful state. The International Red Cross has succeeded with difficulty to send first aid. Five families at the Villa Karabunar of Parmithi, which could not depart in time were also massacred by Zervists. Material damages are very great since refugees have deserted their homes and property without being able to take anything with them. Some villages and mosques have been burned. In Margulech alone, four mosques have been burned.

The villages of Artche, Velos, Gropekuchi, Kuras, Mazrek Lokulli, Drastova, together with their inhabitants, have been cruelly devestated. These destructions fill us with grief for they are as unexpected as they seem to us to be unbelievable. Yet they are true- it is the bitter truth. We do not wish to hold anyone else responsible for these destructions beside those persons who carried out these inhuman acts with their own hands. But we find it our duty to ask all Greeks, wherever they may be, that such acts may end once and for all. For they are neither to our benefit nor to the benefit of their country. We have looked at Greece as the cradle of civilization and we have expected from her but light and learning. Unexpected terrorism of Zervists in Chameria has astonished us immensely and we believe that every good Greek will look with disdain on these inhuman acts which constitute a black spot in the well-being of the two countries.

RADIO RUMANIA in Rumanian to Rumania 2200 August 27

Situation in Rumania

Proclamation to the country by the National Democratic Bloc: the proclamation brought to the attention of Rumanians everywhere, constitutes not only the strongest and most convincing encouragement towards the fulfilling of our collective duty at this time, but also marks a definite page in our national history.

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The National Peasant, National liberal and Social Democratic Parties join together through ... have responded to the King's appeal and affirm their decision and will be tried in difficult battles for the liberty and dignity of the Rumanian people to give all their support to the Government presided ... by General Constatin Snatescu. The news we receive through foreign radio stations made note of this impressive document of a healthy Rumanian conscience, and show that it has been received everywhere in Europe with greatest interest and with full confidence. Rumania has at the last hour found the road to salvation, thanks to the King's wisdom, to the patriotism of men of responsibility and to the brave and faithful army.

In less than three days from the time when the German troops by the disloyal act which will add to the already heavy moral burden of their people, started unprovoked hostilities against our country, the country which had already received them with so much generosity and which suffered so much as a result of the most unfortunate association, in less than three days order has been re-established and the attackers disarmed or encircled. This is a true victory brought out by the Allied radio stations which acknowledge that they expected much more opposition from the former German armies of occupation. The Capital, towards which the full fury of the German hate is directed, is today completely freed of threats. There exists but the danger of cowardly air attacks as long as a few planes which the enemy still has at his disposal are near Bucharest.

News reaching us from all over the country points to the fact that the nuclei of German resistance have been smashed. A great part of disorganized units surrender without much opposition. Wherever more serious opposition is attempted, our forces spurred on by the traditional enthusiasm, know how to paralyze promptly any desperate attempts of men who begin to realize that all their efforts are in vain. The Rumanian army has replied as it should have done, as... ers order of the Supreme Commander and with one heart and mind, without hesitation it has once again done its duty. The army is prepared to continue to the bitter end along the lines laid down by the King, setting an example of Rumanian conscientiousness in its unsurpassed solidarity.

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2846

RADIO RUMANIA in Rumanian to Rumania - 6.00 - August 24

Announcement by Council of Ministers.

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers announces: The administrative authorities, police, and gendarme forces as well as the civilian population in regions through which the Russian army is passing must stay put, as Red Army units are coming into our country as friends for the liberation of our country from the German yoke. Certain persons and papers which are not well informed spread various rumors with regard to the Red Army's operations or with regard to prominent personalities in various countries. These unconfirmed scraps cause misunderstanding and confusion among the public.

The public is asked not to heed these rumors and is informed

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that the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the General Staff are careful to give it details on the military situation as well as on other important events as quickly as possible.
The Presidency of the Council of Ministers announces: For smooth functioning of the services and in order that the public demands may be met without delay thus avoiding unnecessary delay, officials of all categories who have been evacuated because of air raids are ordered to report within 40 hours, at the outside, to their particular offices, which they will have to attend daily within office hours. Ministers are also obliged to report for service in localities from which they have been evacuated. Section chiefs are responsible for the carrying out of this order. Ministries and state concerns continue their normal functions in the Capital; Ministers and Secretaries of State under the former Government are asked to hand over motor cars of their various departments within 24 hours from now.

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS - CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' In Italian to Italy 25.40 - meters 0830 Aug.29

Radio Milano Libertà Addresses Patriots in Northern Italy

"Patriots! Allied troops are drawing near to the Liguria region. Not many days will pass before the Germans are hurled back beyond Italy's historic borders. Our country will then be freed of Nazi and Fascist tyranny. Kesselring is not only afraid of the Allied onslaught, but of that of Italian Patriots as well. New horizons are therefore opening before you, in Turin, in Genoa, in Milan and in other cities of northern Italy. When the time comes, wipe out the Germans from our territory. General Alexander's Armies and those coming from France will fight on our soil. At that moment the Italian Patriots must start their offensive.

[illegible] you must observe all communication routes which the Germans are using or might use. At the right moment you must tighten your ranks and multiply the number of armed divisions. You must methodically extend the zones controlled by our partisans, and increase sabotage of enemy production and transport systems. You must continue to harass the enemy and kill him off. You must prepare a general uprising. Hit the Germans squarely and threaten the Fascists. Deal your blows in such a fashion that the enemy has no time to recover.

Workers in Milan, Turin, Biella and other centres, do your best to hold up work; continue sabotaging war production. Be ready for a general strike and prepare your weapons for the coming fight. Fight on till all the Germans and the Fascists are hounded out. Patriots, the time is at hand to start the offensive which will free all our territory. Prepare yourselves for it everywhere. Peasants, refrain from giving even a grain of wheat to Germans. Let them starve. Be prepared for an armed uprising. Patriots of northern Italy, the time is at hand. Tighten your ranks, cover the occupied territory with armed divisions. Give no rest to the Germans nor to the Fascists. Go ahead! Make ready for an uprising in

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In the meantime you must destroy all communication routes which the Germans are using or might use. At the right moment you must tighten your ranks and multiply the number of armed divisions. You must methodically extend the zones controlled by our partisans, and increase sabotage of enemy production and transport systems. You must continue to harass the enemy and kill him off. You must prepare a general uprising. Hit the Germans squarely and threaten the Fascists. Deal your blows in such a fashion that the enemy has no time to recover.

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Prepare for a general strike in all important centres. Now is the time! Deal your blows to Germans and Fascist traitors!

Italian Armed Divisions Fight Against Germans

Radio London has broadcast a report from a war correspondent on the Italian front, where Italian troops of the Italian Liberation Corps are fighting. The journalist, who is a B.B.C. correspondent, paid homage to the valor of the Alpini and the Bersaglieri who are fighting side by side with Allied troops.

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"These Italian troops", says the correspondent, "have made a very good impression both in their behavior and in their high morale and fighting capacities." The B.B.C. correspondent admits that the Italian soldiers are thought well of and respected by the Allied troops. The praise given to our troops makes all Italians feel proud, and is especially encouraging to the Patriots who are fighting behind the enemy lines.

RADIO DIFFUSION NATIONALE In French 0700 August 28

(Reception poor)

Proclamation by General Pierre Koenig, Military Governor of Paris and Commander of the Paris Region

"The government of the Republic has honored me by calling upon me to discharge the duties of military Governor of Paris and Commander of the Paris region. I salute Paris... Yesterday martyred today liberated. (Inaudible passage)..... and to the armed forces of the Capital and the Paris region, particularly the magnificent FFI. Their orders will be issued by me and by the appointed leaders. After having so adequately shown their courage I am convinced that they will be eager to show their sense of discipline. The enemy has been expelled from Paris but the battle-front is still in the close vicinity. Public order and work represent the primary duty of every citizen and I cannot doubt that the population of the Capital and of the Paris area will fulfil this duty nobly and resolutely for the common welfare."

RADIO DIFFUSION NATIONALE In French 41.60 m. 0900 August 29

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RADIO DIFFUSION NATIONALE In French 41.60 m. 0900 August 29

Food Supplies for Paris

A meeting took place yesterday in Paris among the Secretaries General. The meeting was mostly devoted to the question of food supplies for the city of Paris.

Postes, Télégraphes et Téléphone services will function again in a few days. National economy, in all its branches, will also resume its work.

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RADIO SOTTENS in French 47.28 m. 1345 August 30

Unidentified Plane Over Switzerland

It is officially announced that this morning at 9,40 a plane, the nationality of which has not yet been ascertained, flew over Swiss territory. The alarm was sounded.

RADIO ANKARA in French 31 m. 1845 August 29

Turkey and the Balkans

Reports from New York state that American circles are following with great interest Turkey's intention of recognizing the Balkan Alliance after the war. This may be considered as a natural consequence of the severance of diplomatic and economic relations with Germany, as well as Turkey's firm decision to follow her traditional policy aimed at the maintenance of peace in the Balkans.

Turkey, which is the chief member of the Balkan Entente, possessing great military power, has been spared the terrible sufferings of the war and is the friend of the United Nations and of Italy. On the other hand, according to other reports, Turkey has already put herself in touch with Marshal Tito, who undoubtedly will play an outstanding rôle in the organization of the Balkans after the war. The suggestion made that the Palace of Dolma Bagtché be the seat of the Balkan Conference was welcomed. As a matter of fact, Istanbul is considered as the ideal city for such a meeting.

VATICAN RADIO in Italian to Italy 21,30 August 29

Maglione's Funeral in Vatican Basilica

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VATICAN RADIO in Italian to Italy 21,30 August 29

Maglione's Funeral in Vatican Basilica

2844

Renewed evidence of the great veneration enjoyed by the late Cardinal Maglione was offered this morning at the solemn funeral celebrated in Saint Peter's, when a distinguished assembly of personalities and of delegations was present. In the middle of the nave, the catafalque had been erected, the base of which the red hat was placed.

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Other Broadcasts

The Most Eminent Cardinals entered the church after a short adoration of the Holy Eucharist and went to the seats reserved for them. All Cardinals now in Rome were present. In special seats was the mission sent to represent H.R.H., the Lieutenant General of the Realm, the representatives of the Civil Households of Their Majesties the King and Queen, the members of the three sections of the Papal Secretariat of State, the members of the Papal Household, as well as Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops, together with other illustrious prelates. The Italian Government was represented by the Minister of Justice and the Chief of the Protocol at the Foreign Ministry. The Prefect, the Mayor and a representative of the Provincial administration of Rome also attended the funeral. Allied armed forces were represented and Colonel Poletti was present. The Holy Mass was celebrated by Msgr.Migone, attended by the clergy of the Vatican basilica. The Papal choir led by Perosi, sang the Requiem High Mass. After the Mass ended there was the ceremony of absolution. After the ceremony a booklet was distributed to those present containing a beautiful tribute in Latin to the late Cardinal, composed by Msgr.Antonio Bacci, Papal Secretary for Letters to Princes.

Lisbon Primate Visits Mozambique

Yesterday Cardinal Concalves Cerejeira, Patriarch of Lisbon and Papal Legate, visited the Zambesi province, where he had a warm welcome. An appropriate donation was presented to him for charitable purposes, sponsored by the Cardinal in Lisbon.

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JAPANESE BROADCASTS

DOMEI In English August 29

Japanese Aircraft Make successful Raids 1640

A moonlight raid against Liuchow airfield, carried out yesterday by the Japanese air force, accounted for seven enemy heavy bombers destroyed on the ground and in addition inflicted considerable damage on ground installations. All our raiders returned to their base safely. Our raiders, advancing straight toward their objective through moonlight but in clouds, dotted the skies and reached their destination at about 2200. Our first bomber aimed its first missile at enemy aircraft parked near the runway. A direct hit was scored on a four-engined aircraft which was immediately set ablaze. Other raiders of our formation followed the planes in successive waves hitting and setting ablaze a total of six large enemy aircraft.

Japanese Planes Lost in Night Raids 1650

Japanese bomber units last night carried out successful night raids on enemy air-bases at Enshih, Hupeh province and Liangshan province. Military installations at two places at Enshih were hit and set ablaze while results of the raid against Lianghshan are unconfirmed due to darkness. On the previous night our bomber units struck at enemy airfields at Lingling and Chihkiang in effective night raids. One large enemy plane was hit and set ablaze, while five small aircraft were destroyed at Chihkiang. From all these night raids all our planes returned to their base unscathed.

Food Production in Bulacan 2843 1020

"A food production drive in Bulacan is being carried out on a major scale by every one of the farming population in order to

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2843

Food Production in Bulacan 1020

"A food production drive in Bulacan is being carried out on a major scale by every one of the farming population in order to effect the pride of the province as the Granary of the central Luzon, according to the "Tribune" correspondent from Angat, Bulacan province. More than 170,000 acres of riceland have already been planted, while "endless patches of green blades wave in the breeze suggesting... created by the untiring efforts of the planters!" It is pointed out in Angat that the production drive is under the personal direction of the mayor who is tilling the fields together with the townspeople.

The additional community farms today cover more than 800 hectares planted solid with camote and other crops, while cultivatio of another 1,000 hectares is being planned by the townspeople.

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P.R.O.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

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

AUGUST 29, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 70.

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Italian Propaganda Trends)

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Section F: .....Other Axis, Axis-Controlled,
Clandestine and Neutral Broadcasts

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NOTE: This bulletin is a record of Axis, neutral and clandestine broadcasts covering the period from 0600 yesterday to 0600 to-day. The station broadcasting, intended audience, wavelength and time of transmission are indicated at the head of each report. The information contained in this bulletin should be handled with the utmost caution, as it indicates the main points of the enemy's propaganda policy.

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GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

POLITICAL

Fritsche Commentary: Hans Fritsche of the Propaganda Ministry has delivered his weekly political commentary. He begins by discussing the events in Rumania. "In Rumania a traitors' clique, again with a King at their head, has tried to imitate the example of Badoglio." The "details of this treachery" still "need clearing up." Meanwhile, the Allies are allegedly spreading an "incredible quantity of false reports" about German set-backs in Rumania. Fritsche warns the German people against believing these reports.

Fritsche then elaborates this warning into the generalization that Germans should believe only German military reports and should not believe "whatever news our enemies... may in the future divulge." Apparently it is deemed necessary by this spokesman of the Propaganda Ministry to devote considerable emphasis to an appeal to the German people to believe their own government's news bulletins:

"Germans in the homeland and, above all, Germans on the fronts involved in bitter fighting, you may be completely confident that what the official Wehrmacht bulletins say is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth... Whatever news or military details our enemies may have divulged or may divulge in the future are untrue unless you have also learned them from the Wehrmacht bulletins."

French Terrorists: The German Home Radio says that "Swiss journalists report from eastern France that a great part of the French terrorist groups is entirely under the influence of Soviet agents. The Bolshevik agitators have been dropped by British planes."

Rumanian Surrender - "Wise for Whom?": According to the German Overseas Radio, the chief conditions of Rumania's surrender are: The Rumanian troops must fight the Germans. All means of transport and liberty of movement inside Rumania must be given to

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Rumanian Surrender - "Wise for Whom?": According to the German Overseas Radio, the chief conditions of Rumania's surrender are: The Rumanian troops must fight the Germans. All means of transport and liberty of movement inside Rumania must be given to the Red Army. In other words, "the Rumanians will have to bleed to death, and the Bolsheviks will take advantage thereof. London and Washington have so far made no official statement about the Rumanian events except for that of Churchill, who called the conditions wise. - Wise for whom?"

Rumanians Yearn For "Wehrmacht": Over the Home Radio, there occur further examples of the propaganda trend of presenting the German Army to the German people as a popular and even a "protecting" institution inside German-occupied countries. Thus it is said today: "The Rumanian civilians have no confidence in the empty promises of the traitor Michael. A mass emigration has started of all classes of the population. They are trying to place themselves under the protection of the Wehrmacht."

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Japanese "Toughness" Played Up For German Audiences: The German press is taking a keen interest in the gallant fight put up by Germany's ally, Japan." The official Nazi newspaper, it is said, has published an article headlined as "Island Fighting in the Pacific." The "unparalleled toughness of Japanese resistance in hand-to-hand fighting" is praised for its supposed thwarting of American plans.

MILITARY

French Front Moving West of Paris: The well-known German military analyst, Ludwig Sertorius, reports: "The expected concentration of additional mobile American formations at the extreme right wing of the Allied invasion front - that is, in the big bend of the upper Seine - has come to pass. Over the week-end, the enemy has reached the city of Troyes and has also to the west thereof advanced closer to Romilly and Nogent. The enemy's intention to keep his movements going is clear." A possible Allied "flanking movement northward" is predicted, in the "general direction of Chalons - sur-Marne and Reims." This movement would aim at a "large-scale surrounding of the German armies fighting on the Seine line." This analysis by Sertorius appears to paint the German position in France in more somber colors than has heretofore been the case in German propaganda.

"Fresh German Reserves" on Eastern Front: "North of Warsaw, the Soviets have sent into battle some new formations, which are being met by fresh German reserves."

"Battling Westwards" on Rumanian Front: On the southern sector of the eastern front, it is said: "The situation on the lower Pruth is marked by a concentration of German contingents which are battling their way westwards." Parts of the Rumanian formations are fighting against the pro-German Iron Guards and other "loyal" Rumanians.

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ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

Editor's Note: To day the Fascist Radio was inaudible and probably off the air at 1200, 1300, 1400 and 1420 hours. The station was intercepted again at 1700 hrs but reception was weak. At 2000 hours reception returned to normal, but the bulletin was exceptionally short.

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 Summary

MILITARY

The Situation in France. The Fascist military commentator, Corrado Zoli, in reviewing the situation on the western front, maintains that the German High Command refuses to give battle in the heart of France and is withdrawing its armies towards a shorter line, "which will provide the Germans with an excellent spring-board for their future offensive actions." Corrado Zoli believes that the present events in France represent "an episode" in a great manoeuvre which is proceeding 'most methodically."

The reoccupation of the Modane pass by the Wehrmacht is seen by the commentator as a grave potential threat to the Allied armored forces advancing in the Grenoble region.

Southern Front: Contrasting with the calm prevailing in the western sector of the front is the heavy fighting on the Adriatic coast, where the Germans claim to have wiped out the bridgehead established by the Allies across the Metauro, near Fossombrone.

Speaking of the situation in Florence, the Fascist Radio asserts that about 1,000 Communists were killed in this city within three days by armed Fascist formations.

The "Mas" flotilla is reported to have scored another big victory, sinking an Allied cruiser off the coast of France. On this occasion six members of the Fascist navy, who distinguished themselves in previous actions, were decorated with the silver medal.

POLITICAL

Attempt on the Life of Carlo Borsani: It is announced that while Carlo Borsani was delivering a patriotic speech in Turin, a time-bomb was found under his platform. This incident gives rise to considerable comment on the part of the Italian Radio. "Why did the criminals in the pay of the enemy want to assassinate the blind hero?" demands a commentator. "Is it because they wish to strike in his person at the tortured Fatherland?"

"The Delicate Situation of Bulgaria:" Radio Tokyo broadcast a long feature on the Bulgarian question. "We Japanese can well understand the delicate position of Bulgaria with regard to Russia", states the commentator

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coast, where the Germans claim to have wiped out the bridgehead established by the Allies across the Metauro, near Fossombrone.

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POLITICAL

Attempt on the Life of Carlo Borsani: It is announced that while Carlo Borsani was delivering a patriotic speech in Turin, a time-bomb was found under his platform. This incident gives rise to considerable comment on the part of the Italian Radio. "Why did the criminals in the pay of the enemy want to assassinate the blind hero?" demands a commentator. "Is it because they wish to strike in his person at the tortured Fatherland?"

"The Delicate Situation of Bulgaria:" Radio Tokyo broadcast a long feature on the Bulgarian question. "We Japanese can well understand the delicate position of Bulgaria with regard to Russia", states the commentator, and this position is said to be worthy of Japanese sympathies as long as it does not run counter to "international justice." For this reason it is hoped that the Bulgarians will not follow the perilous path chosen by their Rumanian neighbors.

ECONOMIC

Hunger Rations in Rome: The allegedly chaotic situation in the distribution of food supplies in Rome is played up in several broadcasts. It is also claimed that the food distributed to the population of Rome is mostly tinned stuff of no nourishing value, which, in the summer heat, may seriously affect the health of the consumers. "The abundant fresh fruit from southern Italy was all sent to Britain."

2810

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Communiqués

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

German Communiqué

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 1500 August 28th

Fuehrer's headquarters, August 28th. The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces announces:

West of Rouen, yesterday, the enemy also fiercely attacked our rearguards on the southern banks of the Seine. His attacks were everywhere smashed by the concentrated fire of our defensive arms. East of Elbeuf, an enemy bridgehead was narrowed down in a counter-attack. Fresh enemy attacks were frustrated and twenty tanks as well as six armored reconnaissance cars were destroyed. North of Nantes, the enemy tried to broaden his bridgehead but succeeded only in gaining a little ground despite the use of strong infantry and tank forces. In Paris, many German strong-points continue to offer stubborn resistance. Enemy attacks, supported by tanks, which were launched from the city in a north-easterly direction were stopped by counter-attacks.

South-east of Paris, the enemy pushed back our troops towards the lower reaches of the Marne in grim fighting. When asked to capitulate by the Americans, the Commander of the fortress of Brest refused. Subsequently, the enemy launched a major attack with infantry and tank forces. The fighting grew in intensity throughout the whole day. The garrison of Brest, supported effectively by batteries of the Army, Navy and anti-aircraft guns, repelled all attacks. The enemy suffered high losses. Seven tanks were destroyed. Some local infiltrations into the glacis of the fortress were sealed off. Our movements in the Rhône valley are being carried out according to plan. Several enemy attempts at advancing from an easterly direction towards the road in the valley were frustrated.

Armed ferry boats and motor assault boats, in grim fighting with a strongly escorted enemy cruiser squadron, sank one destroyer and one motor assault boat in the waters west of Bécamp. Two German

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One hundred and seventy-four terrorists were killed in action in the French rear.

London is being kept under heavy retaliatory fire with V-1.

In Italy, the enemy made several unsuccessful reconnaissance thrusts in the Arno sector. On the Adriatic coast, several strong enemy attacks remained unsuccessful.

In Rumania, on both sides of the Pruth, our troops are engaged in fierce fighting aiming at a break-through. The enemy, advancing in a southerly and westerly direction, crossed the Sereth and, despite the grim resistance of our troops, captured Foscani.

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Counter-attacks by German and Hungarian troops aiming at checking an enemy attempt at penetrating into Hungary over the easter Carphathians are making good progress.

North-west of Pietra Neamt and near the town itself, Soviet attacks were frustrated. In the Vistula bridgehead east to the west of Baranov, grim offensive and defensive fighting is in progress. Between the Vistula and the Narev, the Bolsheviks continued their major attack and extended it northward to the Bobrs sector. It was frustrated in grim fighting and some infiltrations were sealed off.

North-west of Pitau, north-west of Modohn and north-east of Valk, grim enemy attacks were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our troops North of Tartu, the enemy who had advanced was stopped by a counter-attack.

Over the eastern front fifty enemy planes were shot down in dog-fights and by the action of anti-aircraft batteries of the Luftwaffe. Enemy bombers, protected by overcast skies, made daylight attacks on some localities in western and northern Germany, particularly on Duisburg and Emden. Other raids were made on Upper Silesian territory. During the night, isolated enemy planes dropped bombs on Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. Twenty-four enemy planes were brought down in the course of these attacks.

Finnish Communiqué (DNB) August 28

Helsinki: The Finnish war bulletin of August 28 says: On the Karelian Isthmus minor enemy shocktroops were driven off. There was firing activity in several sectors northeast of Lake Ladoga and in the direction of Ilomantsi. In numerous places enemy attacks made in strength of up to one company were repulsed. There were no major events on other sectors of the front.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS FOR AUGUST 27

(Excerpts)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy 480M.1300 August 27

Home News

Travel Permits Must be Renewed

The following is a statement made by the Minister for Communications: "Owing to the fact that on August 21st all circulation permits issued in all provinces and for all cars expired, regardless of expiration date, the owners of private vehicles are warned that they will not be able to travel in such vehicles unless they hold a new permit issued by provincial UDA's. All those who are found travelling with permits that have expired are liable to have their car confiscated."

Fascist Meeting in Monza

A large Fascist meeting took place this morning in Monza. The Federal Commissioner of Milan reviewed the units of the Black Brigade and delivered a speech in which he exhorted his hearers to continue the struggle.

REPHBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy 480M I400 August 27

Broadcast Schedule

Beginhing tomorrow, we will broadcast daily at I700 hours, a feature on art, music, literature and criticism. The press review will be broadcast at I400, instead of at I700.

Voluntary Enlistment for Anti-Aircraft Defences

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

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Voluntary Enlistment for Anti-Aircraft Defences

From September 1, I944, a new voluntary enlistment will begin for anti-aircraft units of the Republican Fascist air forces. All Italian citizens under fifty years of age and over seventeen are eligible for enlistment. They will be used for the defence of Italians towns and families against enemy terror attacks. All aspirants should report to the nearest reception centres, obtaining the necessary travel papers from their military districts.

2888

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy 480M. 1420 August 27

The Soldier's Radio (Speech by Carlo Borsani)

At this moment Carlo Borsani has entered our studio. Please greet him in the warmest possible manner (applause)

Carlo Borsani, President of the War-Wounded Association, still bears the scars of his recent wounds. He has eyes no more but is nevertheless able to see what is going on in the world. He is the living symbol of self-sacrifice on behalf of our Fatherland and its sons, but in the same way as his wounded comrades, he is more than a mere symbol. The flame of faith cannot waver when the heart is stout and strong. Carlo Borsani is the symbol of our people; of the people who are fighting and suffering for the greatness of their Fatherland. He represents the soul of these people. A time-bomb had been placed under the stage where he was supposed to have delivered a speech this morning... But destiny...Carlo Borsani... traitors.

At this moment when Carlo Borsani is preparing to deliver a speech to you, the disabled soldiers of Italy, I wish to greet him affectionately on your behalf. The wounded of Italy see in Carlo Borsani their symbol and their representative. None suffered more than you in hearing of the attack on Carlo Borsani which had been prepared by traitors. And if the assassins use their bombs against these victims of human grief it means that they fear their spirit, but the spirit will triumph. To-day there is only one Italy, a fighting Italy.

Comrade Borsani, to-day you have been greeted by all the disabled soldiers, all our Italian comrades. In you, in Commander Pavolini, one can see the signs of pain. All show their devotion to the sorrow the Fatherland is undergoing and to the sacrifice it is making. At this painful moment, Italy is more than ever certain of the outcome of the struggle now being waged. And the new Fatherland, born of this battle, will be a worthier

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Comrade Borsani is now at the microphone:

"Our distress over the dastardly attack is not caused by the attack in itself but by the fact that we paid too much attention to it and that we were considered to be far more important than we actually are. I only want to ask those who schemed in the shadows with their bombs just one question: Why do you want to kill a man who can no longer see? Why do you fear him so much? And is it really so difficult to kill him off?

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You did not seek to kill a man but Italy herself. And this will never happen, for the simple reason that our Armies are on the march under these blue skies of ours and are already paving the way to rescue. We shall be terrible, because that is what our foes are making us. We shall be Italians, because that is in our hearts, and because that is the will of those who are no longer alive, as it is the will of those who embraced sorrow in order that they might heal the sorrows of all Italians and show them the right way by their example.

Laborers of Turin, men of..., at this very moment I am reminded of my father. He was a laborer in the Tosi factory... (the voice of the speaker could not be heard, being smothered by his sobs). The Italian laborers only want to fight. In these days you have learned how to discern the true men, those who are taking part in the struggle. Above all, they are fighting for you and for us. Even if you do not wish it, we shall defend you from the enemy. If we did not act in this way, the curse of destiny and of future generations would be upon us.

We want to show that we are worthy of the faith that the Duce has in us in this great battle for the rebirth and rehabilitation of our country. We will show you that nothing is impossible. The word impossible does not exist for men of determination, for those who wish to see Italy become a great country once more. Be pure, be good. Pave the way for the nation's destiny under the signs of victory. And, in your turn, see to it that the whole of Italy is irresistibly united and marches towards victory with all her might. Long Live Italy!"

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy 42IM. 2000 August 27

Enemy Air Attacks

During the attacks which were carried out on the 5th and [illegible] against Verona, the city's monuments suffered [illegible] the Church

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

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy 491M. 2000 August 27

Enemy Air Attacks

During the attacks which were carried out on the 5th and 13th July last against Verona, the city's monuments suffered severely. The following were hit: ..,the city walls. The Church of San Lorenzo, a precious example of Romanesque architecture, was much damaged. The roof was hit and the windows of the balconies on the sides of the Church. The Church of San Nazaro (?) rebuilt by the Benedictine monks in the 15th century, has had its roof damaged and its window panes completely smashed.

At Brescia, during the air raid which took place on July 13th, the massive construction by Broletto, one of the most artistic Lombard communal buildings of the Middle Ages, was partly destroyed. The dome of the new cathedral was hit by a

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fragmentation bomb. The vault of the little church of San Marco was completely destroyed. The ~~sixteenth~~ eighteenth century Martinengo building and the ~~seventeenth~~ century Paletino building had their façades completely destroyed and were damaged elsewhere. The Mastero Palace is partly in ruins. Much damage was caused to the Palazzo dell'Adriatico, while the covered market at Piazza Vittoria was completely devasted. The important "Bodoniana" library suffered much damage.

Funeral of Roberto Moro

Funeral services for the student, Roberto Moro, were held this morning in the Church of San Silvestro. Moro was only sixteen years old and volunteered in the San Marco Regiment. He was killed in a heroic fight against the rebels at Voghera. Moro, who came from the "Opera Balilla", will probably be awarded the gold medal with the following citation: "After having been injured in a skirmish, he escaped from the hospital to take part in a dangerous venture. Surrounded by rebels, with five comrades killed, he continued to shoot until he had no more catridges and the attacked his enemies with the butt of his gun."

Journalists Meet in Milan

A meeting of the representatives of the Inter-Provincial Journalist Syndicates and of the Milan Syndicate of Journalists took place this morning in Milan. Representatives of other branches of the newspaper world were also present. After having heard the report read by the National Secretary, Mr. Benedetti, the meeting signified its adherence to the principles of the law on socialisation which establishes the operation of firms on the

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - 2130 - August 27

Radio Bari and Anti-Fascism

Twenty-four years ago, the Jew Polenghi, Director of the

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Scientific Police, whose offices then were at Regina Coeli, used to say:"You may be sure that the most wily and intelligent crook, the thief or murderer, who plans or carries out a crime, at one time or other loses control and betrays himself. The criminal ends by slipping the noose round his own neck". Polenghi addressed the above words to a group of youths many years ago, and we recalled them as we listened to Radio Bari last night. The renegades of that broadcasting station, who go in for polemics with Radio London on the grounds that Churchill is ill-treating Italians, asserted that the Italians are doing their utmost to prove to the British that they wish to collaborate with them. These renegades asserted that all Fascism has done in the past hangs like a dead weight around the Italian people's neck. They do admit then that they are working to destroy all that Fascism did in the last twenty years, and to achieve this, they have brought ruin and disaster on the country. They implicitly admit that they have undertaken struggle against activities which represented the tears and fatigue, blood and money of 45,000,000 Italians for the last twenty years. And now - we say to them - you are finding out that the work you have undertaken is harder than ever, it is in fact your most formidable enemy. The work you have undertaken is more formidable than you expected because it is not a material effort, but a spiritual struggle, and the spirit that cannot be destroyed with bombs and guns is still less impressed by the microphones of radio stations. This work is becoming harder every day, and will crush in the end all renegades, including those of Radio Bari.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 491M.21,45-Aug.27

Commentary on Western Front by Corrado Zoli

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 491M.21,45-Aug.27

Commentary on Western Front by Corrado Zoli

The development of operations in the campaign of France, this week, has involved the entire German army in the west. It is obvious that the German Supreme Command refuses to accept the decisive battle in the heart of France, which was offered by the multiple landings and by enemy penetration. The German Command prefers to withdraw and to concentrate its forces on a shorter and more easily defensible line, which will in itself constitute the best starting point for a future successful offensive.

Present events in France must be considered as an episode in a huge disengagement manoeuvre, which is being methodically and gradually carried out. Naturally, the Allied invasion armies,

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now thoroughly established on French soil, are trying to obstruct this gigantic disengaging movement and are attempting to encircle and force into battle as many German forces as possible, and to isolate large formations of German forces so as to encircle and annihilate them.

These various objectives of the Allied Command in France are being encountered in the varied nature of the different actions developing on the vast chercker-board. In the north, for example, are the repeatedly insistent efforts to obstruct the rear-guard movements of the German Army in Germany, to fall back towards the Seine. The encirclement manoeuvre, which failed in the Falaise-Argentan sector, has been repeated further east with the thrust of the armored and motorised divisions of the American Third Army. And once again, the manoeuvre has been frustrated by the vigorous counter-attacks of powerful German armored forces, which allowed the greater part of the German Army to disengage itself and to retreat.

At the same time, the Allied Command has planned another encirclement manoeuvre embracing the region of the Ile de France. The extremes of this undertaking are clearly recognizable in the two thrusts of the American Third Army in the Mantes sector, and between Lyons and the Seine, that is, north and south of Paris, while in front of the city, the enemy forces, after having been limited to a few supporting actions, launched a frontal attack, aided by numerous bands of Partisans. They thus succeeded in penetrating into the southern part of the metropolis. It is notable that the German rear-guards in Paris had to fight against the bands of ruffians rather then against the enemy.

Another attempt at a pincers movement can be seen in Provence and the Dauphiné, with the undounted aim of rounding up the German forces in the Rhône Valley.

It is clear that the German Command has not yet engaged in a decisive battle with the invaders. The latter have only faced large rear-guard and covering actions.

Although even in the region of the Alpine slopes the [illegible] are finding the support of bands of French [illegible] coming

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Although even in the region of the Alpine slopes the invading operations are finding the support of bands of French Partisans, we recently received news that a German group, coming from the French-Italian border, advanced eastward and rounded up the bandits, re-occupying the Modane Pass - this may well constitute a serious threat to the enemy armored formations, which, having scaled the Durance heights, pushed toward the Grenoble area. Operations here are in full swing and the next week will clarify the situation.

A huge German withdrawal movement is developing also throughout western and southwestern France, so much so that the thrust of the American forces beyond the Loire and the landing at Saint Jean de Luz went unopposed.

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The German garrisons in the seaports of Brittany and of Provence must resist to the bitter end. The conduct of these very small garrisons, these sharp points stuck into the spine of the invading armies, demonstrates the adamant quality of the German soldier when he is forced to fight to the last shot, with no hope other than that of saving the honor of his flag.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0130-2300-Aug.27

Bomb Found at Fascist Ceremony

This morning, during the delivery of an address to the people of Turin by the Gold Medal holder, Carlo Borsani, President of the Association of War-Wounded, an official discovered that two bombs had been hidden under the speaker's platform. A hideous crime was thus frustrated. Shortly afterwards the ceremony was resumed.

Commemoration on Gold Medal Holder

Today at Salo, Colonel (Pilot) Castelnuovo, commemorated the Gold Medal holder, Ettore Muti. The Colonel gave a moving account of the life of the hero, emphasising the ardent generosity, heroism and devotion to country which made of this fighter, squadrista and airman a legendary figure.

Yugoslav Territorial Claims in Italy

A Reuter's report throws light on Yugoslav territorial claims on Italy. The so-called Subasich government is supposed to have already presented the plan to London Washington and Moscow. On the basis of this plan Istria, Fiume, all of Dalmatia,

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2836

Food Difficulties in Rome

In so-called liberated Rome the food problem still remains unsolved. Rations for the civil population vary continually, while the maximun confusion faces consumers, who never know what quantity of food to expect.

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

The British radio in Rome says that for the period of one month the following food was distributed: Sugar, forty-five grams; dried vegetables, four hnndred grams; salted meat, sixty grams; dried fruit, one hundred grams.

Fresh fruit grown in southern Italy never reaches the Italian people but is taken off by the British exporters. Italians must be satisfied with dried fruits. In addition to the scarcity of food, what food there is canned, is low in nutritive value and a threat to health at this season.

Here is another item about food supply in Rome. The United Nations news agency reports that 32 oxen, 32 cows, eight calves and eleven animals of unclassified breed have been brought to Rome - this represents 150 quintals of meat to be slaughtered for a population of more than two million. This is outstanding news, particularly since this is the first cattle to be brought to the capital for many months. Even enemy sources insist on the fact that the event represents a first experiment to assist farmers hit hardest by the war.

Salary Changes Postponed in Invaded Italy

The Under-Secretary of State to the Ministry of Labor in invaded Italy, Mariano Costa, made a statement to reporters that all provisions for improving salaries must be considered as temporary, inasmuch as it is impossible to organise completely and harmoniously the economic life of occupied Italy. Speaking of co-operation, Costa said that the Fascist co-operative set-up must be dissolved, but that at the same time there will be created a national organisation of the same kind. From which it can be deduced that the names will change but that these so-despised organisations, given their just value in actual practice, will remain.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -49IM.2100-August 27

Republican Correspondence No.70:"Control and Controlled People"

This bitter war has uprooted people, as well as their patriotic, civilian and religious traditions. We are therefore obliged to witness the miserable and despicable spectacle of a co-belligerent people, who are treated by the Allies with a condescension that is generally awarded to the poor in spirit and who, besides, are rigidly controlled and sternly ruled by methods which are characteristic of the British mentality...

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A system of corrosive methods has been enacted, and examples are not lacking of ...and of good faith between the authorities and the people. Orders die out in the labyrinth of red-tape of the new ministries, and a subtle and disintegrating reaction comes to the surface against which the invaders appear to be impotent. Despite the Allied Control Commission's efforts, Italy's present condition may be summed up in the following words: starvation, misery, pettiness, boycotting, administrative disorder and Civil War.

When Radio London broadcast on August 24 the news of the meeting between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Bonomi, it did not hesitate to state, using an Italian traitor as a mouthpiece. "It is useless to deny that for our country the present situation is difficult. It is no use concealing that important and vital problems have not been solved." Radio London simply denounces for the nth time that Italy will have to put up with economic exploitation and.... Thus, all illusions and all senseless talk become meaningless. Radio Rome reported on August 22 that the Allied Control Commission had not. The suggestions made by the task-master are revealing, and worthy to be mentioned. "General Wilson has declared", the radio said, "that two important problems have come up before the A.C.C., the food supply problem for the civilian population, and the unemployment problem. There are people in Rome, who do not get enough food to keep body and soul together". In other words, there are people starving in Rome, today.

Colonel Poletti said, among other things, that the Allies have given the Roman population freedom from fear, freedom of press and freedom of religion, but that they have not, up to now, been able to assure them freedom from want." Freedom from want, indeed! Only the wickedness of a British Governor could lay stress on this dramatic reality. For this war, brought about by the greed of the so-called democratic peoples, who would not admit the right of the Italian people to..... conditions of the Armistice which condemn our people to slavery. The true sons of our land have not forgotten Mussolini's words relating to Churchill's vulgar foolishness: "The Italian people have never been happy. This war is a march, not towards which The very life Bonomi does

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which

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The enemy broadcasting stations in London, Washington, Algiers, Rome and in Bari, cannot conceal the fact that Fascism is raising its head everywhere. Not later than August 22 the U.N.R.R., referring to the Regional Commission for Sicily, drew a synthetic picture of the real situation by saying that 23,037 hundredweight of wheat have been confiscated, and up to now, 86,949 persons have been denounced or arrested for having disobeyed the law relating to the Handing over of wheat to the State granaries. "The political situation in the island continues to be nebulous and confused, the food supply problem which is already extremely serious threatens to become more so in the Autumn. In the province of Palermo, only 6 % of the wheat harvested has been handed over to the State granaries, and "it becomes ever more evident that Sicily is not mature for a democratic form of Government".

From this crisis, which becomes daily worse, we can console ourselves with the fact that ... notwithstanding ... It is a revival of Fascism for the men who believe in Mussolini, because they believe in Italy; the Fascism of the early days, which in the Duce's and in the country's name ... .

ITALIAN BROADCASTS FOR AUGUST 28

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0700 - August 28

News from the Western Front

In Paris the garrisons of the German strongholds, having refused all intimations to surrender, are putting up a stubborn resistance. The Allies launch repeated assaults. In Provence and in the Dauphiné, the enemy's pretentious plan to isolate German units during their retreat in the Rhône Valley has utterly failed. At the time of writing fierce fighting is going on. The movements of German units northwards are being carried out with absolute precision. At Toulon and Marseilles the German defenders continue to put up a stubborn resistance.

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News from the Southern Front

No important action is reported from this front. West of Florence violent combats have taken place between Vallombrosa and Pelago where enemy armored units had thrust forward towards the latter locality. They were, however, obliged to retreat. The British, who attempted to occupy dominating positions, were forced to desist, with the loss of 50% of their man-power. On the Adriatic coast, Anglo-Polish units launched a vigorous offensive against the river Metauro, powerfully supported by armored forces. The latest reports announce that the Germans have the situation under control everywhere.

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News From the Eastern Front

In the southern sector German units have continued their manoeuvres, fore-stalling all Soviet attempts to surround them. Local fi hting only has taken place along the Vistula line. The Bolsheviks attacked in force in the Warsaw region in a vain attempt to pierce the German lines. They have been repulsed everywhere, with severe losses. In the Baltic countries all enemy attempts to obtain important successes have been frustrated. One hundred and four Russian tanks were destroyed south of Riga.

News From the Interior

The funeral of young Roberto Moro, aged seventeen, who belonged the San Marco Regiment, took place yesterday. Young Moro fell fi hting against the rebels of Voghera. He has been proposed for a Gold Medal.

Province of Cuneo Raided

Enemy planes dropped bombs in the vicinity of Borgo San Dolmazzo, Province of Cuneo. Many people were wounded.

Russian Armistice Terms to Rumania

On April 12, 1944 the Soviet Government sent in Armistice proposals to the Rumanian Government, which were refused by General Antonescu. It has already been announced that King Michael and the new Government have accepted these proposals for Armistice terms which.....

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Maurice Chevalier Murdered

Reuter announces that the well-known French actor, Maurice Chevalier, has been murdered by French Partisans.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - 0800 - August 28

-2834

The Western Front

The Germans have repulsed the greater part of enemy attacks along the Seine, notwithstanding the fact that the latter were supported by powerful armored formations. Enemy pressure towards the east did not achieve any success. In the course of new attacks the Germans inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

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Intense air activity is reported on both sides. Enemy-armored columns have been attacked by our air forces. Many armored units were destroyed. South of Paris all Anglo-American attempts to advance were frustrated. In the wider part of the Rhône valley mobile units of the American Army were attacked. A new enemy attempt to surround German troops failed, thanks to their prompt reaction.

The Southern Front

German vanguards north of the river Metauro thwarted all enemy attempts to advance. Fierce fighting took place. Intense patrol activity is reported, on both sides, between the Adriatic sector and the Florence region. German artillery relentlessly hammered enemy troop concentration and armored support. Along the Arno valley all Anglo-American attacks were repulsed by the German defence.

The Eastern Front

The enemy's attempts to surround German troops in Rumania are doomed to failure, because the Germans have succeeded in piercing all the enemy's barrage lines. East and West of the Pruth there have been violent encounters between German and Russian advanced units. In the central sector, following a violent artillery barrage, the Bolsheviks launched a furious attack with infantry troops and armored cars, supported by powerful air forces. The Russians succeeded in piercing the German lines north-east of Warsaw, but the German reserves launched a counter-attack and drove the Soviets back to their initial positions. Forty-two Soviet armored cars were destroyed and many others damaged. The Luftwaffe also destroyed a considerable number of the enemy's armored units.

News From the Invaded Territories

The Allies assert that the Germans have damaged many artistic monuments in Florence with their artillery bombardments. These monuments are, however, unharmed, for the Germans have always considered Florence an open city. The Allies, on the contrary, have damaged many monuments with their indiscriminate methods of war.

News From Abroad

Hungarian Crisis Report Pure Invention

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News From Abroad

Hungarian Crisis Report Pure Invention

The Official Hungarian News Agency reports that news relating to a political crisis in Hungary, as broadcast by some other agencies, is purely fictitious.

Cherbourg harbor Not Yet Repaired

The correspondent of the "News Chronicle" in Normandy reports that the port of Cherbourg is not yet in working condition. The workers, entrusted with the task of removing the debris, are reluctant to carry out the work, fearing the vast number of mines which have been laid in the harbor region. The work, therefore, does not make satisfactory progress. The correspondent states that the Director of the work of reconstruction claims that it will prove to be a very difficult task, indeed.

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V-1. Raids on London and Southern England.

V-1 Raids on London and Southern England have continued with undiminished intensity during the last twenty-four hours. Reuter's correspondent was forced to admit that the number of flying bombs which fell in the southern counties yesterday was far larger than usual. Industrial plants and the communication network have suffered very considerable damage.

Southern Front

In Italy, the enemy made several probing thrusts in the Arno sector. On the Adriatic coast, heavy enemy attacks met with no success.

Eastern Front

In Rumania, German troops operating on both sides of the Pruth river continue to engage in heavy fighting in an effort to break through. In the further advance made southwards and westwards, the enemy crossed the Sereth and, notwithstanding the very stubborn resistance put up by the Germans, captured Focsani. Many tanks were lost by the enemy. German and Hungarian troops were successful in preventing the Russians from breaking through into Hungary in the eastern Carpathian sector. At ... and north-west of this locality, enemy attacks were broken up. In the Vistula bridge-head area, heavy fighting is in progress, both offensive and defensive, west of Baranov.

Between the Vistula and the sea, the Bolsheviks continued their large-scale attacks in a northerly direction. The Russians were beaten back, after very heavy [illegible], and numerous infiltrations were wiped out. Enemy [illegible] aircraft were brought down by German anti-aircraft batteries and in dog-fights.

The War in the Air

Allied bombers, under cloud protection, attacked in daylight yesterday, some localities in western Germany, among which were Duisburg and Emden. Other air raids were carried out last night against northern Germany. Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Mannheim and Ludwigshaven. Twenty-four enemy aircraft were brought down during these attacks.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491 - 20,00 -
August 28

Announcements:

Warning to radio listeners to pay their subscription fee for listening in.

Tomorrow at the end of the 13:00 hours news bulletin, we will broadcast a transcription, recorded in a German camp, on the occasion of the liberation of Italian internees. At 17:40 hours, we will broadcast messages from former internees read by themselves.

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New Success Scored by 10th MAS Flotilla

Volunteers of the 10th MAS Flotilla, faithful to the Italian tradition of being always in the foreground and participating in the most heroic and daring of actions, added another victory to the many already scored by Italian "assault"craft. They torpedoed and sank an enemy cruiser off the French coast. This is the fifth victory scored by the 10th MAS Flotilla. Meanwhile, in the wake of successes already achieved, the ranks are closing and new actions are prepared. The Lombard Battalion of the 10th, which includes volunteers from France, was recently created. Commander Borghese sent the Commander of the Lombard Battalion, which recently had its first frontline experience, the following Order of the Day, as a fraternal saluto of good wishes from all the sailors of the 10th:

"A magnificent formation of volunteers, who left their homes, their loved ones and everything else to rush to the defence of the ravaged Fatherland, proves how faith can be raised to the highest level. Engaged in an extremely difficult and dangerous action, they showed superb military behavior, overcoming every obstacle with daring and carrying out their mission with admirable impetus, calm and contempt of danger".

The following decorations were recently awarded to the heroes of the 10th:

Livio [illegible]: Silver medal (awarded on the field of action) Sergio Mesi classe of 1918, Lieutenant - Commander of an advanced base of assault craft during an offensive mission against supply services to the Anzio bridge-head, sighted a corvette and attacked it with depth charges revealing great resolution, calm and contempt of danger. As soon as the enemy unit was hit and believed to be sunk, he manoeuvred with calm and skill, and succeeded in safely bringing the unit he commanded out of range of other enemy units, which had rushed to the scene of action. He set an example [illegible] of the situation and of

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Cesare Vigni class of 1923 cadet sergeant: Second pilot of an "assault" craft, during a mission in the course of which he was attacked by an enemy corvette with depth charges, both during the attack and the disengagement, calmly and quietly co-operated with the first pilot, successfully contributing to the success of the mission. He displayed those gifts of courage, calm and devotion to duty, as well as contempt of danger, which make an excellent soldier.

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Baglioni .... class of 1924, midshipman, young pilot officer of an"assault"craft. In his first mission in this capacity, he sighted an enemy unit, and torpedoed it with extreme decision and skill, sinking it. Both during the attack and the disengagement, he revealed gifts of great courage,cold appreciation of the situation and nerve-control, necessary for a pilot of "assault" craft.

Aroldo Mingo, 1926 class, able seaman: Second pilot of an"assault" craft,during a night mission, in the course of which his craft attacked and sank with a torpedo an enemy corvette, both during the attack and the disengagement, efficiently co-operated with the first pilot, thus contributing to the success of the action. He revealed those gifts of courage, calm, devotion to duty and contempt of danger which make an excellent soldier.

Rocco Chiarella, 1916 class, second navigator: First pilot of assault weapons, in a sudden thrust in the Anzio waters, resolutely attacked an enemy light naval formation. After hitting a torpedo-boat and sinking it in a few minutes, he was in turn attacked by enemy corvettes. He manoeuvred with great calm and intuition and succeeded in hitting a corvette with depth charges, inflicting on it such serious damage that it could be considered as sunk. In spite of intense enemy fire, he succeeded in bringing back his craft.

Guido Campiello, 1923 class, petty officer: Second pilot of an"assault"craft, in a resolute attack in the waters of Anzio efficiently co-operated with his first pilot when his "assault"craft attacked with torpedoes and sank an enemy torpedo-boat and probably sank another corvette attacking it with depth charges. Both during the attack and the disengagement, calm and quiet, ignoring the furious fire of the enemy, he showed those gifts of courage, calm and devotion to duty, as well as contempt of danger, which mark an excellent soldier.

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The Western Front

The battle for the Seine, north and south of Paris, took yesterday an extremely violent turn. In the river bends the enemy is attempting at many points to get a foothold on the western bank and is severely engaged by German formations. West of the mouth of the Seine, German units are at present near Rambouillet, where they repulsed new enemy attacks. East of this area sixteen enemy thrusts were broken up. To the south, British units, which succeeded in crossing the Seine at Vernon, are engaged in violent fighting by the German defence.

Street fighting in still raging in Paris between different groups of armed civilians. Most of the fires raging in many quarters of the city are due to the terrorist action of communist elements. Units of the American First and Third armies are the at present engaged against powerful German forces of resistance lined up near Nogent-sur-Marne, between the Seine and Marne rivers.

Enemy activity against German strongholds increased yesterday in Brittany, but failed before the stubborn resistance of German garrisons which inflicted heavy losses, especially in the Brest region.

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In southern France German resistance groups continue to fight at Toulon and Marseilles, where the Anglo-Americans have brought up many colored troops. In the Rhône valley German disengaging movements are harassed by repeated enemy attempts but despite this they are being efficiently carried out. Progress made by the Anglo-Americans is everywhere negligible. At the French-Italian border new fighting flared up, during which the enemy, attempting to gain control of the road in the area of the Maddalena pass, was repulsed near St. Paul.

The Southern Front

In Italy, while the lull is almost complete in the western sector, fighting continues in the Adriatic region, particularly in the Metauro valley. A bridgehead which the enemy had succeeded in establishing north of the river near Fossombrone was eliminated in counter-attack. Fierce fighting is in progress along the coastal road leading to Tana but has not reached the violence of the past few days. Anglo-Polish troops suffered heavy losses and were forced to withdraw.

The Eastern Front

Along the northern sector of the front the situation is unchanged, though Soviet forces are continuing their attacks northwest of Mitau. In the area of Modohn and northeast of Polotsk, Bolshevist forces attempted to push on westward but were checked in counter-attack. Along the Vistula bend, west of Baranov, fighting continues. The Russians intensified their attacks to the east, between the Vistula and the Mareth rivers. The struggle yesterday was extended to the neighboring sector of Babruisk. In the southern sector, after the Rumanian defection, the situation is still very confused. On both ends of the southern front German units are striving to regain contact with the main body of our forces. Here too the Soviets succeeded in making some progress. Meanwhile on the western slopes of the Carpathian mountains, all enemy attempts were broken up by German formations and by those Rumanian troops which continue to fight side by side with Reich formations. All enemy penetration attempts failed near Tatras.

The War [illegible]

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The War in the Balkans

German units engaged in mopping-up operations attacked some enemy bands in northern Albania, where the bandits left 250 dead. In central Dalmatia and Bosnia, where the enemy lost altogether 2,700 men, large operations were carried out. In Greece, between the lake of Aktalia and the southern Pindus area, some bands were put to flight while others were encircled and decimated. Over 500 prisoners were captured.

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Protest Over Profanation of Gorizia Memorial

Bruno Vianelly, Gold Medal, Regent of the Combatant Association, sent to the president of the Gorizia branch of the veterans' association the following telegram:

"Profanation by vile hands and base individuals of the monument erected at Gorizia to commemorate the war and to honor the sacrifice made by Italian soldiers during 1915-18 has deeply shocked all veterans. In interpreting their feelings of deep indignation I beg you to take steps for the prompt restoration of the monument, connected as it is with the glorious memory and brillent auspices of Italian grandeur."

Turin Receives Subscription for Air Raid Sufferers

The chief of the Turin province received Giuseppe Brezzi, president of "Mutua Assicurazioni" and asked him to accept the sum of half a million lire offered by the company in memory of the heroic lieutenant pilot, Andrea Brezzi, Gold Medal. The sum is to be turned over to the society for the aid of families of those killed in enemy air raids.

Scandal in the ACC in Naples

The most conflicting rumors are circulating about the activity carried out in Naples by the local Allied commissioner, Chapman. Scandals and favoritism are mentioned. The truth is that the British command, in an effort to save what face it can, has created a new spurious group, calling it the "Group of Southern Regions", and has appointed a new Commissioner, Colonel Passalow, at the head of it, replacing Chapman. The latter, before leaving Naples, made the following statement: "I may have made mistakes and many mistakes perhaps were made, but they came from my head and not from my heart, owing to the difficulty of the situation. I am very sorry to be unable to remain in Naples, as here there are still many problems to solve and there still is much to do." In a word, after ten months, things still are in a muddle, Colonel Chapman only solved... His successor will follow his line of action and Neapolitans will continue to starve.

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Berlin Receives Information on the Rumanian Situation

Adequate information has arrived in Berlin during the past twenty-four hours, giving a clear idea of the situation in the Rumanian capital and country. It is significant that so far in Rumania there is no sign of any united action. Bucharest is surrounded by German troops and cut off from the rest of the country. Some of the members of the government are at Bucharest, others have fled to the country. Communications throughout the country are paralysed, except for a few lines kept running for military reasons. King Michael, according to some information, hopelessly watches the situation without doing anything. The rumors that he plans to leave the country are increasing.

Train Strafed in Denmark by Allied Planes

A passenger train was repeatedly strafed by two British and two American fighters. Many passengers were killed and many others wounded.

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Iraq Government Denies Accident to King

The Iraq government has denied the news broadcast by many foreign radios, according to which King Feisal was slightly injured in an automobile incident near Alexandria. The royal car crashed with a lorry and the King had a narrow escape.

Persian Government Bans Pilgrimages to Mecca

The Persian government, which last January protested to Saudi Arabian government following the decapitation of an Iranian pilgrim, has decided to forbid Iranian citizens to participate in pilgrimages to Mecca.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 491 m. - 2100 -
August 28

Comrade, Where Are You?

Combatants have found one another again through these broadcasts. I'll remind everyone that the broadcast "Comrade, where are you" takes an interest in everything especially that which concerns the war. All combatants can write to the Editor, 21 Via Arsenale, Turin. Messages, lists of missing persons, appeals will only be broadcast on occasion as it is obviously impossible to satisfy everyone. These messages will also be published on "Segnale Radio", the new weekly issued by the Eiar.

A Mother Wishes to Hear of Her Son

"I am the mother living at Novara, of Fausto Boncelli, belonging to the 68th Infantry Regiment, Tenth Company. Fausto Belloni! Who, among our listeners, can tell something of his whereabouts? Can any one give me news of my son?"

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

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 491 m. - 2100 -

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Here is a father, also of Novara, who would like to hear of his son, Air Lieutenant Renato Rinola. "Can anyone tell me something of Renato? He is a war-cripple of Class A. On September 8th, he was at the airport of Palese."

Other Inquiries

Lieutenant Franco Staccari of the 29th Infantry Regiment, Ninth Company; Lieutenant Ettore dall'Ara, 166th Black Shirt Division, Fourth Company; air pilot Aldo Calda and his brother, Midshipman Giuseppe Calda are sought.

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The family of a seaman belonging to the crew of submarine "Marconi", lost in the Atlantic, who heard from him after two years-and-a-half, is kindly requested to get in touch with the family De Bari (?) living in Genoa, at ...

Who has heard of Corporal Vittorio Rigoni, of the 27th Infantry Regiment, Cuneo Division, missing since the war in Greece; and of Sergeant Carlo Sardi of the 195th Legion, 3rd Monviso batallion; of Bersagliere Alfredo Massili of the third Bersaglieri Regiment and of air-Cadet Agostino Corso who is at Roseto, in the Abruzzi?

News is also asked of Gino Bernozzi.

A prisoner has written from France to his family saying that he has read in an Italian paper, published in Germany, that ..... Domenico, Medical Captain, sends his love to his parents living at Settimo.

The family of Professor Greppi would like to have news of Lieutenant Angelo Greppi, whose last address was at Bari. News is also asked of Lieutenant Gino Gerardi who was in the Armistice Commission for France. If someone among our listeners has met him, he is kindly requested to get in touch with his cousin, Alfredo Martinelli, 17 Via Cesare Battisti, Turin.

May God protect you, mothers, fathers, wives, while you are waiting for your dear ones to return.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - M. 245,5 - 21,30 - August 28

Commentary - "Treason" -

Now, even if Italy - without the betrayal - had been forced to surrender; if, despite everything, mutilated and ravaged, she was today still standing and fighting with the spirit of the defenders of the Alcazar and Cicerbub, how much more meritorious, she should be! What the Germans have done, and are still doing, alone, we know they certainly would have done much more if they could have counted on thirty or forthy Italian divisions, without machine-guns, even, without rifles, with only brooms, if necessary. Anyway, we are accepting, for a moment, the base view advanced by cowards, according to whom Italy, even without treason, would have had, or would now have, to succumb under the weight of a military [illegible] which can kill the

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - M. 245,5 - 21,30 - August 20

Commentary - "Treason" -

Now, even if Italy - without the betrayal - had been forced ... to surrender; if, despite everything, mutilated and ravaged, she was today still standing and fighting with the spirit of the defenders of the Alcazar and Gibraltar, how much more meritorious, she should be! What the Germans have done, and are still doing, alone, we know they certainly would have done much more if they could have counted on thirty or forthy Italian divisions, without machine-guns, even, without rifles, with only brooms, if necessary. Anyway, we are accepting, for a moment, the base view advanced by cowards, according to whom Italy, even without treason, would have had, or would now have, to succumb under the weight of a military defeat. There is no military defeat which can kill the will of a people truly anxious for the rebirth of their nation. The Italian people at present are playing the age-old game of the foreigner. It is less a question of a military defeat than of civil war. And in this case, we remember Bismarck; not because he was a German, but because he was a great military genius,- Bismarck, who feared a defeated people - so much so that after Sedan, fearing the spirit of revenge from a defeated France, he would willingly have given up Alsace and Lorraine, against the advice of his generals.

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian 245.5 m. 2230 August 28

This is Radio Tevere, the Voice of Free Rome

War Fronts

Severe street fighting is still raging in Paris. Groups of French civilians are fighting with each other. In many quarters of the city, the Germans are still soundly entrenched. Among these quarters are Montparnasse, the Place de la Bastille and Place de la Republique. American artillery is pounding the city, causing many serious fires.

Detachments of the American First Army tried to advance towards Bourget. Other attacks launched by the enemy were smashed. In the lower Seine, fighting is becoming ever more fierce, especially in the bend of the Estuary, where English and Canadian troops are trying to cross the river. The Germans were compelled to withdraw from certain positions. In this zone, further attempts by the enemy were frustrated. The Germans have launched several counter-attacks which have resulted in the enemy having to give up, at least for the time being, all attempts to cross the Seine.

The British Second Army succeeded in establishing a bridge-head.

In southern France, German troops are gradually falling back towards the Rhône Valley, closely followed by the Allies. German rearguards engaged the advancing Allied troops in severe fighting.

Assault craft of the Italian Republican Navy succeeded in damaging an Allied cruiser off the southern coast of France.

On the Italian front, in the Arno sector, there were patrolling activities only. Canadian detachments launched powerful attacks along the Adriatic coast.

In Rumania, Soviet troops continue their pressure on both sides of the Pruth. German troops are launching one attack after the other, with the object of breaking through the Soviet lines, and thus re-establishing contact with the main German forces.

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In the other sector of the eastern front, the Soviets launched several attacks at the Vistula bridge-head, west of Baranov and between the Vistula and the sea. All enemy attacks were repulsed.

The Situation in Rumania

The situation in Rumania is becoming ever clearer. Bucharest is completely surrounded by German forces and is cut off from the rest of the country. Three Ministers are missing. Some of the Bucharest people are in favor of King Michael, while others have asked for the protection of German troops. Among the soldiers, too there are many differences. Part of them continue to fight at the side of the Germans, others are awaiting the further development of events, and still others are trying to attack the Germans, all of which leads to continual skirmishes. It is persistently rumored that King Michael has the intention of leaving the country.

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V-1 Attacks Continue

In the last few days, there was a lull in the pounding of V-1's on southern England, so much so that the British press had begun to report that the bases from which the flying bombs were launched had been eliminated, while others were under the control of Allied artillery. But the V-1 raids have been resumed, once more, with increasing violence. A communiqué issued last week announces that the Germans have launched some 450 flying bombs.

In this connection, Reuter's writes: The zones where most of the launching ramps of the flying bombs are situated are still at a considerable distance from where the Allied troops are at present. The main object of the Allied troops is the destruction of the German army and not the occupation of territories which have no great importance. At the same time, Great Britain is living in fear lest the V-1's begin again to harass the country. The United National News Agency, in an attempt to calm the British population, states that the RAF attacked the vast runways near Pas-de-Calais, whence it is believed the flying bombs were launched.

According to what was forecast some time ago, the V-2s would weigh seventy tons. The explosion would be thus much more powerful than that of the V-1s.

Italian Workers to Emigrate to France

According to the United Press, at a meeting held in Rome of American Syndical representatives, it has been decided that a large number of Italian workers should emigrate to France, thus bringing about the complete depopulation of our country.

World News for the Past Twenty-four Hours

This is Vindex speaking: While in northern France, the new German defensive line is being [illegible]

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World News for the Past Twenty-four Hours

This is Vindex speaking: While in northern France, the new German defensive line is being stabilised, in southern France the Germans continue their disengaging manoeuvres, which may be considered as preceding the concentration of German forces in a war theatre closely and soundly connected with that of the covering German forces in the north.

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Of great significance is the news that Italian assault craft have torpedoed an enemy cruiser off the southern coast of France. In this connection, it is pointed out that so far, no act of valor has been achieved by the frightened group of the Italian Royal Army, incorporated in the Allied units.

The Anglo-Polish offensive continues along the Adriatic sector but with no success.

To the east, besides the withdrawal of the German troops in the southern part of the front, a withdrawal which was unavoidable after the surrender of Rumanian troops, in the central and northern sectors, the Germans continue to oppose a stubborn resistance. Powerful counter-attacks launched by Hitler's soldiers clearly prove what is the plan followed by the Wehrmacht, which can now count on fresh troops, powerfully armed.

Rumanian Armistice

The Armistice conditions imposed by Soviet Russia on Rumania confirm our assertion of the previous day, regarding the stringent character of the treaty which the Bolshevik Government has the intention of concluding with the Rumanian Monarchy, after its sudden change of policy. When one recalls the moral motives which incited the Rumanian people to enter the war, it will be easy to realise how far the Russian conditions are from these moral motives. Rumania will never be able to lead a free life. The armistice conditions are extremely hard. One must admit that Rumania has the right to an honorable place in the Confederation of Nations.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - M.491 - 23 Aug.28

The Battle of France

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - M.491 - 23 Aug.28

The Battle of France

The battle in France today continued as fiercely as ever on the northern front where Anglo-American forces are attempting by every means to harass the disengaging movements to the east, carried out by the Germans. Enemy units which had pushed on towards Vernon and Laroche were repulsed. In the northern and north-eastern quarters of Paris, fighting continues, especially in Boulevard St. Germain, at Montparnasse, Place de la Bastille and Place de la République. South-east of the capital, the invaders occupied T.... after they had received new reinforcements. In Brittany, the enemy offensive was checked before the Brest fortress, where four American divisions vainly attempted to penetrate into German defences. Nineteen enemy tanks were destroyed. Eight others were captured, still in running order in the St. Nazaire area.

In southern France, enemy pressure westward and north-eastward continues. German troops withdrew to new positions; after repulsing repeated enemy harassing thrusts. Off the French coast, assault craft of the German Navy sank a coastal defence unit, an MT-boat and another enemy unit.

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The Bombing of London

The V-1 of London and southern England continues to occupy the attention of British military circles. An English report says that recently an ever increasing number of flying bombs are arriving from all directions, and are reaching targets of considerable war importance.

The Southern Front

The enemy offensive in the Adriatic sector was considerably decreased in violence during the past twenty-four hours. The fighting is still in the valley of the Metauro River, where the battle is at present going on around enemy infiltrations. In other sectors, there was only patrol activity supported by artillery. A Canadian unit, which attempted to push into the region of Pontassieve, was wiped out by the German defence.

The Eastern Front

Stubborn fighting is now raging in all sectors of Rumania, especially north of Bucharest and near Ploesti, where German troops are engaged against Rumanians units. German troops fighting on both sides of the Pruth succeeded in fighting their way westward, in the direction of the Carpathian region. In the Focsani area, the enemy lost thirty-six tanks. All the Carpathian passes are now in German hands. Squadrons of Bolshevist cavalry, which succeeded in crossing the Hungarian frontier in a south-westerly direction were wiped out in well-timed counter-attacks. In the central and northern sectors, the situation is unchanged. In the Warsaw region other terrorist groups were wiped out.

Polish Premier's Message to the British

A short while ago, a message by the so-called Polish Prime Minister to the British was picked up, in which he states: "German pressure is increasing hourly, and Patriots will soon be at the end of their resources. Arms and ammunition are needed. If these do not arrive soon, everything will be lost."

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Hungarian Minister Visits Party Headquarters

Yesterday, General Szabo, Hungarian Minister to the Government of the Italian Social Republic, accompanied by his party paid a visit to the Republican Fascist Party Headquarters, where he was received by the Assistant Secretary of the Party, Giuseppe Pizzirani, who entertained him in cordial conversation.

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Turin Bombed Again

Enemy aircraft yesterday made a night raid over Turin, dropping incendiaries and hitting residential quarters. Twenty-two persons were seriously burned. Many others were wounded by machine-gun fire during enemy strafing of civilian districts.

Churchill's Message to Italians

A Reuter's report says that before leaving Italy Churchill sent a message of hope and encouragement to the Italian people. It should be pointed out that, apart from the evident cynicism of his gesture, Churchill's message has not even the character of originality, as he follows the habit of the Allies beyond the Atlantic who, after having promised so much to the Italians, have limited themselves to the "Forza e Coraggio" of the amusing Fiorello La Guardia.

Togliatti Speaks to Roman Women

The Minister without Portfolio in the so-called Bonomi Government made a speech at the "Dopolavoro" of the Finance Ministry, in which he attempted to explain to Roman women the rôle they would have in a Communist state. He had only one argument: "A Communist woman is not like a Fascist woman." On this point no argument on the part of a Minister was necessary, as all agreed upon it. The Bonomi minister then imprudently stated that Communism does not advocate the destruction of the family. But he did not succeed in explaining on what basis the family is organized in the Bolshevik paradise.

Farmers Arrested in the Bari Province

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Farmers Arrested in the Bari Province

Seven other farmers have been arrested in the Bari Province for withholding wheat from the people's granaries. UNN, in reporting the news, admits that up to this moment the proportion of wheat delivered by farmers is less than the minimum foreseen by the Allied Control Commission.

Greek Conditions to Bulgaria

The Greek puppet Government published a statement on the conditions to be imposed upon Bulgaria, which are as follows: 1) The Greek-Bulgarian northern border to be altered in favor of Greece.

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2) Condemnation of Bulgarian military leaders and rulers as well as of all those responsible for measures taken against the Greek population.
3) Payment of an indemnity.
4) Re-education of the Bulgarian people in accordance with the decisions to be taken by the Allies for the Germans.
5) Occupation of Bulgaria by Allied troops.

RADIO TEVERE In Italian to Italy - 245,5 - 2330 - August 28

War in France

In Paris, stubborn fighting is still in progress in the streets of the city. Groups of French armed civilians are fighting between themselves. Many German strongpoints are still resisting in Montparnasse, in Place de la République with their artillery, and many fires have broken out in the town.

At some points, the Germans have been obliged to withdraw.. The British Second Army succeeded in establishing two bridgeheads, one of which is at Vernon, where hard fighting is in progress. From their two bridgeheads, southwest of Paris Melun and Fontainebleau, the Anglo-Americans advanced towards the north, but were stopped by powerful German forces.

The Allies, after the Brest garrison refused to surrender renewed their attacks, supported by tanks, but were unsuccessful.

In southern France, the Allies are still following the movements of German troops in the Rhône Valley. German rearguards engaged in violent fighting in Valence, on the Isére River. The Toulon and Marseilles garrisons are still resisting.

Eastern Front

In Rumania, German troops are continuing to exert pressure on the Pruth with the aim of breaking through the Soviet lines. The Soviets, after having crossed the Sereth, have captured Focsani. German and Hungarian counter-attacks succeeded in frustrating the Russian Army's attempts to penetrate into Hungary

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War in Italy

In Italy, only patrol thrusts along the Arno are reported. Fierce attacks on the Adriatic coast have been unsuccessful.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 491 meters-2335-
August 28

Allied Destruction of Italian Cities

The martyrdom of Florence continues it is reported by radio stations and foreign and enemy news agencies. German heavy artillery continues to bomb the city, causing severe damage to monuments and buildings, as well as heavy losses among the civilian population.

During the last few days, Swiss newspapers also have published this false information. In this respect, it is noted that the German troops still consider Florence an open city. The news transmitted by enemy and neutral sources regarding the destruction caused in Florence by the Germans. is consequently without foundation.

In Naples, Rome, Siena, Pisa, Montecassino, Castel Galdolfo, the Vatican City and other cultural and artistic European centres, as in Florence, it is the Allies, by their air-attacks and artillery fire, who have destroyed monuments of artistic importance and buried thousands of inhabitants under the ruins of their houses.

The British and Americans are trying - with reports - to divert the eyes of world public opinion from their crimes against European cities and civilisation.

Italians Steal Allied Goods

Lisbon: It is learned from Bari that the British Police have arrested a farm owner in Gravino, accused of having in his possession material belonging to the armed forces of the occupation.

From Naples it is learned that the military section of the food office has published a communiqué regarding the thefts of Anglo-American material. According to the United Nations News

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

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From Naples it is learned that the military section of the food office has published a communiqué regarding the thefts of Anglo-American material. According to the United Nations News bulletin, this communiqué states that severe measures will be taken against whoever takes, hides or buys, from Allied soldiers or others, for personal use or for selling to other people, any article belonging to the invading army.

Apparently the above-mentioned thefts - or let us say subtractions - happen very frequently and might be considered as a compensation to the inhabitants of occupied Italy for the lack of assistance which was promised to them by the invaders.

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These thefts must be very frequent indeed if the Anglo-American authorities have decided to create a special branch of their police for this purpose. The new police service in authorised to carry out searches, wherever it is suspected that contraband material may be hidden.

The War in France

On the Brittany front the major event yesterday was the north-American offensive against Brest. To this end, the Commander of the American corps, General Patton, concentrated in a small area four divisions and powerful forces of heavy artillery, supported by very strong air formations.

After the artillery fire which lasted several hours, and following violent air attacks, the North Americans carried out a mass attack against the northern and eastern sectors of the stronghold and against the American peninsula. Extremely heavy fighting continued during the whole day, but the German defence [illegible] especially, the Americans sustained exceptionally heavy losses. Nineteen tanks were destroyed. In the other sectors, a relative calm reigned as, following the concentration of their forces against Brest, the Americans were not able to carry out large-scale operations.

A German sortie in the Saint Nazaire region resulted in the capture of one North American tank. Other armored units were destroyed.

War in the Balkans

In various areas of the north-western Balkans, Communist bands suffered new losses. A Communist unit in northern Albania lost, during mopping-up operations, 250 men. Another unit, operating above the Kotima Valley, in central Dalmatia, left fifty dead on the battefield. A third unit was annihilated north of Livno, in central Bosnia.

Swedish Elections

Regarding the elections which are to take place shortly, all the members of the Government made speeches, including the President. The latter stressed, among other things, that following the annual Congress of the parties, it had been unanimously decided that there would be no collaboration with the Communist Party. He believes that non substantial changes

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The Minister for Social affairs, Sjoronty, also stated that after the war, measures regarding the regulating of prices and salaries will have to be maintained for a short period of time.

2826

STEFANI AGENCY in Italian - Transmission in Siemens-Hell - N°13
Stefani. Berlin, August, 28, 1944

The Rumanian National Government was informed by high military authorities of the Rumanian Army of the capitulation conditions imposed by the Soviets. They are as follows:
1) Rumanian armed forces will preserve their arms on condition that they fight in Transylvania

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2) Rumanian armed forces must immediately hand to the Soviet High Command all arms and ammunitions with which they are equipped. Supplies for Rumanian units engaged against Hungary will be supervised by Soviet delegates.

3) Rumania immediately places at the disposal of the Soviet Union 1,400,000 workers and 100,000 architects and building engineers for the reconstruction of devastated Soviet regions. A proportion of Rumanian mobilized forces is included in this figure.

4) The return of Rumanian prisoners is dependent on the exact fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to the Rumanian expeditionary corps. As soon as Rumania has fufilled her tasks a quota of war prisoners will be liberated.

5) Soviet and Allied war prisoners who are in Rumanian hands must be immediately released and handed over to Soviet troops advancing into Rumania and, if necessary, armed with Rumanian material.

6) Bessarabia and Bucovina, seized from the Soviet Union by the Rumanian attack of 1921, will be immediately returned to the Union.

7) Pending a definite settlement at the end of the war, northern Dobrudja will be a zone of administration under the Soviet High Command.

8) For the duration of the war, the Soviet High Command will take over the control of navigation on the Danube.

9) The Soviet High Command will issue direct instructions about the disposal of land, air and naval bases.

10) Conditions about reparations will be communicated to the Rumanian Government at a later date.

11) The Rumanian Government must accept the whole responsibility for the carrying out by all Rumanian military and civil offices of the instructions issued by the Soviet High Command.

12) The Rumanian Government must accept the obligation of giving the Rumanian people, as soon as the war is over, the

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prisoners will be liberated.

5) Soviet and Allied war prisoners who are in Rumanian hands must be immediately released and handed over to Soviet troops advancing into Rumania and, if necessary, armed with Rumanian material.

6) Bessarabia and Bucovina, seized from the Soviet Union by the Rumanian attack of 1941, will be immediately returned to the Union.

7) Pending a definite settlement at the end of the war, northern Dobrudja will be a zone of administration under the Soviet High Command.

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12) The Rumanian Government must accept the obligation of giving the Rumanian people, as soon as the war is over, the opportunity of choosing its future form of government by democratic election.

13) The Soviet Union declares herself ready from this moment to withdraw the Red Army from Rumanian territory as soon as the peace treaty becomes effective.

Hungarian Cabinet Crisis Rumor

Budapest: It is officially announced that the news circulated by foreign news agencies and radio station about a Cabinet crisis in Hungary is wholly groundless.

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Allied Air Losses

Berlin: On the basis of new reports, the number of North American aircraft destroyed on August 26 and the night of August 27 over German and western occupied territory increased to eighty-one, including sixty-five bombers. Therefore in a twenty-four hour period the enemy lost about five-hundred men of flying personnel. In this figure, only fourteen American fighters shot down by German fighter squadrons on the Seine region are included. On August 26, twenty-eight enemy aircraft were destroyed and thirty-nine bombers were brought down on Sunday night.

Berlin: Strong formations of North American bombers operating from British bases were over Germany yesterday, Sunday. During the morning, North American formations were seen on the eastern Frisian Islands, and over the Baltic region. The enemy, as was reported by German patrol ships, ran into a zone of bad weather which caused the loss of many bombers and long range fighters. Though the Americans attempted to get around the bad weather zone by flying over Denmark, they were not in a position to carry out the planned raids. For this reason North-American formations were compelled to turn tail and, during the return flight, jettisoned bombs on northern Germany, Schleswig Holstein and Denmark. These bombs fellon open country, and did not cause any damage. Owing to bad weather conditions, there were no encounters between German fighters and North American formations. During August 27, North-American bombers attacked localities in Upper Silesia, and British bombers were over the Westphalian region. They were met by a violent fire of German A.A. defence, which inclicted losses upon them. On the basis of early and incomplete information, over Upper Silesia alone, eight four-engined bombers were brought down by the accurate fire of German A.A. artillery.

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 11.8 kcs. - 09.00 - August 27

Lecture by Hans Fritsche

Ladies and gentlemen,

In Rumania a traitors' clique, again with a King at its head, has tried to imitate the example of Badoglio. It was in particularly good taste that this treachery, the details of which still need clearing up, was committed by a small group of Rumanians at a moment when German soldiers were engaged in particularly heavy fighting for the defence of Rumanian soil.

No wonder, therefore, that all honorable elements in Rumania not only disregard all proclamations, manifestos, commands, armistice treaties and declarations of war issued by this Royal clique but also fight side by side with the German soldiers to reach the line that now must be retained.

It is no less obvious, however, that on the other hand all our enemies, when they received the news of the unkingly betrayal, burst first of all into shouts of triumph, of quite extraordinary intensity and supplemented by an incredible quantity of false reports, which surpassed by far even the odious reality of the coup.

They loudly announced that bolsheviks and Rumanians had started their triumphal march towards aims evidently taken from the time-table of pre-war express trains. And as they were anyway giving the names of cities and countries that they meant to conquer, they hastened far ahead of expected events in the west and east, claiming to have captured objectives which they have not reached by a long way, a fact that in the general excitement they chose to neglect.

In connection with this attempt to put the nerves of the German people to a test exceeding the strain they already have to endure, one point deserves attention: the absolutely realistic sincerity of the German information service which even during the last weeks has astonished our enemies by the fact that it conceal-ed

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fighting for the defence of Rumanian soil.

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In connection with this attempt to put the nerves of the German people to a test exceeding the strain they already have to endure, one point deserves attention: the absolutely realistic sincerity of the German information service which even during the last weeks has astonished our enemies by the fact that it concealed or extenuated no event whatever, no matter whether pleasant or unpleasant.

This unreserved frankness of German information, recognized even by the enemy, is our best protection at the moment when the enemy is trying to cause alarm. There was and is plenty of evidence for this outspokenness of ours. Germans in the homeland and, above all, Germans on the fronts involved in bitter fighting, you may be altogether sure that what the High Command communiqués state is the truth, the full and unstinted truth.

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It is well for the huge number of Germans, stationed in what is still, despite many an enemy penetration, an enormously vast area, that the communiqués of the High Command of the Wehrmacht supply them with a sort of order of the day deserving full credence. Whatever news or military particulars our enemies may have divulged or may in the future divulge in their shouts of triumph, if you have not learned them in the High Command communiqués, they are untrue.

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But in addition something else must be mentioned with regard to this triumphal shouting indulged in by the enemy, that is the fact that the tone of triumph has undergone a peculiar change in the course of no more than twice twenty-four hours. At the first news of Michael's felony, Moscow declared in a tone of almost fatherly admonition: All right, the Soviet Union is prepared to respect the Rumanian frontiers, Rumanian sovereignty, the Rumanian constitution, in short Rumanian individuality; and Winston Churchill, like an echo from the other side, remarked that he considered these terms extraordinarily reasonable.

One saw, as it were, Bolsheviks, British and Americans troubling themselves in full accord and anxious affection about the lost and retrieved son.

This evidently was the help that they wished to grant to the traitor at the start of his dangerous trip.

A few hours later the picture had completely changed.

The voice from Moscow said: Armistice? Oh yes, to be sure! We can conclude an armistice as soon as the Rumanians have chased the last German soldier from Rumanian soil and the Bolshevik army has occupied your country. This sounds different and in fact was something quite different. It was the commencement of a method already applied some years ago to Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia, and quite recently to Poland, consisting in guaranteeing a state to all intents and purposes according to the rules of international law, in order to devour it subsequently as a whole, nicely garnished with that guarantee.

A Rumanian Bolshevik - there are not many of the sort - has already turned up in Moscow and has been entrusted with making the necessary preparations. At this moment Britain and the U.S.A. look at things from a different angle. According to Swedish reports from London they say that London and Washington had not been previously informed, that the people's front government said to have been hurriedly composed by the Rumanian traitors could not possibly last and that revolutionary movements were to be expected.

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London already announces that Michael is going to leave Rumania, thus sharing the fate of his equally treacherous father. This assumption is quite likely to come true before long, as persons of Michael's entourage report that for the first time bombs have been dropped upon their King's palace.

To round off the picture we may mention that of course the Bolsheviks cross all lines of demarcation within their reach, that they continue to shoot at Rumanian troops, that English newspapers consider the landless King Michael offering himself as a new ally, a grotesque figure exactly like Victor Emmanuel a year ago, and that latest opinions on enemy, neutral and Allied sides emphasize crushingly the gigantic stupidity of the coup attempted by a Rumanian clique.

All these are statements illustrating the moral infamy and the political absurdity of this undertaking. Now the new National Rumanian Government, together with the German soldiers stationed in that area, will take the necessary measures, the effect of which will not be visible for a few days.

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There can be no doubt that all these events will increase the strain that is weighing upon us, and indubitably they have further increased the hopes for victory entertained by our enemies. There are countries on the enemy side that are of the opinion that their greatest effort is now past, and whose belief in total victory prevents them from seeing that the tree of victory which they dream of bears no fruits for them.

We, however, avail ourselves at this moment of the fact, which we realized in years of severe trials, worries and troubles, that the combat of a community is fought only by its strong, not by its weak members, and that consequently the loss of those who have weakened is the slightest of all losses borne by a fighting community. In the same way as the strength of our resistance and our fighting was by no means represented by the small group of traitors which the German people expelled recently, the real fighting force in Rumania was certainly not the court camarilla in Bucharest, but the Rumanian soldier who did his best within the limits of his physical ability, his training and his equipment. Now that the Russian attempt to deceive the Rumanians has come to a head and those tendencies of conquest and Bolshevisation have become manifest to the Rumanian people, we shall see up to what point the morally healthy and true-hearted mass of the people is still able to form a critical opinion as to the honour and the aim of the struggle. We know, moreover, that in the rear of our strenuously fighting fronts the new divisions and the new weapons are appearing, which the total war effort is producing from the deeply tapped, but still unexhausted soil of the homeland.

RADIO PRAGUE in German -0454- August 27 (Monitored in London)

German Appeal to German Troops in Rumania

German soldiers in Rumania! In breach of Rumania's alliance with the Reich, signed by the King of Rumania and Marshal Antonescu, a treacherous Government of conspirators, having deposed the Marshal, has concluded an armistice with the Allies and declared war on the German people. Every decent soldier feels disgust at such a mean betrayal of the comradeship-in-arms proved in three years and sealed with the blood of many soldiers of both nations.

Now however, we have to meet the [illegible]

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the Rumanian soldier who did his best within the limits of his physical ability, his training and his equipment. Now that the Russian attempt to deceive the Rumanians has come to a head and those tendencies of conquest and Bolshevisation have become manifest to the Rumanian people, we shall see up to what point the morally healthy and true-hearted mass of the people is still able to form a critical opinion as to the honour and the aim of the struggle. We know, moreover, that in the rear of our strenuously fighting fronts the new divisions and the new weapons are appearing, which the total war effort is producing from the deeply tapped, but still unexhausted soil of the homeland.

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Now, however, we have to meet the situation which has changed against the will of Germany. Everything must be done to make the fighting easier for the German formations at the front, whose situation has become more difficult through the betrayal. Their rear has to be kept free. For this reason, it is the duty of every unit on Rumanian territory to hold its position at all costs. There is no question of capitulation. Rumanian units and individual soldiers - who notwithstanding the former alliance of the two nations do not voluntarily take part in the fighting against the Bolshevik enemy - have to be disarmed wherever they are met.

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If they offer resistance they must be fought with all available means.Repay loyalty with loyalty, but fight the traitors. It is the duty of every soldier to facilitate the return of fighting comrades at the front to prepared rallying lines and to hold out at his post at all costs until he is again relieved by fresh German troops and order is re-established in Rumania.

(This appeal was also broadcast by stations Donau and Alpen at intervals between 0430 and 0500).

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 0900 - August 28

The Situation in Rumania

Berlin: German front correspondents report from the east Rumanian sector: The Rumanian civil population has no confidence in the empty promises made by the traitor Michael. A mass emigration of all classes of the population has started, trying to put themselves under the protection of the German Wehrmacht.

Terrorists in France

Geneva: Swiss journalists report from eastern France that a great part of the French terrorist group is entirely under the influence of Soviet agents. The Bolshevik instigators have been dropped by British planes.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 0945 - August 28

Rumania's Capitulation

Berlin: The Soviet agency, Tass, has published the conditions under which King Michael capitulated. The chief conditions are: The Rumanian troops must continue fighting against the Germans

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London and Washington have so far made no official statement concerning the Rumanian events, except for that of Churchill who called the conditions "wise". Wise for whom?

To demonstrate the Kremlin's friendly attitude towards Rumania which also extends to liberation in the cultural field, a paper called "Danube Pravda" was founded in the district centre of Ismail which had been occupied by the Red Army. The first page of the first copy shows Stalin's picture. Molotov called this: non interference with internal Rumanian conditions.

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Lippmann on World Situation

Roosevelt's chief journalist, Lippmann, in his book "U.S. Post-war Aims", states: A third world war is inevitable if the Anglo-Saxon half of the world remains democratic and the Soviet half remains socialist. A third world war can only be avoided by the good will of the Soviet Union and the United States. Lippmann naturally visualizes an Allied victory.

Spanish Comment on Allies

A correspondent of the Spanish paper "Arriba" says that the Allies refrain from commenting on some things while the Germans conceal completely their real and decisive achievements. The Spanish correspondent made his comment on the day of the Rumanian betrayal. The events did not cause any emotion, he says. People continue calmly with their daily work and hear the news during breaks in the factories. On the same evening in Berlin, when additional measures aiming at the total mobilization were announced, one man said: "That is the point! Some people work to create the new revolutionary weapons, the others secure the time needed to put them into service".

Germany Needs Time

Berlin: Germany again won a day, which the Anglo-Americans lost. Each day, which passes with the German formations kept intact and with their positions maintained, is a gain. Every soldier knows this, a PK report reads. Each day contributes to preparing the battle-field in which German technology will bring about a decision.

D.N.B. in German August 20

Hungarian Comment on Rumanian Events

Budapest: Commenting on the recent Rumanian events and the declaration of war on Germany by the Maniu Government, the semi-official press service of the "Budapester Nachrichten" writes: "All

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Budapest: Commenting on the recent Rumanian events and the declaration of war on Germany by the Maniu Government, the semi-official press service of the "Budapester Nachrichten" writes: "All is quiet on the Hungarian frontiers. Hungarian political quarters emphasize that treason and the breach of alliances solemnly concluded are not new in Rumanian policy. Hungary always reckoned with such eventualities. If Rumania yields to Russian pressure and the wish to recapture Transylvania, which was assigned to Hungary by the Vienna award, Hungary has firmly made up her mind to defend every inch of her territory. Hungary trusts in her own defensive strength and the effective help of her Allies.

2822

Russian Plans concerning East Prussia

Stockholm: The former Berlin correspondent of "Aftonbladet", in a leader, observes a surprising similarity between Moscow's policy in Transylvania and that in East Prussia. According to Moscow's intentions, East Prussia should compensate Poland for the loss of her eastern territories. Should this plan be put into effect there would be no end to Germany's dreams of vengeance.

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Such a Poland would be entirely dependent on the Soviet Union. This also applies to Transylvania. A unilateral solution of the Transylvanian problem in favor of the Rumanians would forever form an obstacle to a Hungarian-Rumanian agreement. The Russians, in their plans for the post-war world, apparently aim at a constellation which would give them forever a decisive influence. While the Russians on the one hand make great efforts to create sympathy for Russia, they try on the other hand to bring about conditions in the border states which would enable them to rule according to the principle: Divide and rule!

Russians' Freedom of Action Concerning Michael

Berlin: The "Voelkischer Beobachter" under the headline "Moscow's Freedom of Action Regarding King Michael" deals with the Rumanian situation. Referring to two Tass reports, the "Voelkischer Beobachter" states that the essential Soviet condition is complete freedom of action for the Soviet troops on Rumanian territory. The occupation of a country by Bolshevist troops is equivalent to a quick Bolshevisation by force and, therefore, heads all programs developed by Moscow for a Bolshevisation of Europe. The fate of the Baltic states in 1940 and the Bolshevisation of eastern Poland provided evidence of this fact. The conditions published by Tass are characteristic example of the Bolshevist tactics towards small nations.

Will United States Save Neighbors of Soviet Russia from Bolshevism?

Madrid: "ABC", in a leader, wonders whether the United States, the Government which is entirely different from that of the Bolsheviks, will be prepared to save those countries which are in direct contact with the Red Army from the Communist chaos. Quoting comments of the President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce [illegible]

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 11800 kcs-1500

"Basler Nachrichten" Surprised That Rumania Did Not Learn from Italy

Bari: The "Basler Nachrichten" says that Rumania should have learnt from Italy.

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Bolshevist Attempt at Starting a Strike in Athens Frustrated

Bari: All is quiet in the Greek capital. Bolshevist attempts at starting a general strike were frustrated.

Friendship of Eastern Peoples

Berlin: "Our friendship with the German people, proved in battles and work, is a pledge for the victory over the Jews, capitalists and Bolsheviks", so runs a huge transparent poster in Russian letters at a meeting of thousands of men and women of Russian, White Ruthenian and Ukrainian nationality. There were the flags of the three eastern peoples: the old Russian colors white, blue and red with the Cross of St.Andreas, the White Ruthenian colors white, red and white symbolizing the ancient faith in the god of the sun; and the blue and yellow colors with the trident of the arms of the old state of Kiev ruled by Vladimir the Great. Men and women from the east will bear these symbols and colors in the future on their sleeves as a distinction for good achievements and a testimony to their race and fatherland and to Germany fighting against Bolshevism.

Good Treatment of Foreign Workers in Germany

Berlin: According to an examination by the German Labor Front, the state of health of the foreign workers in Germany is excellent. There are also foreign doctors besides the German practitioners and hospitals available for treatment. Some hospitals treat foreign workers exclusively.

Haute Savoie Turned Communist

Geneva: Swiss travellers from Haute Savoie report that the French insurgents in this sector are completely under the influence of Bolshevist terror groups. The clothes, equipment and insignia of these bands resemble those of the Tito bands, they bear the Soviet star.

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No Armistice with Rumanian King

Moscow: The Soviet Government has not yet concluded an armistice with the Rumanian King. The Rumanian army continues to be considered as an enemy by the Soviets.

D.N.B. in German August 28

The Situation in Southern Italy 2821

Venice: A great deal of news comes from southern Italy about party gatherings, committee meetings and other events of the kind, that take place in the bigger cities and in the small places day by day.

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During the last few days Togliatti, the Communist leader, has been seen a great deal in public: generally speaking communist activity has of late concentrated on rural laborers. The labor unions, also under communist leadership, intend to attract even the small rural land-owners. Togliatti spoke in Tivoli and in Littoria recently to this effect.

On another occasion, the Communist leader addressed the women workers, in order to win them over to Communism. However the results of this canvassing do not seem to be very considerable, whether it emanates from Communist, British or American sources. This conclusion can be drawn from the minutes of the Anglo-American-Soviet Control Commission that had a meeting last Friday in Rome. For the first time since the creation of the Commission, General Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterrenean Forces, took part in the meeting.

Wilson declared that the Anglo-American authorities in Italy would make still greater efforts to master the tasks that the growing of the occupied zones makes more and more difficult. He said literally: "There are today many Italians who have not enough to live on;"

The General put the blame on the authorities who look after distribution. He asked the Anglo-American authorities to show their initiative, their impartiality and to be worhty of their good reputation. He considered food supplies and unemployment to be the most serious problems to solve.

From the report by Mr. Haucek, the deputy for Sicily, it transpires that for the moment the situation is most critical on the Island that has been longest under Anglo-American administration. Despite the enormous propaganda, says Haucek, the conditions are deplorable. The political situation on the island is confused. In the Palermo district the peasants have delivered only six per cent of the harvest. Ten thousand people have been arrested. He intimated that the Maffia has risen again.

Cordell Hull in Rome

United Press from Ankara: Referring to a report from Rome, Radio Ankara states that Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State

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United Press from Ankara: Referring to a report from Rome, Radio Ankara states that Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, has arrived in Rome. It Further Announced that Prime Minister Churchill left Rome on Wednesday for an unknown destination.

Wilhelmstrasse on Soviet Conditions to Rumania

Berlin - Only by announcements from Soviet sources are the conditions made to King Michael and his government known in Berlin. In the Wilhelmstrasse they are considered to be incomplete, as Moscow seems to be in no haste to make concrete proposals.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 605 Kcs 2000 - August 28

Comment on Events in Notre Dame

Berlin: British Radio listeners were well informed about the events in the Cathedral of Notre Dame and the fierce shooting during a solemn mass in presence of de Gaulle; however, they were not told that it was the worst desecration of a church which has taken for centuries in the west. Neither were they told that the anarchist-Bolshevist culprits were allies of General Eisenhower.

In the Soviet Union tens of thousands of churches were converted into picture theatres, grain stores and garages. In France the cathedral is converted into a battlefield of bandits!

Publication of first Bolshevik paper in Rumania

Radio London reports that in a Rumanian provincial town the first number of a Bolshevik paper has appeared.

Features of the Rumanian Armistice

Moscow: The Soviets report that five Rumanian divisions have been captured. There can thus be no question of the so-called armistice being recognized by the Soviets.

Dimitrov is Active in the Balkans

Stockholm: It is reported from Moscow that Dimitrov the notorious Bolshevik leader and chief of the Komintern, has made himself conspicuous in the Balkans. In this connection, the English paper "Observer" points out: "Dimitrov has been destined to play a leading part in Bolshevik Balkan politics."

Vansittart Indignant About American Claims on West Indies

London: Vansittart, who has been demanding for many years that Germany be completely dismembered, is indignant that recently the American Senator, Thomas Cullen, has requested that the British Bermudas and all the West Indies Islands are to be handed over to the United States.

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Vansittart says: " With the example set by the Americans, in future we can demand our neighbour's watch, wife and purse without committing a sin against the tenth commandment. This is another great step forward that the Americans have introduced."

Vansittart's indignation is incomprehensible. The Bermudas are to the Americans, what Germany is to him."

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 5650 Kcs + 2130 August 28

Losses suffered by the Bands in Balkans and Greece

Belgrade: In the North-western Balkans the Communist bands have suffered heavy losses. A band [redacted] in north-Albania had 250 casualties during a mopping-up operation.

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Only the following proposals can be considered as certain. Cession of Bessarabia and the Bukovina, the right for Soviet troops to transit and free movement in the streets and on the public transport of Rumania, the complete disarming of the Rumanian army, and several other military requests. The spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse believes that Russia will shelve her political conditions till after the conclusion of military operations. Also in this case Italy's example gives a clue to the method that will be adopted: the country is to be made defenceless from the military point of view so that no opposition is possible and then political conditions are to be made.

ME-210 Plane in Action

Berlin: The Messerschmitt pursuit fighter, ME-210, which since 1939 has proved its value on all fronts, has now emerged in the shape of the ME-210, a much faster and heavier plane. This new plane, equipped with dive-bombing brakes, can above all be employed as a Stuka (dive-bomber). The pictorial magazine of the Reich Ministry of [illegible], "Der Adler", has now in the [illegible] published photos of the new pursuit fighter which has been employed for a long time as a fighter, against the Anglo-U.S. air forces, and on the fronts as battleplane. What chiefly and obviously distinguishes it from its older brother is the centrally controlled tail-unit.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 15130 kcs - 1945 - August 28

French Fight Against Each Other in Marseilles

Stockholm: The Swedish paper "Dagens Nyheter" reports from Marseilles: French troops are fighting against each other in Marseilles. The streets were swept by their machine-gun fire. Women are also participating in the fighting.

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Considerable Restriction of Civil Servants

Bratislava: At a meeting of the Council of Ministers it was decided that the number of civil servants in state administration and in the economic field has to be deduced. The employees set free will immediately be called up. The present reservation of numerous persons for civil tasks will no longer be maintained, the paper "Slowak" reports.

2829

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

The recent mopping-up operation in Greece, in the sector of the Pindus mountains, against communist bands ended successfully. The members of the band lost 500 in killed and wounded.

Seven Anglo-American Planes Destroyed.

Copenhagen: Seven of the Anglo-American planes flying over Danish territory on Saturday night were shot down.

The German Spirit of Resistance

Berlin: Tenacious resistance, violent counter-attacks to free encircled troop units, gallantry without precedent by individual fighters are the best proofs of German determination on all fronts; this declaration was made today in military circles of the German capital. The German soldier knows that his fighting during these weeks is a question of gaining time. He knows that this gaining of time is necessary in order to make successful use of the long-prepared new arms and the increased forces obtained by total mobilization.

Count Teleki on Hungary's Historic Task

Budapest: Count Teleki, the well-known Hungarian politician, made the following statement: Unburdened by any political party activity, Hungary has only one historic task: the defence of her frontiers in order to oppose the mortal danger of Bolshevism.

The Road from Kerenski to King Michael

Helsinki: From Kerenski there is a straight line to Badoglio and King Michael. Britain has always promised heaven on earth and then the road led straight to Stalin's hell. Sop says "Novoe Vreme" commenting on the news that Churchill has approved the Soviets' conditions to Rumenia.

Iceland Does Not Want to Be Occupied by USA.

Washington: The Iceland Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs gave clearly to understand during a press conference that Iceland does not have any intention to granting her territory permanently as a military base for the USA. This remark

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Washington: The Iceland Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs gave clearly to understand during a press conference that Iceland does not have any intention to granting her territory permanently as a military base for the USA. This remark has created much disatisfaction in the USA.

American Jew Wants Full Autonomy for Jewish People

New York: The Jew David... wants the immediate proclamation of an independent Jewish state. Jewry wants full right to self-government in this war, that it has financed in great part.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 592 Kcs + 2200 August 28 2814

Bolshevik Terror in Estonia

Stockholm: The Swedish papers publish reports on the terror in the part of Estonia occupied by the Soviets. The Bolsheviks are extremely cruel; many Estonians have been murdered.

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Tito Sends Telegram to Leader of Polish Soviets

Stockholm: The leader of the Polish Soviets received a telegram from Tito, the head of the bands. The latter sends his fraternal greetings to the real representative of Poland.

RADIO BERLIN (LA VOIX DU REICH) In French - 25 M. - 1800 - August 27

Commentary

There are some people, even many, who, in this fifth year of war, are asking, "Why are we fighting?" They are surprised that, with the Russians on the threshold of the Reich and the Anglo-Americans in Europe, Germany still wants to continue and to undertake new measures rather than to stop. Just because they have no answer to it, they ask the question: "Why fight?". This would seem banal enough to laugh at if it were not also tragic. Why? Simply because one feels that in this conflict there is to be found one of the world's great problems: man's life. This something is worth one's concern. It is a question of whether man is to be enslaved by the machine or reason, or whether on the contrary he can save himself. War is nothing but a life-struggle for the security of the individual, and this struggle, this merciless fighting is being waged by Germany -a Germany which wants to see a strong Europe, inaccessible to traffic in combines and to the servitude of money.

The machine reigns. In the Anglo-American plutocracies, capital is king - the worker is no more than a proletarian. The supremacy of capital itself can only rest securely on the insecurity of millions of individuals ... by means which gave the impression of being completely the contrary, the people have arrived at the same results: in the Soviet Union, man, the slave, has become an unadorned proletarian - and it is to fight all that that Germany is fighting

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

Declassified Broadcasts

RADIO "LA VOIX DU REICH" IN FRENCH - 29 meters August 28

War in France

West of Rouen, as well as east and south of the city, the enemy attacked, but was repulsed everywhere.

In Paris, the Germans are still resisting at several points. In the south-western sector of the city, the enemy is pursuing our troops who are withdrawing towards the lower Marne.

The Brest garrison is resisting, valiantly supported by the German Navy and Air Force.

In the Rhone Valley, our troops are on the move. An enemy attempt to reach the Rhone Valley was frustrated.

In the Channel sector, west of Etampes, violent fighting is in progress; the enemy succeeded in penetrating slightly into our lines. One hundred and fourteen terrorists have been suppressed in France.

Situation in Paris

According to prisoners' reports, the serious destructions suffered by the city of Paris were not all caused by the fighting of regular troops. The majority of the vast fires were due to terrorist attacks, by means of which armed Bolshevik bands sought to assume power, in the course of struggles against the Maquis troops.

German Total Mobilisation

Berlin: German total mobilisation has entered into effect and has already had the consequence of diminishing the jamming of German railroads. These can be now used more freely for war purposes.

In the spirit of total mobilisation, the Chief of the German Labor Front, Dr. Ley, has ordered that all the activities of the Labor Front should be exclusively dedicated to the increased production of all enterprises.

The Labor Front has organised new auxiliary institutions to the women's Social Schemes, which, up to now have more than one hundred and twenty thousand members.

The workers of the big German industries

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The workers of the big German industries have put one of their working days at the disposal of the government.

Attempted Murder of General De Gaulle

I expect the most beautiful draperies had been chosen to adorn the Cathedral of Notre Dame - the Marseillaise was sung in chorus, and there was a beatiful platform, decorated with flags, while from far away, one heard the A.A. guns.

2818

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

Is it not unfortunate? During the last four years, many ceremonies have taken place, with the Germans, with Pétain, with Philippe Henriot, and nothing has ever happened; and now, an attempt against poor General de Gaulle. He can certainly call himself the master of a France which has not yet been liberated.

You must know that General Eisenhower does not like to be bothered; everybody knows this. Now fancy that when General Eisenhower was informed that General de Gaulle was going to Notre Dame, accompanied by... he gave him some good advice... But I wonder why I am insisting so much on the subject. You have known for a long time the...of the General. Now, of course, one never knows... a misfortune happens so quickly...

The speaker of the "Voix du Reich" then transmitted the news that the F.F.I had murdered the well-known actor and singer Maurice Chevalier (the nightingale of Paris).

After making a panegyric on the life of Maurice Chevalier, the station transmitted Maurice Chevalier's well known song: "Paris je t'aime". The speaker then stated that Chevalier had been killed by the F.F.I.because he was accused of having been a collaborationis.

DNB in German for Europe - 1300 - Aug.26 (Monitored in London)

Tito's Forces Suffer Another Defeat

Belgrade: "Novo Vreme" reports on the serious defeat that Tito bands have suffered at Kurshu Lija at the hands of Serb Nationalist formations. After being beleaguered for ten days by the bandits the town was relieved, and the communists suffered the biggest defeat they ever sustained on Serb territory.

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"Novo Vreme" reports in Montenegro that the area between Kolashin, the Sandjak, and the Serb frontier has been cleared of communists by Serb volunteer forces. Among the prisoners are twenty-six Bolshevik officials.

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS in German for South-East Europe - 1040 Aug.26
(Monitored in London)

Warning to Hungarians

Budapest: All papers publish a police announcement threatening persons distributing political leaflets with internment in concentration camps.

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

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS IN GERMAN FOR SOUTH-EAST EUROPE 1309 August 26
(Monitored in London)

Civilians Suffer in Enemy Air Raids

Venice: On Friday, Turin, Bologna and Rovigo were attacked by enemy aircraft. In Turin enemy airmen gunned the population from a low level. During a night raid on Bologna two hospitals were damaged by heavy bombs. Over Rovigo the enemy dropped bombs at random on residential quarters.

GERMAN EUROPEAN SERVICE IN RUMANIAN for Rumania 1040 August 27
(Monitored in London)

Appeal to Rumanians

Rumanians! Be wise and clear minded!
Preserve in these difficult hours your presence of mind and then you will be able to clearly listen to stories told to you by the Bucharest clique of traitors.

Rumanians! You have to realise, regardless whether you are soldiers, peasants or workers, that your King has betrayed you by delivering you to the Eastern beast, this colussus who will betrayed you if you do not defend yourselves. You have been betrayed to this enemy who does not know any pity in his methods. Promises which have been made by this deplorable government are without any value, because Moscow has not recognized it under any form. The fact that Communist delegates form part of this government leads one to presume with certainty that soon it will bow completely to Moscow. Awake to reality and you will see that this is so. God help you from experiencing this yourselves. Do not wait. Defend yourselves against these traitors whenever you meet them. Destroy them if they ask you to take part in the betrayal of the Rumanian land.

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Rumanians! Do your duty!

TRANSOCEAN In English August 28

Sertorius on Battle in France 1730

Berlin: (Comments by Ludwig Sertorius) The expected concentration of more mobile American formations on the extreme right wing of the Allied invasion front, i.e. in the big bend of the upper Seine, has come to pass. Over the week-end the enemy reached the city of Troyes and also to the west thereof advanced closer to Romilly and Nogent. At the last-mentioned place, American spearheads crossed the Seine. The enemy's intention to keep his movements going is clear.

2817

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Of three operative possibilities it is quite likely that the enemy will choose the flanking movement northwards with a general direction towards Châlons-sur-Marne and Rheims. This movement would aim at a large-scale surrounding of the German armies fighting on the Seine line and at making use for this purpose of the favourable plain of the Champagne for operations with tanks. A second possibility, namely a thrust in an easterly direction towards Nancy into the hilly country of western Lorraine, would encounter big territorial obstacles. This is less likely if the enemy should choose the third possibility, namely to attempt a break-through towards Burgundy and via Dijon and Besançon to the Swiss frontier, trying to cut off the way back of the German troops detaching themselves from souther France, and preventing their contact with the main forces of the Germans.

The Western Front 1330

(Comments by Pleto):The battle of the Seine from Paris to its mouth as well as south-east of Paris has risen to its climax, British and Canadians are making efforts to cross the river at its various bands with strong forces. At other points the Germans are still preventing them from reaching the river. Supported by strong bomber formations favoured by clear summer skies and by swarms of tanks, the Allies are pressing against and across the Seine. West of the Seine mouth, formations of the Canadian First Army broke through the German barriers at the Risle river and Foret de Longe on Sunday. The Germans had to withdraw a few kilometres to the north but gained a strong foothold between Cronville on the Risle river and la Bouille on the Seine, beating back all further efforts by the Canadians. East of Elbeuf, Allied attempts to ferry across the river failed when German counter-thrusts set in.Further south, parts of the second British Second Army, however, succeeded in crossing the Seine at Les and Elys near Vernon and were promptly engaged in heavy fighting on the other side. In Paris severe fighting continues.

Fighting in Rumania 1440

(Comments by Karl Bluecher) . Fighting has become extremely heavy for the German troops in Rumanian territory. The differing attitude of the Rumanian forces who are partly fighting on the side of the Germans and partly trying to disarm the Germans, necessitates utmost alertness. On either side of the lower Pruth German

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German Minister Returns to Sofia

1500

Berlin: The German Minister to Bulgaria, Beckerle, left here for Sofia on Monday after having reported to Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop. No information concerning the situation in Bulgaria was given by the Wilhemstrasse on Monday, where it was stated that the result of the German minister's report must be awaited.

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Catastrophic Food Situation in Rome 1510

The Anglo-Americans are not in a position to distribute adequate food rations among the Italian people. Ration figures for the month of September just issued throw a vivid light on the catastrophic food situation in the city of Rome. Seventy grammes of salted meat or sausage, forty five grammes of sugar, four hundred grammes of dried vegetables and one hundred grammes of fruit powder will be given for the whole month per head of the population. Fresh fruit will not be distributed among the civilian population, The entire rich harvest will be consumed by the Anglo-American occupation forces, In reply to the Bonomi government's urgent representations, the Anglo-American occupation authorities declared that they were not in a position to change the present rations.

Social Democrats Will Not Join Cummunists 1225

Stockholm - Co-operation between Social Democrats and Communists in Sweden is unthinkable, said Prime Minister Hansson in an election speech on Sunday. He criticised the assertion made by a Conservative leader, minister of Culture Bagge, that the elections would be followed by a cabinet consisting of Radical Social Democrats and Communists. Communists had taken their place beside bourgeois ministers in several European Cabinets of late, but what had happened in countries which had passed through war and occupation would not happen in sweden. The Party Congress had decided only a few weeks ago that no co-operation with communists should take place.

Rumanians in Japan Not Molested 1745

Tokyo - No measures have so far been taken against the six Rumanian citizens here and the further two hundred and fifty at Shanghai and in North China by the Japanese, the government spokesman declared at a press conference on Monday, There was no report on the Japanese Minister and fifteen members of the delegation at Bucharest, but the German government... concluded that communications with the Japanese Minister at Sofia is also interrupted.

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Iceland after the War 1215

Stockholm - Icelandic Statesmen now on a visit to the United States have protested against the American demands for the continuation of the American bases in Iceland after the war, a New York correspondent of the "Stockholms Tidningen" reports. The Foreign Minister Thor said: We are a nation of individualists and we do not want to bind our Republic to an order which hampers our independence. We intend making our country our own without foreign interference. President Bjoernsson added that he never entertained any doubts that the American troops would be withdrawn after war.

2816

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

German Broadcasts

DNB

In English

August 28

1955

Military Operations in France

Berlin: All movements on the western front indicate that the Seine will in the near future play an important role as regards the further development of operations, Doctor Max Krull, military commentator, writes in Monday's military round-up. As the result of the withdrawal to the right bank of the Seine of the last German elements, fighting has spread to the immediate vicinity of Rouen. The enemy is, moreover, continuing his stubborn attempts to outflank and unhinge the German positions on the Seine. The formation and widening of enemy bridgeheads at Elbeuf and Mantes and enemy endeavors to launch a drive from Paris in a north-easterly direction with tanks and mechanized infantry, in spite of German strongpoints still fighting inside the French capital and notwithstanding the threatening civil war, are bringing about a new pocket. These attempts have miscarried, as the enemy obviously under-rated the strength of the German resistance. The enemy's fear, lest the German nest of resistance in his rear might in the long run become rather disturbing, is betrayed by his massed though abortive assault on the Brest fortress which the German commander has refused to surrender. The establishment of new enemy operative bases, however, indicates that a new battlefield of first-class importance is beginning to develop in north-eastern France.

The fighting in other French areas is still too much in swing to be interpreted clearly. The same applies to the operations in the direction the lower Marne which is being launched from the Melun and Fontainebleau bridgeheads and which open new prospects for the area between the Seine and the Marne. The German detaching movements in the Rhone Valley are fully under the control of the German Command, which has succeeded in eliminating enemy harassing attempts from the east.

The situation on the lower Pruth is marked by a concentration of German contingents which are battling their

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

attempts to cutflank and unhinge the German positions on the Seine. The formation and widening of enemy bridgeheads at Elbeuf and Mantes and enemy endeavors to launch a drive from Paris in a north-easterly direction with tanks and mechanized infantry, in spite of German strongpoints still fighting inside the French capital and notwithstanding the threatening civil war, are bringing about a new pocket. These attempts have miscarried, as the enemy obviously under-rated the strength of the German resistance. The enemy's fear, lest the German nest of resistance in his rear might in the long run become rather disturbing, is betrayed by his massed though abortive assault on the Brest fortress which the German commander has refused to surrender. The establishment of new enemy operative bases, however, indicates that a new battlefield of first-class importance is beginning to develop in north-eastern France.

The fighting in other French areas is still too much in swing to be interpreted clearly. The same applies to the operations in the direction the lower Marne which is being launched from the Melun and Fontainebleau bridgeheads and which open new prospects for the area between the Seine and the Marne. The German detaching movements in the Rhone Valley are fully under the control of the German Command, which has succeeded in eliminating enemy harassing attempts from the east.

The situation on the lower Pruth is marked by a concentration of German contingents which are battling their way westwards. The general situation of the Rumanian formations is difficult and as a result of the lack of uniform command is nearing a state of anarchy. A part of the Rumanian troops are fighting against the pro-German Iron Guards and other loyal Rumanians; other Rumanian troops are inactively and apathetically awaiting their fate while still others are trying to disarm German units.

Certain picked Rumanian troops are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Germans, while others do not yet know what to do.

Contradictory orders are being issued from three different headquarters. No orders can be issued from Bucharest. In the eastern Carpathians German and Hungarian counter-attacks are under way to defend Hungarian soil.

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To the north of Warsaw the Soviets have sent into battle new formationswhich are faced by fresh German reserves. Thus the fighting is assuming an ever-increasing fierceness without leading to a decision. Although strong Soviet pressure in the Tartu area continues, the Germans are controlling the areas of Tukmus Rascin and Vilkoviszhken.

The Front in Brittany 2245

Berlin: The most important event in Brittany on Sunday was the beginning of an American large-scale attack against the fortress of Brest. The American commander General Patton threw into this battle four divisions supported by strong artillery and air formations. After several hours of most violent drum-fire and incessant attacks from the air, the Americans launched an attack in numerous waves against the north front as well as against the front on the peninsula of Armorique, situated east of the town. In the course of a furious struggle lasting throughout Sunday, the German fortress crushed all the American attacks on the Armorique peninsula as well as on the remaining forward area of the fortress. The Americans suffered very heavy losses in men and material. At least nineteen of their tanks were shot up and another one was captured. In other districts of Brittany all was quiet since the Americans, due to concentration of all assault arms against Brest, were not able to carry out major operations. A local German attack near St. Nazaire was successful. One American tank was captured intact and another seven were blown up by close-range weapons.

Fighting South-East of Paris 2015

Berlin: South-east of Paris, the Americans from their bridgeheads at Melun, Fontainebleau, Nogent and Troyes pushed to the Marne bend where they encountered strong German opposition. Furious fighting is in progress there.

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Berlin: South-east of Paris, the Americans from their bridgeheads at Melun, Fontainebleau, Nogent and Troyes pushed to the Marne bend where they encountered strong German opposition. Furious fighting is in progress there.

Destruction in Paris

Berlin: Heavy destruction in Paris is only partly due to the actions between regular troops. Most of the conflagrations raging at many points in Paris resulted from acts of terror, by which communist elements fighting against F F I (French Forces of the Interior) are trying to usurp the power.

Italians Use New German Naval Weapon 1220 281

An enemy cruiser off the coast of southern France was torpedoed by a naval weapon manned by Italians. The cruiser was struck astern and sank immediately. Manning a novel German naval weapon, another successful enterprise was thus added by Italian seamen to the tradition of their weapons of Alexandria, Gibraltar, Malta and Anzio.

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Count Teleki against Bolshevism 1315

Budapest: Count Michael Teleki the head of the party "Hungarian Life" referring to the dissolution of alle parties in Hungary, writes in "Regelbi Nemzetez DAG" that Hungary has to solve the historic task, namely the defence of her frontiers. This Hungarian policy means, changeover to national unity and implies unconditional adherence to the realisation of leading reforms. Count Teleki stated that we can effectively meet the deadly danger of Bolshevism and that we Hungarians, protected by the natural bulwark of the Carpathians, with final great efforts shall victoriously beat the Soviets who have become tired.

Greek Demands 1227

Geneva: The Greek Emigré Government published a declaration regarding the claims on Bulgaria. Those claims are: Firstly, strategical alteration of the north frontier in favor of Greece; secondly, punishment of Bulgarian rulers, military leaders and all those responsible for measures arranged against the Greek population; thirdly, payment of indemnification; fourthly, training of people of Bulgaria along the same lines as demanded by the Allies for the Germans; and fifthly, occupation of Bulgaria by Allied troops.

Franco's Speech. 2200

Madrid: In an address made at Pontevedra (Galicia) General Franco, in thanking the town for decorating him with the Gold Medal of the town, paid tribute to the great merits the population of Galicia had in contributing to the victorious conclusion of the struggle for national freedom. General Franco emphasized that the aim of the national movement and programme of the Falange was the establishment of a solid people's community serving a better and more just order in Spain. Franco said that

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Comments on Far Eastern Situation

Berlin: The German press is taking a keen interest in the gallant fight put up by Germany's ally Japan. Tuesday morning's "VB" had an article headlined "Island Fighting in the Pacific which states the unparalleled toughness of the Japanese resistance in hand-to-hand fighting had proved that the American tactics of carrying out "island-hopping" operations, before eliminating the strong Japanese bases in the rear of American forces, would never lead to the voluntary surrender of these bases.

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On the contrary, the paper emphasized, these Japanese bases would give a lot of trouble to the Americans, who would have to smash every individual base and every individual Japanese soldiers if they wanted to remove this constant threat to their offensive front.

The paper continued: "If the Americans actually want to reach the Chinese coast from the Pacific, according to the so-called Nimitz plan, there is a long way ahead of them. Measures of home policy in Japan have shown the world that the Japanese people are fully aware of the seriousness of the enemy threat. The Japanese hold on east and southeast Asia, has so far been entirely unchallenged and even intensified by the offensive in China. The Japanese will offer powerful resistance to any enemy attempt to penetrate the Greater East-Asian areafrom the Pacific Islands."

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FRENCH BROADCASTS

Station Behavior - Including German Overseas and Soldatensender (As reported from London, August 27)

Henceforth we shall refer to the Allied-controlled Paris Station called "Radio Diffusion de la Nation Française" in French for France, only as Radio Diffusion France.

Additional broadcasting data for your information: German Overseas transmissions are observed on Radio Paris wavelength: at 0840 hours on Sunday the former Radio Paris wavelength of 274.3 metres came up, relaying German Overseas Service for south-east Asia and Africa. It continued to carry this programme which was in German, till 1000. Again it started relaying German Overseas Service for south-east Asia in German at 1022. The intervening programme (from 1000 to 1022), not carried by 274.3 metres, was in English.

German Forces Service: The new German Forces transmitter for Northern France was heard on 598 kilocycles at 1545 on August 26, when relaying front reports given on the German Home Service at that time. This relay was interrupted at 1546 hours DBST when non-stop marching music was given until 1550. An announcement on behalf of the German C.-in-C. of the West was broadcast, denying rumors spread by the enemy that an armistice had been signed by the German Commander in Paris and ordering all strong points to continue to fight. The announcement was followed by more marching music and before having repeated the above announcement at 0155, the station disclosed its identity as Soldatensender DORA. It went off the air at 1601 and returned at 1900, opening the evening transmission with a pre-view of the contents thereof, and a statement that the broadcasts of Soldatensender DORA were experimental. Apart from its musical material, short talks and sketches, the Station relayed evening news bulletins, front reports and a commentary of German Home Service. It ended the evening transmission at 2215, announcing its return for 1230 on Sunday. The new station appears to replace earlier Forces' transmitters in France, Ritter, Goetz von Berlichingen, and Soldatensender Georg.

2813

French Home Service: A further category of Allied broadcasting service from France was observed on August 26.

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2813

French Home Service: A further category of Allied broadcasting service from France was observed on August 26. Morning broadcasts of La Voix de France (non-Allied) in Arabic and Spanish were heard at their scheduled times, 1020 and 1040 respectively, on 7250 kilocycles. Nothing more was heard on this channel until 1430, when French marches and patriotic songs were in progress. The first announcement of the new station's identity came at 1612. It was "Ici Radio Vichy Libre", repeated several times in the course of subsequent musical transmission. At 1630 there was an account of the defence of Fort Devaux and from 1700 proclamations to the Vichy population by the local FFI commander were broadcast.

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These were repeated at various times in the evening during a musical programme. It is interesting to note that use is still being made of the song which was characteristic of the former Vichy government news transmissions. It was sounded between each news item. This presumably means that Radio Vichy Libre is using the studios of the former French State Radio in Vichy.

Poor reception prevented observation of Radio Diffusion in the midday period, and afternoon ceremonies in Paris were only audible in parts on 7,360 kilocycles, the only channel which could be traced. Medium wave operation on 312.8 began at 2010 with the playing of the Marseillaise.

Transmissions from other Allied broadcasting stations in France continue normally: Limoges FFI, Radio Bretagne and Radio Cherbourg.

Belgian Home Service in French: The talk by Pierre van Damme "La Voix du Pays" has been discontinued, his last commentary being given at 2100 on Friday. No substitute has been made and music was played on Saturday.

Non-Allied Broadcasts from France were not heard on the 25th. FFI station Limoges on 335.2 m continued to give relays of BBC French broadcasts as well as much individual material. The station has its own interval signal. Radio Diffusion de la Nation Française transmissions have expanded considerably and on the morning of the 25th operated on shortwaves 9,620 and 6,360 kilocycles. Actual wavelength announcements given by the service refer to 106,224,235,312, and 336.6 m. with relays on 31.19 and 41 m. At 2015, material on 312.8 m. appeared at very good strength, obviously from a highpower transmitter or transmitters. This former Radio Paris channel had been silent since the defection of the Radio Paris service. Shortly before 2100, RDNF broadcast two service messages. The first was addressed to six drivers and engineers of RDNF who were instructed to report to a stated garage on the following morning. The second was addressed to Regional French Transmitters at Néac, Muret, Tramcies and Réaltor, instructing these stations to make known over the air or by other means the condition of their equipment and installations, and to ask [illegible] spares and gear they might require for supply by

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For the first time since 1940, no enemy or non-Allied broadcasts in French were heard from France yesterday. German-controlled Radio Paris transmissions and the Vichy Government network have been superseded by Radio Cherbourg, Radio Bretagne, the local station of French Forces of Interior-Radio Limoges and Radio Diffusion de la Nation Française.

Radio Diffusion was heard broadcasting in French uninterruptedly from 0925 to 1015, 1200 to 1410, and from 2015 to 2400. Its evening transmission was heard at good strength on 312.8 m., the former Radio Paris channel, which had been silent since the defection of the German-controlled Radio Paris service. In the course of this period, Robin Duff who, it was stated, had "sought the hospitality and permission of Radio Diffusion to address BBC listeners" broadcast a message for the BBC in English. After midnight, when French transmission had closed down, the Service was used by other Allied correspondents for broadcasting radio despatches.

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FFI, the "Free Vichy Radio", first heard August 26, on 41.38 metres, at 1630 August 27, after relaying a play, announced itself as "The Radio Diffusion de la Nation Française, Vichy Studios."

The evening preview that followed scheduled a concert for 1630, a "rhythm hour" for 1830, a radio version of the opera "Louise" at 2022, and at 2145 a radio feature on the day's celebrations in Vichy.

A shortwave transmitter on 40 metres which during the early part of the week carried the enemy-controlled Vichy Home Service material and has not been heard since, was found at 1445 on August 27 broadcasting records of French patriotic music. At 1630 August 27, it announced "here is free Vichy Radio broadcasting on 60, 48.94, 41.38 and 224 metres."

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BALKAN AND HUNGARIAN BROADCASTS

RUMANIAN HOME SERVICE 1100 August 27 (Monitored in London)

Bucharest Commander's Decree

Delayed Communiqué of the military command of the capital, number 13:

We generals of the Iosif Teodorescu Army Corps, Military Commander of the Capital, (one or two words inaudible) on the basis of the decree no 798 of 21st July 1941, concerning the mobilization of the army, and on the basis of regulation number 44 in the interests of the country, order:

Article one: All German subjects between 16 and 60 years domiciled or living in Bucharest area must report on 27th August before 1900 at Police Headquarters or Gendarme Post in area where they live, bringing all their identity documents.

Article two: Those failing to comply will be regarded as spies and dealt with according to article... of the penal code.

Article three: Military men who are part of German Armed Forces or of military formations such as the SS, S.. etc. must report as in article one. Those failing to do so will be arrested.

Article four: All mentioned in article three who are caught wearing civilian clothes will be considered as spies and dealt with according to article 194 of the penal code.

Article five: Any military men or civilians caught using arms against the army or civilian population and those who start fires, commit destruction or acts of sabotage against the authorities' orders will be shot on the spot by the public force organisations.

Article six: Accomplices, helpers or those hiding above persons will be punished as proscribed in article five.

Article seven: Breaches of this order will be determined by officers of military and civilian judicial police and tried by court martial of this command.

Article eight: ordinance comes into force at moment of its transmission by radio today, 27th August.

Bucharest (Signed) Military commander of Capital, General Iosif [illegible] Colonel Magistrate Teodor (remainder

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Bucharest (Signed) Military commander of Capital, General Iosif Teodorescu, Procurator, and Colonel Magistrate Teodor (remainder of name inaudible).

2811

RUMANIAN HOME SERVICE 1400 August 27 (Monitored in London)

Bucharest Liberated

Bucharest has been completely cleared of last nests of German resistance and has thus been completely relieved of any threat.

It is possible that desperate action of the Germans in bombing the City with the few planes, fifty in all, they still posses, may still continue.

However the necessary measure have been taken by the Rumanian army and will be carried out in concert with the Allied High Commands.

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HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE In German to Europe 1505 August 27

(Monitored in London)

Agreements with Jews Void

Budapest: The "Gazette" has published a government decree ruling that all lease agreements in the sphere of agriculture and forestry concluded with Jewish persons are declared null and void with immediate effect. To maintain production the property concerned will be administered until the end of this economic year by officially appointed commissioners, subsequently the owner have to take care of the administration.

HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE in German to Europe 1740 August 27

(Monitored in London)

Hungary Will Defend Her Soil

Budapest: It is still difficult to form a clear impression of events in Rumania and their influence on the political and military situation. There is no question that Rumania and the Balkans are threatened by Bolshevism should the intentions of the Royal clique be carried into effect. All symptons point to anarchy and one can only hope that the national elements in Rumania which have remained loyal to the alliance will master the situation. There is still complete calm on Hungary's frontiers.

It has been pointed out in Hungarian political circles that treachery and desertion from solemn commitments are no new features in Rumanian politics and Hungary has always regarded this

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It has been pointed out in Hungarian political circles that treachery and desertion from solemn commitments are no new features in Rumanian politics and Hungary has always regarded this contingency as possible. Should Rumania yield to Russian pressure and try to regain Transylvania, which was legally awarded to Hungary at Vienna, Hungary is determined to defend every inch of soil, confident in her powers of defence and the active support of her allies.

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

SPANISH HOME SERVICE 1430 - August 26 (Monitored in London)

Bulgaria Will Sign Armistice

It seems as if the negotiations between Bulgarian representatives and the British and US Ambassadors in Turkey are nearing an end and the that armistice will be signed shortly. After fifteen days of negotiations, a new diplomatic victory over the Reich has taken place and Bulgaria will abandon the war in a few hours' time.

As soon as Bulgarian forces are withdrawn from Macedonia, Thrace and Yugoslavia, an agreement depriving Germany of another of her allies in south-eastern Europe will be signed. The contents of the armistice have not been made public but thanks to some authorised hints certain observers have qualified them as magnanimous.

The British and American Governments have no serious cause for complaint against Bulgaria, who, although she was in state of war with the Anglo-Saxons, never took an active part in the fight against the Allies.

It is believed that the armistice conditions which have been approved by the Soviet Union, to whom Sofia probably owes the generosity of the armistice, were drafted in accordance with the laws of the Greek and Yugoslav Governments and were made public before Bagrianov started peace negotiations.

SPANISH HOME SERVICE 1430 - August 26 (Monitored in London)

Germany Prepares Intensive Effort

Berlin Chronicle: Germany has never lived through such exciting times as the present, not because of political or military events, but because of the conviction that in a very short time, so short that the majority of people believe it will take place at any moment, the Reich will begin to employ those terrible resources which will change the course of the war.

It is not known whether the new methods will be tactical, strategic or political. There is talk about V-2 [illegible]

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It is not known whether the new methods will be tactical, strategic or political. There is talk about V-2 but not a single German knows the nature of the new weapon. Complete mystery surrounds the new step Germany is about to take to recover the initiative.

2810

SPANISH HOME SERVICE RADIO NACIONAL - 1430 - August 27

Calm on Frontier

Huesca: The Civil Governor of Huesca Province, has issued a communiqué stating that there is complete calm in this sector of the Spanish-French frontier.

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RADIO ANKARA [illegible] French to France - 31 M. - 1800 - August 27

Weekly Review - Situation in Rumania and Bulgaria

The week just past has shed a brighter light on the final outcome of the war. This week has demonstrated new Allied victories threatening Germany's collapse. The battles in France went in favor of the Allies. Fighting now waging on the French front has assumed the nature of mopping-up activity. Nazi propaganda and all the hopes which it nourished, or which it tried to believe in, are doomed to irremediable failure.

Rumania's and Bulgaria's decisions to break away from the Reich are the most remarkable indications of the defeat of the Nazi political cause. The dictatorial régime founded on Nazi illusions has collapsed in Rumania, giving way to an administration which will direct the destinies of the Rumanian nation in full awareness of the realities which it openly admits. Rumania, which has taken an effective place in the ranks of the Allies, is from now on at war with the Reich. As for the decisions of the Bulgarian government announced yesterday, this too cannot fail to produce a favorable impression on world public opinion.

And now it is Hungary's turn. It is hoped that this country, which undoubtedly understands the truth, will follow the example of Bulgaria.

Before reading the evening news last night, the speaker of Radio Sofia said, "Attention! You will now hear some very important news." This was followed by a reading of the Bulgarian government communiqué in Bulgarian, French, Russian and English. It reads - "In order to put an end to the horrors of war, the government, heedful of the desire of the people not to participate in the conflict between the great powers, has conveyed this information to the powers with which it is at war, after having informed the Soviet government of its decision to withdraw from the war and to re-establish its neutrality toward all."

According to Radio Sofia [illegible]

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According to Radio Sofia, in accordance with its decision to re-establish its strict neutrality, the Bulgarian government declared that it would disarm all foreign forces crossing its borders. The German forces which have already crossed into Bulgaria have been disarmed.

Military events continue to develop rapidly in Rumania.

Situation in Bucharest

According to reports received by the Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, Bucharest is now under firm control by the new Rumanian government. The German military missions and other Germans have been interned. Marshal Antonescu is said to be interned at the Royal Palace. After Rumania's decision was made a huge demonstration took place in Bucharest in favor of the new government.

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Other Broadcasts

Announcement of the armistice arrived at between Rumania and the Soviet government on the night of August 24-25 was received in Rumania with great enthusiasm by excited crowds. The Germans are bombarding Bucharest with anti-aircraft guns, since they have no more artillery in this area.

It is learned that Allied heavy bombers co-operated yesterday with Rumanian forces in the defense of Bucharest against German attacks. Allied fighters patrolled the approaches to the Rumanian capital. Rumanian troops have occupied certain passes in the Carpathians.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' in Italian 0830 August 28

Italians, Victory depends on our union! The struggle of 50.000 French Patriots against the invader has been crowned with success. This was possible because the French were united. Socialists, Communists, Republicans, Democrats, Catholics, members of the Committee of Liberation, workmen, intellectuals, you must all get together to fight the Germans. You must all have the same goal: chase out the German invader and their paid agents and spies. If Frenchmen had not been united, Paris would have undergone still more bitter sorrows and disappointments. Instead, it has been a brilliant example for the whole world. Let its example not be lost on you Italian Patriots. We must fight and go on fighting. We must fight against the Germans to free our country. All political forces must be united. Whether of democratic or other political creed, to help and to co-operate with the Patriots in all their undertakings All Italian anti-Fascist parties must, together, fight the Germans and the Fascists.

Tradesmen of Turin, Genoa and Bologna, and of all other cities, citizens who love freedom and national independence, you must get together to begin a decisive action against the German invader. National unity must be stronger, and this means having the weapons necessary to achieve the much longed-for victory against the Germans. It means freeing our country from the German and Fascist yoke. Patriots, citizens of invaded territories, look at the struggle which the Parisians have waged. Be united, and strengthen your decision to continue the struggle against the German invader and his agents. To be united means to be strong. Piedmontese farmers, to arms to

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Hide your produce; don't allow the Nazis to get hold of it. We must inflict the fatal and decisive blow on the enemy. We must chase the Germans from Italy forever, within the next few weeks. Workers, industrialists, farmers, you must join the Army of Liberation. Farmers, you must put aside your tools and take up your rifles, and fight at the side of those who are fighting for the deliverance of Italy. Piedmont can be cleared of the enemy in a short time. Piedmontese farmers, peasants, it is the liberation from the Fascist and Nazi yoke which is at stake. Get together and fight. You must prove to the whole world that the Piedmontese farmers are as clever and as patriotic as those of the other Italian provinces, and of Europe too. In this way, you will free your country from the age-old enemy. A new Italy will rise, conquered by sons of the soil.

RADIO TOKYO In Italian to Italy - 1230 - August 28

At 24 hrs, on August 27, three planes belonging to the American Air Forces in China attacked Japanese positions. Our anti-air defence repulsed this attack without permitting the enemy to carry out his offensive plans. In the Pacific sector flares were droped by the enemy on Japanese positions during the evening of August 26. The enemy continues to drop flares on our positions. We have inflicted severe losses on them. Enemy planes have attacked various positions in the vicinity of Rabaul and Almahera. In the Chinese sector it appears that the enemy is marshalling powerful forces. Up to now, however, no offensive on a large-scale has been launched. No changes are reported in the Burma sector.

American Raids on Fikiu

The Americans raided Fikiu three times. Our anti-air defences brilliantly shot down three enemy planes and damaged others.. At 17 hrs. on August 20 an enemy formation, composed of five planes, was pursued by one of our naval captains who shot down into the sea three enemy planes, while the other two promptly

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Cultural Relations Between China and Japan

Relations between the cultural Sino-Japanese association and the Eastern Asia Cultural Association have not yet been established, though this is very necessary. The chairman of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association, during his stay in Pekin discussed these problems with the chairman of the Eastern Asia Cultural Association.

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It was decided to establish the principal seat of the Sino-Japanese Association in Pekin, and that the Chairman's position and all other positions should be held by members of the Eastern Asia Association. Therefore all the activities of the Sino-Japanese association will henceforth be carried out by the Eastern Asia Association. It is believed that this will contribute greatly to further cultural activities between China and Japan.

Surprise Attack by Japanese Air Forces

Air formations belonging to the Japanese air force in China attacked by surprise on the evening of August 25 the aerodromes of Fukiu and Hanchow, bombing enemy runways and other military installations. The region where this aerodrome is situated lies between the regions of Hankow and Canton, both under our protection and extremely important from a strategical point of view.

Anniversary of the King of Bulgaria's Death

A year ago today the King of Bulgaria died. His memory is still alive among us. Bulgaria has been the Country most worthy of our trust among the Balkan States. Even today we have an immense sympathy for the Bulgarian people. The situation in Bulgaria at the present moment is extremely delicate. We Japanese can fully realize how delicate have been Bulgaria's relations with Russia, even while she was bound to Germany. This very delicate situation calls for all our sympathy, as it does not impair international justice. We do not wish to give undue importance to the rumors which the Anglo-Americans are endeavouring to spread abroad regarding Bulgaria. We feel sure that from the bottom of its heart the Bulgarian nation is opposed to such rumors. King Boris was the friend of the Bulgarian peasants. A great number of these peasants felt honoured in obeying their King and were firmly convinced that the Bulgarian people should share the fate of Germany. This faith is still staunch among Bulgarians. We cannot, therefore, believe that Bulgaria will follow Rumania's example.

Enemy Planes Over Rabaul

According to reports from the Central Pacific, on August 26 dozens of

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According to reports from the Central Pacific, on August 26, dozens of enemy planes flew over Rabaul. Our garrison shot down or damaged three enemy planes.

RADIO ANKARA In French - 21 H. - 18.45 August 28

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Bulgaria to Withdraw from the War

Bulgaria's decision to withdraw from the war and to proclaim her neutrality is the outstanding event of the day.

A despatch of the AFI agency from Cairo reports that the British Ambassador to Ankara handed yesterday to Michael Mihaloff, former Bulgarian Council President, the conditions under which the Allies would be ready to accept the withdrawal of Bulgaria from the war.

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VATICAN RADIO In Italian to Italy - M. 51,26 - 21,30 - August 28

Centenary of Irish Priest and School Master

One hundred years ago exactly, on August 29, 1844, a great Irish apostle, who had rendered invaluable services to the Fatherland and the Catholic Church, piously ended his long and noble life, at eighty years of age. We speak of Brother Edmund Ignace Rice, simply called Mr. Rice. Divine Providence chose Mr. Rice to be the apostle of the school for the people's sons and still more providential was the fact that, as there were no schools for boys who could not go abroad for their education, these had to come his school. For this great mission God endowed His instrument with great qualities of mind and heart. Collan, a small village in Kilkenny country, saw the birth of Edmund Rice in 1762. Though the persecution of Catholicism was still raging in Ireland, everywhere spreading a sad, spiritual and intellectual ruin, he spent his childhood in the safety of an upbringing full of religious teaching, imparted to him by a mother gifted with peculiar virtues. Later Edmund started his education in the clandestine school of "the Hedge" near Collan and was then sent to Kilkenny to another clandestine school, to follow the secondary course. Submissive to his parents' will, Edmund soon gained the esteem of everybody for his unusual qualities of mind and heart. He became one of the richest and most honest tradesmen of the city. The death of his young wife affected him deeply and after that his thoughts turned almost completely to Heaven rather than this earth. He felt in his heart that God was calling him to His service. But many years passed before the Divine will was clear to him. A group of deserted children, sent to him by a pious person, determined his vocation and decided him in 1802 to open his first school in a humble house. It was the beginning of his work of the apostolate among youth.

MONTECENERI RADIO In Italian to Italy - M. 491 - 22,50 - August 28

United States to be Represented at Signing of Rumanian Armistice

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MONTECENERI RADIO In Italian to Italy - M. 491 - 22,50 - August 28

United States to be Represented at Signing of Rumanian Armistice

The American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, today declared at his press conference that the United States will be diplomatically and militarily represented in Moscow for the signing of the armistice conditions with Rumania.

New Details on Rumanian Situation

Reports from Berlin supply new details on events in Rumania. Well-informed circles of the Wilhelmstrasse state that the country is drifting towards civil war and anarchy. At some points, Rumanian troops took up positions by the side of the Wehrmacht, while other units dropped arms. Fighting between German troops and those Rumanian forces which followed King Michael's orders has already begun. However, the majority of Rumanian soldiers is loyal to the Reich. The capital is completely encircled by the Wehrmacht. Fighting is in progress in Bucharest itself. The Wehrmacht declares that it is ignorant of the fate of King Michael and his government.

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The War in Italy

Information from the German High Command on the war in Italy says that the Allies are concentrating strong forces in the central and eastern sectors. These preparations suggest an early offensive in these regions.

German occupation authorities in Italy have forbidden all navigation on Lake Maggiore, and between the Italian ports of the Ticino... (not well understood). Fishermen must remain within fifty metres of shore, and can operate only in daytime.

RADIO MIL'NO LIBERT: In Italian to Italy - 23.00 - August 28
(Broadcast almost unreceivable owing to atmospherics)

Exhortation to Italian Farmers to Resist Germans

... Today, it is a question of throwing the Germans out of Italy. Workers, railwaymen, employees, abandon the factories, the railways and offices to attack the armed opposition of Italy's enemy. Strengthen the ranks of the National Liberation Army. And what about farmers? They too must be second to none in the field of Italian labor. Farmers must unite with city Patriots. They should take their share in the armed rising. Every farmer must abandon the tools of his own work and join the forces of National resistance. The enemy can be chased out of Piedmont in a short time. It is, therefore, a question of leaving the fields and work for a short while only, which will damage neither industry nor field work. And then we must not forget that the enemy when retreating, or, better, when he knows he should retreat, brings destruction wherever he passes. Farmers, mountaineers, agriculturists of Piedmont. The question at stake is our definite liberation from the enemy, the Fascist régime and a state of barbarism and servitude to the Germans. Take up arms, unite with the rest of the Italian people. Fight! Show that the farmer is second to none when it is a question of fighting, and of fighting for the liberation of Italy herself. A new Italy will arise from this struggle of yours. You will have the right to be masters of your own land and the fruits of your labor...

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Vol. 4 2½

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Aug 1944

P.R.O.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

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

AUGUST 27, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 69.

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NOTE: This bulletin is a record of Axis, neutral and clandestine broadcasts covering the period from 0600 yesterday to 0600 to-day. The station broadcasting, intended audience, wavelength and time of transmission are indicated at the head of each report. The information contained in this bulletin should be handled with the utmost caution, as it indicates the main points of the enemy's propaganda policy.

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Summary

GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

ECONOMIC ITEMS

High Prices in Italy : Transocean refers to the "upward surge of prices in Allied-occupied Italy". This is "caused by the large amounts of Italian money which have been put at the disposal of the Allied troops, the Secretary of the Treasury, Minister Soleri, told Italian and foreign newspapermen." Bonomi's Secretary of the Treasury is further quoted as demanding that the Allies reduce their issuance of Italian money in order to avoid inflation.

Italian Industry in Ruins: "According to the data furnished by the Allied Control Commission, 94 per cent of all Italian industries have been destroyed from Sicily to Florence".

Famine in France: Continuing their trend of claiming that economic conditions under the Allies are worse than under the Germans in occupied country, German broadcasts states "From the Franco-Spanish frontier, it is announced that there are signs of famine in the territories recently occupied by the Allies."

RUMANIA

Declaration of War: D.N.B. reports that King Michael "has proclaimed the existence of a state of war between Rumania and Germany. This proclamation comes as no surprise... King Michael and his clique... are doomed."

Allies Deliver Rumania to Moscow: A late German broadcast says: "The Allies have allowed the Soviet alone to decide the armistice conditions and the further treatment of Rumania. It has been stated in London that the decision to deliver Rumania to Moscow was taken at the Teheran conference".

Alleged Moscow Ruse: The German Overseas Radio points out a supposed ulterior motive behind the Russian cancelling of the Vienna award, whereby Hitler had awarded some of Transylvania to Hungary at Rumania's expense. "Behind the Soviet demands that the Rumanians march against Transylvania [illegible]

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Summary

Appeal to the "Weak and Wavering": The German Minister of Propaganda has written this week's article for the periodical "Das Reich." The article is broadcast over the German Radio. In the main, Dr. Goebbels is appealing to the "wavering" Germans not to "throw up the game" but, rather to have an unquenched faith in the "superior intelligence of the national leaders."

Goebbels' words, evidently referring to the current military set- backs, are as follows:

"It is inevitable that in the most critical circumstances of a war, situation may arise in which a number of arguments, originating from spurious cleverness, seem to be at variance with the superior intelligence of the national leaders. Whenever in the past, things became critical, the weak and wavering were inclined to throw up the game and to regard their cause as hopeless. This, however, is just the point where the activity of the great leader-personalities must set in, inspiring the wavering renewed faith..."

National Socialism as Sole Salvation: "The idea that National Socialism could be replaced by a mere state mechanism is more than naive." This was the alleged misjudgment of the hanged Generals who sought to replace National Socialism on July 20. "Whatever one's attitude may be in regard to this or that tenet of the programme of National Socialism, there can be no doubt that it presents the best or - more correctly - the sole possibility of saving the German people."

MILITARY

Paris: A flash from D.N.B. contradicts some Allied claims in regard to Paris. "Contrary to enemy reports on the situation in Paris, competent circles in Berlin declared that there is no correspondence with facts in the report to the effect that the German commanding general in Paris had conducted negotiations and surrendered the defence zone under his command. [illegible] that the commanding general

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Meanwhile, the German correspondent Schmalfuss gives a description of the actual fighting inside Paris. "Allied units arrived Thursday evening in Paris with a Gaullist tank for ation. The town is burning in many places. It is the French who are responsible for the destruction of their capital." There follows an elaboration of the claim that German troops had done everything to "protect" Paris during their four years of occupation.

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Summary

"Now", concludes Schmalfuss, "the mob, directed by the enemy, mixed with Communist elements, has caused severe damage to Paris. Special centers of disturbance were the Isle de la Citè and the Louvre, occupied by terrorists." General Koenig of the F.F.I. is characterized as "the well-known terrorist." His headquarters are said to be in the Palace of Justice.

France: The correspondent Sertorius claims that the bulk of the German Seventh Army has now successfully withdrawn, thus opening "a new phase" in the battle of France. He predicts: "The allies will now try with all their might to force a crossing of the Seine along a broad front".

Eastern Front: The "treason" of the Rumanian King is again blamed for the admitted Russian advances "on the extreme south wing of the eastern front," where the Germans lost what is vaguely described as "terrain", without any indications as to its size. A second admission: "On both sides of the Vistula, west of Mielec, the Soviets made temporary dents in the German front".

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

MILITARY

Western Front: The Fascist Radio continues the propaganda trend started yesterday, extolling the alleged German successes achieved on this front. It is stressed that the Germans are receiving fresh reinforcements and are now, "after their victorious retreat", falling back on their new line along the eastern bank of the Seine.

In the Provende the Germans are said to be withdrawing northwards. In the Eastern Alps the Wehrmacht launched a powerful offensive and recaptured all important heights in this sector. Patriot forces in the mountains are claimed to have been put to rout.

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Paris: Street fighting in Paris is described in some detail. It is stressed that while the Germans respected the cultural treasures of the French capital during four years of their occupation, "irresponsible Communist elements started street fighting and caused irreparable damage to French cultural heritage."

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Southern Front: Here again the Fascist Radio continues to describe the successes of the Florentine "Black Brigade" as well as the recapture by the Germans of "most important" positions near Pontassieve.

Polish attempts to cross the Metauro again "have been frustrated."

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POLITICAL

Italo-Hungarian Relations: In the forefront of to-day's political news stands the encounter between Mussolini and the new Hungarian Minister accredited to the Duce's government. General Szabo, the new Horthy's representative, whose speech is reported in full, praised the Duce for his political ideas "which were revealed to the world by Mussolini and subsequently by others". Italy and Hungary, declared Szabo, should work hand in hand for "an authentic brotherhood of nations in a new Europe pacified by justice". Mussolini replied stressing that "the destiny of Hungary and Italy rests in the finality of the Axis".

Churchill Finds Shelter in Rome: "The British Prime Minister found a convenient shelter in Rome while he surrendered his own city, London, to complete destruction by V-1", claims the Fascist Radio.

Radio Tevere, in announcing Churchill's audience with the Pope, asks whether the Holy Father reminded the British statesman of his statement that "it is more essential to kill women and children than to kill soldiers". "Hundreds to thousands of people who suffered as a consequence of this war unleashed by Churchill, will have much food for thought when they learn of this audience".

Romans Jeer at Savoy: An incident is reported to have occurred in Rome during which a crowd assembled in front of the Questura and jeered at the Savoy flag in celebration of the fall of Paris. The crowd grew unruly and could be pacified only after the Soviet flag and the Italian Tricolor without the Savoy cross were hoisted on the Questura building.

BRIEFLY NOTED

The Sicilians refuse to exercise "their democratic prerogatives of executing the orders of the Allies" and decline to take part in the administration of the island.---"Miracles saved Italy throughout her history and a miracke will save her also this time"

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GERMAN WAR COMMUNIQUE

Communiqué

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE In German 11800 Kcs 15000

Fuehrer's Headquarters, August 26th

The Supreme Command of the German army announces:

West of the lower reaches of the Seine, our divisions in the beachhead positions which had been narrowed down repelled all enemy attacks. Particularly grim was the fighting in Elboeuf, temporarily penetrated by the enemy. He again was driven out by a counter attack. In this sector, the fierce fighting continues. Bombers last week made a concentrated attack on enemy troop concentrations in Brionne. North-west of Paris, an enemy attempt at crossing the river in battalion strength was frustrated. Yesterday, the enemy penetrated with strong forces into the southern part of the city, where street fighting was in progress throughout the whole day. The enemy lost 50 tanks and many killed. South of Paris, between Corbeil and Montereau, the enemy at some points, crossed the Seine and broadened his bridgeheads in grim fighting. East of the Yonne, enemy reconnaissance forces advanced in a south-easterly direction.

Escort vessels damaged three enemy destroyers and a motor assault boat, off the coast of western France. The garrisons of our strong points in the Toulon and Marseille sectors maintained their positions in grim fighting against strong enemy attacks. In the Rhône valley, grim fighting with motorized enemy formations is in progress. The latter tried to interfere with our movements toward Lyon. One enemy destroyer and one corvette were torpedoed by the action of the Navy, off the coast of southern France.

London is being kept under retaliatory fire.

In Italy, in the Arno sector, the enemy made several unsuccessful reconnaissance thrusts. On the Adriatic [illegible] enemy attacks were frustrated.

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London is being kept under retaliatory fire.

In Italy, in the Arno sector, the enemy made several unsuccessful reconnaissance thrusts. On the Adriatic coast, minor enemy attacks were frustrated.

In the course of a major operation against the shipping traffic of the bands in the Aegean Sea, the Communists suffered high losses. A hundred and forty-two enemy coastal vessels and sail boats were destroyed or captured.

In the Rumanian sector of the Eastern Front, our divisions, after having repelled numerous Bolshevist attacks, withdrew to the ordered positions. On August 24th, in the Moldava, German and loyal Rumanian tank troops repelled several enemy attacks. The isolated resistance of members of the Rumanian royal clique was smashed. In the Bucharest sector and in the town itself repeated attacks of the traitors were frustrated.

Between the Carpathians and the Vistula, Soviet attacks launched on a broad front were frustrated. Between the Vistula and Narev, the Soviets extended their attack to other sectors but were repelled in grim fighting. At some infiltrations, the Bolsheviks were stopped by counter-attacks. West of Modohn and north-east of Valk, numerous grim Soviets attacks were frustrated by the grim resistance of our troops. Grim fighting is in progress for Dorpat. Bomber squadrons participated in this fighting with particular effect and destroyed 28 enemy tanks and more than 100 vehicles.

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Yesterday, 87 enemy bombers were shot down over the Eastern Front in air fighting and by the action of anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force. West of the Lake of Pskov, bomber and fighter-bomber squadrons attacked the Soviet communications during the night with good effect. Enemy bomber squadrons dropped bombs on some localities in northern Germany and Bohemia, particularly on the downs of Rostock, Wismar, Schwerin and Bruenn during the day. U.S. fighters repeatedly shelled farmers in the fields in low-level attacks. Particularly Ruesselsheim and Darmstadt were attacked by British terror airmen during the night. In addition, enemy planes dropped bombs on Greater Berlin and the Rhenish-Westphalian territory. Air defence forces destroyed 75 enemy planes (43 of which were four-engined bombers) over the Reich and the occupied western territories.

Finnish Communiqué (Transocean) August 26

Helsingfors - Saturdays Finnish army report reads: In the western portion of the Karelian Isthmus at Viipuri the enemy attacked after violent artillery preparation in the strength of one company, while north of the town he attacked in the strength of two companies. Attacks were supported by tanks but repulsed with substantial losses for the enemy. In the few remaining sectors enemy columns were scattered by the fire of our heavy arms. To the northeast of the Ladoga Lake an attack by an enemy detachment was repulsed north of Loimolaniaervi. Nothing of particular importance is to be reported from other sectors of the land fronts Ground Defences shot down enemy aircraft.

Hungarian Communiqué (DNB) August 26

Budapest: The Hungarian army report says: On the Carpathian front of the Hungarian army there were no operations of importance in the course of the past week. Local enemy offensive operations were repulsed everywhere, Last week numerous enemy formations passed over Hungarian area. Part of these formations carried out a terror raid against residential quarters of Miskolcz and Szeged.

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A supplement to today's Hungarian army report by MTI says: Hungarian reconnoitering formations penetrated behind Soviet lines and paralyzed Soviet supply traffic with explosions; the Soviets at some places made attacks in strength of battalion which, however, collapsed in the fire of the Hungarians. Lively operations developed at several places.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy N.491 - 0700 - Aug.26

The War in Europe

The Western Front

On the outskirts of Paris German troops are resisting the pressure exerted by American units, which have pushed their armor to the borders of the city. Other American formations, coming from the Bois de Boulogne, after having crossed the Seine, were counter-attacked and beaten back. Further north, near the mouth of the Seine, heavy battles are in progress. German counter-attacks launched in the river bridge-head area continue to develop.

In the south, Toulon and Marseilles are still in German hands. Enemy airborne troops which were landed north of Marseilles were opposed by naval forces of the German defence. A very fierce battle is in progress. In the meantime the main German forces are disengaging andretreating towards Lyons. In the Cannes area the Americans have been at a standstill for about ten days, five kilometers away in the gulf which takes its name from the town.

V-I. attacks against London and southern England continued, with ever-growing intensity.

The Southern Front

Lively patrolling and artillery duels were reported yesterday from the Italian front, especially in the western sector. In the Florence area, units of the Black Brigade continue to engage the invaders in repeated clashes and to inflict on them new losses. There was little or no activity to report from the Adriatic sector.

The Eastern Front

In the Southern sector of the front, owing to the defection of a proportion of Rumanian troops, German troops are carrying

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The Eastern Front

In the Southern sector of the front, owing to the defection of a proportion of Rumanian troops, German troops are carrying out a disengagement move and are fighting on both sides of the Pruth and Sereth rivers, inflicting very heavy losses on Soviet armored formations which are trying to impede the German manoeuvre. There is no important change to report from the other sector of the front. In the Vistula bridge-head area 434 tanks and 634 Soviet guns were destroyed or captured during the last few days. In the northern sector, German troops regained further ground as a result of reported counter-attacks launched in this area. Fifty-eight Soviet aircraft were brought down during the last twenty-four hours.

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Theft of Property Belonging to the Armed Forces

The Italian Official Gazette has published the legislative decree of the Duce according to which any theft of property belonging to Italian of German Armed forces will be liable to penalties more severe than if the theft concerned civilian property.

Genoese Railwaymen Support

The sum of Lire 53,222, collected during the "pro MAS" subscription among Genoese railwaymen, has been handed over to the Head of the Province of Genoa.

Government Reshuffle in Hungary

As a result of recent Balkan events, certain measures have been taken in Hungary. Among them a Government reshuffle is contemplated. At to-days Press conference attention was focused on a statement made by Mr. Molotov on the act of treachery committed by King Michael and his clique.

Special Session of Japanese Diet

On the 6th September the sittings of the Special Session of the Japanese Diet will begin.

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The War in Europe

The Western Front

The centre of gravity of fighting in France has now shifted to the Paris area. American armored columns coming from the west and from the south, up the Etampes-Paris road and from the area

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South of Paris other battles of minor importance took place for the possession of some bridge-heads. In the Thun and Troyes areas, American troops halted their attacks and awaited the arrival of reinforcements, which are necessary to fill the gaps caused by the very heavy fighting of the past few days.

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South of Rouen, German armor managed to beat back attacks launched by powerful enemy forces and to reduce in size an infiltration which the enemy had made in the past few days. To this undoubted defensive German success we must add the other success which was achieved in the.....area, where American troops, supported by armor, tried in vain to reach the northern banks of the Seine river. The only American armored unit which had managed to overcome the German defensive positions was subsequently annihilated by a counter-attack launched by German panzer granadiers.

In Brittany, the German maritime strongholds continue to resist all enemy attacks. In southern France the heroic resistance put up by the garrisons of Toulon and Marseilles favors the retreat now being carried out by the main German forces in the direction of Lyons. The Luftwaffe was intensely active against the enemy's rear, against enemy shipping in the Seine Bay and against troop and motor-vehicle concentrations.

Latest reports show that V-1 attacks on London were particularly violent last night.

The Southern Front

Along the whole of the front, artillery duels increased in intensity. British and Indian units were beaten back east of Florence. German shock-troops managed to carry out a few surprise raids on the enemy, and captured several prisoners. On both sides of Florence the enemy continues to reorganise his forces. There is nothing of importance to report from the other sectors of the Italian front. According to statements made by Polish prisoners captured on the Adriatic front, who had been part of General Anders' Army, the Polish divisions have suffered heavily during recent fighting. Polish units which were in the rear have been sent up to the front-line and the special services they performed have now been entrusted to units of other nations. Women are being used to assist in bringing up fresh supplies of munitions.

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The Eastern Front

In the central and northern sectors of the front, German defence lines present a formidable barrier which has considerably contributed to stabilising these areas

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At the extreme southern wing the Soviets were able to achieve some success as a result of the defection of a proportion of Rumanian troops. Contrary to certain items of news from British sources, no fighting took place between German and Rumanian troops. Rumors of clashes between Hungarian and Rumanian in the frontier area of the two countries, rumors which have been spread by Bolshevik and British radio stations, are likewise to be considered false. The ability shown by the German command and the heroism of German soldiers prevented a dangerous development of the Soviet offensive in the Jassy area. The resistance put up by Rumanian troops had been very weak for some days. As a result of these recent events, Soviet troops were able to capture some localities situated beyond the northern arm of Danube. German troops carrying out a disengaging movement are retreating towards the lower reaches of the Pruth river. Other skirmishes are in progress along thesouthern banks of the river, where the enemy is attempting to hold up the German move. In the eastern Carpathian foothills, German moves are proceeding according to plan. All the mountain passes are in German hands. Between the Bug and the Vistula, the Bolsheviks launched some violent attacks but no result was achieved by them. In fact, south of Baranow violent German counter-attacks against both wings of the enemy's line compelled the attackers to take the defensive and to abandon several positions. All along the front, German planes supported the ground forces, carried out bombing and machine-gun operations and engaged enemy fighters. Numerous Soviet aircraft were destroyed.

The War in the Air

German fighter squadrons engaged American bombers in violent air encounters. These enemy bombers were flying under a heavy fighter escort over northern Germany. After penetrating into enemy formations, German pilots achieved many successes. The exact number of enemy bombers brought down is not yet known. Another formation of American bombers, coming from the south, attacked the city of Brno, and casualties were caused amongst the civil population. The enemy aircraft were attacked

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American fighter planes,which flew yesterday morning over south-west Germany, attacked peasants working in the fields near Strasbourg. These defenceless creatures were savagely pursued, whilst trying to take cover, machine-gunned, and in some cases even shelled.

Trial at Cremona

The last session of the special provincial Tribunal of Cremona closed yesterday. During the session the trial against the ex-Prefect of the City, Mario Trinchera, the ex-police chief, Ugo Barbagallo and... took place. The defendants were accused of treachery. From the trial the fact was established that they were responsible for collaboration with Badoglio and anti-National forces. The Tribunal has condemned them to 30 years of imprisonment.

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Cremona Province Bombed

Some localities in the province of Cremona were bombed and machine-gunned at low level by enemy aircraft. A few people were injured and houses were damaged.

Subscription for the Homeless

About 1,100.000 lire has been collected by a subscription in favor of people rendered homeless as a result of enemy air raids in the city of Alessandria.

Appointment of Mario Cavalero

Mario Cavalero has been appointed Prefect Commissioner of Aosta. The post of "Podestà" is thereby cancelled.

Conditions in Invaded Italy

The national correspondent of a Swedish newspaper described conditions in the invaded areas of Italy as follows: The most important factories have been destroyed. Civil transport is insufficient and the supply of electricity is very limited. In Rome, tuberculosis is continually on the increase, especially among children, as a result of food-shortage; about fifty per cent of newly-born children die.

Rumania's New Government to Be Short-Lived, Says London

It is stated in the British capital, according to a report received from the London correspondent of a Swedish newspaper, that it appears that King Michael of Rumania decided to capitulate without having, in the last few weeks, exchanged views with the British and the United States Government. It is not believed in political circles in London that the new Government

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Lieutenant Hartman Decorated by the Fuehrer

Lieutenant Hartman, Commander of a fighter squadron, on the occasion of his three-hundredth victory, has been awarded by the Fuehrer the oak leaves with sword and diamonds to the Knight's Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross.

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British Minister Concerned over London Devastation

The British Ministers of Public Health and Reconstruction, according to Reuter's, made a tour of the London districts which had suffered the most destruction as a result of V-1 attacks. Lord Woolton is reported to have stated that large bands of workers are employed in clearing away the wreckage. Destruction and damage increased after the day on which Mr.Churchill had made his rather comforting statement. Millions of people are forced to live under extremely difficult conditions.

Decision Taken by Japanese Cabinet

During yesterday's sitting the Japanese Cabinet decided to reinstate the posts of Vice-Minister and Parliamentary Secretary.

Soviet Films in Iran

According to a statement made by the Bolshevik authorities of occupation in northern Iran, from now on only Soviet films may be on show. The statement goes on to say that American, British, French and Arab films are strictly forbidden.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 480 meters - 1300
August 26

War In Europe

Newsfrom the Western Front

In the Seine region, the German troops have practically completed their new deployment on the eastern banks of the river. German defence forces collaborated in this operation, enabling the main troops to take up their new positions according to the plans of the German High Command. The new line has its principle pivot in the Seine region near Aisle (?). Rearguard actions took place against the pursuing Anglo-Canadian forces. The Allied forces, notwithstanding the strong pressure exerted

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V-1 Raids Against London

V-1 raids against London and Great Britain have increased in violence during the last few days. The Swedish paper "Morgentidningen", referring to the German pounding of the British capital, announced that about ten days ago, German bombs hit an explosive depot in the outskirts of London. The terrible explosion which followed wiped out everything within the radius of a mile. Various war production plants were also severely damaged, and other important buildings. These details were not released till now owing to British censor control. According to the Swedish paper, the damage done by German flying bombs is far greater than people are generally led to believe.

The Italian Front

Calm reigns in almost all the sectors of the front. On the Adriatic coastal sector, Anglo-Polish units have again attempted to cross the river Metauro, but the Germans have repulsed all their efforts. Patrol encounters have taken place in the Tiber Valley and in the Media Valdarno sector. Some German attacks in the Pontassieve region have been crowned with success and several important positions have been recaptured. On both sides of Florence daring assaults by the Florentine Black-Brigade have been successful and some successes have been obtained. Italian units captured many prisoners and a considerable number of weapons. Fascist formations have been particularly active in the Campo di Marte region. West of the city, along the Arno, some enemy units have been subjected to violent bombing by German artillery.

The Eastern Front

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The Eastern Front

In the southern sector of the eastern front, German troops, following the defection of some Rumanian units, have been obliged to withdraw to other positions westward. The Soviet forward thrust has, however, been halted by German and Rumanian forces which launched counter-attacks, inflicting severe losses on the enemy. Fighting is going on in other sectors of the southern front. In the Vistula region, German counter-attacks have forced the Soviets to withdraw, leaving large quantities of war material behind them. The same occurred in the Baltic sector, where the Germans launched counter-attacks against Soviet forces attacking their positions.

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Anglo-Canadian troops fighting in this region are endeavoring to surround vast German contingents. A further attempt on the enemy's part to establish a bridge-head at the point where the river Yonne flows into the Seine has had no success. In the Yonne region, enemy armored columns captured the town of Trionne (?) The forward march has however been held up by the Germans, who inflicted heavy losses on them. On the other hand, the situation seems to be changing, owing to fresh re-inforcements received by the German troops from northern France, following the successful withdrawal operations, which the Allies did not succeed in preventing. It should be pointed out that the German withdrawl took place according to plan in the Seine region, notwithstanding Partisan efforts to prevent it.

In Southern France, German forces continue to withdraw northwards, though enemy troops and partisan units are vainly trying to hold them up. Reaguard actions are being fought all along the front. The enemy's attempts and Partisan efforts in this sector have not been able to prevent the Germans from carrying out their established plans. German actions in this region have been made easier by the offensive action launched by German troops in the northern Alps, where all the mountain tops are being recaptured one by one by the Germans.

Mopping-up operations against Partisans are being carried out with the utmost regularity. In the Toulon and Marseilles regions, and in all the fortified positions along the French coast, small German units are putting up strenuous resistance, holding up the enemy's forward march. In various sectors of the front, lively activity took place throughout yesterday. The Luftwaffe obtained considerable successes and shot down twenty-six enemy planes.

Latest reports since this morning state:

The first Allied troops entered Paris this morning. They were composed of a French de Gaullist division equipped with American armored units and weapons. Before the arrival of Allied vanguards, fierce fighting had been going on in the streets of Paris against extremist elements. Some terrorist bands started a violent skirmish and the communists destroyed many artistic treasures in Paris. Many public buildings were destroyed, and many districts of the city are in flames. In this connection, the Germans emphasise that German troops made every effort to save artistic treasures in the city

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German naval units have sunk one enemy destroyer and a corvette off the Normandy coast.

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Many villages have been captured by the Germans in this sector of the Baltic front. The Soviets persisted in their action against German positions, especially in the Latvian and Esthonian sectors of the Baltic front. Fierce fighting is still going on in some localities.

Twenty-Eight American Bombers shot Down.

According to the latest reports, 28 American bombers were shot down during the night owing to air raids carried out by the enemy against western and south-western Germany. Isolated enemy planes raided Berlin, the Rhineland and Westphalian regions during the night. During yesterday's air raids carried out by American planes in northern France, 27 enemy planes were shot down, 19 of them four-engined bombers.

News from the Invaded Territories.

A very serious incident took place in Rome yesterday. This is reported by Reuter's correspondent who reports that to celebrate the arrival of the Allied troops in the Paris region, the Anglo-American Command had given an order that the Italian flag should be flown on all public buildings in Rome. The Central Police Office had put out the Italian flag with the Savoy Coat of Arms. A large crowd gathered before the Police Office building in the Collegio Romano Square, and protested at the appearance of the Italian flag with the Savoy emblem. The crowd hurled insults at the House of Savoy. The riots continued until somebody raised the communist flag. A young police man who tried to destroy the communist flag was almost lynched by the furious crowd. Allied soldiers intervened and arrested several persons. The crowd however, was only pacified when the Italian flag with the Savoy emblem was replaced by another without the emblem.

War Prisoner's Commission Formed in Rome

It is reported from Rome today that a commission under the chairmanship of Prefect Spataro has been organized with the object of studying the problem of obtaining pass from war prisoners. It

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Circular Letter to Sicilian Prefects

The so-called High Commissioner for Sicily, Mr. Aldisio, has addressed a circular letter to all Sicilian Prefects, lamenting the fact the Aldermen's Committees and the Provincial deputations have not been constituted according to democratic principles.

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Mr. Aldisi pointed out that people who would have been the best exponents of popular opinion had not been included in these bodies. These people -- adds the circular letter - evidently prefer to keep in the background and do not wish to take part in the country's political life. They are practising an absentee policy which is harmful to the country's interests. Evidently the lack of enthusiasm of the chief exponents of political parties in Sicily arises from the fact that no political life in the proper sense exists, all activities being merely reduced to obeying orders given by Allied authorities. These activities are flouted by the public and by the Allies themselves.

The German S.A. to Be Reorganised

The German S.A. Chief of Staff presided at a meeting during which he announced that the S.A. will be reorganized so as to bring them more into line with present requirements. Following their re-organization, the S.A. will take a more active part in the war, especially as regards duties in Germany itself relating to the general mobilization of the country. After the meeting it was learnt that 80% of the S.A. chiefs had been placed at the disposal of German authorities for new tasks which will be entrusted to them. Up to a short time ago, only 70% of the S.A. chiefs were placed at the Public Forces' disposal for services connected with the war.

The "Times" Comments on Churchill's Visit to Rome

The "Times", commenting on Churchill's visit to Rome, says among other things: "It is to be hoped that the British Premier's visit to Rome will bring about a clearer view of the Italian political situation, which up to the present has not proved as satisfactory as might have been hoped for". The paper points out that the Bonomi Government has been weak and incapable of coping with the vital problems which concern the Italian people. This Government has not been able to solve any of the problems

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The "Spectator" Condemns Four Power Organization

The scheme under which the four Great Powers are to take over the entire organization of the post-war world is misguided, according to the "Spectator". The Allies should be supported in their activities by the smaller nations, asserts the Review, as in the case of Holland, Denmark and Norway. By this means an international organization might be achieved which would also solve the problem of preventing a powerful group of four Great Powers in lieu of a single Great Power. If this does not come about, any future peace would be Jeopardised.

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Iranian Autonomy Proposal Finds No Favor with Americans

The request formulated in responsible Iranian circles for a wider autonomy has not met with the approval of American authorities. The latter replied that Iran is an important communication route for American supplies to Russia and that, therefore, no changes can be made for the present in the actual situation. These are war requirements which cannot be interfered with.

Finnish Minister in Stockholm Returns to Helsinki

The Finnish Minister in Stockholm has recently left for Helsinki. This is the third trip to Helsinki made by the Finnish Minister in the course of three weeks.

Five Flying Fortresses Handed over to Sweden

Five flying fortresses have been handed over by the American government to Sweden. The Swedish Government is having them transformed into passenger planes for use after the war.

Australian Government Guaranteed Full Power for Five Years

The Australian Government had great difficulty in obtaining full powers for a period of five years after the present war. Three million people took part in the voting, a million and a half of whom voted against the Government. Of the five States which make up the Commonwealth, only two, Northern Australia and Victoria, voted in favor of Curtin's Government.

Riots in Buenos Aires

Serious riots have taken place in Buenos Aires. The Nationalists have staged violent demonstrations against interference on the part of the United States in Argentine politics. The police were obliged to interfere and arrested several hundred people. Many were killed and wounded during the riots. In this connection, it is reported from Lisbon that the Nationalist policy of the Government against American interference is gaining ground rapidly. The majority of the Argentine trade unions are backing more and more earnestly an uncompromising policy towards the United States, and favour a policy of national dignity.

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Coal Supplies for Principal Australian Industries Reduced

The assignment of coal for the principal Australian industries and for the Australian railways has been reduced by 20% and 10% respectively. The reduction of coal supplies for national war production has made a great impression throughout the country. The Australian Premier, Mr. Curtin, refused to receive a delegation of professional miners, who had protested against the unfair salaries paid to miners.

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It is foreseen that should a general strike break out owing to the critical present situation, such a strike will have vast repercussions. The employes in fact do not intend to make any modifications regarding their decisions about the workers' wages. They have refused to raise wages in any way. It is reported also that proceedings will be taken against some miners who refused to work on August 7 last.

The New Weapons

In his recent speech, Dr. Ley, Chief of the German Labor Front, illustrated the work carried out in German factories for the production of new weapons. He proved that Germany is not on the edge of destruction, as our brutal enemies would have one believe. On the contrary, Germany is now busy preparing for the decisive phase of the war, and ready to employ those weapons which will assure her final victory. Those who believe in what Stevens says and pin their faith in the assertions made by Radio London, are requested to read with the utmost attention the words pronounced by Dr.Ley, and they may rest assured that victory will smile on those who have determination and courage. The Germans have undoubtedly given proof of having both determination and courage. They are working hard to have at their disposal the weapons which will assure them final victory. German war production has been mobilised for victory, and victory it will achieve. By now thousands and thousands of people are rallying to German war production to strengthen Germany for the decisive assault which will ensure the victory of the Tripartite Powers.

Almost as a confirmation of this faith which animates all Germans has come the news of the V-1 raids against London and southern England. London, abandoned to destruction by its Prime Minister Churchill, is a prey to flames. Its warehouses and its industrial plants have been reduced to ruins. These thoughts come foremost to the mind when we stop to consider that Churchill is far from his native city and is at present in Rome in southern Italy, where it appears he has found a very good shelter from German bombs. While he is in Italy Churchill poses as a hero. He pretends he is a great strategist and he aspires also to be a new Garibaldi by taking part in the operations which are being carried out in central Italy. It

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Let us return to the new weapons Germany is preparing. The V-1's are the most terrible proof of Germany's undaunted determination to make every effort to achieve final victory.

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This is clearly shown by recent events such as the intensified raids on the British capital, which have reached a rhythm unknown up to the present. These are realistic considerations, consonant with Italian mentality. Germany must achieve final victory against the enemy. We Italians are convinced of one thing, namely, that some kind of a miracle has always happened to put our nation on its feet again in the most crucial and difficult moments. It is the kind of miracle which cannot be understood by the petty bourgeois who is inclined to believe all that London tells him. Undoubtedly Italy has overcome many critical situations in the course of her history in a purely miraculous way, or at least so it appeared to a superficial observer. However, if matters had been duly considered it would have been seen that the courage and the valor of the Italian people are at the bottom of all such miracles, and invariably bring about Italy's revival. The presence of three men of such different calibres as Mazzini, Garibaldi and Cavour was termed a mirable. Another miracle was the conquest of Sicily in a few days by Garibaldi's Mille. A miracle was the struggle put up by the Italian people, - essentially a poor people - against gold. All Italian history is made up of these miracles, it would therefore not be surprising if in the course of this war other miracles should occur. The struggle of a nation against gold, against wealth, against brutal domination, cannot fail to be crowned by victory.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 480 K.-1420-August 26

Il Duce Addresses Army

On the occasion of the publication of the decree transferring the Republican National Guard to the Fascist Army, the Duce sent a message to the Guard expressing his certainty that it would prove itself worthy of its traditions of war and victory.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - [illegible]491-1700-August 26

Review of Facts and Ideas

For some time past, British propaganda has tried to deprecate the political plan drawn up by Napoleon by stating that in 1805, the great Corsican leader aimed at annihilating Great Britain. The statement is quite an arbitrary one, and probably ill-intentioned. The paper, "Il Lavoro di Genova", states that Napoleon aimed at much wider scopes and, at the same time, was much more humane, striking a balance between the powers dominating the seas and continents.

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Germany and Italy have aimed at the very same objective, but have been hindered today, as in the past, by British politicians, by British high finance which has, and still is, the mightiest power in Great Britain. In fact, in 1805, the plutocrats, convinced of the fact that they would make large profits out of war, managed to convince those who were responsible and in power at the time to fight Napoleon; and to-day, the British plutocrats, in alliance with the Jews, oppose the just claims of the Axis. And so the great Corsican was relegated to Saint Helena, and all the markets of Europe and the world fell into British hands. But should the Anglo-Russian-American coalition be victorious, will the same thing happen again? This time, it is not Britain who will win the war, but America and Russia. The former would reserve for herself the exclusive and complete domination of the seas, leaving but scanty opportunities to British trade. Russia would gain control of the European Continent and a great share of the Asiatic Continent. In any case, the last word has not been said yet, and it is not improbable that it will be the Axis powers, instead, who will settle the future world socially and politically.

In the days of Mac Donald, the Wellington Club was founded in Calcutta, in order to bring about a good understanding between the Indian aristocracy and British civil servants. But the British civil servants, conscious of their racial superiority, refused to patronize the club, and the famous conciliation never took place.

According to a report published - in the "Arena di Verona", negro nurses destined for American troops recently arrived in London. You can imagine the British attitude. But, the newspaper continues: "Are there no white women in the United States?" There certainly are, but they prefer to stay at home and continue to lead a leisurely life, to go out to shows and dances, and prefer to send the negroes to risk their lives. All the more so, since black women are very robust and muscular and know how, if the occasion arises, to deliver a good blow with their fists. And the British in the sporting jargon, "have got to take it!"

German Resistance Still Strong

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German Resistance Still Strong

A well known American commentator, in reviewing the trend of military operations in France, points out that the resistance put up by German troops in France is far from weakened. The gaps torn in North American armored formations are simply appalling. The magazine "Illustrated London News", states that it is not to be expected that the Allied offensive in France has developed according to plan. From the general trend of operations, one gathers the impression that German troops have never been encircled, nor obliged to carry out disastrous retreats. At the very most, German units merely decided to retreat in good order towards the Seine.

It must be recognised that the Germans' tactics are really excellent and, even when they are obliged to retreat, they immediately form new defensive lines which slow down, or even entirely upset, the plans made by the Allies. This is a fact which makes it impossible for the British and American troops to achieve any first-rate success.

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The British paper, "Tribune", comments on the slow progress being made by the Allies, and the regrettable political impotency now being displayed by the Allies. This magazine asserts that there is too much optimism on the Allies' side. Even the most cautious journalist is apt to make a risky forecast occasionally. It must not be forgotten that the war has now lasted for five years, and that not always have the British and Americans had a clear view of the European situation. As regards the policy followed concerning the countries hostile to Britain and American, no plan has been revealed, apart from that of "unconditional surrender". But in Italy, we have had proof of the inadequacy of such a solution. And what is the cause of this political impotency of Britain and America? It lies, above all, in the fact that the conservatives of London and Washington wish to restore the conditions which prevailed before the war, and in the inability of the British and American politicians to create a new Europe. These are the facts which have led the Allies from one political disaster to another.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491-2000-August 26

Western Front

At Paris, Toulon and Marseilles, fighting continues with undiminished violence. After the Germans had given notice to the people of Paris that the fate of the city was in their own hands, groups of terrorists transformed the French Capital into a battlefield. The German soldiers continue the fight against the Communists and advanced Allied armored thrusts. The enemy is fighting on the Seine Islands, in the Louvre and in other buildings in the city.

Further north, German disengaging movements continue, while German covering units are fighting the Anglo-Americans from the [illegible] south. South of the mouth of the Seine, German formations

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Further north, German disengaging movements continue, while German covering units are fighting the Anglo-Americans from the west and south. South of the mouth of the Seine, German formations have established a new line of defence, where serious fighting is in progress.

The enemy bridge-head near Nantes has also been the objective of violent air attacks today. Amongst other things, all enemy bridges were destroyed. South of Paris, German counter-attacks repulsed the Anglo-Americans on both sides of Boulogne-sur-Seine, from whence the enemy tried to push east and northwest.

In Brittany, the situation is unchanged. All enemy attempts to reach the maritime fortresses were frustrated by the energetic response of the German garrisons which, in counter-attacks, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

In southern France, street fighting continues in Toulon and Marseilles.

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Another sector of the fighting is located south and southeast of Lyons, particularly in the area of Valence and Vienne, where enemy troops tried unsuccessfully to obstruct the disengaging movements of German detachments. In the coastal sector, the Germans, as a result of strong enemy pressure in the Cannes region, withdrew to new positions.

Southern Front

In Italy there has been no action of importance today. The Anglo-Americans confined themselves to probing thrusts in the Arno Valley. In the Florence region today there were renewed encounters between enemy detachments and a nucleus of the Black Brigade. In the Adriatic coastal sector, enemy attempts to cross the Metauro were defeated. There was lively artillery fire along the entire front.

Eastern Front

In the southern sector of the front, where many detachments of the Rumanian Army are continuing the fight along with them, the Germans today continued their disengaging movements. Soviet troops tried to break through the defence line between the ... and the Vistula, but the Germans, in heavy fighting, withstood the enemy. Another Bolshevik effort south of the Varka bridge-head was defeated by the fire of heavy German artillery. Between the Vistula and the ..., there is bitter fighting. The Soviets, extending their offensive in this sector, went over to the attack, with the support of numerous aerial formations, but all the enemy infiltrations were successively eliminated by SS detachments, which destroyed amongst other items, twenty-six Russian tanks.

In the northern sector, the focal point of the fighting continues west of Modohn, where the Bolsheviks continue to exercise a strong pressure towards the east. In this region also enemy thrusts were defeated.

In air battles, eighty-seven enemy planes were shot down.

Hungarian Ambassador Presents Credentials to the Duce

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Hungarian Ambassador Presents Credentials to the Duce

This morning witnessed the ceremony of the presentation of credentials to the Duce, chief of Republican Fascist Italy, by the Hungarian extraordinary envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary, General (Air Corps) Ladislao Zsabo. At 9:30 General Zsabo arrived at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he paid a visit of homage to the Under-Secretary of State, Mazzolini. A little later, the Under-Secretary of State returned the visit. At 11:00 hours General Zsabo, accompanied by Under-Secretary of State Mazzolini, went to Headquarters, where the Duce was expecting him. With him was the Minister of Popular Culture, Mezzasoma, the Under-Secretary of State, Barracu, and the Chief-of-Staff of the Republican National Guard, General Nicchiarelli. The Minister Plenipotentiary, Zsabo, delivered the following address:

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"Duce, I have the honor of presenting to Your Excellency the credentials given to me by His Excellency, Nicolas Horthy, Regent of the Hungarian Realm, in my capacity as Extraordinary Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to Your Excellency and to the Government of Republican Socialist Italy. At the same time, I have the honor of tendering you the most cordial greetings from His Excellency, the Regent, addressed through me to you along with my own wishes, Duce, for the prosperity of Italy and the Italian people.

(At this point the broadcast was disturbed)

"I assure you that it is with joy, at the outset of the mission confided to me, that I inform Your Excellency of my desire to dedicate my entire activity and that of my collaborators to the end of deepening the traditional relations begun in friendship in the years after the last war and sustained for more than twenty years by reciprocal, intimate and continuous collaboration. I am the most authentic witness of this constant collaboration, during which, you, Duce, brought us exceptional aid on every occasion and which, with every moral and material means, you so often offered yourself, guided by an affection which can never be denied by my country. None of this will ever be forgotten by the Magyar people, who are unanimous in esteeming and being grateful for your work.

"One year ago, a feeling of profound sadness over your fate struck the hearts of all Hungarians, even the most humble. From these same hearts rose a wave of enthusiasm over the news of your re-appearance and the resumption of your command. And today, Duce, there continues a concern, on the part of all of us, for your personal health. Our people, today more than ever before, our people consider your ... as a miraculous event which is destined to illuminate for centuries the road of the people... in the conflict of opposing ideologies.

"In making myself the interpreter of our gratitude and friendship, I reaffirm that my action will be based not merely on words, but also on positive facts. ... for this in the great country where I am a guest, and that our three-colored flag is homogeneous in every field - economic, military and cultural - the bonds which for whatever reason have become weakened will be strengthened; where they are lacking, we will create new and vital ones.

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"This is urgent work. I am aware of the difficulties created by the general situation, but it is when one is in difficulty that one finds and values strength and will power. All that can be done will be done, and more. I am convinced that every sincere friend will, without hesitation, contribute to this great war of redemption. Furthermore, he will bear the fruit of a.... of authentic brotherhood which must rule the hearts of a new Europe, pacified through justice.

"It is with this attitude that I begin my work, and that I ask Your Excellency to extend to me your personal trust and, whenever I prove myself worthy, your benevolent support which I shall need in my difficult task." Immediately afterward, the Duce responded as follows: "Signor Minister, I am grateful for the kind and cordial expressions with which you have seen fit to present your credentials from His Serene Highness, Nicolas Horthy, Regent of the Hungarian Realm, in your capacity as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Republican Socialist Italy - I am likewise grateful for the message of greeting and good will for myself and my country which His Serene Highness the Regent of Hungary transmitted by you and which I should like to reciprocate - with equal cordiality - to both him and the Magyar Nation.

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"In your speech you recalled with great warmth my unchanging sentiments during the long and difficult historic period which began after the First World War. Those sentiments, I would like to confirm today, adding that they are the sentiments also of the Italian people, who have always held the most true feelings of affection for the noble Magyar Nation.

"This atmosphere of reciprocal cordiality and of unbreakable solidarity is more precious today, now that a bitter war divides the world - a war whose outcome should open a new era of justice and peace, or else prolong the suffering, the turbid passions and the disorder, over which the Axis and its valorous Allies will prevail, or else the hybrid coalition of its enemies.

The Italian people, recently beset by sorrowful events, know how to appreciate, today, more than ever, the solidarity and the affection of friendly peoples, in the front of whom are to be found the Magyars, whose flag not only has the same colors as the Italian flag (as you have recalled) but which is also the symbol of the highest ideals of justice and honor followed by the Italian Nation.

"I therefore want to thank you, Signor Minister, for your proposals to strengthen further the links which already bind our countries together. In this activity, which you are about to begin, you will find in me personally, as well as in the entire government, a sincere and fervid spirit of collaboration. For I am convicted that the interests of Italy and Hungary are parallel, and that nothing exists which could place them in opposition. The destiny of our two countries is clearly expressed in the finality of the Axis. It can be firmly repeated that Italian and Hungarian interests coincide with European interests. It is with these aims in mind and in close collaboration with our friend and ally, Germany, that my government and I accord you our full collaboration in the work which has been confided to you."

After tendering his credentials, General Zsabo presented to the Duce his immediate colleagues: Count..., Legation Councillor; Colonel Eugenic de ....Military Attaché; Doctor Antonio di Palmy, Adviser for Press and Propaganda; Doctor Giulio..., Commercial Adviser, with all of whom the Duce exchanged sympathetic words of

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Bonomi Decree against Fascist Supporters

Amongst the measures to be taken against Fascists, in addition to the already announced recall of the four Ambassadors, the so-called Bonomi Government has ordered one hundred and fifty generals and superior officers, accused of pro-Fascism, to be sent to a concentration camp.

Allied Money Makes Living Conditions Harder in Occupied Italy

The difficulties of living conditions in occupied Italy, according to the so-called Minister Soleri, are in great part due to the flood of Italian currency placed in circulation by the Allied troops. The Minister asked that the Allies reduce the amount of Italian money to be released in order to avoid a still greater and more terrible inflation.

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Allied Council for Sequestration of Fascist Possessions

The High Command, charged with the liquidation of Fascist possessions, has nominated Professor Lucio Lombardo Radice as Commissioner Extraordinary with the task of liquidating the Exhibition of the Fascist Revolution. All of the exhibition which cannot be utilised must, therefore be destroyed.

Rumanian Situation

Three days have passed since Michael announced the conclusi of an armistice with the Soviet Union. In these three days, neither London, Washington nor Moscow has made statements on the matter. Fighting continues, even though the Rumanian troops are divided.

Wilhelmestrasse considers this silence to be the best proof of the fact that England and America have no intention of participating in the progress of events in Rumania, but will rather leave the initiative completely to the Soviet Union. Thus, up till noon today, there has been no stand taken regarding the armistice, not even by Russia.

The Swedish newspaper, "Afton Post", considers the events in Rumania to be a characteristic move staged by King Michael and his Bolshevik and Anglophile clique . The paper adds that the betrayal by the King and his clique of the Rumanian people is perfectly obvious and that it is to be hoped that the National forces of Rumania will save the people from the abyss into which the Court wanted to precipitate it through intrigue.

German Efforts for Total War

The "Voelkischer Beobachter", in a long article, deals with the measures taken by the German government in the cultural field for the complete participation of the country in war, - measures such as, for example, the closing of theatres and restrictio on university courses. The newspaper writes that this problem constitutes a sacrifice larger than can be imagined. On the other hand, the maintenance of cultural institutions contitutes at this moment an obstacle to the draft of young men of military age- men who are old enough to fight in this war which Germany is waging in defence of culture and of all its own moral values, as well as those of the European countries. The Swedish paper concludes that it is undeniable that it is necessary to sacrifice cultural institutions

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American Labor Leader's Statement on German Secret Weapon

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"Life in London is as dangerous as it is on the front lines." This statement was made by the President of the United States Automobile Worker's Union, who visited London for a week. "When I return to America", he added, "I will explain the seriousness of the situation to the workers of my organisation and to others, and I will tell them that this war is not yet won." Meanwhile, V-1 attacks on southern England have intensified. Last night and this morning, the flying bombs continued to rain down, causing serious dam

Bolshevik Atrocities in Estonia

The Bolsheviks continue to carry out barbarous assassinatio in the occupied regions of Estonia. In the locality of Laura, Vera Antal and other places, great numbers of Estonians have been killed.

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One group, who had hidden in a forest, surrendered after an invitation to do so from the noted Estonian Communist leader, Krussi. Shortly afterwards, however, they were murdered.

Greetings

Names of civilians residing in Republican Socialist Italy to whom their far-away families send assurances of good health and greetings in expectation of news from them:
Francesco Argo, Giulia Baiguerra (Manerbio), Maria Casari, Generosi Family (Capo di Ponte), Giacomo Guidini, Bambina Gatti, Angela Greci, Luigi Maccarinelli, Augusto Melloni, Maria Noé, Francesco Passalunghi (Codogno), Vittorio Quinto, Luigi Rizzini, Battista Rivetti, Christina Rossetti, Lucia Russa, Rosa Calmana (Brescia), Enzio Ciambelli (Cesano Maderno).

RADIO TEVERE in Italian 245.5 m.-2030-Aug.26

This is Radio Tevere, the Voice of Free Rome!

War Fronts

After the attempts at insurrection on the part of the French, German troops are now completely masters of the situation in Paris. Large fires have broken out in several parts of the city. Anglo-American troops have made several thrusts, and some of their tanks succeeded in penetrating into the centre of the city. Barricades have been erected in practically every street.

On the western bank of the lower Seine, attacks launched by the enemy were decisively repelled, and some German counter-attacks led to the elimination of a number of enemy infiltrations.

An Allied attempt to cross the Seine west of Paris failed, owing to prompt counter-measures by German forces. To the south of Paris, the Allies were able to force some bridge-heads. Off the western coast of France, an enemy destroyer and a motor-torpedo boat were sunk.

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In southern France, the focal point of the struggle is in the Lyons sector. Along the coast, severe fighting is raging. Street fighting is going on in Marseilles and in Toulon. In Toulon, the Allies stormed into the centre of the city, and the Germans were compelled to withdraw into a restricted zone of the port, where, however, they are continuing to resist stubbornly.

The Germans carried out a full-scale operation in the Aegean Sea where they sank 192 light vessels.

To the east, in spite of the Rumanian betrayal, German troops continued their disengaging manoeuvre, endeavoring to master the situation. In the Bucharest zone, groups of patriots were annihilated by the Wehrmacht.

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In other sectors of the eastern front and, more particularly in the Carpathian region, and in the zone between the Vistula and the sea, all Bolshevik attacks were smashed.

Allied air losses yesterday amounted to 196 planes.

Buscaglia's Death

Air Major Carlo Emanuele Buscaglia, who had been awarded one gold and six silver medals, has died in a Naples hospital. Major Buscaglia had been taken prisoner during an exceptionally daring action, and sent to North America. After many requests he was released and he boarded a plane. to return home and join the Republican lines. His plane was, however, sighted and shot down by an English formation. He was wounded and brought to a Naples hospital, where he died.

Army Corps Generals to Be Tried

The United Nations News Agency reports that the Commander of the Military Zone of Naples and the Commander of the 29th Army Corps have been arrested on a charge of neglecting necessary measures for the defence of Naples. On September 13th, both generals were nowhere to be found. The agency adds that it is likely that Sforza, who ordered their arrest, will request that they be tried by the High Court.

World News of the Last Twenty-Four Hours

This is Vindex speaking:

The situation on the various European fronts is somewhat dramatic. It is, however, impossible not to recognize that, in spite of the Rumanian betrayal, the intensified Bolshevik actions to the east, and those of the Anglo-Americans in Normandy and in Provence, the Germans are facing the situation with a courage and gallantry which must be admired. It is quite safe to say that if the violent offensive launched by the Allies with their powerful means are held back, it is due to the wonderful morale and the self-sacrificing spirit of the German soldier, who can still make

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The general picture of the war is not complete if we omit to remark on the political front which, it is known, is not very favorable to the Allies. Apart from the differences existing between England, America and Russia, who want to share the "bear's skin" even before its death, we must glance at the situation prevailing in occupied territories. In occupied Italy, it is evident that only the Allies want to uproot Fascism. In Egypt, anti-British and anti-Jewish demonstrations are a daily occurrence. Besides, the Allies have stated that they are in a hurry to finish the war, and this clearly proves that their situation and outlook are not very bright.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785916

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian to Italy -M.268-2215-August 26

The Balkan Front

In Croatia German units expelled from the region of Brasko a large communist band which, after having suffered considerable losses, partially succeeded in taking shelter in the neighboring wood mountain region. The leader of the bandits and their supreme commissar fell in this action. Another band was attacked by Mohammedan volunteers in southeastern Bosnia and was annihilated after fighting which lasted several days. Tito suffered another serious defeat near Kusnilia: the town was liberated after a ten-day siege and very heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. This is one of the most serious defeats suffered by enemy bands in Serbian territory. Serbian volunteer units rushed to help the German troops and succeeded in inflicting considerable losses on the enemy before repulsing it.

Other Items:

Air Activity Over Germany; Naval Engagement in the Channel; Soviet Attitude Towards Polish Government; Spanish Comments on Rumania.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - M. 245,5 - 2130 - August 26

Soleri Denounces Allied Currency in Invaded Italy

It is learned that the Bonomi Finance Minister, Soleri, stated to the representatives of the Italian and foreign press that the increase in prices in southern Italy was caused by the great volume of paper money put into circulation by Allied troops. Soleri also stated that Allied requests for money must be reduced, and repeated the request, already made many times, that the Allies extend lend-lease to Italy.

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Former Police Commissioner of Rome to Face Trial

The Rome Radio announced that the former "questore" of Rome, Pietro Caruso, will be tried for his responsibility in the violation of Vatican neutrality, when he arrested some traitors of Italy.

Bonomi Presided Over Two Council Meetings

Yesterday, Bonomi presided over two Cabinet meetings. It is learned that the Italian Government, presided over by Bonomi, will pay an emergency indemnity to all State civil servants.

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Pope's Message to England Published

It is learned that the Catholic Archbishop of London, upon his return from Italy, conveyed the Pope's message to the British people.

Full Dress (Churchill at the Vatican)

Reuter's reported that Churchill was received by the Pope and that the conversation lasted one hour. Too much for a call. We do not want to be sarcastic, but perhaps it meant also the time used to go from the colonnade to the Pope's antechamber. We are informed that Churchill wore a black suit, black tie and shoes, namely, that he was in full dress.

We do not want to make any speculations, but perhaps these two personalities, besides discussing the heat, may have discussed the war, certainly not from the strategical point of view, but from the humanitarian one. Do you think that the Holy Father reminded Churchill of the disarmament proposal made by Mussolini? That he reminded the perfect man in black of Germany's proposals at the Geneva Disarmament Conference? That he, Churchill, was the first to let loose the air war? That Churchill said that it was necessary to kill more women and children and armed men? Perhaps Reuter's was describing not Churchill's full dress, but his frame of mind. It must be remembered that millions of human souls, in tears and blood, are watching the Vatican receptions and meditating over them.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 6.491-2100-August 26

Rumanian Diplomat to His Fellow-Countrymen

The chancellor of the Rumanian delegation to the Italian Social Republic, Alexander Gregoriann, addressed a message to Rumanians in which he said: "The Rumanians [illegible] their battle in defence of the land, their military glories and heroic efforts, are stabbed in the back by this shameless betrayal. A clique of politicians already banned from the national life and condemned by

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491-2300-August 26

Rumanian Diplomat to His Fellow-Countrymen

The chancellor of the Rumanian delegation to the Italian Social Republic, Alexander Gregoriamu, addressed a message to Rumanians in which he said: "The Rumanians [illegible] their battle in defence of the land, their military glories and heroic efforts, are stabbed in the back by this shameless betrayal. A clique of politicians already banned from the national life and condemned by national conscience have signed a mutilating, shameful, and monstrous peace. No Rumanian worthy of the name, no conscience can justify such a betrayal.

"After having mentioned the total incapacity of the so-called government formed by King Michael, Chancellor Gregoriamu continued: "The unbelievable betrayal shall not be carried out. The sane forces in the country have already closed their ranks and have, together with their German comrades, begun the task of liberating the sacred soil of the Fatherland. Rumania is continuing the struggle side by side with the Axis forces for final victory, which will be achieved with the aid of justice and winning arms."

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Gregorianu concluded: "What is this armistice? Bessarabia and Bukovina are to be incorporated into the Soviet Union, though, since the early constitution of the Rumanian people, they have been Rumanian. These thousands of years old Rumanian provinces will remain Rumanian. Rumanian brothers, to arms! Long Live Rumania!

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491-2100-August 26

The following Fascist Republicans have given their lives for the honor and greatness of their Fatherland: Eugenio De Liberi, Commissary of the ... Fascio; Adamo Signorelli, Alvisi Tonino, Serafino Innocenti from Bologna, Ercole Corradi and Antonio Corradi, Palmieri Primo, Alfredo Signorini, Tonino and Matteo Arietta, Marcello Garamelatti.

They died because they believed in an independent and respected Fatherland. Their sacrifice will be avenged. Italian youth, to arms, to the rescue!

Toscanini & Co. Admit They Were Wrong

Do you remember the appeal published by Toscanini, Borghese, and Venturi in the American magazine, "Life"? These men have now discovered the conditions to which Italy is submitted. They have said: "Nothing has been given, nothing has been promised to the Italian People, except sarcasm and slavery. Italy is but a victim which must pay for everything. The ashes of shame have been sprinkled on the remains of a nation. We hoped that the death of Fascism would mean life for Italy. Now, Italy is dying."

It is too late for you, late seekers of a Fatherland which you will never find again, because you denied it. You have nothing more to hope for, even from the Anglo-Americans.

Italy will revive. It is not crocodile tears that count, but fighting virtues. Only Mussolini and Fascism will give back honor and independence to the Italian Nation. Toscanini, Borghese and Venturi, with God's help and that of his enemies, will never find...

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Fascists Active in Rome

August 22nd: In the "Quarticciolo" sector, one of the most popular districts of Rome, the greater part of the population, disgusted by the behavior of Anglo-American units, are supporting a group of Fascists, who are active in this sector. This popular patriotism has been punished by stopping the distribution of food supplies for four days.

Activity in Southern Italy

August 22nd: In a locality on the border of the Campania and Molise Provinces, a group of Fascist Partisans threw hand-grenades at a New Zealand motor-cyclist squad, whose members were assembled for the purpose of l cting. Some of the New Zealanders were killed and others wounded.

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Partisan Activity Exagerated by the Allies

Enemy radio stations have transmitted extraordinary news of the activity of the outlaws in Republican Italy. Apparently, the bandits have occupied several cities, caused disorders, etc.. The truth is that the Black Brigades have destroyed the not very numerous Partisans, audacious only in their looting, their killing of defenceless people, their raping of women, their stabs in the back, but as to fighting... But the Partisans are retreating, they do not dare fight against the Black Brigades. These ask for nothing better. Let them come out of their caves, and they will have their due.

Roman Population Wants More Bread

The United Nations News Bulletin states: "A few days ago, a manifestation took place before the Ration Bureau, organized by the hungry Roman population, asking for bread. No acts of violence took place. In spite of this, as the crowd protested against Great Britain and the United States, the Occupation authorities considered this demonstration an act of rebellion. Several Italian citizens, including some women, were arrested and tried.

"Osservatore Romano" and Liberty

The Italians of the invaded territories now enjoy political liberty. The "Osservatore Romano" can finally go arm-in-arm with Bolsheviks, Jews, and Anglo-Americans and publish the war bulletins which it prefers.

Black Brigades in Action

All the directors of the Federations take turns in commanding the Black Brigades. Amongst the numerous brigades which went into action during the last few days, are the 31st Brigade of Genoa and the 7th Brigade of Vercelli.

On the 9th of August, the 1st Black brigade "Ricciarelli" captured several Partisan bandits, among whom was the son of General Paglieri. The bandits were shot. One company of the same brigade captured three rebels on August 21st.

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The 7th Vercelli Brigade captured a group of deserters, who did not answer the call to arms. It then carried out a mopping-up operation, organizing reprisals against the murderers of a Fascist.

The 6th Novara Brigade, on the 11th of August, engaged rebel forces near Briana. In the course of the fighting, three rebels were killed and others wounded. No losses were sustained by the Black Brigade.

A member of the 18th Padua Black Brigade, on the 17th of August attacked a truck carrying ten armed bandits. The outlaws fled, but two were captured by the Fascists, together with the truck. On the 18th of August, a patrol encountered the well-known rebel, Galvani. When ordered to stop, Galvani fled. The patrol opened fire, wounding Galvani, who later died in hospital.

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On the 18th of August, members of the 22nd Vicenza Black Brigade carried out mopping-up operations in the village of Nalo. The village was at first encircled with the co-operation of the National Republican Guard. Then began the mopping-up operations in the village houses. Fifteen men were arrested to account for themselves, and eight hostages were taken. On the 9th of August, the 22nd Ravenna Black Brigade shot five anti-Fascists, responsible for the murder of the Fascist, Gustavo Soldoli.

Another Crime Added to Enemy Total

Another crime has been added by our enemies to the total of those already committed. Another martyr is added to the long and illustrious list. It is learned from neutral sources that Alfredo Magnolfi, boxing champion, was arrested and killed in Rome. He was only guilty of loving his country. Our enemies could not forgive him for belonging to the National Republican Guard. He has sacrificed his life for the Nation.

Alfredo Magnolfi will be avenged.

Traitors of the Naval Ministry

The following list is dedicated to traitors of the Naval Ministry. Their names will be added to the list of the infamous persecutors of those who, in the invaded lands, do not deny their Fatherland.

The Jews of the Naval Ministry, who from Fascism received dignity and recognition, are now in the service of the enemy, and are used as police instruments in informing against Fascists:

H.E. Pasquale Tempesta, H.E. Ildebrandon Goiran, H.E. ... Ricotti, Comm. Dr. Ugo Fuà, Comm. Dr. Alfredo Amici, Prof. Dr. Pietro Mirki Ranazzi, Dr. Comm. Pietro Ballanti, Dr. Comm. Tobia Venturino Corradi.

In this list are many Jews or half Jews. Of course, these lion-like avengers could not be missing....

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATION in German - 11.8 kcs - 25.00m - August 25

"Principles of War Conduct" -(an article by Dr.Goebbels in 'Das Reich").

Every war puts the peoples concerned and their leaders to a great variety of physical, mental and nerve tests. The farther one gets away from these tests the more will they escape the thoughts of the public at large, to lead a belated life merely in history books. Nevertheless, it would be an error to suppose that to former generations of our people warfare presented less difficulty than to ourselves. Some German wars of the past were considerably shorter and less bloody than ours; others, however, were considerably longer and bloodier. The sufferings which in these undertakings the generations concerned had to endure have long ago ceased to occupy our thoughts. What has remained are the historical effects, that is to say victory or defeat, with all their inherent consequences for the future of our people.

Our present war also is sure to engender such historical consequences, but their importance will be incomparably more momentous than those produced by any of its predecessors. The future existence or the ruin and death of the German people will depend upon them. In view of this fact, the actual burdens which this war imposes upon us are but of secondary moment. They will end simultaneously with the war itself and soon sink into oblivion; at any rate, they will appear entirely insignificant when viewed from the angle of historical effect.

We must never lose sight of this truth in these days when the sacrifices which the war causes us are the prime object of our considerations, while the future historical effects of the war itself are for the time being visible only in dim outlines. For only in the light of this fact shall we be able to see this war in its proper historical aspects and to get through it successfully. Following the example of our ancestors in war, we must conduct it in accordance with

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of the public at large, to lead a belated life merely in history books. Nevertheless, it would be an error to suppose that to former generations of our people warfare presented less difficulty than to ourselves. Some German wars of the past were considerably shorter and less bloody than ours; others, however, were considerably longer and bloodier. The sufferings which in these undertakings the generations concerned had to endure have long ago ceased to occupy our thoughts. What has remained are the historical effects, that is to say victory or defeat, with all their inherent consequences for the future of our people.

Our present war also is sure to engender such historical consequences, but their importance will be incomparably more momentous than those produced by any of its predecessors. The future existence or the ruin and death of the German people will depend upon them. In view of this fact, the actual burdens which this war imposes upon us are but of secondary moment. They will end simultaneously with the war itself and soon sink into oblivion; at any rate, they will appear entirely insignificant when viewed from the angle of historical effect.

We must never lose sight of this truth in these days when the sacrifices which the war causes us are the prime object of our considerations, while the future historical effects of the war itself are for the time being visible only in dim outlines. For only in the light of this fact shall we be able to see this war in its proper historical aspects and to get through it successfully. Following the example of our ancestors in war, we must conduct it in accordance with certain political and moral principles, which alone are capable of offering us a firm support amidst the storms of the times. If these principles waver, war loses its clear aspect and turns into a petty game of hazard. It goes without saying that the nerve strain which it entails implies a continuous intellectual and mental peril for weak natures.

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The latter are therefore not seldom inclined to take refuge in a certain false cleverness, - so severely criticized by Clausewitz, the classic war philosopher of modern times - striving to escape danger. For wherever the sound political instinct of life begins to flag in social classes or single individuals, this tendency frequently presents itself as an expedient. Yet here more than anywhere else are the moral principles of war needed for restoring to this instinct its solidity, amidst the keenest mental and nervous strain. He who loses sight of these principles has implicitly lost his own self.

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This remark is not meant to imply that the mastering of difficult war problems is not at the same time a matter of pondering, cool and critical intellect; it cannot be denied, however, that the latter by itself is insufficient to cope with them. If war were a mere arithmetical problem, it would long ago have ceased to exist, as it would be possible to pre-determine its final issue right from the start. History itself altogether defies computation, because it develops according to laws working independently of intellect and sometimes even transcending it. To act in conformity with them is one of the principal duties of national leaders in war, who imperturbably pursue their preestablished way.

It is inevitable that in the most critical circumstances of war situations may arise in which a number of arguments, originating from false cleverness, seem to be at variance with the superior intelligence of the national leaders. This is an experience recurrent in every war. Whenever in the past things became critical, the weak and wavering were inclined to throw up the game and regard their cause as hopeless. This, however, is just the point where the activity of great leading personalities must set in, producing effects that go far beyond the alternate vicissitudes of the day, inspiring the wavering with renewed faith, supporting the hesitating and opposing to the false cleverness of the cowardly and the fickle, with their purely intellectual would-be superiority, their own fate-born historical mission. In all great crises of great wars this has been the case. At their crucial points invariably stood men of all-surpassing dimension. Their energy lifted into a higher sphere armies and peoples that without them would have lapsed back into an unhistorical existence and led them, although occasionally through heavy setbacks and defeats, to fresh victories.

Loyalty and honor are principles of war conduct of an absolute and unconditional nature, which therefore cannot give rise to any discussion regarding their interpretation. Even more in unfavorable than in favorable times of war must they be held high, if they are to retain their significance at all; for in

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Loyalty and honor are principles of war conduct of an absolute and unconditional nature, which therefore cannot give rise to any discussion regarding their interpretation. Even more in unfavorable than in favorable times of war must they be held high, if they are to retain their significance at all; for in favorable times they can be dispensed with, as they can be replaced by successes and victories, while in unfavorable ones circumstances are entirely different, as reverses and defeats must be compensated and atoned for.

Of what use would the oath to colors be if anyone were free to revoke it tacitly according to the happenings of war or following one's own allegedly better insight. Were this permitted, the whole conduct of war would vacillate, for neither the development of the war situation nor the way of thinking of the individual can be foreseen, and what the would-be sage is inclined to-day to consider a national disaster, can to-morrow be already overcome and forgotten.

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Hence the principle stating that loyalty and honor are equivalent is perfectly correct, as also the corollary that loyalty not only refers to the cause for which it fights, but also to the personality that represents this cause.

It is well-known that officers in the army of Frederick the Great, obviously wronged by Frederick and on account of a trifling offence most ignominiously degraded by their regiments, shot themselves, crying out: "Long live the King!" In these instances, the sworn principle stood above the individual insight or above personal indignation, however justified. The representatives of this principle evidently deemed it more just and decorous to remain loyal to their oath and to suffer a personal wrong which, seen from the angle of the total war, was a higher historical justice, rather than, by following their own indignation, to disown a principle indispensable for the existence of Prussia and for winning the war.

It is significant that the large masses of the people and particularly the soldier, with their sound instinct act similarly without the slightest attempt at discussion. This is the right thing to do. There are a great many things in war on which discussion is quite possible, while many others must necessarily remain beyond all doubt and question.

The great historical successes achieved by peoples and states in former as well as in present times are in the main due to the fact that they kept loyal to their principles, even and particularly so, at moments when these principles were menaced and appeared to have lost all power. For by the persistence with which they were pursued and obeyed, they regained their ancient splendor and their proven efficacy.

Also in this war the warning examples of other peoples has shown clearly. On the other hand, that the opposite point of view leads rapidly to terrific disaster and that nations acting in this way are doomed to lapse back into an unhistorical existence.

Revolution is the act of de-throning old-established principles and values and replacing them by new ones. But for the very reason of their youthfulness, which makes them so delicate and vulnerable, the latter

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Revolution is the act of de-throning old-established principles and values and replacing them by new ones. But for the very reason of their youthfulness, which makes them so delicate and vulnerable, the latter must be observed and obeyed all the more rigorously. A state without principles cannot subsist; it would very soon stagger into chaos, especially in a troubled time like the present. It is the task of national leaders, particularly in war, to watch strictly and inexorably over the observance of the state principles, to defend and protect them against rich and poor, the prominent and the low alike, and to punish the least infringements by the heaviest and most outrageous penalties, thus preparing the way for the growth of a solid and irrefragable political tradition such as cannot be jeopardized again by anyone from whim, dissatisfaction or would-be cleverness.

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For if we can and shall win this war, we shall be able to do so exclusively as a people united by one idea and one leader. The supreme tests to which this gigantic struggle is putting us are so close to the limits of the endurable that we cannot afford, without seriously endangering victory, to be charged with additional burdens issuing from our own unreasonableness and shortsightedness.

National Socialism has brought us a new evaluation of our political and national life. Whatever one's attitude in regard to this or that thesis of its program may be, there cannot be any doubt that it represents the largest or, more correctly, the sole possibility of saving the German people. Therefore he who opposes it commits not only the crime of high treason but also of treason to his country. There is no dodging the realities of our political life, and if our people is desirous of regaining firm principles for its national existence and its future, it can do so only through National Socialism. The idea that National Socialism could be replaced by a mere state mechanism is more than naive. Those obscure, reactionary figures that ventured an attempt of this kind on July 20th perceived in no more than an hour that the idea was stronger than a dead mechanism and that this was so even in the organization of the army, entirely built up on command and obedience. That day was marked by the triumph of the idea of state over the mechanism of command. The apparatus broke down at the moment when the living political man, trained in and strengthened by an ideology, entered into action.

A few words were sufficient to shift the megalomaniacal coup of a small clique of reactionaries into the domain of grotesqueness, without any necessity of intervention by the people itself. But what consequences would have arisen, had this intervention actually taken place? A foreign newspaper wrote last week that the coup-de-main had not had the slightest chance of success for the very reason that in case of need it would have been trampled down under the heels of millions of marching National Socialist peasants and workmen. One of the accused conspirators stated before the People's Court that the fundamental error in the planning of the coup had been that the accomplices had not the remotest idea of the extent to which the German

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Both remarks illustrate glaringly the whole situation. To stand up against the state and its basic National-Socialist idea or to face either of them with some reserve may be to-day the mildly derided privilege of some obsolete and decrepit old simpletons from various parts of the country and from various social strata; but what has this to do with our people of warriors, workmen, farmers, intellectuals, engineers, inventors, organizers and political leaders, both in theory and practice, in all fields of public life? The old world represented by the former is gone and will never return to life again.

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We live in an age of machines and motors, of frantic technical progress and politically conscious mass movements and peoples that can no longer be subdued by proclaiming a state of emergency or by curfew at 21 o'clock. Either the millions are given a new ideal by men determined to fight for it side by side with them and never to flag under the strain of the combat, or the masses will go their own way.

Therefore it is imperative to set for them new values and principles, aside from all social and class obligations and conceptions, to watch rigorously over their observation and to punish by the most ignominious penalties any infraction as a treachery committed against the most sacred ideals of state and people.

If a workman, on account of communistic activity directed against the state and thus implicitly against the people, can in war-time be sentenced even to death, such a procedure is logical and justified only if on the other hand a renegade guilty of reactionary activity and sunk so low as to make an attempt on the life of the Fuehrer, has a rope put round his neck. Both are offenders against the safety of our state and thereby against the certainty of our victory. They violate the principle of sworn loyalty, for which we live and for which we are always ready to die.

Men who refuse to understand this, have no moral and political conscience and therefore, no matter whether their motive is stupidity or malice, cannot be tolerated in our midst. A state lacking clear principles cannot hope to subsist in a whirlpool sweeping over continents and smashing to pieces all that is not strong and solid. All this is doomed to fail and with it the people whose leaders are too weak to represent principles and, if need be, to use all means to defend them. The war which to-day we are compelled to wage is indeed a war of the people and upon its issue depend the life and future of the Reich. They are given us in trust and we are pledged

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Such is the will of the law that governs us all and stands high above us, people and leaders, Reich and nation. We have again learned how to believe and to fight. And if we firmly and loyally persist in this course - but only then - we shall be victorious. So let us cast of all that could confuse or disconcert us, let us be pitiless against everything and everyone trying to stop us, let us stand upright in the raging storm of the present, so that it does not break us but is controlled and shaped by us.

Then after all we shall yet remain the masters of the new century.

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D.N.B. in German to Germany - 1129 - August 25

Reich Women's Leader on Work

Duesseldorf: At a mass demonstration Reich Women's Leader Schmolz-Klink spoke about the meaning of work which today is no longer a money-maker but serves the nation and is thereby ennobled. The Fuehrer had once said he was certain that the German women would stand by him in decisive and difficult times. Her remarks met with unanimous support from the West German Women and with the assurance that the Fuehrer has never been disappointed in his trust in the women. Loyalty, faith and love, which are symbolized by our dead, will find their complement in the achievements of the homeland and women will be the most fanatical guardians of these best qualities of German character.

Station behavior (As reported from London - August 25)

Transkontinent Press in German for southeast Europe went off the air at 1001 and came back at 1250. At 1306 it transmitted the following message: "Two previous transmissions have been dropped out," referring to transmissions beginning at 0930 and ending at 1045 and beginning at 1145 and ending at 1230.

GERMAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE "Front un Heimat"(Monitored in London -1441- August 24)

British Lying Propaganda

Our comrades who fought their way through the enemy's ring of encirclement, an operation which will go down as one of the most glorious chapters in German military annals, had been exposed not only to the enemy's bombs; the enemy had believed he would be able to undermine the morale of the German soldiers by leaflet-propaganda and to force them to capitulate. This plan went awry and one of the enemy's weapons on which he had pinned great hopes was foiled.

This event, however, carries with it yet another lesson. Allied

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This event, however, carries with it yet another lesson. Allied leaflets which rained down on our troops in Normandy are, as in the first World War, symptoms of a ruthless lying campaign by our enemies. Hamilton Fyfe, who occupied an important post in the British news foreign service from 1914-1918 said: "British military propaganda during the first World War turned out lies with as great care as the armament industry turned out munitions of war". With their well-known obtuseness the Anglo-Americans have stuck to their former methods without deviating by one iota. Just as they fire ammunition so they bombard their military adversaries with lies.

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It is significant that exactly 3 years ago, immediately after the outbreak of the first World War, the Britist cut all news cables from Europe to America, so as to supply the Americans exlusively with such news as had passed through British censorship. Thus they practised lying from the very outset as a method of warfare. It is sufficient to realize that they used this method to eliminate its effects from the outset. Enemy leaflets, which are raining down on us even now at this critical stage of the war, are based on lying distortions and forgeries from beginning to end. He who realizes this will not regard the enemy leaflets as anything more than scraps of paper. Such ammunition will bounce off our armor.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 0945 August 26

Flying Bombs Cause Big Railway Accident

The catastrophe of the London-Dover Express on Wednesday of last week was the consequence of a flying bomb that fell immediately before the moving train. Many hundreds of travellers, among them many soldiers, were killed. These details are given by a Swedish witness who was on the train.

The Situation in Rumania

Berlin political circles have the impression that in Rumania the situation is not developing at all according to the plans of the authors of the betrayal. For istance, during the press conference in the Wilhelmstrasse it was pointed out how cautiously the Rumanian situation is judged by London. In fact the speculation of the British agency "Exchange" was particularly stressed, as to whether circles surrounding King Michael had not ascertained in good time if Moscow was ready to maintain her earlier assurances. Behind the Soviet

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The London correspondent of the Swedish paper "Nya Dagligt Allehanda" writes: "In London political circles they are of the opinion that King Michael's treacherous government will not last long. London reckons that matters will soon take on a revolutionary character tinted by Bolshevism, so that King Michael will soon have to flee.

The Situation in Hungary

With regard to the dissolution of the political parties in Hungary, "Pester Lloyd" writes: In tragically agitated moments, when great decisions are being fought for, any and every incident must be avoided that can cause disturbance.

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Such a disturbing item is the activiy of the political parties. The Hungarian Government recognizes that everything has to give way in favor of national defence and that the people can do this by means of unity, constancy and capacity to fight. The Hungarian people has expected this step for a long time. Hungary understands one thing only: to fight and to be strong.

The Situation in London

In London a committee has been appointed so that Great Britain may have sufficient institutions to study Russian and particularly the history of the Soviet Union. In political circles in Berlin it is pointed out with regard to this matter: "The present British Prime Minister Churchill once uttered 'Bolshevism is a plague that must be exterminated'."

Grammar for Studying Russian for Poland, Serbia and Bulgaria

The official Soviet Institute for the languages of the Soviet Union announces that it is issuing a Polish, Serbian and Bulgarian grammar. This news from Moscow radio shows that official Moscow considers the above nations as already belonging to the Soviet Union.

Military Authority to Push Through American Post-War Plans

Wendel Willkie asks Congress to grant Roosevelt full powers to use military power to enforce the American post-war plans without previous consultation of Congress.

New Sanatorium in Coal District

In the West German coal district a new sanatorium has been opened for miners.

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DNB in German 1530 August 26

Foreign Office Asks Status of German National Committee in Moscow

Stockholm: According to a report in "Nya Dagligt Allehanda", a person intimately connected with the British Embassy in Lisbon stated in connection with the Anglo-American-Soviet World Peace Conference in Dumbarton Oaks, that the British Government had asked the Kremlin what guarantees the Soviet Government had given the German National Committee in Moscow for after the war.

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The Soviet answer to the effect that the German National Committee had no political but only propaganda significance caused satisfaction at the Foreign Office. The Committee had not received any guarantees for the future. It would be misleading to infer something about the Soviet post-war plans from the statements of captured German generals.

Will King Michael Go into Exile?

Berlin: Three days ago King Michael of Rumania published the conclusion of an armistice with the Soviet Union.

Neither London nor Washington nor Moscow has made a statement on this event during the last three days. The fighting goes on, though the behavior of the Rumanian troops is not uniform.

According to the Wilhelmstrasse, this three days' silence provides evidence of the Anglo-American intention not to interfere with the Rumanian development but to leave the initiative completely to the Soviet Union. Up to Saturday afternoon, no comment was forthcoming for countries abroad on the subject of the armistice, nor had Maniu touched on this point in his last speech.

The Wilhelmstrasse regards future military repercussions, as decisive for further developments in Rumania. The situation at present is absolutely unclear; some parts of the Rumanian Army addressed declarations of solidarity to the German Commanders, others laid down arms and went home, not caring whether they were overtaken by German or Soviet troops.

Other troops tried to disarm German soldiers but continued at the same time to fight against the Soviets.

According to the opinion of the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse the German reaction to this procedure will probably be seen from the German communiqués in the near future. Berlin circles believe that Rumanian events will soon develop into a great tragedy which King Michael and Maniu have brought about by their treason. If a government in such serious times loses control of its nerves, the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse summed up the situation, it will be attacked from both sides. King Michael promised to protect the Rumanian capital, Rumania must put up with the measures naturally taken by the Allies against traitors. The result is chaos, of which

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 11,80 kcs - 1600 - August 26

"Stockholms Tidningen" on the Situation in Warsaw

Stockholm: The Swedish paper, "Stockholms Tidningen", gives the following picture of events in Warsaw: "The Pilish losses are dreadful. The rebels had to abandon big parts of territory. Their capitulation is still more tragic than the Polish one in 1939".

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Polish Soldiers Arrested

London: According to the so-called Polish Liberty Station, the Soviets have started to arrest Polish soldiers who fought earlier against Germany, in the Polish territories occupied by them.

For instance, in Bisle Podleske (?) the Commander of the city and the Mayor were seized. In the district of Lublin several Polish officers and soldiers were arrested.

Irish Weekly, "the Leader" on Moscow

The Irish weekly "The Leader" declares: It is a matter of fact that the Moscow Bolsheviks wish to appropriate the government of all the countries freed by British and Americans. The victories won by England and the U.S.A. are not their own business but that of the Soviets.

Mac Govern's Discoveries Ignored By British Press

London: Mac Govern a member of the British Parliament, has made the sensational discovery that Churchill, long before the war broke out, had made common cause with Roosevelt behind the back of Chamberlain and had assured himself of America's support for his war-mongering. The British press has entirely ignored this statement by Mac Govern.

Swedish Paper on Conditions in Bonomi's Italy

Stockholm. The latest reports about the conditions in Bonomi's Italy - writes the Rome correspondent of the "Goeteborgs Handels och Sjöfartstidningen" - are dreadful. The most of transport are everywhere insufficient and the quantity of power available so little that conditions are really critical. There are no motor lorries for the transport of food-stuffs. The lack of food in Rome is worse than ever. Tuberculosis among children is increasing and half the children are dying.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 605 kcs. 2000 August 26

"Aftenposten" on Events in Rumania

Oslo: The Norwegian paper "Aftenposten" announces that the events in Rumania are a typical "coup" that has been enacted by the young King and his Bolshevik advisers. The paper says further:" The King's and his advisers' betrayal of the Rumanian people is evident. May the national Rumanian forces succeed in leading the country away from the abyss into which King's entourage and the intrigues of his advisers wanted to throw it.

American Radio Reporter on His Impressions of German Prisoners

Berlin: Mr. Thomas, the American Radio reporter, speaks about his impressions from interviews with German prisoners of war on the French front:" A prisoner of war said: 'You will never be victorious". The American stresses the high morale of the German soldiers and draws the conclusion that an optimistic judgement would not be wise.

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Supplement to Wehrmacht Communiqué

Berlin: A flak-division of the Luftwaffe has destroyed on the eastern front, under the command of Major General Thaller, more than one thousand enemy planes since the beginning of the war. The flak-artillery unit of an air-fleet in the occupied western territories has shot down, since the beginning of the invasion, 1,600 enemy planes, some of them under particularly bad fighting conditions.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE 592 kcs - 2200 - August 26

Rebels in Warsaw Send Appeal to London

London: The rebels in Warsaw have sent an SOS to the British Labor Party, according to a statement from the British News Agency. In the appeal of the Warsaw underground movement it is said: "Can you send us any more arms, and can the Polish flyers now over London not come to Warsaw?"

DNB in German August 26

New Meeting of Swedish Parliament

Stockholm: Next Tuesday another meeting of the Committee for Foreign Affairs in the Swedish Parliament will take place. The frequent meetings during the holidays are a consequence of the international tension; particularly the next meeting will probably be devoted to the Finnish problem. Mr. Grippenberg, the Finnish Minister, will be back from his visit to Helsinki on Sunday, i.e., before the meeting.

Slovak Measures in Favor of Total War Effort

Bratislava: The Slovak Government has decided to put military interests at the top of all interests of the State. During a meeting of the Council of Ministers it was decided that the number of officers and employees of the State should be reduced to its utmost. Every able man necessary should be called. Any intervention in favor of persons to be freed from military service for civil

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Eighty-Six Per Cent of the S.A. Fuehrer Corps Go to the Front

Berlin: Eighty-six per cent of the professional Fuehrercorps has been put at the disposal of the front by the S.A. Altogether seventy per cent of the members of the S.A. are today in the ranks of the Wehrmacht. The SA-leaders and the men that are still in Germany are fulfilling at home their increased war tasks of pre-military training, air war effort and defence of cities and country.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 1180 kcs - 2130 August 26

Report by Alex Schmalfuss on the Fighting in Paris

Berlin: The fighting in Paris has broken loose. Enemy units arrived Thursday evening in Paris with Gaullist tank troops armed with American material; the town was burning in many places. It is the French who are responsible for the destruction of their capital. Paris was not only spared during four years of occupation by German troops but it was protected by flak against Anglo-American bombing. Even before the entry of enemy troops the activity of the mob, directed by the enemy, mixed with Communist elements, had caused severe damage to the city on the Seine. This had the sole effect of increasing the sufferings of the civil population. Centres of disturbance were particularly the Isle de la ite and the Louvre which was occupied by terrorists. In the Palais de Justice the well-known terrorist General Koening has set up his headquarters. The German security units have dug themselves in the inner part of the town, the chief of the German Wehrmacht, General von Scholtitz, has refused the call to surrender.

Soviet Air Losses over the Arctic

Berlin: 535 Soviet planes have been shot down by holders of the Knight Cross belonging to German units operating over the Arctic.

The Soviet Have Free Hand in Rumania

London: The Allies have left to the Soviets alone to decide the armistice conditions and the further treatment of Rumania. It has been stated in London that the decision to deliver Rumania up to Moscow was taken at the Teheran Conference.

Finnish Opinion on the Allies Balkan Policy.

Helsinki: The political attitude of the Allies in the Balkans is well known, writes the Finnish paper "Kauppalethi". The express that people took in Bucharest is really a train going to Serbia. The Rumanian Army that fought against Bolshevism and whose [illegible] the nation with glory would be decried to destruction

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Famine in Occupied South France

Hendaye: From the Franco-Spanish frontier it is announced that there are signs of famine in the territories recently occupied by the Allies.

Ninety -Four Percent of Italy's Industry Destroyed

Rome: According to data furnished by the Allied Control Commission ninety-four percent of all Italian industries from Sicily to Florence have been destroyed.

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TRANSOCEAN in German August 26

The Battle in Northern France

Berlin: (comment by Ludwig Sertorius). Fighting in northwest France is entering a new phase by the withdrawal of the Seventh German army, which is mostly concluded except for a narrow bridgehead directly south of the Seine mouth. There are all indications that the Allies will now try with all their might to force a crossing of the Seine on a broad front, which hitherto was only gained at a few points distant from each other and at relatively narrow places. Thereby it is to be assumed that the centre of gravity of the invasion army will shift more than before to the middle and to the right wing, that is, to the area of Paris and to the upper Seine where larger operative possibilities for the enemy offer themselves according to his tendency to gain the deep flank of the mass of the German west army. Two centres of gravity are clearly distinguishable. The first is situated in the area of Paris or in the French capital itself in which, meanwhile.....advancing with his tank-spearheads up to the centre of the city, is throwing still more forces..... with the intention to utilize the roads from the city centrifugally for far-reaching thrusts. The second centre is in the section of Corbeil Montereau where the Americans are concentrating vast number of infantry and tanks in their small bridgehead on the eastern bank of the Seine which they have been able to maintain until now only with great difficulty against vigorous German attacks. Further to the southeast the situation can be surveyed even less. Until now only weak forces have crossed the Yonne and have sent their armored reconnaissance forces into the great Seine bend between Romilly and Troyes, where a German counter-thrust held them up or drove them back. Doubtless the temptation to carry out a far-flung outflanking movement via Troyes into the Southern Champagne lets it appear not impossible that the enemy has concentrated large forces in the Montargis-Sens area.

Kreuse Comments on Paris Situation

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Krause Comments on Paris Situation

Berlin: The German armed forces are still in touch by telephone with their branches in Paris, war reporter Krause states in a message to Transocean at noon. He has telephoned one of the quarters in the heart of the city of the military commander of Greater Paris, General von Scholtitz. This call came through in quite an orderly way.

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In the course of his conversation with Paris he learnt that the Germans are still tenaciously defending Paris. The spearheads of the Allied formations had reached the southern Seine bend at Sévres. When the Allies approached the outskirts of the town the insurgents, who until then had been holding back, confining their activities to the building of barricades, started to fight in the open. German formations are lined up along the Seine and are engaged in fighting with the insurgents mainly at the Seine bridges, Krause adds. There is no civilian traffic. German military traffic is escorted by armored cars.

Rumanian Diplomats Denounce King Michael 1540

Berlin: Various Rumanian diplomatic Missions abroad have informed the heads of German diplomatic missions in those cities that they no longer regard themselves as representatives of King Michael of Rumania, it was stated at the Wilhelmstrasse on Saturday.

Eisenhower and Algiers Committee 0930

Stockholm: Two prevarient clauses, which the London communiqué on the participation of the Algiers Committee in the civil administration of France had suppressed, outline Eisenhower's attitude towards the Algiers authorities as follows. According to a Washington message: In his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces, Eisenhower has been authorized to allow the Algiers Committee to share in the civil adminstration of France for the time the French people are unable to elect their own Government. In his capacity as Commander-in-chief of the Allies in France he must, however, have every authority to take the measures which he considers necessary from a military viewpoint. This paragraph did not appear in the communiqué issued in London Friday night, which on the other hand contains paragraph missing in the American communique. The latter paragraph reads: "The Soviet government has been consulted with regard to this arrangement and expressed

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Fighting in Bucharest 1440

Berlin: Quarters of the German Command in the Rumanian capital are engaged in fierce fighting against the formations of Rumanian armed forces taking sides with King Michael, it was stated by the military spokesman here Saturday noon. With reference to the attitude of the Rumanian forces he said that a large section and, by no means, the worst is meeting the Bolshevist assault together with the Germans. Other formations which have taken sides with Soviet troops are being fought and disarmed by German armed forces.

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Cracow Is Quiet

Cracow: Everything is quiet in Cracow, it was authoritatively stated here Saturday noon. It is added that foreign reports that "polish patriots" attacked the Cracow garrison and the headquarters of the Gestapo last Wednesday are pure inventions and that the population continues its normal activities. As a result of the catastrophic outcome of the Warsaw insurrection no similar attempt has been made in Cracow. On the contrary a large number of inhabitants took part in digging trenches in the defence area against the Bolshevist peril.

"Arriba" Correspondent Comments on V.I's

Madrid: Joy over Anglo-American victories in France as felt in Britain is being marred somewhat by the gradual destruction of London by German flying bombs, Francesco Luceintes writes to his Madrid paper "Arriba", the organ of the Falange Party, from London on Saturday. The sky of Paris was filled with smoke but also another European capital was becoming the prey of fire, namely of that of flying bombs. The British Ministry of Information had stated that 17,000 houses were being destroyed every day by bombs. American military experts were warning against expecting early victory: the German home front would not collapse and arms must decide the war;the Allies would have to fight in many battles yet and much ground was yet to be conquered by them, the American military circles declared, "Arriba" correspondent concludes his report.

Italy's Inflation

Rome: The upward surge of prices in Allied-occupied Italy was caused by the large amounts of Italian money which have been put at the Allied troops' disposal, the Secretary of the Tressury, Minister Soleri, told Italian and foreign newspapermen. [illegible] from the Allies a considerable reduction

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D.N.B. In English August 26

The Fighting in France

Berlin: Montgomery's forces and the Twelfth American Army Group joined hands behind the southern wing of the German Normandy front August 18, writes Major Olms, DNB military commentator.

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Superiority had been too strong and the Germans had not been able to prevent a union between the British and Americans. Eisenhower after encirclement and outflanking of major German formations seemed to be sure of reaching a decisive success. Results of battles in Normandy have revealed that in a battle not only principles and materials are of decisive importance but that energy of the troops stands above all and has to be reckoned with. Final decisions will not be reached by fulfilment of certain operative principles or by superior material but rather by major fighting energy. The morale of the German troops had remained unbroken despite encirclement and their own inferiority and proved victorious over encirclement and material. This event is of outstanding importance. Success of the German defence is gradually ripening and at the end of the gigantic battle a final decision will be established by the superior energy of the German troops.

After a break-through had been achieved by German troops on August 20 another phase of the battle in France was begun. The advance of American formations in the direction of Orleans and the upper Seine had been checked beforehand, once in order to screen the battle in Normandy towards the east, and on the other hand in order to bring up fresh formations. Enemy movement has been restarted in this sector. A battle is raging on the Seine, north of Paris, and on the Yonne. The German troops started from the battle in Normandy, where every inch of ground has been bitterly fought for, after a break-through had been achieved by encircled formations, in a disengaging movement in the direction of the lower Seine. American troops are attempting with all means possible to pierce into this movement from the south. They have, however, been checked by tough German resistance. The Americans moreover attempted to start another outflanking manoeuvre near Nantes. They were, however, repulsed in the course of German counter-thrusts.

There are two operations with apparently different aims becoming noticeable on both sides of Paris: the one aiming at the Atlantic Wall position reaching from Le Havre to Calais and Dunkirk, and the other one either aims at protecting this operation in the [illegible] coast in an easterly direction or it may perhaps [illegible] landing in southern France, to

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There are two operations with apparently different aims becoming noticeable on both sides of Paris: the one aiming at the Atlantic Wall position reaching from Le Havre to Calais and Dunkirk, and the other one either aims at protecting this operation in the vicinity of the coast in an easterly direction or it may perhaps be supposed, in connection with the landing in southern France, to reach the Rhone at Dijon.

Eisenhower, after the first phase of the invasion battle has not ended with annilation of the German troops, is confronted with difficult and important decisions. These decisions comprise various possibilities for the German Command.

....landings on the French south coast are gradually becoming visible. The first aims are the harbors of Toulon and Marseilles; the second is a thrust into the Rhone valley in order to make use of French terrorists there. For this purpose there are Frenchmen among landed enemy troops. The impression is intended to be that "invasion" is the "liberation" of France.

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Allied quarters seem to attack certain expectations and consequences to the battle in southern France in view of Spain. It has been revealed by all these facts that the landing is rather an event of political importance and that it might have influence on operations in northern France or even in Italy after a certain time. The latter, however, depends on the German Command's reaction to operations in southern France.

Paris Fighting Continues 1435

Berlin - Contrary to enemy reports on the situation in Paris, Berlin competent circles declared that a report to the effect that the German general commanding Paris had conducted negotiations and surrendered the defence zone commanded by him does not correspond to the facts. The remarkable fact is that the enemy was unable to give the name of the German general, the local circles pointed out. They stressed emphatically that the German troops in the area of Paris are fighting with great doggedness against an enemy attacking from all sides and against an armed mob of the city. In this fighting the enemy lost fifty tanks. Local competent quarters state that the commanding German general has strictly refused to surrender and that the fight is continuing with an enemy far superior in numbers and material.

Italians Pull Down Royal Flag 2030

Milan - When policemen in enemy occupied Italy hoisted the Italian flag with the royal crest, a crowd of 5000 threatened to storm the police station. The demonstrating crowd finally succeeded in pulling down the flag and in replacing it with a Soviet flag which was removed again by a police officer. An agreement was finally reached and the Italian tricolor without the royal crest as well as a Soviet flag with sickle and hammer were hoisted together.

Arrest of Fascists 2045

Milan -Pending the beginning of proceedings against Fascists and those sympathising with the Fascists, a fresh wave of arrests has begun. Various members of the Italian Ministry of transport have also been arrested, according to reports from Rome. The

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Eastern Front 1750

Berlin - Although the Bolsheviks on the extreme south wing of the eastern front gained terrain on the south and west as a result of treason committed by the Rumanian clique around the King and were thus able to go behind the German divisions, the latter succeeded by changing front in getting their rear free again. Heavy fighting ensued near the bridge across the Pruth at Naseski which was occupied by the Soviets and which turned out to be a full success for German arms. By an outflanking manoeuvre the Bolsheviks were simultaneously attacked from two sides and completely dispersed after short fighting. In their panicky retreat they lost nearly all their heavy arms including 13 tanks. Moreover they suffered heavy casualties. Several hundred prisoners were captured. In another sector German formations after repeatedly having repulsed Bolshevik tank attacks regained connection with a major German group, with which they fought their way southwest towards the Carpathians. In spite of the war declaration by the Royal clique no clashes occured anywhere yesterday between the German and Rumanian troops. Rumanian tank formations in the front area continued to offer violent and successfull oppisition to Bolshevik thrusts. In various other places Rumanian front formations assisted the movement of German troops by making the roads free, for there was no fighting yesterday. At Debicq on both sides of the Vistula west of Mielec the Soviets made temporary dents in the German front.Majority o.... in immediate counter-thrust. Two sov.... in one place and 14 tanks in another place were thus isolated and destroyed. German troops took several hundred prisoners and captured a considerable amount of arms. The Luftwaffe had an effective share in the defence struggle in that area. German fighters shot down 27 Soviet machines, mostly Stormoviks. Four German machines failed to return.

Situation in Rumania 1735

Berlin - King Michael has proclaimed a state of war to exist between Rumania and Germany. This proclamation does not come as

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Situation in Rumania 1735

Berlin - King Michael has proclaimed a state of war to exist between Rumania and Germany. This proclamation does not come as a surprise, following as it does the statement made by the Soviet Foreign Commissariat announcing that Rumania's one and only chance to conclude an armistice was active support given by Rumanian troops in fighting the German forces. King Micha" and his clique after having capitulated without substantial guaranties have no alternative but to go ahead with their long-planned treachery. They are bound to be doomed while the Kremlin, according to neutral reports from Moscow, regards the situation in ... as "entirely obscure" and still considers the Rumanian army as an enemy force", London political circles are openly viewing developments of Rumanian events with a good deal of scepticism.

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In fact uneasiness felt in great Britain goes so far that the London correspondent of the "Nya Daglit Allehanda" declared that British political circles had voiced doubts as to the permanence of a new Rumanian Government. Some people in London would not be surprised if a revolutionary government would soon be set up in Bucharest and King Michael would have to flee the country. The attempt made by King Michael and his accomplices to negotiate with the "Allies" as a body and not with the Soviet Union separately in order to avoid Rumania's Bolshevization may already be considered, to have failed. Michael and his clique are now faced with the fact, indirectly admitted even by Churchill himself that the desire of any south-eastern European country to negotiate with the "Allied Nations" is tantamount to such country's submission to Moscow's dictate.

Rumania in the opinion of competent Berlin quarters is a typical example of the method by which the problems in south-eastern Europe are "settled" by so-called Allied nations. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman on Saturday pointed out that neither Great Britain nor the United States had the slightest intention or even the possibility of opposing Moscow's plans. This fact should arouse thought among many Sofia politicans who are clutching at London's and Washington's apron-strings.

King Michaels Government more, and more saturated with Communist elements, has been officially notified by the Kremlin that it will have to prove its acquiescence in Moscow's intentions before the Soviets are prepared to talk of terms. Meanwhile a Rumanian national counter-movement tries to prevent the destruction which is bound to descend on Rumania if present chaotic conditions are allowed to continue. Rumanians may be trusted to have their excellent reasons why, for the time being, they refrain from disclosing either the seat of their government or the names of the government members.

Bucharest German Legation Cut Off 1502

Berlin: German Legation in Bucharest has been cordoned off by Rumanian troops and police, it was learnt from German Foreign Office circles on Saturday. Under these circumstances

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New Hungarian Envoy to Duce 2125

Milan: General Ladislaus Szabo, newly appointed Hungarian envoy, handed over his credentials to the Duce as Chief of the Italian Social Republic Saturday forenoon. He simultaneously handed over to the Duce a cordially worded welcome message by the Hungarian Regent, von Horthy.

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BERLIN RADIO (LA VOIX DU REICH) in French - 25 M. - 1800 - Aug. 26

Situation in Paris

Violent fighting continues in the different quarters of Paris, notably around the Luxembourg, the "Etoile", the Place de la République, and in the areas of the Hotel Majestic, the Military Academy and the Palace of Justice. The German communiqué mentions, furthermore, that in the south and south-east of Paris fifty Allied tanks were destroyed during the fighting.

Tokyo Anticipates American Landings on the Coasts

Comments on Rumanian Situation

The Allies have decidedly left it to the Soviets to arrange the armistice terms with Rumania. It is repeatedly said in London that the abandonment of Rumania to Moscow was decided at the Teheran conference. The communiqué of the Soviet Command, speaking of the Rumanian movement, already mentions the entry of Moldavia into the Soviet Republic.

The Finnish newspaper ..., speaking of the Rumanian treason, writes: "They hoped to take the Peace Train, but then ended up by taking the Siberian Express. Rumania will now more than ever become a theatre of war.

From Russia it is learned that the Soviets have refused to allow the Australian government to act as ..... of Poland. The official explanation on this subject states that the Australians are unable sufficiently to guarantee Poland's interests.

German Bishop Prays for Victory

On the occasion of the funeral ceremony in honor of war victims, the German Bishop said, "We pray to God that this war will end in victory".

Commentary - The Fruits of Liberation

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Commentary - The Fruits of Liberation

Now that liberation has begun, let us give thought to what it will bring us; naturally I am not speaking of little inconveniences such as the massacre by the liberators of more than two hundred thousand civilian Frenchmen (children, women and old people), the destruction of many buildings, the total annihilation of Normandy, etc. - it is of such incidents that ill-intentioned people said that the Americans delight in the total destruction of Europe. Such people are truly annoying - for goodness sake, one makes war or one doesn't - the very best cook is unable to make an omelette without breaking eggs. So, these are merely tiny matters which have no connection with the rest of the story, because, if the French wanted this liberation, they must jolly well count for something.

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Public Relations Officer

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

Lt Brayton - for file

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

August 26, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 68

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Summary

GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

POLITICAL

Germans Inside Polish Resistance Movement: For the first time, the German Home Service admits that "German officers and soldiers" have "participated in the Polish resistance movement". This admission occurs in a midnight broadcast dealing with the long-established propaganda theme of pointing out friction between the Polish government in exile and the Soviet Union. "In the Soviet-occupied territories of Poland, many members of the former Polish army, including also German officers and soldiers who have participated in the Polish resistance movement, have been arrested. All these arrested were brought into the interior of the Soviet Union." Helsinki is given as the source of this report.

Conference at Dumbarton Oaks: This Allied conference on post-war problems continues to evoke a number of responses from German propaganda sources. One German comment is: "The American delegation to the Dumbarton Oaks conference, which is headed by Stettinius, comprises no less than five Jews." Another source states: "Roosevelt's efforts to nail down Congress, in support of the decisions of the Allies at the world security conference of Dumbarton Oaks, are making themselves felt more and more from day to day. It is believed that the American government is making strenuous efforts to prevent a repetition of the Congressional rebellion which in 1919-20 caused the United States to leave the League of Nations."

RUMANIAN ITEMS

Rumania's defection from the Axis continues to be the most prominent subject of propaganda comment in today's news.

Bolshevism in Rumania: The most prominent theme is the warning that, although the present cabinet contains non-Communist liberals like Maniu, the country will fall into Bolshevik hands.

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Bolshevism in Rumania: The most prominent theme is the warning that, although the present cabinet contains non-Communist liberals like Maniu, the country will fall into Bolshevik hands. "Rumania must clearly understand that the dishonorable capitulation is the equivalent of an immediate change to Bolshevism and the destruction of the country and the people, all the more so as the Bolshevik enemy is already inside the country."

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More Hangings Promised to Germans: After German generals were hanged for the anti-Hitler plot of July 20, it was said that these measures were to prevent any Badoglios from seizing power in Germany. Today the German Home Service, commenting upon Rumania's defection, appears to imply that additional hangings are to take place in Germany "soon". "Each nation has its Badoglios. Some nations give them power. Other nations hang them on the gallows. Therein lies the difference.

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We (Germans) are in the following favorable position: our Badoglios either have been hanged — or will soon be hanged."

No Armistice Concluded Yet: D.N.B. comments that the King lied in promising peace to Rumania and lied in saying that an armistice has been concluded. It is said that Rumania, far from getting out of the war, will be devastated by becoming a theatre of war more than ever. As for the armistice: "According to a Moscow broadcast, military operations will be halted in Rumania only after German troops have been expelled beyond its borders. Contrary to the promises which the King gave in his proclamation, no armistice has yet been concluded."

MILITARY

Eastern Front: The German Radio appears to be preparing the German public for large-scale retreats in Rumania. Blame is being placed in advance upon the Rumanian "traitor clique" just as the "Badoglio clique" had been blamed for retreats in Italy. A number of despatches frankly admit that, owing to "Rumanian political events," the Russians have advanced on both sides of Jassy and have gained terrain moving to the south and southwest of Jassy. German strategy is praised for its "disengaging" movements towards the Pruth and Seroth rivers; these movements are expected to improve the German military position.

German Version of Paris Events: It is stressed that, contrary to earlier Allied claims, Paris is not yet in the hands of the Allies, although it is admitted that they hold certain parts of it. "At the Palais du Luxembourg and at the Etoile and in other places in the centre of the town of Paris, heavy fighting has been going on during the last twenty-four hours with certain tank successes of the Allies, supported by armed civilian groups." The Allies are accused of having armed these civilians. "In the outer suburbs there was house-to-house [illegible]

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German Withdrawal: Transocean announces that German troops are continuing to withdraw in orderly fashion from the area of the Bay of Biscay and from the Pyrenees in France.

Marseilles and Toulon: These two harbors are said to be still holding out against Allied troops and against French franc-tireurs.

Italian Front: "Only patrol activities" took place, according to the Wehrmacht communiqué.

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Summary

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

MILITARY

Western Front: The main trend of to-day's Italian broadcasts is seen in extensive front reports which are meant to prove that "the Allied victories exist only in their radio claims, while in reality the Germans are bitterly contesting every inch of ground". The alleged inaccuracy of the Allied reports is stressed time and again, particularly in connection with Paris and Marseilles.

"In spite of fantastic reports from enemy sources", states the Fascist Radio, "the German 7th Army is manoeuvring in perfect order". Successful German counter-attacks are reported in all sectors and the general impression created is that the Allies are not only suffering heavy losses in men and material, but are also losing ground.

Two secondary fronts are mentioned in France, one in Brittany and the other near Saint Jean de Luz. It is stated that in both these sectors the Allied forces are weak and that the Germans had no difficulty in dealing with them adequately.

A cautious note is added, however, with regard to General Patton's "column", the advance of which "might be of considerable importance". Familiar German "counter-measures" are reported to have been taken in this connection.

Southern Front: Here again German successes are stressed in contrast to the "complete failure" of the Polish forces in their attempt to cross the Metauro.

In the region of Florence "which the Allies announced as occupied some time ago", heavy fighting is said to be going on, with Fascist shock-troops achieving spectacular successes.

The Fascist Army: The San Marco Division is given prominence throughout the day and its soldiers are depicted as the "best army Italy has had in her thousand-years' old history".

The Secret Weapon: Radio Tokyo, broadcasting in Italian, describes a new German secret weapon which is believed to be already in use on the eastern front. [illegible]

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The Secret Weapon: Radio Tokyo, broadcasting in Italian, describes a new German secret weapon which is believed to be already in use on the eastern front. The weapon is of such power that it "destroys entire divisions in a few minutes and reduces tanks to atoms". The weapon will be put into use on the western front when the Fuehrer gives the word and then "Germany will win the war, literally at the last minute".

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POLITICAL

Rumania: Rumania's volte-face remains the highlight of all political news. Reports largely of German origin are broadcast, in particular the report on the Wilhelmstrasse conference.

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It is emphasized that the Rumanian people who believe that King Michael's move would bring them peace are bitterly disillusioned, as they are now expected to continue the fight on the side of the Allies.

Land For Peasants: A long comment deals with an appeal made by the Radio Milan Libert (termed "the Soviet Radio") to peasants in northern Italy, exhorting them to sabotage the Fascist harvesting campaign. The commentator deals first with the "tragic situation" of the peasants in Allied occupied Italy. Here, it is said, the peasants are compelled to deliver their corps to the granaries, originally instituted by the Fascist regime, at ruinous prices, the Allies having abolished all premiums paid by the Fascists in excess of the basic price. In Soviet Russia, continues the commentator, the situation of the farmer is equally bad, as all farmers were turned into laborers with no hope of a better future. "Mussolini, who did not have a fraction of Russia's resources at his disposal, did far more for the farmer in Italy and Africa than Stalin ever did for the Russian peasant".

ECONOMIC

The Reign of Hunger: The trials against Sicilian farmers are referred to in several broadcasts and it is alleged in this connection that the population in southern Italy is so famished that it is forced to infringe the laws and risk heavy penalties to obtain food. The rations are insufficient and the price of provisions is eight times as high as before. Added to this, unemployment prevails; in Rome alone there are 200.000 unemployed.

BRIEFLY NOTED

In the absence of industrial products in southern Italy, trade is brisk in second-hand articles. --- Bonomi's government is to establish a new transport system which is to replace the previous Fascist organization. "The name is changed, but the Fascist institution remains". "--- Patriotic Italian prisoners of war who refused to work for the Allies are said to have been deported from India to the United States. --- One locomotive per week will run on the "reconstructed" Catania - Messina railway.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE English to America - 11.8Mcs.- 16:00-Aug.25

GERMAN WAR COMMUNIQUE

Fuehrer's Headquarters, August 25:
The Supreme Command of the armed forces announces:
In the region to the north-west of Paris strong enemy forces followed from the west and south our divisions which had withdrawn to the lower Seine. The enemy pressure was particularly heavy to the south of Elbeuf, where a gap in the German front was closed by counter-attack yesterday.

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To the west of Paris, powerful enemy forces with strong tank support opened an offensive and pressed forward as far as the western outskirts of the city. Violent street fighting has ensued in the outer suburbs of Paris. Attempts by the enemy to force a crossing of the Seine to the west of Melun were frustrated by a counter-attack. In one sector, enemy forces are still holding out on the eastern bank of the river.

Embittered fighting is going on in the areas of Toulon and Marseilles. In individual strongpoints our garrisons are putting up resistance with the effective support of the coastal artillery, and are thus enabling all the other forces to withdraw in the direction of Lyons.

In the mountainous area to the east of the Rhône the forces securing our flanks are engaged in fighting with mechanized enemy forces which are trying to cut off the withdrawing German troops in the Rhône valley.

Patrol boats sank an enemy E-boat off the mouth of the Scheldt and set several others on fire. A German vessel was also lost in this fierce engagement.

Two hundred and two terrorists were accounted for on French and Belgian soil.

The reprisal bombardment of Greater London was kept up by day and night with greater intensity than hitherto.

There was only mutual patrol activity on the Italian front.

In the south of the eastern front, the German troops, fighting all the way, are falling back to the Pruth and the Dorna, now that parts of the Rumanian army have stopped resisting the Bolsheviks by order of the group of royal traitors. A large number of enemy tanks was destroyed in these operations.

Strong local attacks by the Bolsheviks were repelled between the Vistula and the Carpathian mountains. In the Vistula bridgehead to the northwest of Baranov, German infantry and armored divisions, with the effective support of aircraft and anti-aircraft batteries, have in heavy defensive fighting and by successful counter-attacks frustrated powerful efforts by the enemy to break through to the north. Two armored and two mechanized corps as well as twelve

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Strong local attacks by the Bolsheviks were repulsed between the Vistula and the Carpathian mountains. In the Vistula bridgehead to the northwest of Baranov, German infantry and armored divisions, with the effective support of aircraft and anti-aircraft batteries, have in heavy defensive fighting and by successful counter-attacks frustrated powerful efforts by the enemy to break through to the north. Two armored and two mechanized corps as well as twelve infantry divisions of the Soviets incurred very heavy losses there. From August 11th to August 23rd, 434 enemy tanks and 634 guns were either destroyed or captured during that battle.

Between the rivers Bug and Narev, the efforts of the 2776
to push through the German front were frustrated after embittered fighting yesterday, 39 enemy tanks were destroyed there.

To the west of Kodona repeated enemy attacks failed.

To the northeast of Velka, renewed attacks by the Bolsheviks were also repulsed. In bitter fighting lasting for several days the onslaught of ten Soviet infantry divisions, reinforced by armored formations and trench mortar units, was checked.

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Communiqué

In the region of Tarnopol German and Estonian troops brought powerful enemy forces to a halt.

Fifty-nine Soviet aircraft were destroyed over the eastern front yesterday during clashes in the air and by the fire of the anti-aircraft batteries.

First Lt. Hartmann, leader of a fighter squadron accounted for eleven of these planes single-handed and thus raised his air victories to 301. Squadron Leader Hartmann is the bearer of the Oakleaves with Swords of the Knight's Cross to the Iron Cross.

In the course of renewed air raids on a naval base in northern Norway, naval anti-aircraft artillery and escort vessels shot down twenty British planes.

During operations by German U-boats in the Arctic, an auxiliary aircraft carrier and four destroyers were sunk, apart from the cruiser reported sunk on August 23. An additional warship was severly damaged by direct hits from a torpedo.

American bombers attacked several localities in northern and central Germany and also in the Sudetenland and Bohemia. Particularly the towns of Kiel and Pardubice were hit. Aerial defence forces brought down 46 enemy aircraft, including 43 four-engined bombers, during these raids.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy 0700- August 25

War in France

West of the lower Seine, fighting is in progress around some enemy infiltrations.

South-east of Paris, enemy pressure has been contained by the valiant German troops.

In southern France, street fighting is in progress in Marseilles and Toulon. An enemy attempt to reach the valley of the Rhône was frustrated. Several terrorist bands were destroyed west of the Italian Alpine passes.

Southern Front

In the Adriatic coastal sector, the enemy tried in vain to reach the river Metauro. Fierce fighting is in progress. Patrol activity is reported also on the Pisa-Pontedera line.

Eastern Front

In the sector bordered on both sides by the Pruth, hard fighting is now in progress. From the Vistula bridgehead, the Germans repelled all enemy attempts to penetrate into the German lines.

Sicilians Punished for Wheat Hoarding

Severe punishments have been inflicted in many Sicilian communities on people who had not consigned their wheat to the State Granaries.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0800 - Aug.25

War in France

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South of the Seine Bay, attacks carried out by Canadian troops have been repelled with heavy losses. On the lower Seine, the Germans, exposed to violent enemy pressure on their bridgeheads, were compelled to withdraw. Later on, however, the Americans were repelled with heavy losses.

The Luftwaffe bombed two pontoons, destroying them.

South of Paris, the enemy succeeded in crossing the Seine, but was annihilated in the course of hard fighting.

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In the Lorient sector, United States units, which had attempted to penetrate into the advanced German positions, were repolled by the violent fire of German batteries.

Owing to the heavy losses suffered during the last few days, American troops desisted from their attempts at landing in the Rhône valley.

Reuter's reports that all day yesterday flying bombs crossed the Channel, falling on London and causing many casualties.

Southern Front

In the Adriatic coastal sector, the intensity of the enemy offensive has diminished and was limited yesterday to local thrusts.

Anglo-Polish forces tried to reach the river Metauro, but were repelled.

In the other sectors of the front, only patrol activity and artillery fire is reported.

Eastern Front

In the various sectors, the solidity of the German defence is becoming more and more apparent. Despite his efforts, the enemy is unable to gain any ground.

In the Riga sector, mopping-up operations are continuing and have resulted in the capture of numerous Soviet soldiers.

On the Lithuanian front, the Soviets have attempted to renew their offensive with the support of enormous masses of infantry. A small infiltration was immediately eliminated by German counter-attacks. Thirty enemy tanks were destroyed.

On the Esthonian front, violent fighting is in progress.

On the whole eastern front, German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries shot down thirty-six enemy planes. Seven German aircraft are missing.

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Air-Raids on Germany

Yesterday forty planes, thirty-four of them four-engined bombers, were shot down in the course of an air raid carried out by American aircraft over Germany.

Senator Tried for High Treason

Before an extraordinary Provincial session of the Court of Novara, the day before yesterday, the court martial started, of Senator Aldo Rossini (?), accused of high treason against

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the Party and the Régime. The trial took place in the absence of the accused and resultated in his death sentence.

Rupture of Diplomatic Relations Between Sweden and Vichy

The Swedish Foreign Minister yesterday announced that diplomatic relations between Sweden and the Vichy Government had been broken off.

Bolshevist Propaganda in England

Bolshevist propaganda is continuing its penetration activity in Great Britain. In London, a commission has been formed, sponsored by the British Home Office, for the development of interest in the Russian language and Soviet culture, art, science and history. Among the members of the commission are representatives of the British Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education, Information and representatives of English public life.

One of the first activities of this commission was to send its programme to the various universities and British cultural institutes, with the aim of spreading it among the students.

Soviet Naval Commission to Visit Mediterranean Bases

A Soviet Naval Commission, which is at present in Cairo, will visit the most important Allied Naval bases in the Mediterranean.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy 460 M. 1300 Aug. 25

The War in Europe

The Battle for Fr... fightin...

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy 480 M. 1300 Aug. 25

The War in Europe

The Battle for France: The salient features of yesterday's fighting were the violent counter-attacks launched by German forces in the northern sector of the French front, and more particularly in the Seine region. In spite of enemy accounts, the general position may be summed up as follows:

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Normandy Sector: The move of the German 7th army continues to be carried out regularly in spite of attacks launched by enemy forces and fierce fighting.

Attacks launched in this sector by American troops were all repelled by the Germans, who inflicted on them exceptionally heavy losses. In certain places only, the enemy succeeded in making minor infiltrations which were however sealed off at once by German forces, in counter-attacks. In this sector powerful Wehrmacht formations went into action which, as well as inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, succeeded in re-capturing some positions.

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Bitter fighting is in progress in this sector. Here too the Luftwaffe was very active in pounding enemy positions.

In the Ile de France sector, Allied forces continued their attacks against enemy movements aiming at building a colossal pincer around Paris in order to entrap German troops. The Germans, however, counter-attacked and succeeded in averting the Allied move. As a result of this action, the enemy stronghold in the region of Le Mans and another to the south were wiped out. An important strategical position was re-captured. In this way the northern half of the pincer around Paris was destroyed even before it could be putinto action.

Enemy efforts to arrive at the lower reaches of the Seine were frustrated by the Wehrmacht. Enemy moves in northern France were also hindered by the action of German rearguards which counter-attacked and succeeded in recapturing a number of localities. In the Orleans sector no action worth reporting took place. However, it would be unwise not to report a thrust made by an armored column under General Patton, which advanced towards the Orge (?) river. This column is continuously re-inforced by new contingents and it may be foreseen that the Allied Command has the intention of allotting to this column an important rôle which may have some influence on the results of the battle for northern France. The German Command has, in any case, taken all the measures necessary to meet the situation. In the opinion of certain German newspaper this column may be allotted the task of cutting off French communications north of Paris, as happened in the Argentan region, in Normandy. German war correspondents on the western front state that the fact is significant that American forces, which had first driven southwards, evidently trying to join Allied forces operating in southern France, suddenly changed their tactis and chose a different direction.

As regards the battle in the southern regions of France, it is learned that in Provence, Allied forces continue to advance to the west. The focal points of the struggle are in the [illegible] beyond Aix. Allied

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destroyed even before it could be putinto action.

Enemy efforts to arrive at the lower reaches of the Seine were frustrated by the Wehrmacht. Enemy moves in northern France were also hindered by the action of German rearguards which counter-attacked and succeeded in recapturing a number of localities. In the Orleans sector no action worth reporting took place. However, it would be unwise not to report a thrust made by an armored column under General Patton, which advanced towards the Orge (?) river. This column is continuously re-inforced by new contingents and it may be foreseen that the Allied Command has the intention of allotting to this column an important rôle which may have some influence on the results of the battle for northern France. The German Command has, in any case, taken all the measures necessary to meet the situation. In the opinion of certain German newspaper this column may be allotted the task of cutting off French communications north of Paris, as happened in the Argentan region, in Normandy. German war correspondents on the western front state that the fact is significant that American forces, which had first driven southwards, evidently trying to join Allied forces operating in southern France, suddenly changed their tactis and chose a different direction.

As regards the battle in the southern regions of France, it is learned that in Provence, Allied forces continue to advance to the west. The focal points of the struggle are in the neighborhood of the Durance, which war reached beyond Aix. Allied forces are getting nearer to the lower course of the Rhône, in the Avignnon and Alençon zones. Powerful counter-attacks, launched by German forces in this sector, enabled the Germans to re-conquer several positions of great strategical importance. In the Toulon region severe fighting is going on, which closely resembles that which occurred a few days ago at St.Malo. In Marseilles too, where the Allies thought that everything would be plain sailing, there is, instead, severe street fighting which prevents the enemy from reaching the port. In the Dauphinais sector, in spite of the news spread by enemy propaganda, German forces [illegible] stubborn resistance to the Allies, who are trying to reach [illegible] valley of the Durance.

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In the Dauphinais the Patriots are very active, however, on more than one occasion they were counter-attacked and beaten off by the Germans.

In the western sector of the Alps, Italian and German forces attacked a number of Patriots detachments and succeeded in reconquering the Maddalena hill.

In France, two other battles are being fought, though they are of minor importance. One is raging in Gascogne, where enemy forces succeeded in a landing operation not far from Saint de Luz. The troops landed are however few in number, and the German will have an easy job in dealing with them. The other battle is in full swing in Brittany where attacks on the German positions of St. Malo, Lorient, Saint Brieuc and along the coast continue with unabated fury. German war correspondents point out that the Allies sweep in the interior on France has compelled the Allies to leave along the coast a very limited number of troops. Their attacks in these regions are, therefore, weak. It must be further pointed out that a large part of the Allied troops stationed here were replaced by de Gaullist soldiers. In the Loire region no fighting of importance, is reported during yesterday.

Italin Front: On the various Italian sectors there was no action worthy of note yesterday. Polish and Allied forces continued their moves in the Metauro regions, but were repelled everywhere by the Germans, who inflicted heavy losses on them. Enemy attempts to cross the river did not succeed. On the other regions of the front there were only artillery duels.

Eastern Front: Severe fighting is in progress at both ends of the arc which goes from the Baltic to the Black Sea. In Bessarabia, German and Rumanian troops continue to resist stubbornly all enemy attacks. As regards the Rumanians, it must be stressed that most the army has paid no heed to King Michael's proclamation and has remained faithfully at the side of German comrades. In the other sectors of the eastern front, counter-attacks launched by the Germans led to the re-occupation of several

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2773

Balkan Front: A Communist band, headed by a British officer, tried to occupy the city of Erzegovic, in Erzegovina. The German garrison repelled the attack and the Communists were obliged to withdraw, leaving on the battlefield some 350 dead and 300 wounded.

A formation of some sixty British planes, air-carrier based, tried once more to attack German positions in northern Norway. Coast and ship batteries intercepted an enemy formation, which lost nineteen planes. Another British plane was shot down by a German escort vessel.

Besides sinking a cruiser, announced in yesterday's German communiqué, German U-boats sank an auxiliary aircraft carrier and four destroyers, in the region of the Arctic Ocean.

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Allied Planes Bomb Turin, Aosta and Voghera

A large formation of enemy planes yesterday bombed Turin. Many bombs were dropped, especially in the suburbs. A large number of houses were destroyed and there were many casualties among the civilian population.

Other Allied planes dropped bombs on the Aosta and Voghera regions. In this latter town various hospitals were hit.

Lack of Collaboration between Italian and Allied Authorities

At a meeting which took place yesterday in Rome, among the Ministers of the so-called Bonomi Cabinet, it is learned that certain of these Ministers complained of the lack of collaboration between the Allied and Italian authorities, especially in regard to those problems concerning the reconstruction and re-organization of the country. The news was broadcast by the United Nations Agency. Many complaints were submitted on the lack of co-operation in solving the food problem. At the end the Ministers sadly remarked that up till now the Liberators have done next to nothing to meet the needs of the civilian population.

To compensate the civilian population for the lack of food, the Bonomi Government has announced the coming institution of new and far-reaching reforms. According to a legislative decree, to be published shortly, a new transport system will be organized to take the place of the National Transportation Institute created by Fascism. With these modifications, (which merely involve changing the names of Fascist institutes, the Bonomi Government believes it can solve the problems which are harassing southern Italy and, at the same time, hopes that people will forget what Fascism has done for the civil and economic life of the nation.

The Catania-Messina Railway in Operation Again

After an interruption of fourteen months, a New York cor-

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The Catania-Messina Railway in Operation Again

After an interruption of fourteen months, a New York [illegible] announces, the railway line connecting Catania and Messina is running once more. As all repair work has not yet been finished, the newspaper adds, a single engine has to run back and forth on the line.

Bonomi and Churchill

Reuter's announced this morning the sensational piece of news which we quote hereafter. "The British Prime Minister, Churchill, during his talks with Mr. Bonomi, complained that anti-Allied demonstrations took place recently in Italy."

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These people, with their vanity, their narrow-mindedness and above all with their Partisan spirit, provoke public demonstrations. Switzerland is particularly annoyed and disgusted by the behavior of these wretched creatures, and now regrets having opened her frontiers to them. Badoglio, and now Bonomi, ought to look after these anti-Fascists, rather than worrying over the Fascists. All the more so that the elements which were repudiated by Fascism are now gathered under the wings of Bonomian democracy. All those who had sought refuge in convents, in country farms and even in the palaces of Cardinals, have now emerged, vaunting their false merits.

Here is a document published by the "Gazzettino di Venezia" which shows the spirit which animates our soldiers captured by the enemy and far away from their country. On the shores of Malaga, a bottle was found. In it was a message, written by a soldier, almost illegible, owing to the water which had got into the bottle.

"We are Italian prisoners", runs the message, "sent from India to the United States because we refused to work for the enemy. Only 325 of the 2,000 of us who were in a concentration camp in the jungle, joined the traitor Government and served the Anglo-Saxons. These unfortunates were induced to do this because they were starving and because they wished to have news of their families. Whoever finds this message is requested to notify our authorities, that they may know that we have remained loyal to the Duce and believe in him." This message was signed by about fifteen soldiers and officers. Many names reveal Sicilian and Calabrese origins.

Press Comments on German Total Mobilisation

The new measures decreed in Germany for the speeding up of total mobilisation, are amply commented on by the press.

The news received from the front, writes the "Boersen Zeitung", together with that of the ignoble betrayal of the King of Rumania, only serves to strengthen the determination of the German people to resist firmly. For this reason these very severe measures are [illegible] the Germans with discipline and comprehension.

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The "Lokal Anzeiger" writes that, as a consequence of total mobilisation, Germany has acquired a new aspect, the aspect of a nation which knows it is fighting for its existence, determined to fight and achieve victory, or die in the struggle.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states that the cultural life of Germany will be reduced to a minimum. The thing that counts is to concentrate all the energies of the nation on the war industries and the fighting front.

The new working hours are a hard prospect for German workers, but they represent a great contribution to the war effort of the country.

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The "Voelkischer Beabachter" states that now is the moment to work and fight in order to continue the struggle. Only on these two things can the achievement of our victory be founded.

In an article published in the weekly paper "Das Reich" Goebbels states that faithfulness and honor are the fundamental principles of the conduct of war. He adds that the old world has definitely disappeared and will never again come to life. It is necessary for men to have a new ideal, if they are to fight without giving way under the weight of the struggle. For this reason, the basis on which society is founded must be profoundly altered.

On Conditions in Occupied Italy

The industrial capacity of Anglo-American occupied Italy has suffered a catastrophic decrease since last September, owing to the lack of raw materials, writes the "Stockholms Tidningen". Southern Italy does not receive any industrial products from northern Italy and consequently the commerce of used goods has developed enormously. The food rations distributed represent only 40% of the necessary calories, and as a consequence Italians have to go to the black market. The prices of food are extremely high. Meat cost 350 Lire a kilo, salt 360 Lire and flour 265 Lire. Food prices are eight times what they used to be. The threat of unemployment is serious. In Rome, there are over 200,000 unemployed.

In conclusion, the correspondent writes that the actual market value of the Lire in relation to the Dollar and the Pound has not been established, owing to ever-increasing Italian inflation.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - n.491-2000-Aug.25

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Announcements

To-morrow, you will find on sale "Segnale Radio" at every bookstall. This is a weekly paper published by the EIAR, and contains: the weekly programmes, the list of prisoners who have been heard from, news from the invaded areas along with a number of articles, photographs, and illustrations.

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At 20,30, we shall broadcast a transcription, recorded in the sector of operations where the San Marco Division is engaged. Messages sent from the troops of the San Marco Division will be included in this recorded broadcast.

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The Western Front

Only now is fighting taking place in the outskirts of Paris. This news was broadcast this morning by the BBC itself, which was obliged to admit that another false report had been given out when it was stated that Paris had been captured. On the outskirts of the city, German troops are fighting against the pressure exerted by British and American units which had managed to infiltrate into the suburbs by driving their tanks to the most remote districts of the outskirts. At the same time, American formations crossed the Seine near Fontainebleau. The Germans counter-attacked and drove the enemy back to the river banks.

In southern France, the heaviest fighting is now taking place in the Lyons, Toulon and Marseilles areas, where fierce battles have developed, especially around Marseilles. In this sector the Americans withdrew a large number of troops, which they subsequently sent into an attack, heavily reinforced, against German strongholds protecting the area. All enemy attempts failed, however, in the face of stubborn German resistance. The Toulon German garrison has so far repelled all enemy attacks. Meanwhile, the main German forces are carrying out disengagement movements, and are retreating towards Lyons. In the lower Rhône Valley, German covering troops are engaged in sharp clashes with Allied armor.

In the Cannes area North American troops have now been in the Théoule sector for over nine days, five kilometres beyond the gulf, which takes its name from this locality. The following newswas broadcast late this afternoon by BBC: "Heavy German coastal artillery, defending Cannes and the south-western approaches to the city, have blocked all the roads, thereby making a further advance by the Allies impossible. These German coastal batteries replied yesterday to the naval attacks carried out by British and American units."

In this case, as can be clearly seen, we have direct confirmation of the falsity of enemy propaganda, which tries to achieve through its radio broadcasts successes which German troops are resisting so stubbornly, contesting every inch of

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In this case, as can be clearly seen, we have direct confirmation of the falsity of enemy propaganda, which tries to achieve through its radio broadcasts successes which German troops are resisting so stubbornly, contesting every inch of ground.

Throughout yesterday and last night, V-1 attacks against London and southern England were continued. In giving this news, Reuter's states that the intensity of the flying-bomb attacks has been considerably increased during these last few days.

Southern Front

In Italy, British and American troops have been engaged in lively patrolling. Heavy artillery duels, especially in the western sector of the front, took place during the day.

In the area of Florence, which the enemy claimed to have captured many days ago, heavy fighting is still in progress. Regular units of the "Black Brigades" are waging battle against the invaders and repeated clashes have taken place, during which the enemy sustained heavy losses.

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We have now had news of a raid carried out by Fascist shock troops who, under the cover of darkness, entered an enemy camp, killed many Canadians and captured twenty-two prisoners. In the Adriatic sector, fighting activity restricted to the small area south of the Metauro River. The enemy carried out a few probing thrusts, which promptly were broken up by German defences.

Eastern Front

The situation on the southern wing of the front was slightly modified as a result of the events of the past few days. German troops, after the surrender of a number of Rumanian units, are methodically disengaging along the two sides of the Pruth and the central Sereth, and are carrying back their line of defence further west. The Soviets, who have tried to impede this move, suffered heavy losses in men and material. There is no change in the other sectors of the front. In the Vistula bridge-head area, northwest of Baranov, an enemy attack was frustrated. In this sector, in the last few days, 634 Soviet tanks were destroyed or captured; thirty-nine additional enemy armored cars were put of action.

Southeast of Bialystok, in the central sector and in the Modohn area German attacks led to the recapture of some ground. German troops, notwithstanding stubborn Soviet resistance, recaptured several localities. In the last twenty-four hours, the Russians have lost 58 aircraft and several hundred motor vehicles.

The Pope Receives Mr. Churchill

The Pope received in private audience to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill. The meeting lasted one hour.

Bruno Biagi Arrested

Bruno Biagi, ex-Under-Secretary of State for Corporations, and ex-President of the Fascist Institute of Social Assistance, was arrested by order of the High Commissioner of the Purge 2770

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2770

The Rumanian Situation

The situation now prevailing in Rumania, in the light of the latest events, is judged with extreme reserve in the Reich's authoritative circles.

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Even if the measures taken by nationalist elements are not being revealed, so far as Germany is concerned, it is believed that the situation is not developing in accordance with the traitor's plans. At the Press Conference which was held to-day at Wilhelmstrasse, Britain's point of view on the matter was discussed. Amongst other things, an item of news given out by the Exchange came up. This was the question of whether King Michael's political circles have actually been assured that they would benefit by the guarantess offered some time ago by the Soviet Union. This indicates that the Rumanian leaders may have acted rather precipitously, and a certain scepticism is revealed which is worth while bearing in mind.

Russia's invitation to the Rumanians to fight in Transylvania, with the help of Russian troops, foreshadows a well-defined intention - the intention to send Rumanian troops to shed their blood in Transylvania against the Hungarians. If that should come to pass, the Soviets would gain time as regards the campaigns in Moldavia and Walacchia, not to speak of Dobrudja, which would certainly suit their plans very well, not only in the military, but in the political field as well. The manner which is being attempted in setting two European countries against each other corresponds to the method which the Allies always choose to exploit other people's victories to their own advantage. A statement on the act of treason, perpetrated by King Michael and his clique, has reached Mr. Molotov. In this statement, which has been broadcast by Moscow Radio, it is interesting to note that the Soviets promise to help Rumania in obtaining an armistice only if Rumanian troops will subsequently help the Russian army to chase German troops out of Rumanian territory. Unless these conditions are observed, there will be no lull in military operations now being carried out on Rumanian soil. This is the gist of Mr. Molotov's statement.

The Rumanian circles which had thought that capitulation to Moscow would mean the end of the war are now suffering their first disillusionment. The official Soviet statement clearly shows without a shadow of doubt that Moscow does not intend to allow armistice

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It is further noted in Berlin that the internal struggle now taking place in Rumania is a fight which is being waged between Rumanians and Rumanians. But it is to be hoped for the sake of the Rumanian people, for their existence and their freedom, that they will be conscious of their responsibilities and get to work to tear Rumania from the road which would lead to her utter destruction.

In Hungary, it has been stated to-day in the Wilhelmstrasse, all necessary measures have been enforced to cope with any further development in the situation now prevailing in south-eastern Europe. These measures naturally ... a Government reshuffle. In political circles of Berlin, the opinion is expressed that, as a result of Rumanian events, all reasons for anxiety, in regard to home policy which had arisen lately, especially in regard to the danger which was looming ahead for the Hungarian people, were crushed by one blow.

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"The Land for the Peasants" (Commentary)

The Soviet Milano Libertà Radio, which always distinguishes itself by its lack of political and psychological sensitiveness, has sent out an appeal to the farmers of the Italian Social Republic, inviting them to carry out acts of sabotage against the government in the field of production, in order to make the Allies' advance in Italy all the easier and so hasten the total annihilation - excuse us, the total liberation of the Italian people, who would then be able to enjoy a Soviet paradise.

Setting aside a significant fact, which has been underlined by us several times in the past, that is, that the all-powerful Allies no longer know which Saint to appeal to for help, help to be given in a war which they state is as good as won, the appeal made by Radio Milano Libertà induces us to meditate on two things:

1. The absolute certainty of the enemy propagandists that they are dealing with imbeciles, while in this specific case Italian farmers are intelligent and have plenty of common sense.
2. The illusion that nobody knows what Bolshevism has meant to the Russian peasant. This illusion is a rather naive one, as everyone knows the fate suffered by the Russian peasants at the hands of the Soviets.

However, let us see what the Anglo-Saxon world, and Bolshevism in particular, have to offer to those would-be saboteurs, to those traitors to the Fatherland. Above all, freedom of speech and freedom of thought. Well and good! It is no mystery that these wonderful democratic freedoms have been experienced by millions of men in Russia who were deported to Siberia. In any case, even if we consider this to be only a partial freedom, it has been established most definitely that

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2784

In the last few days we have received very significant news from the invaded areas of Italy. In the first place, we hear that in the Pontine area, the country is once more flooded, and malaria is once more rampant. The most beautiful and humane work carried out by Fascism, that work which astounded the world and which raised thousands of families from misery, and enabled thousands of peasants to cultivate enough land which some day was to become their property, is now destroyed. And the reason is understandable. The Pontine area bore the Fascist mark, and it is right, therefore, that it should be returned to swamps and mosquitoes. But that is not all. The so-much condemned and tyrannical Fascist régime had created the State Granary Institution, by which a very fair minimum basic price was offered to the peasants for their products. Premiums and other remunerative payments were added to these prices, so that the peasant who brought his wheat to the granaries received a square deal.

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In the invaded areas of Italy, in a fully free and democratic regime the State granaries have not been done away with and the basic minimum prices have not been abolished, but the premiums and bonuses have disappeared.

Naturally the farmers are faced with economic ruin; but what does that matter? Is not freedom of speech and freedom of though enough? It does not seem to be enough, as only yesterday we received a report in which it is stated that about 9,000 farmers were arrested in Sicily for refusing to give up their wheat, and that tens of thousands of quintals of wheat were sequestered. In is to be noted that in such cases the wheat destined to feed the family of the person arrested is also sequestered. In the Province of Puglie, this very thing occurred. The Communists may say that in the invaded areas of Italy, it is AMG which is the ruling power, which is a typical example of Anglo-American capitalism. But why is there a Communist Ministerfor Agriculture in the Italian Government? A Minister who takes his orders from Togliatti, who in turn does not care a hoot about AMG, and receives instructions only from Moscow?

Let us see what the "Little Father" Stalin has done for his "moujiks". Oh, the land in Russia belongs to the State industries and everything else belongsto the state. We are faced with a case of autocratic government, as carried out by the Kremlin, compared to which, the famous autocracy of the Czar was really something to make light of. No land for the peasants. There is, however, something better in the industrialization of mines, but not for the peasants. The peasants are laborers, nothing but laborers; they are tied down to the place where they carry out their daily work, and have no other prospect than to continue as laborers, and for their sons to be laborers too. This is the Soviet paradise on earth.

The fervent apostle of Lenin's theories, Nicola Bombacci, who lived for many years in Russia, and who was compelled to

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The fervent apostle of Lenin's theories, Nicola Bombacci, who lived for many years in Russia, and who was compelled to change his mind about many things, wrote a few days ago: "The agricultural and industrial development, the improvement of public utility services and the erection of an army are not enough for one to declare that in that country (Russia), communism is practiced. Let us not jest, Mussolini, who had not at his disposal one millionth part of the capital which Stalin had available, found himself in a regime governed by a self-sufficient policy not favored, but impeded, by international plutocracy yet with Italian intelligence and work alone, he achieved in Italy and in Africa in the last twenty years much more than Stalin has achieved in Russia."

What then? We believe that our farmers have come to a solution after having given every consideration to the case. Perhaps, as good Christians hearing "Milano Libertà" Radio appeal, they made the sign of the cross, and exclaimed "Try it and see!"

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -480 Meters-1420-Aug.25

The Soldier's Radio

The San Marco Division (By special correspondent, Giovanni Sani.)

Lately I visited the young and valiant heroes of the San Marco Division, that glorious Division which has covered itself with fame during the brief course of its history, and which has proved its mettle before enemy fire, as few others have. I visited the San Marco Division in the sector where it is now stationed awaiting orders for further employment. I was deeply moved by the enthusiasm which animates the youths of this Division. The Division's traditions are too well known for it to be necessary to recall them. Its soldiers come from all over Italy. A unit of the San Marco Division displayed great valor in Sicily, at Catania, even after the treason of the Duce who had opened the doors to the invaders. From the commanding officer to the last enlisted man, they all answered the new call, and they are now in this region, anxious to renew the struggle against the enemy. I saw, once more, the soldiers whom I had seen in Sicily and in Tripolitania, and some that I had seen as far back as the Spanish War. A boy of 18, one who had seen fighting at Bir El Gobi, was a member of this battalion. Representativ of all parts of Italy belonging to it, even men from southern Italy, - men who after September 8 succeeded in crossing the lines and joining their old battalion. Theirs is a splendid esprit de corps.

The distances which, till a few months ago, existed between soldiers and officers, even in the stress of battle, when all men are equal before death, has disappeared. Today, a colonel eats out of the same tin as the soldier, and shares the same fare. I had proof of this when a major came to the camp and was greeted by a hearty "Good day, Sir", by his soldiers. All are equal in the face of danger and duty. All feel their responsibilities. We can say at last that thanks to the Duce, Italy possesses an army inspired by profound sentiments of victory and sacrifice, an army, such as Italy has never before possessed in her age-old history. All these

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(The rest of the broadcast consisted of messages read to soldiers' families.)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785916

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 25M.-1930-Aug.25

Free Masonry Considered as an Anti-Christian Association

(Summary of a Commentary)

The talk in question is addressed by Father De Amicis to the Catholics and deals with Free Masonry, particularly in its anti-Christian aspects. At the point in which monitoring could be started Father De Amicis was tracing a brief history of the association, stating that, whatever its origins, the organisation in its present form was founded in the eighteenth century and was brought to Europe from England. The first Masonic lodges in Italy were opened in 1732. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Free Masonry in this country called itself "Carboneria" and aimed at doing away with the small Italian states, subsequently reorganising itself on fresh bases and taking the name of "Italian Free Masonry". Among its chiefs the speaker names Ernesto Nathan.

According to Father De Amicis, Masonic concepts are weighed down by innumerable philosophic errors which have gone on accumulating ever since the times of Descartes up to Leibnitz and Locke and assuming an increasingly materialistic and anti-Christian outlook. The ethics of the Masonic doctrine are essentially anti-religious in spite of the fact that it presents itself as a form of universal brotherhood.

Actually its principles are pantheistic, and it is not surprising that the Popes opposed it from the very start.

Free Masonry claims to be apolitical, but in reality - says the speaker - it is one of the most dangerous and powerful among secret societies, and one of the most subtle means of anti-religious propaganda. In France it [illegible]

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Free Masonry claims to be apolitical, but in reality - says the speaker - it is one of the most dangerous and powerful among secret societies, and one of the most subtle means of anti-religious propaganda. In France it exercised great influence, especially among the intellectual "élite", so much so that among its adepts one finds the names of Rousseau and Diderot.

In support of the fact that Free Masonry is basically anti-religious and anti-Christian the commentator gives various instances of the forms which Masonic beliefs can assume.

The only allusion to political aspects and events is to be found in the concluding words. Free Masonry has poisoned the minds of people to such an extent with its materialism that "even the sons of Rome have lost themselves in the darkness and cannot find the right path any more.... It is, perhaps, because the love of God has been wholly lost that it was possible to sell the Fatherland to the enemy."

RADIO DIFFUSIONE ADRIATICO in Italian to Italy - [illegible]

Italy's Armistice Discussed in United States

Berne: A Reuter cable from New York says that in relation to the discussions in the United States on the armistice conditions applied to Italy, a "Manchester Guardian" correspondent said that the basis of the debate is the question of modifying such conditions before they are made known.

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Italo-American liberals want these conditions published at once, as they consider that once they are published, their eventual modification will be jeopardized (sic).

Allied Fuss on Fascis.

Lisbon: With the obvious aim of stirring up strife at all costs over Fascism and its adherents, the Anglo-Americans are feeding their propaganda with sensational news evoking whenever possible under a lying and spurious aspect pages of the past. The United Nations News Service reports that the dossier of the Matteotti process was discovered in the State Archives, and that it runs to eighteen big volumes. The above Allied source adds that it was believed that such a dossier had been lost or had been destroyed, as the famous trial took place at Chieti, and there was serious concern over the action to be taken for the revision of the process. As soon as the news of the discovery was known, the High Commissioner for sanctions against Fascism ordered that all documents be delivered to him, which has already been done, in his office at the Viminale. They will be examined by the officer of the High Commissioner, which will make a dreft of the necessary requests to be submitted to the judgment of the Court of Appeal. The story ends, saying that two of the defendents in such a process, namely De Bono and Marinelli, were shot at Verona; but it is believed that the recent arrest at Naples of Cesare Rossi, one of those most seriously involved in the removal of Matteotti, may facilitate the impending investigations.

Florence Fascists Still Active

Florence Fascists continue to hamper the Allied advance, according to a UNN report on the situation in Florence. It says that immediately after dusk, snipers resume their activities, and that serious measures are to be taken against them. A very short time before work was begun around the Santa Trinita Bridge, a mine exploded in the neighborhood.

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - U. 245.5 - 2030 - August 25

War in Italy

In Italy the Allies have resumed activity in the western sector, in the region of Florence, where artillery fire increased, and near Pontassieve, where two British columns made some advance. On the Adriatic front, there was some patrol activity in the Metauro sector.

Moscow on Rumanian Situation

It is learned that the [illegible] Radio broadcast a statement by the Soviet Commissar for Foreign [illegible]s, in which help is promised to Rumania for the conclusion of the peace, on the condition that Rumanian troops help Soviet forces in driving the German out of Rumania.

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Such a statement from a Soviet official source caused a deep impression, as it clearly shows that King Michael deceived the Rumanian people when he announced the Armistice with the Soviet Union. A Berlin newspaper asks whether King Michael's political followers have ascertained that the guarantees offered by the Soviet Union still hold good.

In Hungary, the head of the State immediately took the necessary measures to deal with the situation created by the Rumanian bombshell.

Churchill Received by the Pope

The Pope today received Churchill in private audience. Reuter says that the most serious Italian problems of the moment were discussed in the conversation.

Spanish Comment on War

From Spain, it is learned that the newspaper "Arriba" says that the World War has now entered what can be called its final crisis. In view of impending events, Spain must unite all her material and spiritual forces to preserve her position.

"Winds" Is Speaking

In northern France, the course of the Seine continues to be a centre of fierce fighting. Meanwhile, fighting is going on in the outskirts of Paris, the city that Anglo-Saxon propaganda had too hurriedly given out as captured. After the violent counter-attacks made yesterday by the Germans, Allied forces succeeded in maintaining the Seine line but in a comparatively narrow sector.

The power of German reaction increased in southern France. At Toulon and Marseilles, the supporting bases and hinges of the German defence, German forces are still holding out. In the Rhône valley, the disengaging movements on the part of the Germans continue.

In Italy, once again the day was quiet.

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"Winder" is Speaking

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In Italy, once again the day was quiet.

In the East, in the southern sector, the situation was not precipitated by the betrayal of the Balkan clique, as the United Nations had hoped. Rumanian units are gallantly fighting side by side with the Germans, and throughout yesterday, Bolshevist forces suffered new heavy losses.

Let me here make a digression. News from the interior of Germany is not very informative. On the German side, events are considered with great calm and there is much confidence that the forces of national reaction will ultimately prevail over the subversive ones which incline to hand over the country to the enemy. It is most interesting to note that the Kremlin put forward as an essential condition for the conclusion of an Armistice Rumanian military collaboration in expelling German forces from that country. So Rumanians would have to continue to shed their blood, and barter it for an armistice with, moreover, Stalin's armies in their country.

In other sectors, the German offensive counter-manoeuvre is developing fully.

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RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO In Italian to Italy - M. 268 - 2215 Aug.25

The War in the East (No new details)

Invasion Front

Following uninterrupted activity and hard fighting around the Seine bridge-head south of Rouen, the centre of fighting and of American attacks shifted to the Paris zone. American armored formations penetrated the outskirts of the city, where stubborn fighting developed in the streets. Repeated enemy attempts against German strongholds were repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy. Fighting continues. In the Melun region, German armored grenadiers reduced the American bridge-head. In Brittany, there was a lively activity.

The Provence Front

Fighting continues at Toulon and Marseilles against American units inside the two cities. In both of them, the invader succeeded in gaining ground, but all attempts to disrupt German resistance failed. Resistance groups which helped the Americans did not prevent the invading troops from suffering exceptionally high losses. In the fighting near Toulon yesterday, the invaders lost thirty-nine tanks. The garrison's heroic resistance facilitated the disengaging movements in the Biscay and Pyrenees regions continued according to plan.

The Italian Front

Along the whole Italian front, there was an increase of activity by the artillery on both sides, especially east of Florence, where advance units were repulsed. Nothing of importance is reported from the remainder of the front.

Berlin Stand towards Rumania

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Berlin Stand towards Rumania

Competent Berlin quarters learned without surprise of the coup d'état carried out by the clique headed by King Michael, and the consequent disorders between National forces and supporters of the King. The anti-Bolshevist attitude of the Rumanian people was always so clear that it could not change within a few hours. The fact that a small clique of left wing politicians, including some Communists, was represented in the King's Cabinet had a depressing influence on the whole Rumanian population, who has received the complete picture of the betrayal. German troops had the clear impression that the few units still loyal to the King have no strength and that the King, to reach his goal, had promised peace to his people, while now, on the contrary, the country is becoming a battlefield.

Churchill Played Great Part in Rumanian Crisis

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Stockholm: Once again, it has been revealed that Churchill had a great part in the Rumanian crisis. According to the London Radio, the British Prime Minister approved the conditions that Moscow proposed submitting to Rumania. The British Government dared to describe such conditions as very generous. The British Prime Minister is neglecting nothing to please the Kremlin.

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With no scruples at all, he does not hesitate to throw people into the hands of Bolshevism, the very ones to whom British protection was promised....

Londoners Cool Towards Rumania

Stockholm: Londoners are commenting upon Rumanian events with little enthusiasm, according to "Svenska Dagbladet". A participation of Rumanian troops in the war, side by side with the Russians, as co-belligerents, according to the Soviet reuqest, obviously is not very popular in England.

Customs Pact Between the United States and Canada

In United States authoritative economic circles, a custo agreement with Canada is expected. The recent trade agreement between the two countries is a big step forward on this road.

Roosevelt Orders the Federal Control of Coal Mines

President Roosevelt ordered federal control of many coal mines in the Philadelphia region, whose miners went on strike two months ago.

Enemy Radios Comment on Italian Situation

Milan: Enemy radios continue to invent the strangest and most exaggerated news on the Italian internal situation. Here is what the Moscow Radio has broadcast in Italina: "At Milan, half a million people are still compelled to live in the open, following the destruction of their homes. Fascist authorities are unable to obtain the most pressing necessities for this mass of people. Thousands of children are stranded in the streets with no supervision, hungry and naked. Nobody looks after them. Many have lost their parents. Incidents occur with ever-increasing frequency among the population."

The people of Milan will be very surprised to learn all this and will be grateful to Moscow Radio for having informed them of things which otherwise they would never have known.

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RADIO TEVERE In Italian to Italy - M.245,5 - 21,30 - August 25

Pope to Broadcast on September 1st

It was confirmed that the Pope will address the world over the radio on September 1, at 19,30 hours. His message will be on the anniversary of the beginning of the present war. The Pope will speak in Italian and, soon afterwards, the message will be re-broadcast by the Vatican radio in many languages.

Churchill Lunched with Humbert of Savoy

It is learned that on Wednesday last in Rome, Churchill lunched with Humbert of Savoy at the British Embassy.

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Purge Continues in Rome

In Rome, the Purge Commission began investigating the personnel of the Ministry of Public Instruction, beginning with the scrutiny of the personnel of the Primary Instruction Department. The Commission will be presided over by Francesco Giunta.

RADIO TEVERE In Italian to Italy - M. 245,5 - 22,30 - August 25

Hungary Taking Measures to Face New Situation

It is learned that in Hungary the Head of the State has taken the measures necessary to face the situation created by Rumanian events. The Hungarian Government has been reconstituted, but there is no detailed news of the matter.

United States Only Beginning of Sanctions against Argentina

A semi-official communiqué from Washington says that the suspension of gold remittances to Argentina is only the first of a long series of economic sanctions.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - M.491 + 21,00 August 25

Troops of the "San Marco" Division

The men of the "San Marco" Division are ready to fight, materially and spiritually, in the hope that they will soon be able to show that the Italian Navy never betrayed, but was betrayed. Listen to an officer of the "San Marco" Division:

"On September 8, the "San Marco Division" was at Santa Severa, resting, and its Command proceeded to its disbanding with the understanding that contacts between the men of the unit would be maintained. At Marshal Graziani's appeal summoning all officers, we soon started thinking of reconstituting our battalion. How this was done will ever be a mystery, as its members were scattered throughout Italy. We went to Germany and, after a period of intense [illegible] to Italy, physically, morally and professionally

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Periodically, men meet together to spend a few hours in the evening in the most sincere happiness and comradeship. These meetings actually strengthen the ties between men of the various units. The whole evening is organized and directed by the "mamma" of the company."

"Do you have women in the units?"

No, but the senior petty officer is the one concerned with the mess, billets, clothing, etc.. So we symbolically call him the "mamma" of the company....

A German senior officer, on liaison duty, briefly spoke in Italian to the Division, saying:

"The German Liaison Command with the Italian Division, San Marco, which was trained in Germany, is glad to have come to Italy to accompany the Division. The Command now awaits the moment to see these men undergo the actual test to show that their training in Germany was not in vain, and that it will contribute to the common aim; namely, final victory. We are convinced that the San Marco soldiers will devote themselves to their new duties with the same zeal and enthusiasm with which they carried out their training, and I wish them the best of luck. We are glad of the ties of comradeship which bind us to Italian comrades, and we hope that they will continue in the future, after the final victory."

Volunteers of all Italian regions are incorporated in the San Marco Division. This is revealed by these youths who have rallied again to give the country nucleus of a fighting army. We have at the microphone a Dalmatian lieutenant, and he has expressed his wish to speak to his Dalmatian brothers. Her is Lieutenant Giuggeri.

"Brothers of Dalmatia, we Dalmatians, who know the vexations of the Yugoslav gendarmerie, have lived days of purest patriotism and who cannot deny our ancestors' faith; As we know well what is at stake, we do not want to be slaves of the Serbs, or even worse, of Tito's Partisans. This faith was not shaken by the vileness of a king, but resulted and was strengthened by a supreme effort of will, and we were among the first to rise against such a treason and unconditional armistice. We know that

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Every Sunday the Chaplains of the Division travel many miles to say mass to the various units . Here is one at the microphone.
"Every day, we pray to the Almighty to favor our work for the Rome of the Popes, the Rome of the conciliation, and for martyred humanity. Our souls unite in a coalition of will which will break the march of every plutocratic and masonic hostility. The redeemer will give us our most cherished victory. Our mothers and wives, our children in Italy will certainly associate themselves with us in devout prayer and patriotic unity".

In a pioneer unit, we found a fourteen year old volunteer, fr m Bologna, with blue eyes, who fled from home and enrolled himself. He went to Germany for training.He is the best of the battalion. Listen to him Boldrini Luciano, of Bologna, is speaking:

"In Germany, I took the ordinary training. I had my First Communion in Germany. In Bologna, I lived on via Volturno 5, but now my home has been destroyed by the Anglo-Americans, My heart is breaking. Dear mother, with great pleasure these gentlemen allowed me to speak over the microphone so that you could hear my voice. I am well, as are all my companions. Here, we are all brothers. My dear Mama, now I kiss you, for my c mpanions, too, are waiting to speak and send regards to their families. Much love, Mama."

This greeting, so ardent at the start and ending with such great emotion, is addressed to all mothers of boys in the San Marco Division. All seem to say: "Mama, forgive me if I left you in favor of Italy and be proud of me."

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491 - 2300 Aug.25

Southern Front

Fierce local fighting was reported today from the Italian front, especially the western sector. In the Florence area, as was already announced, Black Brigade units continue to harass enemy movements. In the Adriatic sector, enemy attempts to cross the Metauro River were broken up.

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Bologna Bombed

During a night air-raid on the town of Bologna, the enemy bombed the civilian hospital of Sant'Orsola, which was seriously damaged, including the complete destruction of the ophthalmic clinic. The number of the victims had not yet been ascertained.

New Fascist Commissioner at Novara

Today, the Secretary of the Party appointed Comrade Nello Carducci to be Republican "Fasci" Commissioner at Novara.

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Duce's Decree on Theft

The Official Gazzette for Italy today published a decree by the Duce which, for the duration of the war, makes the theft of articles belonging to the Italian Army or her Allies a grave offence which will be punished with a one to six years' prison term and a 1,000 to 10,000 lire fine. It is also ruled that the illicit purchase of property belonging to the Republican National or Armed Forces, or to her Allies, will be punished with a term of imprisonment varying from one to six years and a fine from 1,000 to 10,000 lire.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491 - 2335 August 25

Air Raid Damage in Northern Italy

Turin: Enemy aircraft flew over Turin and, from a low level, strafed houses and pedestrians. A nine-year old girl is among the victims. Some houses were hit and damage.

Aosta: On Wednesday afternoon, enemy aircraft repeatedly attacked a small locality in this province, where there was no military target. Many casualties are reported among the civilian population.

Voghera: On Wednesday night, enemy aircraft dropped bombs on the centre and outskirts of the town. Institutions and residential quarters were hit, and there were casualties among the population. During another enemy terror raid the same day, a few hours later residential districts were again hit, the most serious damage being to the wing of a hospital. Savage strafing was carried out early yesterday afternoon by North-American aircraft along the road leading to Pavia, causing the death of some civilian pedestrians.

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AA Artillery Again Active in Many Italian Cities

In many Italian cities, the A.A. artillery, reconstituted by Duce's order after a long time, has resumed its activity in defence of our homes, scoring its first successes, thanks to the new guns with which it is equipped. To increase its power to defend the national territory, through the constitution of new batteries, the Republican Air Force will open a voluntary recruitment in the next few days which will be open to all Italian citizens between the ages of seventeen and fifty. No special qualifications are required for enlistment in A.A. units. Moral and physical health is sufficient, besides the will to defend oneself, one's homes and families. The recruiting proclamation and the list of training centres will be published in the next few days. Italians, be prepared to join the A.A. artillery of the Republican Air Force.

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STEFANI NEWS AGENCY (In Morse) Italian to Italy - August 25

Reports from the Italian Front

Berlin: Artillery activity was intensified all along the Italian front. East of Florence British and Indian assault units were thrown back. Actions by German reconnaissance units and shock troops led to the capture of a considerable number of prisoners. At other points of the front movements of British forces were observed.

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - In German - 1230 - August 1

Soviet Naval Commission in Egypt

Algiers: A Soviet naval delegation has arrived in Algiers to inspect the British naval bases in the Mediterranean. A high Soviet official disclosed that this delegation will claim and take over naval bases in the Mediterranean.

Customs Union between United States and Canada

Stockholm: U.S. Government authorities are busy establishing a customs union between the United States and Canada. They are trying to alienate Canada from the mother country in the economic field also.

Report on the Situation: (By Winfried von Ofen)

Each nation has its Badoglios. There are peoples which give them power and others which hang them on a gallows; this is the difference. We are in the favorable position that our Badoglios have either been hanged or will soon be hanged. Things are different in Rumania, where a national tragedy begins to develop, the result of which cannot be foretold but which will be not very different from the Italian one. The decision of the cowardly old of the King to let the honor and freedom of the nation go to rack and ruin naturally also involves the front. The Rumanian Front, which up to now had protected the country with German help against a Bolshevist invasion, is crumbling owing to the confusion and treason in the rear. These are very serious facts for Rumania. It is Rumanian soil which is being flattened by the caterpillars of Soviet tanks, and Rumanian men are being subjected to Bolshevi Bessarabia's capture will probably play only a minor part in Europe's fateful struggle. The interests which matter for Europe's

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We cannot deny that the treason of the Rumanian King and his clique will give us some trouble and sorrow until the situation is mastered by quick action as previously in Italy. A reverse such as the Rumanian events, if not considered in connection with the whole situation, will cause pessimists to be apprehensive, but we must give up the habit of looking as if hypnotized on the situation in the East, the South of the West. It is easy to gain ground, as has been proved in the five years of this war.

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Only the substance, the will to conquer and the common effort is decisive.

There are still huge reserves of stronght in our people. Not four weeks have passed since Hitler charged Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels with total mobilization. During this short time, many hundreds of thousands of unused workers or workers used at points not essential for the war have been mobilized by the various measures. They naturally have not yet been distributed to the points where they are scheduled to be. Some women over 40 and some employees are still waiting to receive a job important for the war. They must not become impatient, their turn will come. Many hundreds of thousands will be trained and used in the factories. The reserves from which the army and armament industry will draw fresh and strong forces cannot be exhausted. Many hundreds of thousands of workers will be mobilized following the measures published yesterday evening at 22 hours. The new measures, besides their numerical importance, prove that a complete mobilization is really intended for the future. All theatres which were open up to now, will be closed at once. This must be called revolutionary even in the fifth year of the war. If Dr. Goebbels, though simultaneously the protector of German Art, interferes so deeply with the whole of German cultural life, he must be convinced that the time has come to renounce the pleasure and enjoyment of culture so as to preserve ourselves. "Rather one year than a whole life without the theatre", said the amateurs of theatrical performances in Thuringlia, where the stages have been closed for some time. Dr. Goebbels deliberately did not compromise in his own field, since he believed that man-power could only really be enconomized if the entertainments in public life were really brought to a standstill. The last stage worker, usher and super will be incorporated into the war machine. If we look for pleasure and relaxation in the future, we shall resort to German broadcasting. The radio is the modern technical instrument which is able to disseminate the cultural values among a maximum of people with a minimum of human exertion.

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

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D.N.B. - in German - 1420 - August 25

The Changed Situation on South of Eastern Front

Berlin: The situation arisen through the betrayal of the King of Rumania is considered with cool heads by Germany. All the military measures rendered necessary by the changed situation have been taken with sober realism. Even before the new Soviet offensiv started, the Rumanian party, loyal to the King, had won over military headquarters to their treacherous plans.

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

....And therefore was not opposed by certain Rumanian units. On both sides of the Pruth and in the central reaches of the Sareth the German divisions and the Rumanian units fighting with them have withdrawn. These movements, which owing to the German defence caused heavy losses to the Soviet troops pressing hard on our heels, were carried out by using natural defensive positions further west to support their wings.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in English - 11,8kcs -16,00 - 22.25

U.S.Sergeant Comments on Flying Bombs

An American sergeant who was made prisoner on the western front describes how his convoy was hit by a salvo of flying bombs in the harbor of Portsmouth.

"We thought the world was coming to an end", said the American sergeant, "the explosion was so terrific, that hundreds of soldiers on the decks of the troopship were thrown into the water; the casualties were so heavy that those ships of the convoy which could still manoeuvre had go to another port to have their ships repaired and the casualties attended to".

Polish Underground Head in Warsaw Makes New Plea

The head of the Polish underground movement in Warsaw, the so-called General Bor, has just made another plea for help. He said that the last positions of the underground forces are now being subjected to concentrated German fire.

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D.N.B.

in German 1730

Wilhelmstrasse on Rumanian Situation

Berlin: Considerable parts of the Rumanian army are still fighting side by side with the German troops against Soviet Russia. From this fact it is gathered in Berlin that a great part of the Rumanian people has already recognized to which side they belong and they have drawn the necessary conclusions.

According to the opinion of the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse, two examples show where the road leads to that Rumania has taken in her sympathy for Soviet Russia, which grew still stronger when Rumania took communist ministers into the new cabinet. The first example is Italy, now belonging to the communist sphere of influence since Badoglio's betrayal, though this country stands much further from Moscow than Rumania, both geographically and politically.

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The second example is Poland, where still more far-reaching conclusions can be drawn. The Poles, it must be recognized, belonged to the United Nations and have not hurt the Russians - so said the spokesman - in any other way, and nevertheless the Soviet intervention is already taking decisive shape: Wanda Wasilewska's committee has already settled down and the Polish Exile Government in London has nothing more to say.

What about the Soviet conditions to be made to a country that has fought against Russia for many years such as Rumania did? It is easy to see through Russia's game with regard to Transylvania.

It is an old trick of Russia's to play up one country against another, and then to do what she wants. No information is imparted as yet in the Wilhelmstrasse with regard to the National Opposition Government in Rumania, nor is anything said with regard to the members of which it is formed; no reply was given as to the communications that Berlin has with the German officials and forces in Rumania; however, it seems that Berlin is well informed of all the events taking place in Rumania.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 9650 kcs - 1945 - August 25

Supplement to the Communique of the German Armed Forces

In the successful defensive fighting on the Vistula and north-east of Warsaw, the troops of the 46th Tank Corps destroyed 151 tanks from August 18th to August 22nd. The 4th SS Tank Corps shot up ninety-eight tanks during the same period. Near Vilkovishken, the 16th Tank Infantry Regiment, commanded by the First Lieutenant... and tested on many occasions, has considerably distinguished itself. During the fighting in the Odon sector, the 32nd Infantry Division, commanded by Colonel Kosmann, holder of the Knight Cross, has fought with much gallantry.

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Statement of a High-Ranking French Officer

Paris: A French officer of high rank, who saw new German tank columns passing along the roads leading to Paris, stated, when speaking to a German war correspondent: "In 1940 you had better arms than we, now you have better nerves".

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

Broadcast of the Naval Battery of Cecembre.

Berlin: A German naval battery still fighting off St. Malo on the Island of Cecembre sent the following broadcast home. "The flag is still flying!"

The German Press on the Total War Effort

Berlin: The German press gives much importance to the new measures taken with regard to the total war effort and quotes the approval of all classes of the people. The "12-Uhr Blatt" says: "There will be hundreds of thousands who will very soon be streaming into the armament factories and to the front."

"Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" Statement with regard to Rumanian Events

Berlin: If the Italians had [illegible] have [illegible] decided on their betrayal, then Rumania must clearly understand that, in her case, dishonorable capitulation is equal to immediate bolshevisation and the destruction of the country and people, the more so, as the Bolshevik enemy is already inside the country.

The Youth of England and America Fight for Bolshevism

London: The young people of England and America are fighting now for the cause of the Soviets, states an article in "The Leader", stressing that Anglo-American youth does not fight any longer for its own cause, but must die for the King of Bolshevism.

Soviet Cruelties in Estonia

Tallinn: With regard to Bolshevik cruelties in Estonia it is said that the Estonian civil population is exposed to the bloodiest Moscow terror.

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"Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" Statement

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE In German 635 kcs. 2000 ... June 6 25

A Swiss Family Victim of French Terrorism

Berne: The Swiss family Trapp (?) from Thurgau, living in France, has fallen victim to French terrorists. The latter found a secret transmitting set in the family's hay-loft. The terrorists put both parents and children against the wall and shot them. This information is given by the "Berner National Zeitung". The paper speaks of the extremely hostile attitude of the French towards German-speaking Swiss living in the French parts of Switzerland and adds: "Dangers are perceptible here which were not inherent in the first World War, at least not to the same extent."

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AXIS SALLY FROM BERLIN-AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY STATION in English
2100 - 6.2 kcs - August 25

U.S. Expert Comments on Situation in Italy

An American expert who has arrived in Gibraltar from Allied occupied Italy states that the distress of the Italians in that part of Italy is without parallel.

Disaster For U.S. Soldiers

Thirty-eight U.S. soldiers lost their lives when a military truck was over-turned near Rugby, England.

U.S. War Production Board on Slackening of War Effort

The U.S. War Production Board admitted a decrease in war production during July. In a report it is stated that this was due chiefly to the shortage of manpower, general slackness and the over-optimistic war reports which make people believe that the war is already won and that no effort will be needed.

The War Production Board warns against this super-optimism which has swept the whole country. Despite so-called realistic newsreels and gloomy addresses, Americans think that peace will c[illegible] immediately and they do not realize that grim fighting is still going on all over the battle-fronts.

Bombers Crash in U.S. Camp

In a U.S. Airforce training camp four bombers crashed the day before yesterday; 28 American airmen lost their lives.

Jews in U.S. Delegation

The American delegation to the Dumbarton Oaks conference, which is headed by Stettinius, comprises no less than five Jews.

DNB in German August 25

Croatian Comment on the Rumanian Treason

Zagreb: The whole Zagreb Press gives prominence to the [illegible]

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Bombers Crash in U.S. Camp

In a U.S. Airforce training camp four bombers crashed the day before yesterday; 26 American airmen lost their lives.

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DNB ---------- in German ---------- August 25

Croatian Comment on the Rumanian Treason

Zagreb: The whole Zagreb Press gives prominence to the D.N.B. report on King Michael of Rumania's treason. "Hravatski Narod" has already published a comment on the report expressing not only the opinion of official quarters but also that of the Croat people. The comment reads as follows: "King Michael and his advisors did not assess the situation at its right value since they refer to a supposed democracy and the alliance with the Anglo-Americans and simultaneously unconditionally surrender the country to the Bolsheviks, the natural enemies of the Rumanian people. Politicians, who have so far stood aside in all hours of decision, are leading their people into the abyss in the hour of temptation, for the purpose of acceding to power as fast as possible. Moscow is silent. London is surprised to realize the ruthlessness of the Soviets who have once again proved that they do not tolerate Anglo-American interference, even if the Anglo-Americans act in their proper interests. The Rumanian clique of traitors will have the same experience if the OGPU accedes to power. The future can, however, not be foretold since the Rumanian National Government has called for the continuation of the fight against the Bolshevist hereditary enemy.

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

The enemy will doubtlessly also try to take advantage of the Rumanian troubles for propaganda purposes in Croatia. But the Croatian fighter realizes very well that Rumania was on the side of Germany's enemies in the first World War too and that the Russians achieved some successes in the Carpathians but were finally repelled. It is clear to the Croatian people that it must hold out to the end and that there is no capitulation for Croatia. The Poglavnik guarantees that we shall use our forces with all the more determination should the war approach our frontiers.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE In German - 11,80 kcs. 21,30 August 25

Conditions in Rumania

Berlin: As far as the situation in Rumania can be judged in Berlin for the moment, things are still in a state of flux there. Germany is not willing to accept passively the betrayal of her brother-in-arms. No details were given in the Wilhelmstrasse as to the measures to be taken.

Compared with Badoglio's betrayal, that of Michael is to be considered only a "second-rate" "Putsch".

Norway Judges Rumania

Oslo: With regard to events in Rumania, "Morgenposten," a Norwegian Paper, writes: "There is another traitor King, ready to sacrifice his people."

The conditions in Southern Italy

London: With regard to food conditions in occupied Italy, the Rome representative of "Manchester Guardian" writes: "The most modest meal costs today more than 120 lire; the inflation has grown beyond human reason. Hunger and misery dominate the picture in Italy."

Anti-Jewish Demonstrations in South

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Anti-Jewish Demonstrations in South Africa

Capetown: In certain South African cities anti-Jewish demonstrations by South Africa soldiers home from North Africa and South Italy, have been recorded. A spokesman says: Every where in the rear area the Jews give themselves airs, while the non-Jews are at the front; the Jew makes money, the non-Jew makes sacrifices.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE In German - 605 kcs 2200 August 25

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Soviet Government No Longer Recognizes Australias Right to Represent Poland

Stockholm: It has been made known officially in Moscow that the Soviet Government does not recognize any longer the right of the Australian Government to represent Poland's interests. The reason given is that, owing to the latest developments, the Soviet Union itself can take care of Poland's interests in the future. The taking over the rightsof Protecting Power on the part of Australia came into effect aft the rupture of relations between Soviet Russia and the Polish Exile Commitee in London.

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

DNB In German August 25

Allied Guarantee of Rumania's Independence:

Stockholm: The real meaning of the Great Powers' politics is shown most clearly in the Allies vouching for Rumania's independence and the evident concrete promises to extend Rumania's territory at the expense of Hungary. While faithful allies, such as Poland, Greece, and Yugoslavia, have every reason to question the fidelity of their comrades-in-arms and their general ethics, the country which has helped Germany more than any other is now to receive a premium. For those who still have any illusions about the Great Powers' idealogical motives, the events are a new and useful lesson.

Wilhelmstrasse on Hungary's Reaction to Rumanian Events

Berlin: The reaction on the part of Hungary to events in Rumania is greeted in Berlin with satisfaction. Hungary has at once taken the necessary steps, says the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, which the new situation demands. Among these measures is evidently a re-shuffle [illegible] of the Hungarian Government [illegible] to Berlin. In view of the new danger threatening Hungarian territory it seems as if certain divergencies in home politics had disappeared all of a sudden and had given place to a unanimous firmness. In Berlin Hungary's decisive attitude is considered as a positive result of Rumania having been handed over to Bolshevism.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - In German 592 - kcs. - 2400 - August 25

Soviets Arrest Germans and Poles in Occupied Parts of Poland

Helsinki: In the Soviet-occupied territories of Poland, many members of the former Polish Army, including German officers and soldiers who have participated in the Polish resistance movement, have been arrested. All those arrested were taken into the interior of the Soviet Union.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE - In German 592 - kcs. - 2400 - August 25

Soviets Arrest Germans and Poles in Occupied Parts of Poland

Helsinki: In the Soviet-occupied territories of Poland, many members of the former Polish Army, including German officers and soldiers who have participated in the Polish resistance movement, have been arrested. All those arrested were taken into the interior of the Soviet Union.

DNB In German to Germany 1343 August 24 (Monitored in London)

Churchill's Meeting with Greek Premier

Reuter reports that in Italy the British Premier had conversations with Papandreu, Premier of the Greek Emigre Government, which led to complete agreement on conceptions of both sides concerning Greece. The nature of agreement and probable result of discussions are no secret to the world public. This conversation most certainly followed the lines along which Britain has recently dealt with Allied small nations. One needs only to recall the example of Yugoslavia to know immediately in this case, too, the nature of advice which Churchill no doubt magnanimously gave the Greek Government, namely, acceptance of Soviet demands which are well known to the extent of far-reaching strengthing of Bolshevik influence in south-east Europe.

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

TRANSOCEAN — in English — German Broadcasts — August 25, 1935

Germans Evacuating Biscay Sector

Berlin: Movement of German troops from out of the area of the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees, which were inaugurated a few days ago, is continuing systematically, it was stated by authoritative German quarters. On several occasions German forces were attacked by troops of French Forces of the Interior but these attacks did not disturb the German movements. These French groups are being supplied with weapons by the Americans from...

Fierce Fighting Develops inside Paris 2100

Berlin: Heavy fighting with individual Allied tank spearheads developed in the past twenty-four hours at the Palais du Luxembourg, the Etoile, the Arc de Triomph as well as other places in downtown Paris. Allies had support from armed civilians. After hard fighting which was also costly for the Germans, Allied tank columns penetrated into the city via Versailles and Sevres from the West and along the Etampes-Paris road from the south. Hard house-to-house fighting ensued in the outer districts. Here the Allies have armed the civilian population.

Life in Paris 1744

Berlin: What Paris looks like, now that the battle has approached its western outskirts, is described by Karl Heinz Holzhausen, German war reporter. The aspect of the main thoughfares leading out of the city has changed completely. Until recently, vehicles of the German Armed Forces mingled there with the traffic of Paris; but now these roads have become desolate. Cars with soldiers scanning the sky are now moving down them. The terrorists were mistaken when they interpreted the columns of German vehicles moving north as a sign of German retreat, Holzhausen continues. A concentration of German troops took place in certain parts of the metropolis unnoticed by the population. The people of Paris permit all this to take place with a certain terrified curiosity...

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1775

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2000

Diplomatic Corps in Italy Remains Close to Government

Venice: Diplomats accredited to the government of Mussolini have not left their seat, it was stated here by authoritative quarters in reply to rumors abroad that the diplomatic corps in Italy had moved to the Alps in view of the situation on the southern front. Since foreign diplomats left Rome in September of last year the government has had several plans under consideration for bringing diplomatic representatives and official quarters with which they have to deal as closely together as possible. But until now these plans have not been put into operation. Most of the foreign diplomatic representations are still in Venice. Other diplomatic representations are nearer to the Italian government and Italian headquarters "somewhere in north Italy".

2758

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1511

Churchill Sees the Pope

Vatican City: Pope Pius XII received Churchill, the British Premier, on Friday in a private audience lasting nearly one hour.

1940

New Series of Italian Postage Stamps

Venice: The sensational price of twenty thousand lire is being offered and officially accepted for a series of brand new Italian postage stamps. So great is the demand, despite the enormous price, that the Italian post office is selling only one series at a time. It is comprised of fifty-five stamps of the old monarchy showing the head of King Victor Emanuel III with ... stamped on, representing the "Republican National Guard." Only a few thousand of the series are believed to be left. The latest postage stamps issued here show pictures of Italian art treasures destroyed by bombs.

1930

Olberg's Report on Eastern Front

Berlin:(By Alfred von Olberg). Political events in Rumania have had certain repercussions on happenings on the southern front. The wavering stand of several Rumanian formations, which did not know what to make of orders and counter-orders enabled Soviet divisions to attack from ... of Tighina,as well as to make a thrust on both sides of Jassu, where they gained terrain to the south-west and south. Thus the battle here has entered the stage of mobile war. In evasive action German and Rumanian troops disengaged themselves towards the Pruth and Sereth. The command there succeeded in intercepting the Soviet thrust. The Soviets brought a new element into the fighting in the Carpathians.. While on the upper Dniester newly.... Soviet army of about ten infantry divisions and several mechanized units and tanks corps pushed across of which energetic German counter-thrusts averted a break through northward, and the Soviets were thrown back to the Vistula bank. West of Bialystok, the big battle continues with unabated [illegible]. In concentric attacks Soviet infantry and tank forces time [illegible] to the southern

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Summing up it can be said that in the three battle zones where heavy fighting developed in the past week the Soviets' vigor of assault was revieved over the weekend. On the other hand the lull on the East Prussian border is proof that even Soviet operations have their limits.

Soviets Are Routed at Mouth of Danube

Berlin:Fighting is going on at the Danube delta. According to competent German quarters, a Soviet fighting formation in the area of the mouth of the river was pressed together into a narrow space. Finally the Soviets were routed by shelling from river gun-boats.

American Bombers over the Reich

Berlin: American bomber formations entered Reich territory from two directions Friday noon. Bombers coming out of Italy attacked localities in the Bohemia-Moravia area, mainly the city of Bruenn. The Czech population suffered some losses. Other American bomber formations entering Reich territory from the north-west attacked localities in the area of the Baltic Sea. At many points over Reich territory dog-fights ensued and AA artillery effectively participated in the defence. Final figures about planes brought down have not been announced so far by German quarters.

New Air Victories for German Ace

Berlin: The world fighter ace,German First Lieutent Erich Hartmann, has scored his 301st victory on the eastern front. He shot down another series of ten Soviet machines within a few hours on Thursday.

British Air Losses

London: Since the invasion of France began,the Allies have lost 2,959 aeroplanes in the fighting, according to the British wireless.

Additional Security Measures Taken in Switzerland

Berne: It has been [illegible]

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Additional Security Measures Taken in Switzerland

Berne: It has been officially announced: The Federal Council, in agreement with the commander-in-chief of the army, has ordered increased security measures in view of the situation and has called up further troops.

Finnish Statement Refuted

Helsinki: (By Transocean's correspondent Fritz Dalichow): Allied quarters have spread a rumor that the spokesman of the Finnish Foreign Office had said: "If News from Rumania should be confirmed, it will have reactions on the Finnish Gevernment". I am informed by authoritative quarters that no such statement has been made by any quarter of the Finnish Foreign Office.

2757

Grippenberg in Helsinki

Stockholm: Grippenberg, the Finnish Minister to the Swedish government, left Stockholm on Thursday and proceeded to Helsinki. This is the third visit which Grippenberg has paid to the [illegible] of his country within two weeks.

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Roosevelt Tries to Influence Congress 1050

Washington: Roosevelt's efforts to nail down Congress, that means Democrats and Republicans, to the decisions of the Allies' world security conference at Dumbarton Oaks are making themselves felt more and more from day to day. This tendency was revealed also in the statement of Dewey's political advisor, John Foster Dulles, who declared at a press conference that he had not only had a second conference with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, but also a series of conferences with prominent Republican Congress members. These conferences, so he said, have been necessary because it was intended "to try to do something very novel in American political life and to break new ground." This statement by Dulles has caused a considerable sensation in political circles of Washington. It is believed to reveal that the government is making strenuous efforts to prevent a repetition of the rebellion of Congress which, in the days of 1919-20 brought about the withdrawal of the USA from the League of Nations.

DNB in English August 25

Hard Fighting in Southern France 2020

Berlin: In Toulon as well as in Marseilles fighting with American formations and their satellite troops is still in progress with extreme bitterness. Although the invaders have succeeded at both places in gaining ground, they made vain attempts against the German defenders who are defending every street and every square, and are thus tying down strong aggressor forces. During these struggles the invaders were supported in numerous places by groups of terrorists, who were protected by American tanks but nevertheless suffered heavy casualties. In street fighting in Toulon the enemy lost thirty-nine tanks yesterday. A share of the defence against

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Conditions in Rome Are Critical

2115

Stockholm: Latest reports on the state of affairs in Italy under Bonomi are terrible, declared the Rome correspondent of the "Goteborg Handels och Sjoefartstidningen". The most important factories are destroyed. Civilien transports are completely insufficient everywhere and the supply of electric power is so small that conditions are critical.

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1500

Rumania has Surrendered to Bolshevism

Berlin: Controversies following the treason of the Court clique round the Rumanian king between the national forces and the traitor adherents did not come as a surprise to Berlin political circles, says Max Krull, DNB military commentator. The anti-Bolshevist tendency of the Rumanian people is too strong for it to have been converted to the contrary over night. Observing that besides the leftist politicans, Bratianu and Maniu, there are also communists in the new cabinet of the King, must have rapidly deepened the impression among the nationally and religiously minded population that the reshuffle was treason and surrender to Bolshevism. German troops which felt compelled to intervene in the struggles within Rumania soon realized the low morale of the troops adhering to the King. This observation can only be explained by the fact that the King,as Victor Emanuel did with the Italians promised peace to the country. The country, however, soon realised that now it had - to a still greater extent - become the theatre of devastating fighting. Military operations in Rumania will cease - according to a Moscow broadcast - only after German troops have been expelled beyond the borders. Moscow expects support from Rumanian troops to achieve this aim. It has also been disclosed that - contrary to promises which the King gave in his proclamation - no armistice has yet been concluded.

1055

Communications Suspended Between Hungary and Rumania

Budapest: Mail, telegraph and telephone communications with Rumania have been suspended, it was announced by the director-general of the Hungarian postal department.

2245

Sztojay Replies to Ribbentrop

Budapest: In response to an inquiry made by Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop by cable, Premier Sztojay stated that he hoped that his good health would be restored soon so that he could again take part in the common struggle and in deepening German-Hungarian brotherhood-in-arms. It is learnt in this connection that Premier Sztojay underwent medical treatment some time ago on account

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Finnish Communiqué

Helsinki: The Finnish war bulletin of Friday says: An enemy assault group attacking a small island in Viipuri Bay was repulsed. At Somantsi an enemy battalion was wiped out by concentric fire of Finnish weapons. There is nothing of importance to report from other sectors of the front.

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FRENCH BROADCASTS

MONITOR'S NOTE (As reported from London August 24)

At 2050 Radio Limoges was heard announcing itself as the Radio station of the FFI. Folk songs were played and later the Lorraine March wa played. At 2115 the station relayed the BBC French programme. Lyons national on 463 Meters was the only medium wave station of the Vichy network audible yesterday . It was heard in the morning period only with poor reception. Announcements no longer claim that the station was relayed by Radio Lyons, 315,4 meters and Grenoble National 514,6 meters. At 0830 the short wave transmitter on 750 Kcs. gave a bulletin varying from that running simultaneously on Lyons. It gave further bulletins at 1230 and 1320,the latter including a press review by Georges Gros. The station closed at 1400, announcing its return for 1800, but said it would give short news bulletin at 1630. It was untraceable,however, during the whole of the evening. The Voix de la France and France Fidéle shortwave services continued audible yesterday with varying reception on 5,121 and 7,250 Kcs. No former Vichy controlled medium wave French station was heard this morning.

The short wave station on 40 meters has also been silent. No France Fidéle broadcast has been heard since 1416 yesterday. The Voix de la France was heard giving the usual morning series of broadcasts. Lille, 247,3 meters,again relayed Brussels French. The former Radio Paris, wave length 180,9 meters, relayed the German Home Service from 0700 to 0123 the former Radio Paris, wave-length of 27 meters, was silent until 0945. Then it relayed the Zeesen news bulletin in German for South and East Asia. It went off the air at 1002 in the middle of a sentence while relaying Zeesen headline-news in English.

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BALKAN AND HUNGARIAN BROADCASTS

RADIO BUCHAREST IN RUMANIAN TO RUMANIA 2200 - August 23

King Michael's Proclamation

"In the most difficult hour of our reign I understand, in full accord with my people, that there is but one way of saving the country from total catastrophe: our withdrawal from alliance with the Axis powers and immediate cessation of war against the United Nations. A new coalition government has been charged with putting into effect the decision to make peace with the United Nations. Rumania has accepted the armistice offered by the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States of America.

"As of this moment, fighting and any act of hostility against the Soviet army shall cease, and so shall the state of war with Great Britain and the United States. Receive soldiers of these armies with confidence. The United Nations have guaranteed the independence of our country and non-intervention in internal matters. They have recognized the injustice of the Vienna dictate.

"I order the army and call upon the people to fight with all means and at all costs. All citizens must rally around the throne and government to save the fatherland. He who will not obey the government and who will oppose the will of the people is a traitor to his country.

"Dictatorship has come to an end and with it all acts of oppression. The new government means the beginning of a new era in which the rights and liberties of all citizens of the country are guaranteed and will be respected. Together with the Allied armies and with their help, we shall cross the frontiers imposed by the unjust Vienna dictate for the liberation of our Transylvanian soil from foreign occupation.

"Upon the courage with which we will defend our independence .... against our right... depends the future of our country. Let us put our faith in the future of the Rumanian nation and let us step firmly towards the [illegible]

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"Upon the courage with which we will defend our independence .... against our right... depends the future of our country. Let us put our faith in the future of the Rumanian nation and let us step firmly towards the making of tomorrow's Rumania, a free, strong, and happy Rumania.

"Signed, Michael, King of Rumania." 2754

We decree:

Article 1. Army corps General Constantin Tannagescu is appointed President of the Council of Ministers. Signed in Bucharest, this day, August 23, 1944, Michael, King of Rumania.

In accordance with the Royal decree 3072 of the sixth of September, 1940, we decree:

Article 1. Messrs. Iuliu Maniu, Constantin Bratianu, Lucretiu Patrascanu and Constantin Petresun are appointed Minister of State.

Article 2. Army Corps General Mihail Racovita is appointed Minister of State for National Defence.

M. Grigore Niculescu-Buzesti is appointed Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

Divisional Commander General Anghea (?) Aurel appointed Minister of State for the Interior.

Divisional Commander General Gheorghe Potopeanu is appoin Minister of State for National Economy and Finances.

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M. Dumitru Nedelcu is appointed Minister of State for Agriculture and Domains.

General Dumitru Eftimiu is appointed Minister of State for Public Works and Communications.

Ion Munteanu is appointed Minister of State for Nationa...

Mr. Lucretiu Patrascanu is appointed Minister ad interim at the Department of Justice.

Under-Secretaries of State: Aviation: General Emil Gheorghiu; Navy: Vice-Admiral Ioan Gerogescu; Supply: Vice-Admiral Alexandru Gheorghiu.

Ministry of Interior: General Gheroghe Lucheanu and Colonel Dumitru Dalmaceanu.

Signed, in Bucharest, on the 23RD of August, 1944, President of the Council of Ministers, Army Corps General Constantin Tanasescu Tanasescu.

In accordance with provisions of the Royal Decree 3072 of the sixth of September, 1940, we decree:

Article 1. Divisional Commander Gheorghe Mihail is appointed Chief of Army General Staff.

Article 2. Minister of State for National Defence is charged with seeing that this decree is carried out.

Signed, in Bucharest, on the 23rd of August, 1944, President of the Council of Minister, Army Corps General Constantin Tanasescu.

In accordance with provisions of Royal decree No. 1 of August 23rd, 1944, we decree:

Article 1. Brigadier General Victor Dombrovski is appointed Mayor and Prefect of Police in the Capital.

Signed, in Bucharest, President of the Council of Ministers, Army Corps General Constantin Tanasescu.

In accordance with provisions of Royal decree 3072 of the sixth of September, 1940, we decree:

Article 1. Brigadier General Constantin Anton is appointed Inspector General of the Gendarmerie.

Article 2. Minister of the Interior is charged with carrying out the provisions of this decree.

Signed, in Bucharest, on the 23rd of August, 1944, President of the Council of Ministers, Army Corps General Constantin Tanasescu.

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RADIO BUCHAREST In Rumanian to Rumania 0100 August 24

New Rumanian Policy/

The government, which today presents itself to the country formed of representatives of the political parties, National-Liberal, National-Peasant, Communist, and Social Democrat, united in a national democratic block, has been charged by His Majesty, the King, to take over leadership of state in the most difficult and most decisive events in the fate of the Rumanian nation.

The dictatorial regime of the past, by continually suppressing the country's will, have, by their whole ill-omened policy, placed the very existence of Rumania in danger. Today dictatorship has been set aside. The people are coming back into their own. The political regime which we shall create will be a democratic regime in which public liberties and rights of citizenship will be guaranteed and respected.

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In the matter of foreign policy, the first action taken by the government was to accept an armistice from the United Nations. By their authorized representatives the government of the Soviet Union and governments of Great Britain and the United States have guaranteed Rumania's independence and with the framework of a respected national soverignty, have guaranteed their non-intervention in our state leadership.

As of today, Rumania considers the United Nations as ... recognition by Moscow, London and Washington of Injustice done to Rumania by the Vienna dictate opens up possibilities that the Rumanian Army, at the side of the Allied armies, shall liberate northern Transylvania from foreign domination.

The United Nations do not intend to mould our destiny. The decision to denounce and to break alliance with the Axis Powers and cessation of a state of war with the United Nations are the expression of the will of the entire Rumanian people. The whole country wishes to put a stop to this destructive war, a war lost from the very beginning. The whole country wants peace and Rumania's desire for peace means neither disarmament nor... any obstacle, placed in the path of the desire for peace and liberty of the Rumanian people, will unleash a merciless and unsparing storm from all our armed and popular forces, against those who would try to keep our country at war with the United Nations, thus prolonging useless sufferings.

The government, by turning to you, citizens of the country, asks you to stand firmly by his Majesty, King Michael I, and... perfect of national unity and discipline, to give all your support towards achievement of supreme tasks of the moment, ascertainment of peace and formation of a democratic regime of broad public rights and liberties over the whole of the country's territory.

Signed: President of the Council of Ministers, Army Corps General Costantin Tanasescu.

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

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Sighed: President of the Council of Ministers, Army Corps General Costantin Tanasescu.

In accordance with the Royal Decree 3,072, of September 6,1940, we decree: Article 1. To all infractions of the penal code, the military code and of special laws, amnesty is granted, if these infractions were attempted or carried out after Jannuary 1, 1918, provided methods adopted were political, regardless of whether they have remained undiscovered, whether the violators are, being sought, whether they are in process of judgment or whether they are now in the custody of civil or military authorities.

2753

Article 2. Those who, after January 1, 1934, became guilty of any attempt or act of political infranctions, or committed murder, massmurder, infliction of Injuries, plunder, robbery, or who under massmurder, infliction of Iniuries, plunder, robbery, or who under prefextof political activity have pusued such aims, are denied benefits of amnesty.

Article 3. To all infractions attempted or carried out by military and civilian personnel after January 1, 1918, amnesty is granted, whether violaters have remained undiscovered, whether they are being sought or whether they are in process of Judgment.

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Balkan Broadcasts

This includes: desertion, Article 545, 557 code of military justice, refusing to be incorporated, Article 542, 544, destruction of military equipment, Article 558, 568.., and those covered by articles 569, 570, 609, 611, 612, 615, 617, 619, 498, 503, code of military justice. Then all inrractions attempted or carried out after January 1,1930, and covered by special laws, by Royal Decree of the 27th February, 1940, and subsequent modifications of the law of espionage of June 26,1930, the law covering civil defence, laws in connection with the 1941-1944 war, as well as those covered by military decrees.

RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece 501 Kcs. 2010 August 23

Appeal of Greek Premier

At noon today, Prime Minister Ralis made the following statement to newspapermen: "I am told that known subversive elements, after having tested the Government's power and having realized that they cannot forcibly achieve the realization of their evil goals, resorted once again to the arms of... and slanders, according to which peace-loving Greek citizens run the risk of being arrested or deported. They made these dishonest statements in the hope of prompting loyal Greek people to protest or strike, thus exposing them to the danger of prosecution. At the same time, these miserable slanderers and busy-bodies will as usual remain safe by hiding and being indifferent towards the misery which is about to break out on the heads of their own innocent victims.

"In the name of the Government, I categorically deny these rumors and ask all loyal citizens to continue in their jobs. At the same time I want to announce that the government has the necessary power pitilessly to strike any trouble-maker who would dare threaten people on their way to their occupations.

"I furthermore state, without reservation, that those who

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RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece 601 Kcs. 2010 August 23

Appeal of Greek Premier

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"In the name of the Government, I categorically deny these rumors and ask all loyal citizens to continue in their jobs. At the same time I want to announce that the government has the necessary power pitilessly to strike any trouble-maker who would dare threaten people on their way to their occupations.

"I furthermore state, without reservation, that those who might be fooled by advocates of anarchy, must know that they will be held fully responsible for most severe sanctions, to be against any striker whoever he may be."

People of Athens:

Real subversive agents, assassins of Greek Patriots, Bolshevist agents, by resorting to false slogans, are trying to lead you to strikes. Since they know that you are aware of their activities, they try to terrorize you. Do not be afraid of them. The German army, the German police, and Greek forces of order and security are in a position to defend you.

People of Athens!

Only by self-defence will you be relieved, once and for all from terror. No one must go on strike tomorrow!

Reject the threats of Moscow's. Red agents! you must not forget that most strict measures will be taken against those assisting the terrorists.

People of Athens!

By your attitude, you will assure your future tranquillity. Do all in your power to exterminate Bolshevik demagogues and terrorists!

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RADIO TIRANA in Albanian to Albania 2250 August 23

Foreign Languages to be Taught Throughout Albania

We have been informed that Mr. Figiri Dlagami has presented to the Ministry of Education a project concerning the founding of a school of foreign languages for the public. Languages to be taught will be French, German, English, Italian and important Balkan languages. In addition there will be a course in reading and writing in Albanian for illiterates. Tuition fees will be very low. Mr. Dlagami does not ask any material help from the Ministry of Education except a location, furnishings and moral support. Lessons will begin as soon as the project is approved.

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

RADIO MILAN LIBERTA in Italian to Italy - 331 m.830 - August 24

Paris Has Been Liberated

Paris has been liberated by Patriots. The liberation of Paris took place while the Allies were still 12 kilometers from the Place de la République. The popular uprising was immediately successful. It was made possible by the fact that the Allied troops were approaching the city. The fact that Paris was liberated by Patriots is of utmost importance. On this occasion, as on many others, Paris did not betray its glorious and ancient traditions. Paris has written another immortal page in the annals of its history. This may be compared to the one written on the occasion of the coup d'etat of February 7th and 9th, when France was to have been handed over to Fascism. The revolt on this occasion also was staged by laborers gathered in the Place de la République and by the common people. The entire population of Paris was rapidly drawn into the struggle. The Parisians were prepared to make any sacrifice to destroy the German oppressors. They rose like one man and allowed the guns to do the talking. Paris gesture is of such a nature that not even traitors can....

Paris has set an example to all French Patriots, and not to the French alone. Patriots in Milan, Turin, Genoa, Bologna and all other German-occupied Italian cities should follow the Paris Patriots' example. The time has come to turn out the Germans and to destroy the Fascists. Florence and Paris have written two fine pages in the annals of history. They have fought against the common enemy, and have succeeded in freeing themselves. Courage Patriots! Follow the example of the Patriots of Paris and of Florence. Long live Paris, liberated by its own people! Long live national revolt against Germans and Fascists!

RADIO TOKYO in Italian to Italy - - - 12,30 August 24

Lord Mountbatten Wounded?

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RADIO TOKYO in Italian to Italy - - - 12,30 August 24

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The special correspondent for radio N.B.C. on the Burma front reports that, according to reliable information, Mountbatten was wounded in one eye in the past few days, while he was inspecting the front. For this reason, he gave up his command.

Death of Japanese Scientist

All Tokyo newspapers of August 24 prominently carry the news of the death of the young Japanese scientist, Odan. He worked untiringly and succeeded in creating a very important weapon. He was wounded while he was improving his discovery. Immediately after his death, Odan was promoted to the rank of professor of the Imperial University and received the degree of Doctor of Science.

Enemy Air Raids Continue in the Pacific

In the Pacific sector, enemy air raids continue. There enemy aircraft were seen over the Bonin Islands. From sixty to eighty enemy aircraft were over Rabaul and other targets. Our defence inflicted considerable damage on the enemy.

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Other Broadcasts

The prefects are required to direct diligently and energically the people under their administration, and to further, by all means in their power, the efforts towards final victory. After the audience, the prefects met again, and listened to an address delivered by the Military Governor of Tokyo. This high official stressed the necessity of coordinating all efforts in an aim to overcome the present critical situation.

Meeting of Prefects in Tokyo

A meeting of the Council of Prefects was held in Tokyo on August 23, for the first time since the rise to power of the new Government. General Koiso, Japanese Premier, delivered a speech lasting forty minutes. The principal problems of the moment were examined, especially those relating to an increase of war production. This production will have to be increased in the national interests to achieve final and decisive victory. The present Cabinet has pledged itself to bring to the people's knowledge the real state of affairs, in order that the people themselves may be in a position to judge the provisions which will be enforced according to circumstances. The General concluded by stating his unswerving faith in final victory.

Negotiations Between Chiang Kai-shek and Yen Han at Chungking

Negotiations between the regime of Chiang Kai-shek and Yen Han in Chungking, have, up to the present, given no definite results. Yen Han's representative denounced the tortuous proceedings of Chungking's régime. A "New York Times" correspondent reports that negotiations have been going on for the last two months. The correspondent says that the failure to reach an agreement is due to a lack of sincerity on both sides.

New Japanese Ambassador in Thailand Makes Statement

The new Japanese Ambassador to Thailand made the following statement to journalists on August 23: "Though I have no personal friendship with Thailand's new Premier, I admire his

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Japanese Women Enthusiastic Blood-Donors

An ever increasing number of young Japanese women line up at special service offices as blood-donors. It is figured that about 550 young women line up every day. Many more women gather before the Tokyo Public Health Institute to make the same offering for soldiers at the front.

Transfer of Industrial Plants in Japan

The problems of the transfer of industrial plants and laborers to other provinces from those where they are actually working, has been discussed at the meeting of prefects in Tokyo. The Prefect of the Province ... announced that such transfers have taken place in a most satisfactory manner.

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RADIO ANKARA In French to France - 31 Meters - 1845 - August 24

Commentary in "Ulus" by Atay - Sacrifice No Longer Necessary"

The number of those people who predict the end of the war is increasing daily. It is rumored that certain firms have already ordered fireworks from the factories. Although there no longer exists any doubt... Even the German commanders realise that the German armies are now involved in a very desperate struggle. According to the advice of these commanders the only hope for the German people is to lay down their arms while there is still time and before the war penetrates into German territory. Enemy penetrations into the fatherland would result in great resentment, much destruction and feelings of hate and vengeance.

The fully-organised French Forces of the Interior are beginning to assume the status of a real army. Many German units are surrendering. It is predicted that the same thing will happen in Belgium and in Holland at such time as the fronts will have come closer to these countries. But what is more important is that the winter of 1944-45 will be full of unexpected developments if the war continues... Destruction and destroyed towns will augment the wrongs of war. Air bases surround Germany tightly on all sides. The raids will be further intensified and more terrible than those so far seen, - they will be the witness of folly and despair in Germany.

Not for some time has anyone in Germany doubted that the war is lost. It is now realised that its prolongation can only be devastating for Germany. Its continuation has actually surpassed such time as it might have fed German resources and especially that of industry - the time is past when continuation of the war might create dissension amongst the Allies to the profit of Germany. Today the three great powers are passing from one conference to another in preparation for the postwar period.

The... of war can no longer represent a national idea in Germany. The diplomats and Generals who wish... and on the outside those who do not want to enter Germany but prefer rather to live abroad cannot be accused of treason - they are not members of bandit groups. The idea of prolonging the war in Germany is one which does not... hide the fate in case they would have to get out of the war, and this idea ridicules the army and the population

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One can predict that considerable changes will come with the beginning of winter. Those who are beginning to count up victory in terms of months know how to evaluate their own military situation and know also better than we do the German situation both at the front and on the home front.

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RADIO MONTECENERI in Italian - 257 m. - 2030 - August 24

Swiss Red Cross Aid to Refugees

The offices of the Swiss Red Cross have been opened again to collect clothes and shoes for refugees and interned. Newspapers give particulars of where the collections are to be sent in. Swiss women, get ready and take in your contribution.

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Repatriation of Swiss Citizens

Twenty-seven Swiss citizens, from Luggio who had for several years been living at Erbonne, Italy, were repatriated on the 22nd and 23rd of August. The repatriation is due to the fact that the occupation authorities have ordered the evacuation of Erbonne for military purposes. On their entry into Swiss territory, all the effets of these people were examined by the Swiss police and by doctors. The refugees will stay temporarily at Roncapiano, a section of Luggio.

Life in Switzerland

What is Switzerland doing while war is raging all round is becoming fiercer every day. Switzerland is waiting. In may we ask what she is waiting for? Is she waiting for something to happen? And what might that be? The future is, obviously, in God's hands. Men, however, believe that something will happen, even if they do not know what, and, as a matter of fact, events are such that the consequences must be in proportion to their extreme importance. Forecasts are always difficult generally speaking, but in certain cases the connection between cause and effect is so clear that forecasts become easy enough. Astronomers, for instance, foresee all the movements of the heavenly bodies and are thus able to say exactly at what time an eclipse will begin and when it will end and where the phenomen will be visible. Men, who first thought that foresight was due to witchery, now that they know what lies behind it, deny that it is foresight. Doctors confronted with certain diseases are able to foresee development. Mathematicians, according to their calculations, are able to say what will happen in certain circumstances, without being afraid of making a mistake.

When it is a question of war, forecasts are more difficult, or to be more exact, there are many probabilities which prevent us from being mathematically sure. That is the reason why when generals make forecasts on the issue of a battle, they very seldom, hit the mark and when they foresee the trend of a war they are almost sure to be wrong. However, when the avalanche is rolling down in a given direction at a certain moment, it is easy enough to foresee the course of events. That is what [illegible]

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. In other words, what we are waiting for is the end of the war. But are we expecting it to come? Through what internal upheavals, collapses of régimes, military developments, betrayals etc., shall peace be attained? The necessary changes of régime cannot take place without bloodshed, especially after such a war! The anger of the defeated people who become aware of their misfortune will be turned against those who led them to ruin, and there must be someone who is defeated. The time for the possibility of a peace of compromise appears to be at an end. And we are waiting, trying to catch even the slightest sound which may be made in the intervals between the booming of the cannon which continues to roar uninterruptedly.

VATICAN RADIO in French - 5970 kc - 2100 - August 24

Christ, the Church and Us

Jesus Christ wishes us through all difficulties and all events, to remain men. He tells us, through his teaching and his example, how to achieve this aim. He wants us to be faithful to our greatness, to attain real wisdom, to act according to our dignity and His Grace. He wants us to be like His Disciples. He showed us Himself how we should behave when we are suffering and in our difficult moments, particularly when everything seems lost, from the human point of view. He wants us to follow His example and the example of His Disciples.

Saint Louis of France is one to follow. In 1244, Jerusalem was conquered by the Turks. On the 25th of August, 1244, Saint Louis attacked in Egypt. However, in June, 1249, an island depression (?) hampered him from carrying out his plan. He intended to recapture Alexandria, but his men did not obey the orders received. It was defeat. The Turks attacked. The greatest battle ever fought took place. He succeeded in disengaging himself. Was it

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The spirit of Saint Louis does not die. He learned his lesson from Christ. His work shows us how to act when everything seems lost, how one must act to preserve nobility, happiness and joy in the world, how one must act so that in spite of everything, the world may be beatiful as seen from Heaven.

VATICAN RADIO in Italian - 31,26 meters - 2130 - August 24

Death of Cardinal Magliono

The news of the sudden death of Cardinal Magliono has been learned with deep regret throughout the world. His high intellectual qualities, his profound goodness, his indefatigable zeal were universally known and appreciated. He carried out his various missions with a fervent heart, from early priesthood, as Nuncio, first in Switzerland and then in France and, finally, as Secretary of State.

Innumerable condolences were received by the Holy Father. The Pope sent the following telegram to Dr. Nicola Magliono, nephew of the deceased, in Casoria:

"To you and to your family, We express our deep regret for the sudden loss of Cardinal Magliono, Our dear Secretary of State and your beloved relative. Recalling the old friendship which bound us for many years in the service of the Holy See, and ingratitude for his faithful and wise collaboration in the Government of the Church, We ask God's mercy for His faithful servant and We sympathize with the sorrow of his family in a special Apostolic Benediction."

His Holiness has received the condolences of all Chiefs of State, Chiefs of Government and important personalities. Amongst others, are those of Generalissimo Franco, the President of the Argentine Nation, Farrel, the President of the Council of Italian Ministers, Bonomi, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, [illegible] Chief of the Irish Government, De Valera, the

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Among the personalities who express their sentiments in these sad circumstances, we record General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Allied Forces, who asked Count Colonel De Salis to present his condolences personally to Mosnignor Montini; the Mayor of Rome, the A.D.C.'s of the Duke of Aosta and the Duke of Genoa, who went to see the Apostolic Nuncio in Italy.

The Pope's Audience

This morning, the Holy Father received in private audience General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in the Mediterranean, who arrived at the Apostolic Palace, accompanied by Sir Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, Extraordinary Envoy and plenipotentiary Minister of Great Britain.

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After his audience - which lasted about half an hour - General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson introduced the members of his party to the Holy Father, Lieutenant Colonel Count De Salis, of the Irish Guards, Lieutenant Colonel Mark Chapman Walker, of the Rifle Brigade, and Major Sir William Becker, of the Rifle Brigade.

Funeral of Cardinal Maglione

This morning, in Casoria, the solemn funeral of Cardinal Maglione took place, with the participation of His Eminence Cardinal Ascalesi, Archbishop of Naples, and of various other Cardinals.

From Italian sources, it is announced that the Minister of Justice, Umberto Tupini, represented the Italian Government at the funeral, and that the Dowager Duchess of Aosta went to Naples to pay tribute to the late Cardinal.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian - 31 Meterz
0830 August 25

Commentary on the Rumanian Situation

Rumania's defection, which will be followed by the defection of other satellite nations, has shown that the nations oppressed by the Germans are rising against the invaders. Consequently, a rapid collapse of the German forces in the Balkans can easily be foreseen.

From the military point of view, the situation created in the Balkan Peninsula as a consequence of the Rumanian action, is extremely important. Rumania having concluded an armistice with the United Nations, the road to Vienna, Dresden and Berlin is open to the Red Army. Another vital fact emerges however, from the Rumanian decision: in Rumania are the only oil fields which were used by Germany. All this goes to show that the blow

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The divisions of the Red Army are now free to enter the plains of Hungary and Serbia. The important question is to know how many forces the Germans had in Rumania. Very probably the Germans have sent to Rumania some crack troops which, however cannot be very numerous. On the other hand, it is learned that the Rumanians are already fighting against the German forces.

Meanwhile in Bucharest, a Democratic Government has been formed, with the help of the Socialists and Communists. This new Rumanian Government has immediately given an order to free all political prisoners and has already adopted the measures

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necessary to cope with the new regime. The Rumanian situation might develop very rapidly during the next two or three days.

One thing is sure: Rumania has gone over to the other side and the Axis is threatened with a rapid liberation of the whole Balkan Peninsula.

Eye for Eye and Tooth for Tooth

The prisons of Florence, as in Naples, Rome and other liberated towns, were cleared out by the German bandits before the Allies or the Patriots could prevent them from doing so. In their flight, the Germans have taken with them all the prisoners. Many of these unfortunate people have met with the same end as Buozzi and hundreds of other political prisoners. Hundreds of political prisoners have been barbarously murdered by the criminal invaders.

The Patriots, however, were able to save many lives, in Naples, Rome, Leghorn and Florence. The Patriots of Bologna, Genoa and Venice must do the same. In all cities, the patriots must adopt the measures necessary to liberate political prisoners. It is the sacred duty of the Patriots in occupied Italy to free political prisoners from their executioners. The example given us by the Patriots of Como, Verona, Turin and elsewhere must be followed. It is the duty of the Patriots to defend the lives of prisoners in jail and in concentration camps.

Four ways are open to the Patriots to obtain what they wish, i. e. the liberation of the prisoners or at least the certainty that their lives are not endangered.

1) Shoot all those who are likely to assist the Germans in murdering political prisoners.

2) Use reprisal methods against German officers and Nazis making them prisoners if possible.

3) Take many hostages, particularly amongst the families of the Fascists or Nazi agents.

4) Make known the fact that for every political prisoner murdered by them five hostages will be

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The prisons of Florence, as in Naples, Rome and other liberated towns, were cleared out by the German bandits before the Allies or the Patriots could prevent them from doing so. In their flight, the Germans have taken with them all the prisoners. Many of these unfortunate people have met with the same end as Buozzi and hundreds of other political prisoners. Hundreds of political prisoners have been barbarously murdered by the criminal invaders.

The Patriots, however, were able to save many lives, in Naples, Rome, Leghorn and Florence. The Patriots of Bologna, Genoa and Venice must do the same. In all cities, the patriots must adopt the measures necessary to liberate political prisoners. It is the sacred duty of the Patriots in occupied Italy to free political prisoners from their executioners. The example given us by the Patriots of Como, Verona, Turin and elsewhere must be followed. It is the duty of the Patriots to defend the lives of prisoners in jail and in concentration camps.

Four ways are open to the Patriots to obtain what they wish, i. e. the liberation of the prisoners or at least the certainty that their lives are not endangered.

1) Shoot all those who are likely to assist the Germans in murdering political prisoners.

2) Use reprisal methods against German officers and Nazis making them prisoners if possible.

3) Take many hostages, particularly amongst the families of the Fascists or Nazi agents.

4) Make known the fact that for every political prisoner murdered by them five hostages will be shot, in retaliation, and inform them that their families will also be eventually executed.

Only by bloody methods can Germans and Fascist be brought to reason.

Italian Patriots, you must save political prisoners, and attack prisons and concentration camps. Save the lives of these prisoners by taking hostages among the families of the Germans and the Fascists. Eye for eye, and tooth for tooth.

Critical Situation in German -occupied Italy

.....the problem of mobilisation is anything but solved in German occupied Italy... the struggle must be intensified so that every real Italian ... in all industrial plants...

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Partisans get through everywhere... It is necessary to speed up production of arms and ammunition to be distributed to Patriots... discussions regarding problems relating to the future will have to be postponed till after the Germans have been hounded out of Italy... The Patriots' struggle must be supported by the entire population, so that we may be in a position to defeat those who would impose the Fascist régime upon us. A compact group of men must be ready to act and oust the invader before it is too late so that our country may obtain the right to an honorable place at the peace conference... Therefore, all Patriots have the duty of inducing the population to take up arms and hound out the Germans and destroy the Fascist traitors. We are sure that every-one of you will carry out this task. Italian Patriots will behave everywhere as they did in Florence.

RADIO TOKIO in Italian to Italy - 1115 - August 25

Attack Against Japanese Base in the Pacific Repulsed

An enemy attack against one of our bases in the southwest Pacific launched at dawn on August 24, was repulsed. Our troops counter-attacked an enemy unit which attempted to land, inflicting heavy losses on it and forcing it to withdraw at noon yesterday.

Philippine Cabinet Strengthened

On August 24, the President of the Philippines strengthened his Cabinet, following present developments in the country. According to a communiqué issued yesterday at one o'clock, the Philippine News Agency announced that the Minister for Justice has been replaced by the Minister for Internal Affairs. Other changes have taken place in the Public Works and in the Economic Ministries. Thus the Philippine economic situtation has been reinforced.

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Rumanian Patriots Keep up Struggle Against Bolshevism

According to a report from D.N.B. following King Michael's proclamation, Rumanian Patriots have decided to continue their struggle against Bolshevism. The German Radio explained to the German people the real aspects of the new situation and stated that the German people cannot help being outraged by the treason of responsible Rumanian authorities.

Four Hundred Million Yen Loan to China

An agreement was signed between the National Bank of Japan and the Chinese Central Reserve Bank, by which a loan of four hundred million yen has been made to China.

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Other Broadcasts

Japanese Flag Used as Decoy by Americans

American troops have used the Japanese flag as a decoy to trick Japanese armed forces. During the first twenty days of July, ships flying our flag sailed up the coast of New Guinea, near Madan. These ships launched a surprise attack on our units which had approached to welcome them. The same thing happened atKep, in Thailand,when during the first days of July, an enemy submarine flying the Japanese flag bombarded targets in Thailand. During the first days of August, American troops made use of our flag to lead our troops astray.

Japanese Internees in America Ask to be Transferred

Our citizens interned in the United States have asked to be transferred to the West Coast to their own houses, from which they were forcibly evacuated.

"Chicago Tribune" Calls for American Command in Burma

The "Chicago Tribune" published on August 20 an article entitled "Failure of Operations in Burma", in which the conduct of operations and British strategy are criticised and the necessity for entrusting the direction of operations to Americans is stressed.

New German Weapons

A report from Paris regarding the new weapons at Germany's disposal, says: "This new weapon is much more powerful than any other weapon used up to now. It will enable Germany to bring off victory at the very last moment. It appears that the new weapon has been used with great success on the eastern front. This weapon will be put in use as soon as Hitler says the word. An entire division of armored cars can be destroyed in a minute by this new weapon.

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RADIO TOKYO In Italian to Italy - 1230 August 25

One of the B-29 planes which raided Northern China on August 20 was shot down in the neighborhood of the city of Yenkien (phonetic). As has already been announced, the number of enemy planes shot down now amounts to twenty-three.

Thailand Premier Sends Message to Japanese People

On August 24, the Thailand Premier addressed a message to the Japanese people, in which he stated that collaboration with Japan is the basis of his policy. He expressed the hope that relations with Japan will become ever more intimate.

(Other items carried in previous bulletin).

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Other Broadcasts

RADIO ANKARA In French to France - 1845 August 25

Editorial by "Ulus": "Rumania Has Decided".

Rumania has decided. Marshal Antonescu, who had recently gone to Berlin, did not bring home with him the kind of news likely to fill his countrymen with hope, to maintain the army and the people in a state of war and to make his post and that of his collaborators in the Government any firmer. In spite of this, experience teaches us that dictatorial régimes, shouldering the heavy responsibility of a war, do not easily abandon power until compelled to do so by attempts on... The change which occurred in Rumania does not appear to be a desperate act so much as an understanding arrived at with allies and friends. When the Red Army entered Rumania, Mr. Molotov stated that Russia had no claims over Rumanian territory or over the régime chosen by the Rumanian nation.

The new government is formed by leaders of repute of the Rumanian democracy. The Prime Minister is General Sanatescu, well-known as an opponent of Antonescu's policy. Only yesterday he was at the head of the military chiefs who had rejected the idea of mobilisation in order to continue the war. Marshal Antonescu, who was resolved to aid the Germans, did not order the arrest of Messrs. Maniu and Bratianu... The new Government will brig their troops against their old allies, if Germany will not consent to evacuate the country. Whatever the oil fields may be worth, German insistence can only spring from a desire for vengeance. In the name of a future German victory the Rumanians accepted so many more sacrifices than they could well make, that the Fuehrer cannot possibly have any right to be angry with them now. Rumanian cemeteries are scattered from the steppes of Stalingrad to the Fatherland. Germany, who made a present of Transylvania to Hungary and of Dobrudja to Bulgaria, has for the last three years been drawing on the Rumanian army by making it fight at her side. Rumania, exhausted, abandons the war; in fact, she is the most exhausted among the Axis satellites. Only the leaders who are now in power were opposed to the war from the very start. There was no kind of "entente en chiqué" as one saw in other countries. The greater part of the

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The fact that Russia and the Allies came to an understanding to grant liberty and the right to exist to Rumania might be a "happy start" for the Balkans. Such a start gives the lie to what German propaganda was always repeating, namely that between the Allies and Russia no understanding was possible.

The Balkan nations who suffer have no other ideal than the alleviation of the masses and the reconstruction of their destroyed Fatherland following a proper peace system.

The Balkans will be the most fervent and faithful collaborators working towards peace. In the meantime Rumania's decisio will give a definite... to the situation of Bulgaria, and it is probable that the [illegible] will first of all be liquidated in this region of the world which has suffered so much.

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RADIO MONTECENERI in Italian to Italy - N. 257 - 2030 - August 25

Hurricanes Reported in Switzerland

Violent storms last night caused heavy damage in many parts of Switzerland. Railway lines were damaged, and service was interrupted.

Fund Created to Honor the Army

A fund has been created, named after St. James, to honor the army. The purpose of the fund is to help needy sons of soldiers who died on active service.

VATICAN RADIO in Italian to Italy - N.51.26 - 2130 - August 25

The Pope's Speech

On Friday, the 1st of September, fifth anniversary of the present World War, at 19.30, the Holy Father, Pius XII, will deliver a speech to the world through the Vatican Radio. The speech will be broadcast on the following wave lengths: 50.25, 41.27 and 19.87.

The message will then be translated and broadcast by Vatican Radio in various languages. So that the broadcast of the translated versions shall not coincide with the usual evening time-table, these broadcasts will be made at the following times: 20:00 hours, English version; 20:30 hours, Polish version; 21:00 hours, French version; 21:30 hours, German version; 22:00 hours, Spanish version.

The Pope's Audiences

His Holiness the Pope received in audience on Wednesday His Excellency the British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill. The distinguished visitor was accompanied to the Vatican Apostolic Palace by His Excellency Sir Francis d'Arcy Osborne, Special Envoy and Britain's Plenipotentiary Minister to the Holy See, by Lord

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VATICAN RADIO in Italian to Italy - E.51.06 - 2130 - August 25

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On the threshold of the Secret Antechamber, the Prime Minister was met by His Excellency, Monsignor Alberto Arborio Mella di Sant'Elia, Master of the Pope's Household, and by other dignitaries of the Secret Antechamber.

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He was then announced to the Holy Father by the Secret Master of Ceremonies, Monsignor Mario Nasalli Rocca di Corneliano. The Pontifical audience took place in the private library of His Holiness. The Holy Father talked to the British Prime Minister for about three - quarters of an hour. During the talks, which were most cordial, many essential problems of the present hour were discussed. At the end of the audience, H.E. Mr. Churchill introduced Lord Moran and Commander Thompson to the Holy Father. They were accompanied by H.E. the Minister Sir d'Arcy Osborne. After that, the Pope received also the First Secretary of the Legation and the secretaries of Mr. Churchill and their families. These were introduced by Mr. Hugh Montgomery. For all these people, the Holy Father had a word of greeting and of good wishes. The Prime Minister was then introduced to all the High Dignitaries of the Vatican and subsequently left the Vatican Apostolic Palace to the accompaniment of the same ceremonial with which he had been received.

SWISS HOME SERVICE in German - 1230 - August 21 (Monitored in London)

Air Mail Connections With Iberian Peninsula and Beyond

German Lufthansa ceased traffic on the air mail line Berlin-Lisbon on August 22, according to an announcement by the directorate-general of PTT. Mail to Spain, Portugal, Southern Italy, Vatican City, Great Britain, Ireland and countries overseas cannot therefore be transported either by land or air route until further notice. Any mail lying in the frontier post offices of Basle and Chiasso destined for the above-mentioned countries will as far as possible be returned to senders.

BELGIAN HOME SERVICE in Flemish - 1300-August 23(Monitored in London)

2745

Italian Children in Soviet Camps

News has been received from Bari about Italian children [illegible] recently. They are in three camps in

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

introduced to all the High Dignitaries of the Vatican and subsequently left the Vatican Apostolic Palace to the accompaniment of the same ceremonial with which he had been received.

SWISS HOME SERVICE in German - 1930 - August 23 (Monitored in London)

Air Mail Connections With Iberian Peninsula and Beyond

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BELGIAN HOME SERVICE in Flemish - 1900-August 23(Monitored in London)

Italian Children in Soviet Camps

2745

News has been received from Bari about Italian children transported to Soviet Russia recently. They are in three camps in the vicinity of Moscow and are completely isolated from the outside world. Epidemics have broken out in the camp, as a result of which very many Italian children have become so exhausted that they have had to be transferred to hospitals.

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