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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 25, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 67

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NOTE: This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral

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3674

NOTE: This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral 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

FEATURE RUMANIA

First German Mention: The first German mention of the new government in Rumania was made by D.N.B. at 15.30. It spoke of King Michael's new government and his appeal to the army to cease fighting against Soviet Russia. It denounced the King and stressed the counter-appeal by a "national group of patriots" to continue the war against Russia. This "national group" is juxtaposed to the "courtier clique" of the "traitor king" in a fashion similar to the earlier playing up of the Fascist Republican party against the Badoglio régime. In general, many of the same propaganda trends then used in regard to Italy's surrender are now re-appearing.

"Government of National Disembowelment": This is the phrase used by a later D.N.B. English-language comment about King Michael's new government. The diplomatic commentator, Dr. Siegfried Horn, says: "The indignation felt (in Germany) over the treason of the clique around King Michael is all the greater as the Rumanian people's loyalty towards the alliance was never doubted. Unconditional support of the Rumanian brother-in-arms was regarded as self-evident in Germany... The government of treason and national disembowelment, as appointed by King Michael, consists of personages mostly favoring social democratic and communistic tendencies."

Maniu and Bratianu Replace Antonescu: Still another German comment says: "The Chief of the State, Marshal Antonescu, was eliminated by a cowardly plot of the King. A so-called democratic government was established by the King and was labelled Maniu-Bratianu but was in reality formed by Communists. It offered to surrender the country to Moscow. Unrest started throughout Rumania." Then the anti-Bolshevik appeal of the Rumanian "national group of patriots" is again played up.

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Worse Than Badoglio: A German newspaper comments: "The events in Rumania are even more criminal and shameful than the treason of Badoglio in Italy because in Rumania the Bolshevist enemy is already on Rumanian soil." It is predicted that, nonetheless, the "Rumanian troops will go on defending Rumanian soil on the side of their German comrades."

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POLITICAL

Warsaw Poles Allegedly Betrayed: The German Radio continues to play up the supposed betrayal of the Warsaw Poles by London and Moscow.

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A reputed announcement by the Polish Government in exile is quoted: "The Soviet armies at the doors of Warsaw have not moved a step forward for three weeks. The assistance given by Great Britain is not sufficient. The world does not care about our struggle."

Roosevelt on Pro-Nazi Prisoners: The German Home Service quotes Roosevelt as supposedly saying: "The young German prisoners of war, 17 to 20 years old, now taken on the French and Soviet fronts, are worse Nazis than those who are 40 years old."

New Restrictions by Goebbels: Dr. Goebbels in his capacity as Chief Administrator for Total War Effort has announced new restrictions to serve the German war effort. "All theatres, music halls, cabarets, and theatrical schools are to be closed by September 1." Various other unnecessary industries and cultural institutions are also to close. "All persons thus set free will be employed in the armament industry or will join the Wehrmacht." All holidays and vacations are cancelled. Violators of these new decrees are threatened by Goebbels with punishments which include hard labor and death.

MILITARY

Paris: D.N.B. announces that the official Allied informations sources are themselves denying the earlier Allied "rumors that Paris was 'liberated'." DNB also issues what appears to be a thinly veiled warning to Parisians that those districts which resist the Germans will "suffer heavily". In certain quarters of Paris, franc-tireurs tried to master the situation. The German Wehrmacht took up the struggle against these franc-tireurs. In a communication from German sources it is said that upon this occasion the districts concerned suffered heavily."

Military Repercussions of Rumanian Politics: The only major Soviet gains achieved on the eastern front today are along the Rumanian fronts. The gains there are blamed upon the political change in the Rumanian government. "Owing to the political situation in Rumania and the resulting confusion among Rumanian formations at the front, the Soviets were able to

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Tilsit and Cologne: "The town of Tilsit was attacked last night by Soviet bombers while British aircraft dropped bombs on Cologne."

France: Concerning northern France, the propaganda trend continues to be a description of the strategic withdrawal of the German armies eastward and a reiterated claim that these armies are skilfully escaping the Allied encirclement traps. In southern France, the fight for Toulon is the feature. It is said that "Anglo-American tanks could gain only a few streets" and that the "port itself is still in the hands of the defenders."

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Summary

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

MILITARY

Western Front: The Allies are said to be exerting strong pressure along the lower course of the Seine, the main centres of the fighting being west of the river and south-east of Paris. The Allies are reported to be making "some progress" also in the Loire sector.

The front in southern France is described to-day with more detail than usual, and it is admitted that the Allies have penetrated into Marseilles and Toulon, bitter fighting being in progress inside both cities.

Southern Front: The Allied attempt to ford the Metauro failed completely, claims the Fascist Radio. A German spokesman is quoted as saying that the Allies have depleted their troops in Italy to fulfil their heavy commitments in France, and are now unable to put into effect their offensive plans in the Peninsula.

A successful naval action is reported, in which German motor-boats penetrated into the port of Ancona and sank an Allied torpedo-boat.

POLITICAL

Ettore Muti: There is very little political comment to-day, most of the broadcasting time being taken up by commemorations of the anniversary of the death of Ettore Muti. The dead Fascist hero is presented as the symbol of "fighting Italy", as opposed to "the Italy ready to die at the feet of her enemies".

Sforza, the Successful Comedian: A note was broadcast yesterday by the Fascist Republican Correspondence, which dealt at length with Count Sforza's speech at the Eliseo Theater. The note, as usual, is in an highly caustic tone, Count Sforza being presented as "a successful comedian whose remarks made the professional actors in the audience green with envy". Sforza's policy, however, is not the policy of true Italians who are fighting for a great Italy and for boundaries "given to our country by God, by human effort and by the sacrifice of our fallen heroes".

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Rumania's Peace Move: The proclamation of King Michael receives considerable prominence although the Italian Radio does not comment, as yet, on this move. It brings, however, the full text of the counter-proclamation issued by the "Rumanian National Government", which exhorts the Rumanians to continue their fight against Bolshevism.

ECONOMIC

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Fascist Italy: Prominence is given to new measures adopted by the Fascist government with a view to cutting "red tape" and permitting a speedy disbursement of allotments to soldiers' dependents.

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According to these regulations a post-card or a letter sent by a soldier to his family will be sufficient, in the absence of other documents, to allow an immediate payment of the allowances due.

It is announced that the 5% Treausry Bonds of 1935 will be redeemed on September 1, 1944 at their nominal value.

Liberated Italy: The Fascist Radio, quoting Allied despatches, deplores the tragic conditions of the Italian industries. Referring to the situation in Florence the Italian broadcasts say the Allies' first concern was to exploit all available plants for their own war purposes, instead of taking care of the famished population.

SWISS RADIO

Frontier Town Evacuated: The Monteceneri Radio announces the evacuation of Erbonne in Italy. This evacuation was ordered by the German authorities who are turning the entire Italian-Swiss frontier sector into a military zone.

What Are We Waiting For: A long and rather involved commentary explains in a very cautious way that the Swiss population is waiting for the end of the war, as the present events on the fronts are bound to bring about a final solution of the conflict. "The times of negotiated peace are definitely over", adds the commentator.

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

German Communiqué

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 11800 kcs-1500-August 24

Fuehrer's headquarters, August 24th. The Supreme Command

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OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 11800 kcs-1500-August 24

Fuehrer's headquarters, August 24th. The Supreme Command of the German Armed Forces announces:

In the Toucques and Lisieux sectors as well as farther south, our troops repelled all enemy attacks. An enemy formation, which, west of Evreux had proceeded in a northerly direction, was attacked by our tank formations and stopped. Bomber squadrons supported this fighting and struck at enemy ferry traffic and tank vehicle columns with good effect. Two Seine bridges were destroyed by direct hits. Twelve enemy planes were brought down in dog-fights. North-west of Mantes, at La Roche-Guyon, our troops threw the Americans back over the Seine, inflicting heavy losses on them and mopped up enemy forces at the river bend south of the town.

North-east of Fontainebleau, enemy forces which had crossed the Seine, were thrown back to the other bank of the river in counter-attacks. During the night, bomber formations effectively attacked Evreux. Heavy fires and explosions were observed.

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Communiqué

On the coast of southern France, the garrisons of Marseilles and Toulon offered stubborn resistance to superior enemy forces. North of the Durance, grim fighting with enemy forces attempting to check our disengaging movements in the Rhône valley is in progress.

In the Franco-Italian Alpine area, our formations are advancing over the pass roads in a westerly direction in face of the stubborn resistance of the terrorists. We recaptured the Maddalena Pass after fierce fighting.

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

No important operations except for lively reconnaissance activity are reported from Italy.

In the Adriatic Sea, motor assault boats torpedoed an enemy torpedo boat off Ancona. In the Aegean Sea, a German submarine chaser sank two enemy submarines.

In the southern sector of the eastern front, the enemy advanced with infantry and tank formations toward the sector on both sides of the lower reaches of the Pruth. On the central reaches of the Sereth and at Roman, grim fighting is also in progress. North-east of Warsaw, formations of the Waffen SS frustrated numerous Bolshevist attacks in grim fighting. Between, the Bug and the Narew, fierce Soviet attacks were warded off in grim fighting in forest country. At the infiltration at Modohn, the enemy was thrown still farther back. West of Lake Pskov, fresh and grim Bolshevist attacks were frustrated. Attempts, at breaking through toward Tartu, made by several Soviet rifle divisions, were stopped.

In the northern sector of the eastern front alone, bombers destroyed 60 enemy tanks, 15 guns and more than 100 vehicles. On the eastern front, 54 enemy planes were shot down in grim dog-fights. In the course of an attack by Soviet bombers on the Petsamo area and the Varanger Fjord, fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Luftwaffe shot down 29 planes.

In the Black Sea, east of Constanza, submarine chasers sank one Soviet motor assault boat.

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U.S. bombers attacked several localities in the Vienna area. Air defence forces shot down 28 enemy planes, 21 of which were four-engined bombers.

In the course of the night, Soviet bombers attacked the town area of Tilsit. Isolated British planes dropped bombs on Cologne.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 431 m. -2100- Aug.23

We are now transmitting commentary No.68 of the "Corrispondenza Repubblicana", entitled: "Special Performance at the Eliseo Theatre".

A big show took place at the Eliseo Theatre, directed and interpreted by the histrionic expert, Carlo Sforza. The comedy "Renunciation" in various acts, was presented. The elegant theatre was crowded. It is said that many Roman citizens were not able to find seats. The De Filippo would not have had a greater success, nor could they have caused greater amusement. We believe that the representatives of that famous Fifth Column of former Fascists and former pro-Germans, which, according to Sforza, are abandoning themselves to perfidious and stupid mumblings, were also present.

We must admit that actor Sforza truly succeeded in living up to the situation. Some of his statements greatly amused the public, and soon spread all over Rome and invaded Italy. For example, his assertion regarding the democratic ministers, who, unlike the Fascist ones, often talk with people and of the people - particularly the working people - has been amply approved. We instinctively thought of those Armistice terms, about which Sforza and his colleagues have never said a word, and on which is founded the price paid by the Italian people for their liberation. We said to ourselves: what a wonderful joker, this Sforza is - particularly when he expressed feelings of deep gratitude for the noble activity of the Church, which came to the help of the Patriots who were fighting for Italy, but also for Christian civilisation! The Communists, the atheists and the criminals are thus apparently fighting for the defence of Christian civilisation, according to the speaker's statement.

Another assertion made by Sforza won the object of several comments: he said that the landings planned and carried out by the Allies in Italy will one day constitute one of the deepest and most intimate bonds between them and us. This is very true. What bonds are more intimate than those between the rope and the hanged man? What solidarity is deeper than the one which ties the body to the grave? We imagined it: a man like Sforza could not have been more [illegible] Americans did from the month of July,

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However, the general public agreed with Sforza, thinking of their American brothers who had crossed the ocean to bring back freedom to Italy, including that of dying of hunger, as is now the case in Rome and in all [illegible] cities.

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The height of histrionic success was reached when Sforza revealed the contents of a letter, reputedly written by Roosevelt in 1940, stating that he was ready to bestow upon Italy all the favors and riches which America had at her disposal, and the maximum good-will regarding spheres of influence, provided this country did not enter the war. At this point, the laughter became extremely loud. The professional actors present in the theatre were green with envy. Truly they thought that such honors had never been bestowed upon them. Sforza's ironic comments regarding Roosevelt were quite well chosen, and to understand them, it is enough to recall the anti-Italian activity carried out by the United States after the Ethiopian and Spanish compaigns, the famous theories of President Roosevelt regarding war-debts and the strangling policy of sanctions faithfully followed by the United States in co-operation with England. To understand the situation even better, we must remember that Roosevelt never wrote any letters, either to Bonomi or to Mussolini, and only communicated with the American Ambassador in Rome, William Phillips, who, if he is alive and is informed of Sforza's declarations, will be compelled to deny them completely.

Speaking of the Colonies, Sforza's style was delicately humorous - true English humour. Concerning Ethiopia, he asserted that Mussolini apparently told him he wanted to conquer Ethiopia by force, even if it were offered to him on a silver plate. This is absolutely ridiculous! Such words never were pronounced. This might be proved by consulting the record of the conversations which took place between Eden and Mussolini.

Up to now, the actor had not lived up to the title of the show. The public wanted renunciations and renunciations there should be. At this point, the famous interpreter was positive. He who came to the Eliseo Theatre with the conviction that the one who renounced would not live up to his old traditions found out he was completely wrong. There were plenty of renunciations; from the more hidden to the most obvious, from the unexpected to the strictly defined. The Roman citizens did not regret having bought

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After the many steps forward made by Fascism, after so many conquests within and without our borders, after having raised everywhere Italy's name, Italy's work, and generous hospitality, even among African barbaric people, now was the moment for marching backward, and this was very well done by Sforza - renunciations of every degree, of every kind. He began with a big blow, as a fighter aiming straight at the enemy's heart, in order to shake his resistance at the beginning of a fight - "Italy's colonies, all her colonies." He added that the loss of these colonies might be beneficial to Italy, in the event of colonial possessions being unified in a great international combine with a mixed administration.

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He added that Fascism was really foolish even to conquer colonies just at the moment when colonies were on the verge of ceasing to exist. In fact, everybody knows that England is giving up her colonial empire, and that the United States is prepared to make even bigger renunciations by setting in motion every means to relieve their British allies of the excessive burden of some of their colonial possessions. De Gaulle, too, has repeatedly expressed his views about the French Colonial Empire and its integrity. But Sforza said that the colonial period is coming to an end and, undoubtedly, his statement corresponds to the truth.

Sforza wanted to express his sympathy for the Ethiopian people, naturally forgetting the thousands of heroic soldiers who fell in the effort to build the Empire and the many thousands of workers who worked hard to maintain it, soldiers and workers who were honored by Fascism as they deserved. But Sforza wants them to be forgotten to the point that he even ordered the removal from Parliament of the tablet that records their pains and their sacrifice.

Other renunciations were automatic, pleasantly linked one to the other, like cherries. What a God-send! In fact, we will give up the Dodecanese if Greece asks for it", said Sforza. The dead in the Italo-Turkish war evidently were Fascists, and erred in not knowing it. Their sacrifice is really worth being trampled upon. It is needless to add that the renunciation of Fiume in favor of a future super-League of Nations filled with legitimate satisfaction the hearts of all those present, but above all of the matchless actor who, in this way, goes back to his best and unforgotten traditions. And Trieste? The city is Italian, no doubt about that, even for Sforza, but the harbor, which many ingenuous people believed was an integral part of the city, must be an international appendix, so that Yugoslavs may feel themselves at home and masters there, as well as the Italians. We thank God that he does not speak of other neighbors. From this we draw the conclusion that the fact of having masters at home for Sforza and his friends is not a necessity of the moment, but an actual vocation. But renunciations and sympathies in favor of Yugoslavia are not all here.

Sforza hopesfor the creation of a larger Yugoslav Nation,

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Sforza hopesfor the creation of a larger Yugoslav Nation, from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. In this case, there would be no discussion as to whom the Adriatic belonged, and it seems once and forever established that it is a Slav sea, better a Yugoslav sea. And the extraordinary advantages of a policy of keeping a foothold at home, that is, for foreigners to do so in one's own country, are beyond mentioning.

At last, having nothing more to give up, for the moment, the actor Sforza turned to France, saying that he hoped that one day between that nation and Italy... and that the borders should be well defined.

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If you think that in this case, the borders are frontiers, you can well imagine, on the basis of the histrionic Sforza, what his renunciations, not stated in advance, might be. The Sforza presentation was concluded with a boast on the interdependence of nations, a principle which, when translated into plain words, would mean that democratic nations are independent, while Italy must depend upon democratic nations. This assumption, though only hinted at caused enthusiasm among the rank and file, Thunderous acclamations accompanied the drawing of the curtain on Sforza's renunciations, but they are not those of true Italians, who have given up nothing and are continuing to fight so that the Fatherland will be safe, great and complete within the borders which God gave her shaped by nature, through the labors of her sons and the sacrifices of her dead.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 491 m. - 21,15 - August 23

Special Broadcast for Invaded Territories

To our brothers in invaded Italy! Protected by enemy weapons the politicians and cowards by profession think they are speaking in the name of Italy. The heroic resistance of the Florentines proves to the world that even in adversity, Italy stands firm, and that the dealers in politics are unworthy to call themselves Italians. That city which has kept alive a profound tradition of patriotism, which seven centuries ago witnessed the beginnings of the Italian language, has responded with all its might to the inevitable fate facing it, and proved to the world, in homage to a thousand year old tradition, that the people of Italy know how to die fighting for an idea, even when the game is up.

Such is the page of history which has been written by Florence: it is the epic story of Florence and the Florentines.

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Such is the page of history which has been written by Florence; it is the epic story of Florence and the Florentines. A year ago, the most disgraceful armistice the world has ever known was in the process of being signed. With this armistice - the armistice of dishonor and treason - the dynasty and its accomplices handed the country over to the enemy, to the prejudice of the future of Italy. With anxiety, the people now ask what are the terms of this sad bargain, but the traitors of yesterday and of today do not feel like facing the judgment of the nation.

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Brothers in invaded Italy, all of us who are privileged to live on this side of the Arno feel closer to you today, now that the citizens of Florence have with their life blood shown to real Italians the road which must be followed. This road is the only one - the road of honor, cost what it may.

A Florentine writer of the 14th century Franco Sacchetti, wrote: "Love of country is a virtue which supersedes all others." We who feel worthy of this virtue must fight to the end for our country, for you. The sad pages of history are redeemed by blood, and Italian blood will form the protecting barrier against the enemy tide, according to your impulse and vocation.

For the honor of Italy, forward into battle! (Music)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0700 - August 24

Ettore Muti! Present!

Ettore Muti, who was awarded the gold medal, is with us to-day. This is in fact, the anniversary of his death. Ettore Muti, who was murdered by traitors on August 24th, 1943, is present to-day!

Western Front

It is very difficult to specify the present front line in France. Attempts made by British and American troops to engage the main German forces have met with no success, owing to the very timely counter-measures adopted by the German High Command. Heavy fighting is in progress in the Falaise-Argentan area, where German troops are gradually taking up positions along the banks of the Seine. Violent clashes took place in the Vernon area, during which the Germans captured and abandoned Lisieux. In Brittany, there is no change in the situation.

In Provence, the battle for Toulon is at its height. Large forces are being engaged on both sides, and German resistance is [illegible]

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In Provence, the battle for Toulon is at its height. Large forces are being engaged on both sides, and German resistance is as stubborn as ever.

Attacks against London and southern England by German flying bombs the night before last and yesterday morning were on an unprecedented scale. The damage caused is very heavy indeed.

Southern Front

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In the Adriatic sector, British and American troops, after the heavy [illegible] during the past few days, have restricted their activity to lively patrolling. There is nothing of importance to report from other sectors of the front.

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Eastern Front

In the Carpathian foothills, Soviet forces have kept up their offensive, especially in the Jassy area. A prompt counter-manoeuvre, carried out by German and Rumanian troops, checked all Soviet thrusts.

In the Vistula bridge-head area, attacks and counter-attacks took place, during which fifty-four Russian tanks were destroyed. The Luftwaffe successfully attacked the enemy's rear, and destroyed several hundred motor-vehicles.

Doctors Called to Colors

The Under-Secretary for the Navy of the Republic has issued a communiqué in which he invites all doctors to enlist for the duration of the war in the Republican Navy.

Colonel Poletti on Food Shortage in Rome

The Romans, Colonel Poletti states, complain of lack of bread and other primary food-stuffs. But, he adds, there has been an improvement in the supply of coal.

Lack of Water in Sardinia

It is reported from Sardinia that the supply of water on the island is not sufficient to cover the needs of the population.

Badoglio and Bonomi Received by Churchill

Reuter's states that Badoglio and Bonomi, after being left to cool their heels for a long time, received by Churchill.

Dr. Ley's Speech

Dr. Ley, Chief of the German Labor Forces, in a speech delivered at a munition-factory, stated: "The day is drawing nearer on which Germany will resume the initiative on the

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Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting

Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt, who had arranged to meet in Britain, are now to meet in France.

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Soviet Terror Régime in Estonia

Refugees from Estonia who fled from the areas now occupied by the Soviets state that the Russians have set up a régime of terror in some of these areas. Everybody, women, old people and children are being transferred to central Russia on foot.

Albania Protests About American Air Raid

The President of the Albanian Red Cross has sent a telegram of protest to the International Red Cross Committee, concerning the air raid carried out by Anglo-American bombers against the town of Peja, where three thousand people were killed and four thousand wounded.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.480-1300-August 24

Western Front

The great battle between the Seine and the Loire continues. After the brilliant success achieved by German troops in withdrawing from Normandy without being encircled, one gathers the impression that the enemy will not continue to keep up his pressure on the lower reaches of the Seine. The Germans' withdrawal in this sector was carried out in good order, and the British and Canadian forces were not able to impede the movement of German troops in the slightest degree. Enemy pressure has been intensified against German positions in the Ile de France area. The purpose of American troops operating in this area is to reach the Seine north of Paris, in the Fontainebleau area. Other enemy attacks were launched south-east of this area, in the direction of the Loire. Some progress was made by Allied troops. But, front-line despatches report, the movements of the Allied armies are continually hampered by German rear-guard troops, which have inflicted very heavy losses upon the enemy.

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Provence Front

After having reinforced the units which were brought ashore during the first days of the landings, Allied troops continued to develop their main advance in a westerly direction. The enemy's pressure is particularly heavy in the direction of the Durance and Rhône Valleys. Allied troops are, however, fiercely resisted by German forces which have brought heavy serious losses on them in men and material. As we have already stated, the main enemy thrust is directed westward. The purpose of this Allied operation is to by-pass the city of Marseilles, from the possession of which the Allies hope to obtain great advantages.

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The Allies also seek to press on northward so as to link up with Partisan units which are very active in the area further north. However, the enemy's offensive operations are heavily contested by German forces, which are entrenched in formidable positions and continue to offer most stubborn resistance. Enemy columns on the move are constantly under German artillery fire.

Southern Front

In Italy, the enemy was not able to put into practice his plan of crossing the Metauro river. Polish troops, which operated in this sector, and to which the task of crossing the river had been entrusted, were compelled to forego the realisation of their plan as a result of the very heavy losses which were inflicted on them during the past few days. There is nothing of importance to report from the other sectors of the Italian front.

Fewer Allied Troops in Italy

The situation in which the Allied troops now find themselves in Italy was commented upon last night by a German military spokesman, who stated that the intensive effort which the Allies are forced to make in France have compelled them to withdraw a certain number of troops from the Italian front, which has now become a secondary one for them. "Therefore", the German spokesman continued, "the Allies are not in a position to launch a new offensive on the Italian front".

Anniversary of Ettore Muti's Death

Milan today soberly celebrated the first anniversary of the death of Ettore Muti. The ceremony took place in the barracks of the city's "Black Brigade", which is named after the hero, in the presence of Italian and German civil and military

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Envoy

Faithful to death, Ettore Muti, a noble Italian and a Fascist, gave his life in a supreme sacrifice for the greatness of Italy and the Fascist Revolution, in the name of Italy and of the Duce, for the triumph of civilisation and soldiers' labor.

Assistance to Soldiers' Families

The Minister for the Republican Armed Forces, General Director for the Army, has issued instructions to the heads of provinces, with regard to the new rules governing assistance to families of soldiers recalled to the colors and of volunteers. The committees to which the various soldiers presented themselves are to send a list to the home district of the soldier, stating his grade, the date on which he presented himself, and the unit to which he was assigned. On receiving the list, the military authorities are to start immediate payment of an allowance to the man's family. Further detailed instructions have been issued by the Ministry for the payment of such allowances, thus eliminating all the bureaucratic procedure which in the past characterised assistance given to the families of those called to the colors. It has been particularly stipulated that where an application does not reach its destination, families can receive payments upon presentation of post-cards or letters written by soldiers whom it is possible to trace as serving the colors. The case has also been foreseen in which soldiers are in possession of a certificate of "appartenenza". On the basis of these certificates, families have permission to cash the allowances due to them. When the application arrives, the balance will be drawn up. Payment will also be made to families of soldiers who are in Germany, or enlisted individually or collectively in the German Armed Forces. A procedure has also been established for the payment of war indemnities to all ranks, from corporals upwards.

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Britain Once More Submits to Russian Policy

Britain is once more compelled to submit to Russian policy, in regard to the Bolshevisation of Europe.

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Britain's policy, which aims at gaining control over Europe in order to exploit it for her own ends, is meeting her greatest obstacle in the Kremlin's policy, which has already given so much evidence of its aims and ambitions. A British newspaper states that only recently Mr.Churchill tried to convince Stalin to mitigate his attitude in regard to the Vatican in his reply. Stalin is said to have asked: "How many divisions can the Vatican give us?" From this reply, it is clear that the Kremlin intends to value its friendships only by the extent of the armed contribution which the various peoples can make to the Soviet cause. Britain, on the other hand, is still faithful to her worship of gold. Brute strength and gold; these are the factors which are struggling for the domination of the European Continent.

War Correspondent Deprived of Credentials

The British War Office has deprived the "Daily Worker" war correspondent on the eastern front of his credentials. In justification, Reuter's states that this correspondent is alleged to have written an article in which he proposed the introduction of Bolshevist methods into the British Army. The correspondent stated that he wished to see all distinctions between the various units of the British Army done away with, even when they do not actually correspond to differences in rank.

Commemoration of Ettore Muti, by Sebastiano Caprile

August 24, 1943: Fifteen lines at the bottom of a newspaper column announced to Italy and the world that a crime, one of the gravest recorded in history, had been accomplished. The traitors, after they had crushed the forces trying to bring Italy back to life, thought they had silenced Ettore Muti, now in his grave. After death, the great hero was to be forgotten, the hero of the Italian and Fascist Revolution; this hero who seemed to have sprung from a story by D'Annunzio, one of those legends full of mysticism, one of those legends which reflect the destiny and the valor of our people. A hero strong and generous, according his assassins, his executioners, from his very grave. His exemplary life, which had known only heroism, his love for his Fatherland and for the Revolution conspired to accuse the bandits and the traitors. May his name be blessed. May his name resound in all [illegible] to prove the

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Facts recorded in history usually have the effect of upsetting those which represent values arising from a cold calculation of situations and events. Facts very often reveal the true and incorruptible humanity of men. For this reason out of 50,000,000 Italians, not one, I say not one, could remain unmoved in the face of the tragedy which brought Ettore Muti to his grave. Everybody understood that Ettore Muti was the victim of a plan designed to overcome those forces which still fought silently, but energetically, for the resurrection of Italy.

The news which was published by the papers in such a sketchy form, and printed at the bottom of the last page, did not convince anybody in its crudeness. It was clearly realised that Ettore Muti, who was trying to carry into effect a great plan to get Italy on her feet again, was killed to prevent fulfilment of this plan. His life was brought to a close lest he should achieve his dream, and result in the greatness of his country. It was understood that Ettore Muti was organising something big. Everybody had knowledge of the fact, even if the small item of news made no allusion to it. His faith was adamant, and his character made one foresee what his destiny would be. His death was cruel for the nation, for his people, as it was for himself. His spirit lingered with the people and inspired them to the rescue and to battle. Palm Sunday always precedes Passion Week. Muti had been described as an eagle, and truly he was a great eagle. But the blood which flows in the vains of eagle is the blood of a lark which flies happily at dusk in expectation of the next day's dawn. Like a lark, he fell into the trap which the traitors had set for him in the dark. His was a great sacrifice but the most natural. He had devoted all his energies to his country, and to the cause of the Revolution. He knew no fear, and no base calculation had put a stop to his ardor or his heroism. He never uttered statements on mathematical probabilities. The world lives far too much on probabilities and forecasts, and very often neglects life itself, which is made of enthusiasm, devotion and passion. He fell with his faith still strong within him. He carried it to his grave, and he has left it as an inheritance to a whole nation.

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Ever since he was at the head of the "Action Squads" in the town of his birth, he had never consulted his own interests. He had only, and always, answered the call of his love for his Fatherland, which had led him to fight in all the territories of Italy and of the world.

Italians respectfully bowed their heads at the passing of his mortal remains, and felt that they were called on to avenge the shame which had been brought on their race and on their history, on their honor as a civil and military nation. They saw him again in his glorious uniform, walking at the head of his heroes and leaving in the mud the cowardly assassins who had broken up his young life. They saw him again with his decorations on his chest which reminded them of his prodigious and legendary achievements, which were quoted to demonstrate the valor of the Italian people. They saw him rise against those small men who wanted to make history in a way that would suit their petty interests. The crime against Ettore Muti is a crime against the Italian people. It is a crime which the Italian people saw directed at their sons, their best sons; this crime which was wrought against the hero of hundreds and hundreds of battles. Greece, Pantelleria, Oviedo, Guadalajara, the Arabic Gulf and a hundred other heroic exploits passed before the eyes of the Italian people, at the same time, engraving on their minds the figure of the hero. They drank full draughts of this heroism. From the skies and from the seas, the songs of salvation could be heard rising. In the skies and in the seas, where Muti had reigned, in the name of an ideal of strength and glory, where his strength had acquired a halo of victory and where his motto was repeated a hundredfold: Heroism, Humanity, Valor.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-460a.1400-August 24

News From the French Fronts

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

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-480A.1400-August 24

News From the French Fronts

In northern France, Allied troops have continued to exert pressure against German positions in the sector between the Seine and the Loire. Their attacks have been for the greater part repulsed. The Allies have obtained successes in only a few sectors. In Provence, the Allied Forces, having received powerful reinforcements, are exerting their pressure towards the west, with the evident intention of reaching the [illegible] and Rhone Rivers and, at the same time, of surrounding Marseilles and joining up with the French Partisans operating in some of the valleys.

News From the Italian Front

On the Italian front, all enemy attempts to cross the Metauro River have failed. Attacks launched by Polish troops were repulsed yesterday.

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News from the Russian Front

On the Russian front, German troops have obtained important successes in the northern sector, where they have recaptured important localities.

News From Invaded Territories

From the statements made by the Chief of the Economic Control Sub-Commission for Italy, it appears that the industrial situation in all invaded territories is tragic. The greater part of industrial centres have been destroyed by Allied bombing. Electric power is grievously lacking for production purposes. Therefore, unless necessary measures are taken at the earliest possible date, a very serious situation will arise. The transport situation is also very precarious; existing transports are absolutely inadequate for civilian requirements. If this situation is not remedied within a short time, it will become extremely critical, and will probably provoke political reactions.

Sobranje Seventh Session Closed

The seventh session of the Sobranje, in which this body approved the statements and the programmes presented by the Premier and the Foreign Minister has ended.

British War Correspondent Deprived of Credentials(Sec 1300)

The British War Minister has deprived a war correspondent of the "Daily Worker", British Communist paper, of his credentials. This measure was taken, following a veiled suggestion made by the war correspondent to Bolshevize the disciplinary measures used in the British Army.

Montgomery's Statement Considered Childish in America

It is reported From New York that General Montgomery's statement regarding a rapid termination of operations against [illegible] in the United States. Nobody believes

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It is reported from New York that General Montgomery's statement regarding a rapid termination of operations against Germany is regarded childish in the United States. Nobody believes it, either in official circles or among the population.

Roosevelt Requested to Send Help to Warsaw. 3064

The Polish - American Committee has addressed an appeal to President Roosevelt, requesting him to send help immediately to the city of Warsaw. In the appeal, it is stated that if the United Nations, and particularly America, fail to profit by this occasion to show with concrete facts that they are sincerely determined to help Poland, the abyss which is beginning to form between Poland and the United Nations will assume fatal proportions

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Mazzolini Returns from Berlin

Returning from Berlin, Mr. Mazzolini, Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has stopped in a locality in southern Germany, where, jointly with the German authorities, he studied the problems relating to the assistance to be given to Italian internees, who have now been liberated, following the agreement between the Duce and the Fuehrer. Mazzolini was welcomed at the railway-station by an official of the German Foreign Ministry and had many conversations with Italian and German authorities, after which, hailed by the local population, he proceeded on his homeward-bound journey.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 480 meters - 1420
August 24

The Soldier's Radio

Today, Italy celebrates Ettore Muti's heroic death. Italy, who refused to bow before the barbaric enemy, is today on her feet and proud of her dignity as a nation arisen to new life. And she continues her work of national revival. Italy celebrates today the anniversary of Ettore Muti's death, because this hero is for her the symbol of national revival, and the pioneer in the struggle against the enemy and against all traitors. The pure and immaculate hero laid down his life for his country's revival and, today, he is ever-present in the thoughts of Italians. The man who would not give in to the abominable fate which had betrayed his country, the man who had put all his energies at the service of his country and Fascism, which he considered synonymous, is the prototype of the man and of the Italian who is today fighting for his native land, for the fortunes of his country and for the welfare of his race. Ettore Muti belonged to the people. His memory is celebrated today by an Italy which can proudly hold up her head and hope for the future. Italy is faithful to her pledged word. On one side, we see an Italy fighting for her future; on the other

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On one hand, we have an Italy who wants a renaissance; on the other, we have an Italy, (and this cannot be the true Italy), which burns incense and makes sacrifices to the enemy. The saintly herd fell by the hand of vile assassins. His death was a typical murder, committed to destroy a nation. A nation, however, cannot be destroyed. The laws of nature do not permit that a nation which has given such wonderful proofs of heroism and valor be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy. Convinced of this, the enemy must resort to tortuous ways, and consequently, seeks to destroy heroic leaders, to obtain control over the masses. A sacrifice such as Muti's cannot, however, be forgotten. It is a pledge of future greatness. Today, Ettore Muti's name echoes in the streets and in the squares of thousands of Italian towns over all the country-side, and even in the remotest villages. His legendary figure towers above all heroes, great and small, of recent times. His sacrifice is the pledge of Italy's revival.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491-1700-August 24

To-night, at 2100, we shall broadcast Lecture No. 79 of the "Republican Correspondence", entitled "Muti's Legend". At the same time, we shall also broadcast a recording of the speech delivered by Ezio Maria Gray on the anniversary of Ettore Muti's sacrifice.

The British Are Savages

Caesar, in his Gallic campaign, after having conquered the Gauls, decided to invade the island of Britain, from where many raids were being carried out against the Atlantic coast. The leader, who had seen many things during his career, was surprised

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

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Vico points out that all barbarians have a religion, indulge in elaborate wedding ceremonies and worship their dead. Caesar does not mention any religion in the case of the Britons, whereas he explicitly talks about the religion of the Gauls. It is assumed, therefore, that the Britons had no Gods to worship and, consequently, had no feelings in regard to the eternal mystery of death. As regards matrimony it appears that Britons did not pay much consideration to it, and incest was frequent and natural.

In view of the foregoing, the consequences were natural. Sow the seed, and you will see it spout in the measure of the favorable conditions of the soil. The Britons of to-day are the descendants of the Britons of yesterday. The seed is always the same. Even their ancient habits can be traced to the habits of the Britons of to-day. Take, for instance, the administration of British justice. We, in Europe, have always marvelled at the fact that British judges and other members of the British Tribunals array themselves in ancient garments and wigs. The reason is that they need such apparel need to instil respect and fear. They need something which catches the imagination. Are the British savages then? Not only have they always been savages, but they are and always will be. And they are unique savages at that, animals with a human appearance.

This statement of mine is not made out of hatred. The great philosopher Keyserling said that the British, like animals, have no self-consciousness. They act on the spur of the moment. The British consider all those who do not belong to their race as negroes. But they are the real negroes. All told, we apologize to the negroes.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - 491 - 20.00 Aug.24

Radio Magazine

Announcement of the early publication of the new radio-weekly magazine, "Segnale Radio."

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Announcement of the early publication of the new radio-weekly magazine, "Segnale Radio."

Warning:

The subscription for Radio listening must be paid before August 30, to avoid a fine.

Announcement:

Tomorrow night at 20.20 hours, a radio newsreel recorded in the war zone with the "San Marco" Division will be broadcast by Republican Stations. It will include messages from soldiers serving in this division.

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This evening we will broadcast Editorial Nº 69 of "Corrispondenza Repubblicana", , under the caption "The Muti Legend" The speech by Ezio Maria Gray, commemorating the hero's sacrifice on the anniversary of his death, will be broadcast Saturday at 0200 hours in the "Voice of the Party".

Western Front

During the last twenty-four hours the battle has had two focal points: one west of the lower Seine, and the other southeast of Paris. In the first sector, the British attacked on both sides of Port... and Lisieux, and made some infiltrations, around which fighting is still going on. Simultaneously, American formations pushed forward west of the Seine River up to the gates of Paris. Enemy pressure continues against the western bank of the river. Enemy units from Etampes attempted to approach Meaux. German counter-attacks checked the advance, and drove back the invader to his starting positions.

In southern France, the centre of fighting is still around Toulon and Marseilles, where the Anglo-Americans and French mercenaries have broken into German defence positions. Since yesterday afternoon stubborn fighting is in progress inside the two cities. The enemy from the Durance area attempted to reach the Rhône Valley by an outflanking manoeuvre. German forces frustrated this menace and took up new positions. German troops also repulsed many terrorist bands west of the Franco-Italian Alpine passes.

Southern Front

No action of importance has been reported from Italy. All enemy attempts to break into the German lines in the Metauro sector were broken up. Along the Florence-Pontedera-Pisa line there were many patrol clashes, during which arms and prisoners were taken. Two German MT-boats last night entered the harbor of Ancona and sank an enemy torpedo ship. Enemy artillery

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In the Balkans

German units, engaged in mopping-up operations in eastern Bosnia, captured two mountain guns, forty-six machine-guns and many thousands of rifles, as well as 350 horses and mules. Bandits altogether lost 3,460 men in dead, wounded, prisoners and deserters.

3062

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German Fighter-Bombers Successful in the Aegean

German fighter-bombers sank two enemy submarines in Aegean waters.

The Air Front

North American air formations this morning flew over central Germany and the Bohemian-Moravian area, dropping bombs on many places. German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries quickly intervened and shot down many enemy bombers.

Republican Guard Affirms Loyalty to Duce

The Duce received the following telegram from Republican National Guard headquarters: "Today at National Republican headquarters the handing over of command was completed. Allow us once again in this moment, Duce, to express to you the feelings of our unchanged devotion. Signed: General Renato Ricci and Major Niccolò Nicchiarelli."

According to news from General Headquarters the creation of the first anti-paratroop and anti-aircraft Division of the Guard is virtually complete. Such a division, as announced by Marshal Graziani, will bear the name of "Etna" and will be destined to operate in Italy.

First Phase of Operations Against Outlaws Ended

The first phase of operations against outlaws ended in the Sesia valley. These operations, carried out by German and Italian troops, resulted in heavy losses for the bandits. [illegible]

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Treasury Bonds Due

Treasury Bonds of special series issued according to the Decree-Law August 28, 1935,No.1,614,are due on September 1,1944-XXII Effective that date such bonds will cease to carry a five per cent interest and thereafter may be refunded in cash upon request made by the people concerned to the local section of the Treasury. The refund will be made at par, namely at their face value. A circular letter is now being sent to all finance offices with instructions to be followed for the refunding of such bonds.

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The Situation in Florence

The United Nations News service reports that the Allied Command, as soon as it entered Florence, ordered an industrial census of the city in order to exploit to the full the local industrial possibilities for war purposes. The food situation in Florence is still critical and there is no water.

Admission to Bar Suspended in Invaded Italy

The chaotic situation prevailing in occupied Italy influenced the Ministry of Justice to postpone indefinitely examinations for admission to the Bar, already fixed by previous decree at the Courts of Appeal of Palermo, Catania, Messina and Catanzaro. The so-called Minister of Justice stated that such a postponement is due to technical difficulties and that examinations will be governed by other regulations.

Campaign Against Evaders of Wheat Pools.

The campaign against offenders of the law in wheat pools continues in occupied Italy. Very heavy sentences have been passed in many towns of Sicily. At Enna a farmer was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and an 80,000 lire fine because he was transporting wheat without the necessary authorization. A certain Filadelfio Friganti was sentenced to six years' probation, three years' imprisonment and 780,000 lire fine as well as 30,000 lire penalty by the Tribunal of Syracuse. Allied authorities have now asked the intervention of the Bishops, as they are unable to complete their campaign of wheat delivery to the people's granaries. The first prelate to follow this order is the Archbishop of Catania who addressed a circular to all vicars and parish-priests authorising them to make intensive propaganda in favor of people's granaries.

Rumania Out of the War

King Michael of Rumania addressed an appeal to Rumanian armed forces asking them to cease fighting against the Soviets. With an act of supreme cowardice by the King and his clique of traitors, the head of the Rumanian state, General Antonescu, was dismissed. The so-called democratic government sworn in by the King under the old Maniu-Bratianu régime but actually run by the Communists, offered Moscow the surrender of the country. Riots have

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The National Government appeal says: "Rumanians! Your life and that of your sons and of the whole nation are in danger.

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After long years, during which our brave soldiers heroically defended their land, King Michael, a weak tool in the hands of a small clique of politicians and traitor generals dismissed the head of the state, General Antonescu, in order to hand over Rumania - through a shameful betrayal - to her mortal enemy - Bolshevism. "King Michael promises peace but in reality this peace means nothing but the domination of the nation by the Red Army and the subsequent Bolshevization of the country, as well as slavery for our people. We state that it is a lie that British and Americans guaranteed Rumania's independence, as in fact many years ago they had proposed Rumania to Stalin. In the same way as King Carol who, with his Jewish mistress, deserted the Rumanian people after having robbed it for many years, at the moment when the country was in danger, so as to be able to spend a comfortable life in America at the expense of the Rumania people, so King Michael concluded his shameful pact with the same British and Americans in orders to find shelter with them at the opportune moment and enjoy the price of his betrayal. His private aeroplane just now is ready to carry King Michael to his Allies at the moment deemed most opportune. The money stolen from the State and from the Rumanian people was carried abroad many months ago.

"In this hour in which the Rumanian nation and people are facing their gravest danger, thanks to the betrayal of the Monarchy, a Rumanian national government has been created by men determined to prevent the country from falling, for any reason, into the hands of Bolshevism.

"Rumanians! The new National government urges you not to follow, for any reason, the traitor-King and his clique, and not to obey orders.

"Soldiers! The Rumanian national government asks you not to follow the orders of the traitor-king and his accomplices, as contained in his said proclamation to the army, but to continue to fight loyally side by side with the German armies which are shedding, as you do, their blood for the defence of their native land and to offer resistance, to the last, to Bolshevists.

"Rumanians! we know perfectly

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"Rumanians! we know perfectly well that the struggle
against Bolshevism is serious, but no Rumanian would wish that
our fathers' and sons' blood be shed in vain or that the entire
people and nation be handed over to Bolshevism. Whoever entertains
such a thought is a traitor. For every loyal and honest Rumanian,
loving his country and people, there is only one command: resist
to the last. Bolshevism already is extremely weakened by years
of fighting. Rumanians! resist: you will save your country! Long
Live Rumania!

A List of Civilians

We are now broadcasting a list of civilians living in the Italian Social Republic to whom far distant relatives send greetings assuring them that they are well.

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Raffaella Altrocchi (Londovì) - Egisto Bertengo (Como) - Ugo and Carlo Casalini - Luigi Caffagni - Carlo Pescelletti - Virginia De Vecchi - Famiglia Ferri (Codogno) - Maria Foghetti - Flora Morlacchi (Milan) - Giuseppina Pedretti - Giovanni Cuzzoni - Valentina Mazzzini - Maria Torriani - Gaetano Zoppa (Altobella).

RADIO LITTORIE ADRIATICO in Italian 260M-2015 - August 24

Archbishop of Padua Is Safe

Milan: The Archbishop of Padua was not killed during a terroristic Anglo-American air raid.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian 245.5 M. 2030 August 24

This is Radio Tevere, the Voice of Free Rome!

Rumania's Coup d'Etat

King Michael of Rumania attempted a coup d'état by ousting Antonescu from power, and by forming a cabinet made up of ministers with Soviet tendencies. The King announced that he had accepted Russia's peace proposals. As soon as this was known, riots broke out all over Rumania.

A Rumanian National Government was immediately constituted in opposition to King Michael's Government, and the former made a proclamation to the nation. In this proclamation, it is stated that by accepting the peace terms offered by Soviet Russia, the country would at once be in the hands of the Bolsheviks. The decree requests all Rumanians not to follow the orders issued by the traitors of the Fatherland, and urges Rumanian soldiers to continue fighting at the side of their German allies against the country's enemies.

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Food and Water Scarce in Florence

3060

The food situation in Florence is really catastrophic. One hundred grams of bread are distributed daily, while all other foodstuffs are completely lacking. There is no water either, in spite of the fact that the Allied authorities keep on stating that the city's water works have begun to supply water to the city.

American Military Commission in Moscow

The American Military Commission in Russia has returned to Moscow after a visit to Washington to confer with its government it is learned.

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

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 491 m.-2100-August 24

The Legend of Muti

We are transmitting Commentary Nº 79 of the "Corrispondenza Republicana" entitled "The Legend of Muti."

(The first part of the transmission was inaudible)

... the dangerous exponent of Fascism, the man who could not be suppressed with words or insinuations. He thus represented the finest part of Fascism, purity of intention and of action, unquestioning love of the Fatherland....

One could easily foresee that towards him would turn - as towards a common goal - the eyes of those who were recovering from the difficult moments of the coup d'état, and who, feeling lost, were looking for a solid human value.

... to be absolutely sure that around him, his soldier's halo, his incorruptibility as a man, his Fascist faith, Fascism would not revive and find a new chief. Thus, the deeper intentions of the men of the "forty-five days" were revealed: to destroy Fascism, whatever the cost. To this end, even Genius was not respected, and Mussolini was arrested while coming out of "Villa Savoia" and offered as hostage to the enemy. The value of human personality was destroyed by the persecution of the Fascists who had remained faithful; the most illustrious of Italian soldiers was murdered, denying him even a minimum of that reverence which is due to heroes. Finally, even the Fatherland was humiliated by being launched into the abyss of an armistice without precedent and resulting in boundless destruction.

Muti's murder is thus the prelude of Italy's murder. It should have been so, because Ettore Muti was one of the purest and most significant sons of Italy. For this reason, a group of "Carabinieri" lured Colonel Muti from his home and, staging a..., shot him. For this reason, Ettore Muti's personality and death have acquired a symbolic value. In him, the enemy identified true Fascism, active and simple Fascism, that of the men of action, of the columns marching on Rome, of the Legionaries of Africa and of Spain, of this war's volunteers, - the Fascism which can easily be identified with Italy. This identification [illegible]

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

Republicana" entitled "The Legend of Muti."

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One could easily foresee that towards him would turn - as towards a common goal - the eyes of those who were recovering from the difficult moments of the coup d'état, and who, feeling lost, were looking for a solid human value.

... to be absolutely sure that around him, his soldier's halo, his incorruptibility as a man, his Fascist faith, Fascism would not revive and find a new chief. Thus, the deeper intentions of the men of the "forty-five days" were revealed: to destroy Fascism, whatever the cost. To this end, even genius was not respected, and Mussolini was arrested while coming out of "Villa Savoia" and offered as hostage to the enemy. The value of human personality was destroyed by the persecution of the Fascists who had remained faithful; the most illustrious of Italian soldiers was murdered, denying him even a minimum of that reverence which is due to heroes. Finally, even the Fatherland was humiliated by being launched into the abyss of an armistice without precedent and resulting in boundless destruction.

Muti's murder is thus the prelude of Italy's murder. It should have been so, because Ettore Muti was one of the purest and most significant sons of Italy. For this reason, a group of "Carabinieri" lured Colonel Muti from his home and, staging a..., shot him. For this reason, Ettore Muti's personality and death have acquired a symbolic value. In him, the enemy identified true Fascism, active and simple Fascism, that of the men of action, of the columns marching on Rome, of the Legionaries of Africa and of Spain, of this war's volunteers, - the Fascism which can easily be identified with Italy. This identification had already been felt by mass conscience, which had chosen Ettore Muti, amongst the men who surrounded the Duce, as being nearest to the people, the most simple, comprehensive and just. With him, went the hopes of the Fascists, all unanimously... accentuating this symbolic value, for he was, down to the slightest detail of his daily life, the real personification of that active Fascism, which had led the revolution to its triumph.

Chivalrous, courageous, unprejudiced, profoundly good, maybe ingenuous, firmly believing in ideals, not complicated by moral or intellectual doubts, soldier above all, soldier of Italy, and soldier of the Duce.

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As such, he appears to us, after the Duce's arrest and the disorganization of the 25th of July, to be the only man towards whom, in war-time, any one and particularly a soldier, one might turn with complete faith. For that reason, he died. They wanted to suppress not only the soldier of the party and the faithful friend of Mussolini, but particularly the courageous and indomitable soldier who, in all wars, on land and in the air, had been the expression of the best part of the Italian people. Already, in the secret chanceries of the betrayal, the infamous terms, which would ensure the surrender of air and naval fleets to the enemy and the complete disarmament of the troops, were being prepared. It was natural that the personality. of Mutì, hero without fear or blemish, should be an obstacle... and should be suppressed.

As always happens, the height of aberration coincides with the beginning of revival. Those, who felt lost, found their way; the doubtful were obliged to choose; the honest to meditate; the courageous prepared themselves for action. With the murder of Ettore Muti, all Italians, with the exception of a few degenerates... the soldiers, because he was the best of soldiers, the honest because he was honest, the pure, because he was pure. In the miasma of contrasting opinions and useless verbal violence, we began to sense a great indignation caused by the murder of Ettore Muti. The voice of the heart and of honor made itself heard with difficulty. In the name of Muti dead, as in the name of Muti alive, the best Italians began to... The name of Ettore Muti was emblazoned on all flags. His spirit triumphed over death, just as his athletic body had done many times, in the face of heedless perils. The most decorated soldier of Italy, the man who defied so many dangers, whom death would not touch during the war, the man who could only have been stabbed in the back by fanatic mercenaries, is now more than ever alive. In his name, the first action squads of revival began their activity. In his name.., the struggle was renewed. We must be constantly watchful, and make sure that Muti's immaculate banner shall always be carried by the purest of hands. The Fascist snipers, belonging to the Movement of National Revival, who, in the streets and houses of Florence and on the hills of Fiesole, are resisting with indomitable courage against the invaders and renegades... the new divisions who are awaiting to enter into action, the Black Shirt battalions, stronger ... the hardy sailors who carry out offensive thrusts against ... as those who today are

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - M.245.5 - 22.40 3659 Aug. 24

British Torpedo-Boat Sunk

It is learned that a British torpedo-boat was torpedoed and sunk by German MT-boats in the harbor of Leghorn.

German Troops Advancing Across Italian Alps

German troops are advancing towards the Italian Alps to break up any action by Italian and French Partisans. The Maddalena Pass is still strongly held by the Germans

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Toulon Still in German Hands

The Harbor of Toulon is still in German hands.

Pope's Speech on Anniversary of the ...er

The Vatican Radio announced that, once again, Rome will be without water for some days, following damage which must be repaired.

Italian Prisoners Strike in Britain

It is learned that thousands of Italian prisoners engaged in work in England have gone on strike. British authorities were compelled to send Italian prisoners to another concentration camp, but were unable to use them for other work.

Americans Deny Nazi Own Story of Occupation of Paris

The New York Radio this evening announced that Allied forces are marching on to Paris to wipe out completely German troops. The news issued today by Anglo-American sources, according to which Paris had already been occupied by Allied troops, is, therefore, indirectly denied.

Enemy Pressure Increasing in Northern France

The first symptoms of decreased enemy pressure in northern France are today supplied by German counter-attacks and stubborn resistance in all crucial sectors. The Seine River which, according to Anglo-Saxon propaganda, should have been crossed at high speed by Allied troops on the heel of completely routed German troops, still forms a clear line of demarcation between the German and Allied forces. At many points, the Allies were forced to pause, withdraw, or even engage in hard fighting to avoid annihilation.

The situation is still fluid along the coast of southern France and in Provence, where the disengaging movements of German troops continue. In the French-Italian Alps, German units are advancing westward, wiping out terrorist groups. One might ask what these German troops movements are preliminary to? The next few days will give us the answer.

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Situation Unchanged in Italy and in the East

In Italy and in the East, the situation is virtually unchanged. Only in the southern sector of the Eastern front, has Soviet pressure succeeded in scoring partial success.

The Rumanian Bombshell

Today's bomb[illegible] on the political field is represented by events in Rumania. King [illegible] responded to pressure by old democratic and pro-British leaders, and accepted Soviet Russian peace condition which placed the country in the hands of the Kremlin, despite all his false promises. The Anglo-Saxon radio has announced the situation to be solved, stressing the Rumanian people's desire to get out of the conflict with the United Nations and to become their Ally.

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A Nationalist movement was immediately set up and announced the constitution of a new government which rejects the pacts concluded by King Michael with the Soviet Union, considering them to be illegal. In the appeal launched to the Rumanian people, the new Rumanian National Government states that the acceptance of the peace proposals would mean precipitating the country into a bottomless abyss. The Head of the so-called Rumanian Democratic Government is old..., representing Communist elements working in agreement with Moscow. It seems that General Antonescu is, at present, in Germany.

So Rumania, too, had her own drama. As in almost all European countries, in the most crucial moment of her history, Rumania found herself controlled by men with a shady past, men who agreed to be tools in the hands of the country's enemy. But this fact will never result in a condemnation of the people. Meanwhile, at the present stage, it is difficult to say more of the Rumanian situation as the details we are in possession of, are meagre. But we are confident that the national movement will succeed in prevailing, and in sustaining the country along that political line which represents the only way to safety for the whole nation.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 1.491- 2300-August 24

Western Front

In northern France, the Germans, under enemy pressure, are still maintaining a line which runs from Lisieux to Vernon. West and south-west of Paris, German troops are mopping up terrorist bands, while south of the city, rear-guard units are withdrawing to the Corbel-Fontainebleau line. In Brittany no material change has taken place. On the southern French coast, fighting is in progress in the neighborhood of Toulon and Marseilles. Some of the encounters were stiff, and lasted all day. Twenty-three tanks were lost by the Allies. An enemy attempt at outflanking the German barrage positions and at penetrating in the middle valley of the Rhône was thwarted by a disengaging movement of the Wehrmacht.

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

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Italian Front

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Patrol activity in all sectors of the front is all that is reported here. In the Metauro area, where the enemy drive has temporarily come to a standstill, German artillery destroyed a number of self-propelled enemy guns.

A British reconnaissance unit was captured in the western area, along the Pisa-Pontedera-Florence line.

Eastern Front

In the southern sector of the front, fighting is in progress on both sides of the lower Pruth.

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In the Vistula bend, where the Soviets are trying to extend their wedges, the struggle is still extremely violent. In the northern sector, the Germans are carrying out mopping-up operations in the regions already occupied by them. Eighty-six Soviet aircraft were shot down in the last twenty-four hours, and several hundred vehicles and armored cars were damaged.

Ettore Muti Anniversary Celebrated

Today the town of Loveana solemnly commemorated the anniversary of the murder of Ettore Muti. The square in front of the Basilica of Saint Francis, where the tomb containing the body of the hero stands, was decorated with flags, and in the centre, an altar was raised for the celebration of the Field Mass. The ceremony was attended by Professor Baglioni, Regional delegate of the Fascist Party, Colonel Padovano, representing the Auxiliary Black Shirt corps, by the German commander and by the secretaries of several Fascist groups.

The Mass was celebrated at 2 o'clock in the morning by the provincial military chaplain, and after the service was over, the secretary of the Women's "Fasci" handed the combat flag to the Black Brigade "Ettore Muti". In giving the banner to the ensign, the Commander made a fervent speech. The ceremony closed with a salute to the Duce and a tribute to the hero.

At Turin, the commemoration took place in the shrine of the "Casa Littoria", and was attended by General Mischi, Chief of the General Staff of the Republican Army, by representatives of the German Command, by the "Autonomous Legion Ettore Muti", and by the Party Directorate.

At Novara, the celebration took place in the Cathedral, and was attended by all the town authorities, among whom were the Chief of the Province, the Commander of the Black Brigade and Monsignor Orsola, Bishop of Novara.

Communal Meals for Factory Workers

In view of the need of expanding and coordinating the organisation of the workers' messes, the

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The Mass was celebrated at 8 o'clock in the morning by the provincial military chaplain, and after the service was over, the secretary of the Women's "Fasci" handed the combat flag to the Black Brigade "Ettore Muti". In giving the banner to the ensign, the Commander made a fervent speech. The ceremony closed with a salute to the Duce and a tribute to the hero.

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Communal Meals for Factory Workers

In view of the need of expanding and coordinating the organisation of the workers' messes, the chief of Bergamo Province issued the following decree:

Before September 15, the factories in the Province of Bergamo are to have communal meals for their own workers on working days. If after September 15, the management has not taken the necessary steps to ensure the functioning of the factory mess, the provincial Federation for Industrial workers will intervene.

English Comment on Situation in Invaded Italy

Conditions in Allied-occupied Italy are terrible, writes the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent. Inflation is sky-high, and is increasing daily, sometimes bringing about the most absurd situations. The population is starving and deeply humiliated. If the Allies wish to defeat Fascism in Italy and win the war, they will have, first of all, to convince the Italians of the advantages of democracy. If they allow Anglo-American prestige to decrease daily, the consequences will be most damaging to the United Nations' cause.

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Rumanian Events

King Michael of Rumania has addressed a proclamation to the armed forces, inviting them to cease the struggle against the Soviets. The Head of the Government, Marshal Antonescu, has been "suppressed" in a most cowardly fashion by the King and his pro-Allied clique. A so-called Democratic Governmeht, under the leadership of Britianu and Maniu, has bee. set up. In reality, however, the Government is in the hands of the Communists.

Italian Prisoners in England

It is announced in London that about a thousand Italian prisoners who had refused to go on working because they were kept under too great a strain will be sentenced to another long period of detention in another concentration camp.

Tokyo Conference

Yesterday evening, the conference presided over by the President of the Japanese Cabinet and attended by the governors of forty-eight provinces, ended in Tokyo.

All the members were subsequently received by the Mikado, who addressed a special message to them. Among other things, the Emperor said that the present serious situation finds the Japanese nation ready and determined to achieve final victory.

The Japanese nation has faith in its government, and is ready to make any sacrifice for the achievement of victory.

RADIO TEVERE In Italian to Italy - M. 245,5 - 23,30 - August 24

The War Situation

In Normandy, the focal points of the struggle are now west of the lower Seine and in the region east of Paris. South of Lisieux the enemy succeeded in making small infiltrations, which were

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Toulon and its harbor are still in German hands. Anglo-American forces which reached the central Durance continued their attack aimed at reaching the lower Rhône.

German troops are advancing westward across the Italian Alps, breaking up the desperate resistance of French Patriots. Maddalena Pass is again strongly held by the Wehrmacht.

In Italy, there was limited patrol activity by both sides. The Allies repeated their attacks along the Adriatic coast. A British torpedo-boat was sunk by German MT-boats in the harbor of Ancona. Two Allied submarines were sunk by German submarine-chasers.

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Industrial Situation in Southern Italy

Lieutenant Colonel...., chief of the Allied Control Sub-Commission for Public Works, admitted that the condition of industrial plants in occupied Italy is serious. Transportation is inadequate for food supply, and only strict rationing will furnish the most urgent necessities.

Pesenti on Wages and Salaries

The State Under-Secretary for Finance, Pesenti, granted a long interview on the economic, financial and monetary situation in southern Italy. He said that wages and salaries should be, if not adequate, at least brought nearer to the present cost of living. But he had no changes to announce.

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

DNB in German for Europe 1518 - Aug.23 (Monitored in London)

Loscow Radio Reports Sabotage in Turin

Milan: The Loscow Radio reported that the Turin police headquarters has been blown up and principal thoroughfares of the town are under partisan control. The Turin press comments that the people of Turin themselves are in the best position to judge the value of these untrue rumors.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German to Germany 0900 August 24

Tito is a Bolshevik

London: With regard to the subjection of the Yugoslav emigré committee to the leader Tito, the British press states: Tito follows traditional democratic principles. A Spanish paper comments on this from Madrid: Tito Broz first studied at a technical school in Moscow, then he was sent by the Komintern to France and to the Spanish civil war. His units in Serbian territory bear Bolshevik badges and have adopted the OGPU system of the Soviet Union.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 0945 August 24

Military Survey of the Situation on the Fronts

Berlin: In north-western France, the fighting is concentrated more and more on the reaches of the lower Seine. Since Tuesday noon, formations of the German 7th Army and other fresh German units have liquidated a part of the enemy bridgehead on the northern bank [illegible]

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These operations were chiefly carried out by Americans, since Montgomery is sparing his troops in consideration of the high Canadian losses at Falaise. He only sent some Belgians and Dutchmen into the line of fire.

3056

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At the approaches to Paris, the north-western sector beginning at Versailles and running towards Rambouillet, remained quiet on the whole. In the south-eastern sector, however, the Americans pushed the Germans beyond Etampes towards the Corbeille-Melun-Fontainebleau sector. Owing to fresh reserves thrown into the battle on both sides, the fighting is raging with increased fury. In addition, the Americans who had been reinforced by units from Brittany, proceeding from the Orleans sector started a new out-flanking manoeuvre towards the Yonne.

No decisive fighting is reported from Brittany, although the Allies have concentrated strong forces in the Brest sector. The garrison of Cocombre off St. Malo continues to resist.

On the Cote d'Azur, the focal point of the fighting lies in the Toulon sector where enemy pressure owing to an infiltration from the east, is hourly increasing. Enemy pressure is also being brought to bear on Marseilles. Allied thrusts broke down far from the city. In Provence, the American speed has slackened considerably. Patch's chief thrust is aimed at the Durance. The Allies made a third invasion attempt with small U.S. forces south of Bordeaux, at St. Jean de Luz, near Bayonne. They succeeded in landing but reinforcements were thrown back by the Germans to the sea. The American losses were so high, that a deputation of U.S. trade union leaders called on Eisenhower for the true figures of losses, which cannot in any case be concealed for ever.

The Jews have also suffered losses in this war. A statement of Jewish losses which has been officially published in Jerusalem, comprises several pages and quotes 233 names. Some of the casualties died behind the fronts.

Italian Front

On the southern front, the appendix of Allied warfare, as the military correspondent of the Spanish paper "Informaciones" calls it because of the more and more evident lack of initiative on this front, there was nothing new to report. In the eastern sector, the badly mauled Polish formations were regrouped.

Political Survey

The conference of the great Allied powers in Dumbarton Oaks [illegible] itself on the very second day to be a conference of

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Political Survey

The conference of the great Allied powers in Dumbarton Oaks revealed itself on the very second day to be a conference of world domination. All parties concerned, at the first meeting, agreed to a Soviet motion to the effect that the parties concerned would be refused any control or any power over the war potential of the Red Army.

Stalin simultaneously summoned a meeting under the label of Pan-Slavic . Congress, presided over by the Chief of the Komintern, Dimitroff. All Slav countries are represented at this congress. The Soviet Press hails it as inaugurating new ideas. The champion of the new ideas, Tito, made a declaration advocating a democratic Serbia. According to "Izvestia" some weeks ago, democracy is in Moscow's view the constitution which grants to Communists an unlimited and, owing to their international relations, superior right of propaganda.

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The Kremlin gave another instance of its democratic views in the Polish question: by Government decree it conferred the right of choosing Polish citizenship on all citizens of the Soviet Union who ever had a Polish ancestor. The Moscow group of Polish Bolsheviks hopes in this way to achieve the overwhelming majority for a Soviet Poland at which they aim.

New German Weapons

Berlin: Some news about the new German weapons is published now and then. For example, the German Press now gives a description for the first time of a new concrete mine. It uses less material than previous models. We will learn from the Allies what their experience with this new mine is.

A special correspondent of DNB makes very interesting statements on a new smoke-thrower. It is so simple that mass production in work-shops without special machinery is possible. Good ideas, as every one knows, are mostly simple.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 11.80kcs 1500 August 24

Losses of Auxiliary Ships During August

Berlin: The losses of British and American auxiliary ships alone amount to a total of at least 222,000 tons during the month of August. The losses include mostly troop transports. Furthermore, several hundred thousand tons were damaged during the last three weeks. As to men of war the British and the Americans have lost at least two cruisers, six (?) destroyers and many smaller units, including a British cruiser of the Dido-class, sunk last Wednesday night. In these successful actions not only one-man torpedoes and torpedoplanes but also U-boats took part.

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British Fleet Greatly Diminished by the War

3055

London: In the monthly review "Nineteenth Century and After" Sir Archibald Hurst, a British shipping expert, makes the following statement: Germany has succeeded in breaking England's proud prestige on the seas. British shipping has suffered severe damage. Among others, many hundreds of big ocean liners and oil tankers have been sunk. About 28,000 expert officers and well-trained men of the merchant marine have lost their lives. British shipping has been crippled in this war.

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No M... of Soviet Armies Near Warsaw

London: In a report published by the exiled Poles it is said: "The Soviet armies at the gates of Warsaw have not moved a step forward for three weeks. The assistance given by Great Britain is not sufficient. The world does not care about our struggle".

Germany's Reserves

Berlin: Germany disposes of great reserves of labor. This is a statement made by the head of the group for vocational guidance in the Ministry for Armament and War Production, the departmental chief Dr. Hupfauer, when a comparison was made between productive and unproductive labor.

Dr. Hupfauer writes that the German labor offices are able to send as much labor to war industry as is required to master the growing war programmes, and this without prejudice to the men necessary for the reinforcement of the army.

Statistics of Illness in Concentration Camps

Berlin: In one of the greatest concentration camps for foreigners in Germany the percentage of sick people has been determined on 0.6%. A year ago more than three percent were ill. Even this rate was considered good. In fact the German "Arbeitsfront" reports that the sanitary conditions in all camps for foreigners is very good.

D.N.B. ... 1026 ... August 23

Berlin Comment on Rumanian Government Reshuffle and Armistice

On Wednesday evening, King Michael of Rumania formed a new Government and called on the Rumanian army to stop fighting against Soviet Russia. Unrest started throughout the whole of Rumania. A counter-movement fomented by national circles developed and called on the Rumanian people to continue the fight side by side with Germany.

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D.N.B. Berlin 1530 August 23

Berlin Comment on Rumanian Government Resignation and Armistice

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Commenting on the Rumanian events, Berlin official quarters announce: King Michael of Rumania, in an appeal, called on the Rumanian army to stop fighting against the Bolshevist invaders.

The Chief of the State, Marshal Antonescu was eliminated by a cowardly plot of the King. A so-called democratic government was established by the King and was labelled Haniu-Bratianu, but was in reality formed by Communists, who offered to surrender the country to Moscow. Subsequent to these events, unrest started throughout the whole of Rumania. A national group of patriots put itself at the head of a movement opposing the King and the traitors and, by an appeal, called on the Rumanian people and the Rumanian Army to continue the fight against Bolshevism for freedom and life, and against death and ruin.

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DNB in German 1600 August 24

Appeal of National Rumanian Government to Rumanian People

Berlin: The National Rumanian Government was formed to oppose that appointed by King Michael; which pursues a left policy and calls for ending the fight against the Soviet Union. On Thursday, it was reported that the National Rumanian Government appealed to the Rumanian people to fight against this treason and to remain faithful to the German alliance. The appeal reads as follows:"Rumanians, our life, the lives of our children and Rumania itself are in the greatest danger. Though Rumanian soldiers have defended Rumanian soil heroically for many years, King Michael, as an obedient instrument of a small clique of courties and traitors, has eliminated the Chief of the State, Antonescu, and tried to betray us all in the basest way and to surrender the country to our mortal enemies, the Bolsheviks. King Michael promises peace. In reality, this peace means occupation of Rumania by the Red Army and the annihilation and blotting out of the Rumanian people. It is a mean lie to pretend that the Anglo-Americans pledged themselves to maintain Rumanian independence, for they promised the country to Stalin a long time ago". The appeal recalls how King Carol II left the country in the lurch and continues: "King Michael takes refuge with the Anglo-Americans at the cost of betraying his country and his people. A plane is ready to carry him abroad in time. Now when the Rumanian country and its people are in a state of utmost emergency owing to the betrayal of the King and a small Rumanian Badoglio clique, a National Rumanian Government has been formed by men who are determined to prevent the country which they inherited and which for centuries our ancestors had defended against the eastern danger, from falling into Bolshevist hands. The new National Government calls on Rumanians not to obey in any circumstances the traitor King Michael and his or his Government's orders.

The Rumanian National Government also appeals to Rumanian soldiers not to obey any order of the treacherous King and his [illegible] in the Army, but rather to remain faithful to the [illegible] blood for the defence of Rumanian soil [illegible]:"Resist

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and to remain faithful to the German alliance. The appeal reads as follows:"Rumanians, our life, the lives of our children and Rumania itself are in the greatest danger. Though Rumanian soldiers have defended Rumanian soil heroically for many years, King Michael, as an obedient instrument of a small clique of courties and traitors, has eliminated the Chief of the State, Antonescu, and tried to betray us all in the basest way and to surrender the country to our mortal enemies, the Bolsheviks. King Michael promises peace. In reality, this peace means occupation of Rumania by the Red Army and the annihilation and blotting out of the Rumanian people. It is a mean lie to pretend that the Anglo-Americans pledged themselves to maintain Rumanian independence, for they promised the country to Stalin a long time ago". The appeal recalls how King Carol II left the country in the lurch and continues: "King Michael takes refuge with the Anglo-Americans at the cost of betraying his country and his people. A plane is ready to carry him abroad in time. Now when the Rumanian country and its people are in a state of utmost emergency owing to the betrayal of the King and a small Rumanian Badoglio clique, a National Rumanian Government has been formed by men who are determined to prevent the country which they inherited and which for centuries our ancestors had defended against the eastern danger, from falling into Bolshevist hands. The new National Government calls on Rumanians not to obey in any circumstances the traitor King Michael and his or his Government's orders.

The Rumanian National Government also appeals to Rumanian soldiers not to obey any order of the treacherous King and his supporters in the Army, but rather to remain faithful to the German ally who sheds his blood for the defence of Rumanian soil like the Rumanian soldiers themselves".

The appeal ends with a call to the Rumanian nation:"Resist to the last and do not lose courage. Bolshevism is extremely weakened by the many years of struggle. If we keep on fighting and are prepared for the utmost sacrifices we shall be saved. Long live Rumania!"

3654

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 11,88 Mcs 1945 August 24

Spanish Paper on Communism

Lisbon: The Spanish newspaper "Informaciones" states:Bolshevism must be destroyed, even if it appears under various seductive masks.

Remembering her martyrs, Spain is determined to fight against the Communist beast to her last breach.

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Attacks against Palestinian Police Districts

Jerusalem: Two police districts and the chief police station in Jaffa have been assaulted. A group of armed Jews entered police station and stole all arms and munitions they could find.

DNB In German August 24

Dissolution of All Political Parties in Hungary

Budapest: The Hungarian News Agency announces: In the Thursday number of the Hungarian official gazette a Government decree was published according to which all political parties, of any color are to be immediately dissolved.

The property of the parties is blocked and held by the police and put in safety, wherever it may be deposited.

Transgressions are severely punished. This decree has immediate validity.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE In German 1635kcs 2000 August 24

Roosevelt on Political Attitude of German Prisoners

Washington: During a meeting of the conference in Dumbarton Oaks for the dominion of the world, Roosevelt said: "The young German prisoners of war of seventeen to twenty, now being taken on the French and Soviet fronts, are worse Nazis than those who are forty years old."

Minister Funk's Statement on German Industry

Berlin: "In spite of its great armaments tasks, our industry has not only maintained its pre-war export to numerous European countries, but has even increased it. This statement was made by Funk, the Minister for Economic Affairs. During the past year Germany exported goods to the value of 8, 650 million Reichsmarks to European countries. Arms and war material are not included in this figure.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE In German 505kcs 2000 August 24

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE In German - 1180 kcs. 2130 August 24

Pictures of the War Effort on the Eastern Frontier

Berlin; with impressing pictures the German press shows today the progress of the work on the defences in East Prussia, constructed with the co-operation of the entire population.

Conditions in Southern France

Berlin: On the coast of southern France the enemy pressed forward over the central part of the Durance towards the north-west in the direction of the lower Rhone. Only a few mountain roads are available for the advance and there a number of heavy struggles took place against advancing enemy tanks and franc-tireurs.

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On the coast, fighting went on west of Cannes, near Lagiota and in Toulon. In Toulon, British-American armor gained a few streets and carried the fighting as far as the battle H.Q. of the Naval Commander. Here the defenders repulsed the enemy on violent hand-to-hand fighting. The port itself remained in our hands.

The "Prolet Film" Company Supported by Bonomi

Lisbon: The "Prolet Film" company created by the wishes of Moscow, is supported financially by Bonomi, states the Portuguese paper.... This fact is characteristic, because Bonomi is a Freemason of high grade.

Catastrophic Conditions During Next Winter in Europe

Rome: An American member of the food commission declares: Fifty percent of the Europeans in the countries occupied by the Allies will have nothing to eat next winter. Fifty percent will freeze. The Americans said the misery of the Italians was dreadful.

The French population will soon be in the same condition. The inhabitants of the occupied zones have said over and again that during the German occupation there was never any question of famine or cold.

Foundation of Anti-Communist Organization in Serbia

Belgrade: The Serb Minister of Agriculture stated that the Serb people had created a national organization against the communist terror. The Serb Minister said: "The Bands of Tito, who have killed thousands of our brothers, will not fail to get their due punishment."

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 505 kcs - 2200 - August 24

Raids Against Jews in Hungary

Budapest: The police of Budapest [illegible]

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 505 kcs - 2200 - August 24

Raids Against Jews in Hungary

Budapest: The police of Budapest have undertaken big raids against the Jews these last few days. A great number of Jewish profiteers have been arrested.

DNB in German August 24

Severe Damage in Paris Caused by Franc-Tireurs

Berlin: In certain quarters of Paris, franc-tireurs tried to master the situation. The German Wehrmacht took up the struggle against these groups of franc-tireurs. In a communication from informed German quarters it is said that the districts concerned suffered heavily.

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RADIO BERLIN (La Voix du Reich) in French - 29 m. 1800 August 24

Chinese Fighting Russians in Tibet

A very important development has occurred in the Chinese province of ... in northern Tibet. Chungking troops are engaged in fighting the regular Soviet troops in the region which extends from north of the town of .... to the Chinese-Soviet border.

Bolshevik Influence in Baltic States

A Soviet communiqué mentions that the Bolshevization and the occupation of Lithuania and Estonia will be confided to Mongolian troops.

In an Estonian village the oldest man in the village was tied to a tank by the Bolsheviks and dragged until dead.

The soldiers fighting in retreat say that it is horrible to hear the cries of women and children taken under the....

Flemish People Told to Wage Total War

In Brussels a motion has been addressed to the Flemish people concerning a total war effort. The motion also says that for the Flemish people the hour of decision has arrived. "This is the moment to tender all our efforts in aid of the Germans."

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - In German - 505 kcs. - 2400 August 24

Allied News Agencies Promise to Bring Only True Reports.

Washington: The Associated Press and Reuter agencies in a joint statement assured the world that they would not publish any colored news following the end of the war. Berlin political circles comment upon this as follows: "This is to be considered as an admission of the mendacity of Allied news reporting."

TRANSOCEAN In English August 24

German Press on Rumanian Situation 1955

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TRANSOCEAN In English August 24

German Press on Rumanian Situation 1955

Berlin: An " unparalleled time", says the Voelkischer Beobachter" concerning King Michael's treason to the Rumanian people, which is unprecedented in Rumanian history. German newspapers' commentaries on the events in Rumania are of the same tenor. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" declares that events in Rumania are still more criminal and shameful than the Badoglio treason in Italy because in Rumania the Bolshevist enemy is already on Rumanian soil. After the immediate formation of a Rumanian national government which is willing to continue to fight the newspaper expects that Rumanian troops will go on defending Rumanian soil on the side of their German comrades. "Doubtlessly events, in the country mean an additional military and political burden, but we have confidence that the enemy's triumph over the king and his court is premature," the newspaper concludes.

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Ninety-Four U.S. Aircraft Lost Over Vienna

Berlin: The number of U.S. aeroplanes shot down during their attack on the Vienna area on Wednesday forenoon has increased to twenty-eight machines, according to latest reports. It is further learnt that the number of U.S. machines destroyed during the attacks of Tuesday against the Vienna area has risen to sixty-six. Within forty-eight hours enemy air forces have thus lost ninety-four machines over southeastern Germany.

Tilsit and Cologne Raided

Berlin: The town of Tilsit was attacked last night by Soviet bombers, while British aircraft dropped bombs on Cologne.

More Changes in Finnish Government

Helsinki: The recent government change will also have in its wake certain changes among members of several committees of the Finnish Parliament. Thus Prime Minister Hackzell will no longer remain chairman of the constitutional committees. The former Minister of Justice will take his place. The newspaper "Aftonposten" presumes that former Ministers Linkomies and Tanner will join the Finnish Parliament's Foreign Committee.

DNB in English August 24

The Battle in Southern France

Berlin: It is reported in connection with the battle in Provence: In the invasion area on the south French coast that a battle developed yesterday on the land fronts near Toulon and Marseilles, in the course of which the Allies and their French mercenary troops succeeded in penetrating into the barrage zone. Street battles in both towns during the night did [illegible] in violence and

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3052

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Paris Has Not Been Occupied 1808

Amsterdam: Rumors that Paris was "liberated" were contradicted on Thursday by headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force, stating: "Paris has not yet been liberated. The liberation of Paris is not in itself a major objective. The major objective remains the annihilation of the German armies".

Communists Are Active in Paris 2045

Berne: It must be admitted that the Communist party in Paris is extraordinarily active, reports the Paris special correspondent of the "Tribune de Geneve". Paris Communists do not show much inclination to co-operate with local chiefs of the opposition movement or FFI. This restraint as observed by Communist organisations which do not leave out of sight their political aims seems to intensify...

Sweden Breaks with Vichy Regime 2255

Stockholm: The Swedish Foreign Ministry announced on Thursday evening that diplomatic relations between Sweden and the Vichy government have ceased to exist.

Germany Asks Protection of Art Treasures at Royal Villa 2135

Berlin: The German Foreign Office by intermediary of Switzerland as a protective power informed the British and United States Governments of the Reich Government's conception, saying that the Anglo-American raid on the Royal villa at Poggi a Caiano, five kilometers northwest of Signa would represent an unjustifiable act of destruction of irreplaceable art treasures. In this property of the former Italian King, Italian art treasures from various museums and archives [illegible]

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The Italian Front

2100

Berlin: There was fighting of local importance on the Italian front on Wednesday. On the Adriatic coast an attempt of Polish mercenaries to cross the Metauro was foiled by effective artillery and trench mortar fire. Weaker attacks in the hills north of Arezzo were smashed resulting in enemy casualties. On the lower Arno German assault troops surprised enemy outposts and took a number of prisoners. At the same time several enemy reconnaissance thrusts were warded off. Active movements in the San Miniato area indicate that the Americans are preparing an attack.

The Eastern Front

1705

Berlin: Reporting on the south and central sector of the eastern front Col. Ernst von Hammer, DNB correspondent, says: Due to the political situation in Rumania which is resulting in confusion among Rumanian formations at the front, the Soviets were able to achieve deep penetrations in the areas of their two large-scale attacks near Tiraspol, Tighina and both sides of Jassy in the direction of the Danube mouth. Enemy tank thrusts were warded off. Nine Soviet tanks were wrecked. Several German groups were temporarily cut off from rear connections by a break-through of Soviet tanks and motorized formations but were able, together with Rumanian troops involved in the same action, to fight their way through in a southwest direction. The Soviets continued their large-scale attack between the San and the Vistula and were able to take the city of Debica which, however, cost them a heavy toll of men and material. All attempts to advance beyond the city were frustrated. In the area of Opatow (?) German grenadiers achieved notable successes in local encounters despite stubborn Soviet resistance, hereby trapping and destroying several Soviet groups although the enemy hurried up relief of strong tank forces. These were so effectively smashed by well-distributed anti-tank groups that after losing thirteen tanks the relief attempt was given up. In the Vistula valley south and east of Warsaw far-reaching quiet prevailed. A large defence battle between Betg (?) and Narev continued, reaching its zenith at r[illegible] both sides [illegible]

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A Luftwaffe formation attacked Stormoviks flying with strong fighter screen and shot down 34 enemy planes in this area.

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Hard Fighting in Lithuania 2035

Berlin - German troops have continued mopping up operations in the area between Riga Tukums and Ventspils. On the Lithuanian front, in the area of Schaulen, Bolsheviks launched fierce counter-attacks with about fifty tanks which also included infantry. They temporarily forced a dent of minor depth to which the Germans responded with immediate counter-thrusts. The Bolsheviks were thrown back again and lost thirity-one tanks in addition to heavy casualties. North of Schaulen German formations continued their attack of the day before and took Sutz (?) which is situated north of the Mitau-Libau railway line.

REACTION to Rumanian Move 2020

Berlin - The German nation has been informed of events in Rumania, writes Dr. Siegfried Horn, DNB diplomatic commentator . Indignation felt about treason of the oblique around King Michael is the greator as the loyalty of the Rumanian people towards the alliance was never doubted and because the conditional support of the Rumanian brother-in-arms was regarded as a matter of course by Germany. Facts which became known reveal that small circles of politicians of pronounced liberal leanings with sympathy for the cause of the Soviets and western powers have started a gamble which is considered a crime against the national existence of the Rumanian nation and condemned not only by German political circles but also by national rumanian elements.

The first reaction of these elements was an appeal to the Rumanian people and army. In this connection it is obvious that nothing... said about German measures, but it would be a mistake to assume that decisions made necessary by the situation will have to be waited for. The government of treason and national disembowelment as appointed by King Michael consists of personages most of favoring social democratic and communist tendencies.

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Included among measures of the "government" is a general amnesty for political prisoners, which means that all camps of detention for Bolsheviks and other unruly elements are openeda.

1730

Public Entertainment Is Curtailed in Reich

Reichminister Dr. Goebbels, in his capacity as chief administrator of total German war effort, has announced: All theatres, music halls, cabarets and theatrical schools are to be closed by September first. All circus shows, with the exception of a few which will be kept going in order to preserve valuable animals, will also be closed, All orchestras as well as all schols and colleges of music, with the exception of a few needed for radio performances, will be dissolved.

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All art exhibitions, art competitions, academies and art colleges as well as private art schools will also be closed. All persons thus set free will be employed in the armament industry or join the Wehrmacht. Editions of fine art, literature and fiction books will be suspended. Technical books and books of natural science as well as school books, certain political standard books and books on war technics are unaffected by this measure. A number of daily newspapers will be curtailed.

Every illustrated weekly with the exception of the "Illustrierter Beobachter" and the "Berliner Illustrierter Zeitung" will cease publication. The institution "Strength Through Joy" will cease looking after the troops. Thus some two hundred travelling theatrical companies will be dissolved. All "Strength through joy" offices in occupied territories and all artists' homes there will be closed.

A number of professional schools, domestic schools and commercial colleges without direct bearing on the war effort will be closed. Universities too will be subject to far-reaching restrictions in compliance with the necessities of the total war effort.

Beginning with the sixty-eighth ration card period on October 16 a new collective food ration card will be issued for bread, fat, etc. Thus nearly three hundred million ration cards will be saved in every ration period.

In order fully to utilise labor, all persons in public administration and offices of...will have to work sixty hours weekly. Persons freed by ... will join the Wehrmacht or armament industry. All holidays, vacations, etc., are temporarily cancelled. Women over fifty and men over sixty-five years are not affected by this measure. Infringements of this new decree are liable to be punished with imprisonment and-or fine. Particularly malicious infringements are to be punished with hard labor or death. Good care will be taken that all burdens of the war effort will be justly distributed.

New Plan Is Drawn Up on Polish Situation

The Polish Exile Government in London is reported to be-

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Beobachter" and the "Berliner Illustrierter Zeitung" will cease publication. The institution "Strength Through Joy" will cease looking after the troops. Thus some two hundred travelling theatrical companies will be dissolved. All "Strength through joy" offices in occupied territories and all artists' homes there will be closed.

A number of professional schools, domestic schools and commercial colleges without direct bearing on the war effort will be closed. Universities too will be subject to far-reaching restrictions in compliance with the necessities of the total war effort.

Beginning with the sixty-eighth ration card period on October 16 a new collective food ration card will be issued for bread, fat, etc. Thus nearly three hundred million ration cards will be saved in every ration period.

In order fully to utilize labor, all persons in public administration and offices of...will have to work sixty hours weekly. Persons freed by ... will join the Wehrmacht or armament industry. All holidays, vacations, etc., are temporarily cancelled. Women over fifty and men over sixty-five years are not affected by this measure. Infringements of this new decree are liable to be punished with imprisonment and-or fine. Particularly malicious infringements are to be punished with hard labor or death. Good care will be taken that all burdens of the war effort will be justly distributed.

New Plan Is Drawn Up on Polish Situation

The Polish Exile Government in London is reported to have elaborated a memorandum which was prepared for new consultations with British and American quarters and which in the opinion of London Poles must be regarded as a basis for the possible continuation of negotiations with the Soviet Union and the so-called "Polish Committee of Liberation". This memorandum in British opinion reveals willingness of the Polish Exile Government in London to compromise. The memorandum is said to be suggesting a cabinet of sixteen members with eight seats reserved for the so-called "Polish underground movement", four for representatives of the Polish Exile Government in London, and the remaining four for representatives of the so-called Polish Committee of Liberation.

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FRENCH BROADCASTS

MONITOR'S NOTE (as reported from London 1630 August 23)

Transmission in French has in the last few days been heard on 9055 Kcs. between 2200 and 2330. It appears to be connected with the FFI. It could not, however, be indentified on Tuesday. The Radio Paris station on 274.3 M., which has for the last few days been relaying German Home and European Service material, was heard at 0907 announcing itself as Sprachsender Nord. It would seem, therefore, that this relay of the Home Service is intended for the German armed forces in northern France.

The station on 24.3 M., formerly assigned to Lille National, repeatedly interrupted its relay of Brussels French material during the evening and broadcast an appeal to the population of Paris to remain calm and resume work. This appeal was given on behalf of the German High Command at 2000, 2025, 2055 and 2130.

During the last twenty-four hours it was noted that besides transmissions on medium waves from Vichy there is a new service operating on short wave frequency 7,500 Kcs. The former appears to be centred on Lyons National which early in the day announced that it was linked with Grenoble National and Radio Lyon. Transmissions on Tuesday were given from 0730 to 0900, with news bulletins at 0730 and 0830: 1130 to 1400, with bulletin at 1230 which was repeat of 0730 news; and from 1800 to 2015. The news bulletin announced for 1930 could not be identified. The presentation formula for these broadcasts was Radio-Diffusion Nationale, Station de Lyon National, a new service on 7,500 Kcs., was first heard at 1000 with a news bulletin introduced with announcement, Etat Français Radio-Diffusion National, without mention of wave length or destination. The next news bulletin was announced for 1100 but was unidentifiable. At 1315 the station carried a news bulletin announced as the fifth edition of Radio Journal de France. This included military news and a press review by Georges Gros, who used to give the press review on the former Vichy Government Home Service. A further news Bulletin was found at 1930 and was followed by the broadcast of La Milice Française, "On vous parle" consisting of an address by Bout de Lyan, assistant Secretary General of Militia. The next bulletin was announced for 2130 but the

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Lyons National on 463 m. was the only audible medium wave station in the Vichy Network. It was heard from 0733 to 0900 and gave news bulletins at 0733 and 0830. Reception was poor. The station announcement no longer said that transmission was relayed by Grenoble National and Radio Lyon. The station was silent at 1230 and 1320, times of the usual midday bulletins.

At 0830 the short wave transmitter on 40M., which announced itself as, Etat Français Radio-Diffusion Nationale, gave a news bulletin which was entirely different from that broadcast simultaneously from Lyon National. It also gave news bulletins at 1230 and 1320 the latter including a press review by Georges Gros. It announced a short news bulletin for 1630.

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Voix de la France was heard giving as usual its Arabic bulletin at 1020 and Spanish bulletin at 1040. Reception was poor.

France Fidéle, short wave service for North Africa, gave news in French at 0905, 1000, 1200 and 1400. No CFI transmissions in Morse have been received since August 15, although yesterday and today France Fidéle quoted CFI as source of its news.

Former Radio Paris stations on 274.3 M. and 280.9 M. again relayed German Home Service. From 0645 to 1333 however 380.9 M. was silent.

Lille on 247 M. again relayed Brussels in French.

Nothing more has been heard of Radio-diffusion de la Nation Française monitored two days ago on 306 M. and announced as relayed on 224 m. and 41.6 m.

Calais One on 514.6 M. and Europasender on 1684 M. are still silent.

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BALKAN AND HUNGARIAN BROADCASTS
(Monitored in Bari)

RADIO BUDAPEST In Hungarian to Hungary - 1645 August 22

Ribbentrop Asks After Sztojay

The German Reich Minister of Foreign Affair, Ribbentrop, has been making cordial enquiries about the health of Prime Minister Sztojay, according to Hungarian Telegraph Service reports. The Prime Minister thanked him and pointed out that he hopes for an early recovery, after which he will be able to partake in the common fight with unbroken and honest faith and further German-Hungarian comradeship-in-arms.

Officers Court-Martialled

RADIO ZAGREB In Croat to Croatia - 22.00 August 22

Zagreb: Colonel of Ustashi Army, Dr. Muhamed Ilidzanovich, has been appointed active Ustashi colonel in the Poglavnik's bodyguard.

Soldiers Are Shot for Subversive Activity

Zagreb: The court-martial of the command of the city of Zagreb sentenced to death before a firing squad: former active Second Lieutenant, Mato Merincich; former Domobran, August Loncar; former sergeant, Ivan Milasinicich; former Captain, Antun Vodoc; former reserve officer Ivan Pindulich; Sergeant Josip Zuljak; former Captain, Mirlod Janekovich; and former Second Lieutenant, Franjo ...

The condemned persons had founded secret communist military committees through which, under assumed names and addresses, they recruited members of the armed forces for illegal and subversive activities. The death sentence was carried out this morning.

Serb Factions Fight Each Other

Zagreb: The Swiss press reports on the conflict and di...

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The condemned persons had founded secret communist military committees through which, under assumed names and aliases, they recruited members of the armed forces for illegal and subversive activities. The death sentence was carried out this morning.

Serb Factions Fight Each Other

Zagreb: The Swiss press reports on the conflict and disunion among Serbs in camps in Switzerland. They are split into two camps: Partisans and Chetniks. They fight against each other with great passion. According to the Swiss press, this dissension is exploited by agitators from abroad, who are trying to create an atmosphere of civil war.

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Dragaroff's Speech to National Assembly

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 2030 August 22

Today at 1615 hours President Hristo Kalfoff opened the session of the National Assembly. Immediately after that he gave the floor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who delivered a detailed declaration of Bulgaria's international situation and the foreign policy of the Government.

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After Mr. Draganoff's speech, which was interrupted many times by cheers and applause, voting was started. President Kalfoff declared that the Government demands that voting must be done separately, once for its declaration and once for the extraordinary budget of state, although both questions were discussed together in order to let national representatives pronounce themselves separately about the declaration of the Government. National representatives approved this proposal, and after voting on the extraordinary budget they unanimously voted the following agenda, proposed by the national representative, Mr. Atanas Isvetkoff: The National Assembly, after hearing the declaration of the Prime Minister made on August 17 and discussions about it, and the declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, made today, approves the declaration of the Government.

After a short interval the session continued discussing the remaining points of the agenda.

"Gentlemen, National Representatives, I have listened to the debates concerning the speech of the Prime Minister very carefully, especially to the criticism of the foreign policy of the Government, which was stressed in the body of the Government declaration. In these criticisms there were approvals, disapprovals, misunderstandings. All this demands a better explanation of the Government's foreign policy. The great interest shown in the foreign policy of the Government is a sign of understanding that Bulgaria's fate is closely dependent on this policy. The tests and temptations to which our nation is exposed and may be more exposed, the understanding of the fateful times in which we live, give her the right to ask what Bulgaria's situation is and what tomorrow may bring. "Our nation has grown enough politically to be able to foresee the possibilities of a foreign policy and, if convinced of its justice, to support fully the Government.

"Let us first determine what the Bulgarian nation did and does want. Because of a sad fate, the Bulgarian nation wants to attain what other nations already have, to have her own independent state which will include lands in which Bulgarians have lived for centuries (applause).

This is our ideal for which we went to war, revolted, and suffered much destruction and disappointment; but the Bulgarian nation did not lose her faith in the justice of this ideal (applause).

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This is our ideal for which we went to war, revolted, and suffered much destruction and disappointment; but the Bulgarian nation did not lose her faith in the justice of this ideal (applause). I fully agree with the idea that attainment of this ideal is a vital necessity for the Bulgarian nation....

"The realization of this Bulgarian ideal is connected with the solving of the Balkan problem. Although the ethnical, geographical, economic, political and strategical interests of the nations in the Balkans, as well as some outside the Balkans, are tangled, with goodwill the problem of the Balkan can be solved with justice. Without its just solution there will be no peace in the Balkans, there will be no peaceful Europe (applause)... Force and unjust solutions of this problem have sufficiently proved how right my declaration is. The attempts which Bulgaria made with war to solve the Bulgarian problem were unsuccessful. And, as the Prime Minister said in his speech, 'having become wiser through her sufferings and disappointments', the Bulgarian nation is now looking for other peaceful ways to arrange her fate.

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Our deceased King Boris III was in full agreement with national will and national policy. He desired an understanding with his neighbors and not only desired it but worked in this direction. Visits which he made to capitals of large countries, as well as to those of his neighbors, had the aim of clarifying Bulgaria's situation, and interesting all countries to try and repair the injustices done to Bulgaria, which will help the establishment of peace in the Balkans and friendly and good-neighborly relations between Balkan nations. It is a pity that this peaceful policy of Bulgaria was not understood and encouraged by our neighbors nor by the bigger states which, with their authoritative interference could help to produce a peaceful solution of the Balkan situation.

"Bulgaria remained true to her policy, carried on by our deceased King, a policy of peaceful understanding with our neighbors. But events hindered its development. In 1939 war was declared. Bulgaria was blamed for the policy she decided to adopt. What did Bulgaria do? She joined the Axis. When today they criticize this decision of Bulgaria, they forget the circumstances under which this association happened, as well as the dangers for the Bulgarian nation if it had not happened... With the declaration of war in 1939, Bulgaria declared that she would remain neutral and she did remain so until March 1941.

"In the meantime, France had signed an armistice and German armies had reached the Danube, ready to cross over into our territory with or without our permission. Bulgaria's policy of neutrality was to be tested. Before us we could see the fate of several countries which declared they were neutral, and they were smashed and occupied. Remember the fate of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Norway. Bulgaria did not want a fate like theirs. She did not want to enter war either. The joining of the Axis was not carried out on her initiative, but it was done in order not to participate in the war and avoid foreign occupation and thus keep her freedom and independence.

"Bulgaria joined the Axis at a moment when relations between Germany and Russia were friendly, and strengthened by a non-aggression pact. We were sure that under these conditions Soviet Union would join the Axis too. [illegible] it could not be expected

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"Bulgaria joined the Axis at a moment when relations between Germany and Russia were friendly, and strengthened by a non-agression pact. We were sure that under these conditions the Soviet Union would join the Axis too. Under these circumstances, it could not be expected that Bulgaria should find herself in a camp which was against the Soviet Union. Bulgaria joined the Axis at a moment when America was following a policy of neutrality and isolation. Bulgaria joined the Axis at a moment when the lawful government of Yugoslavia was negotiating with the Axis. If this Yugoslavia, which was favored by England and France and was equipped with the best weapons to help her to get rid of her bad fate, had joined the Axis with her lawful government, can Bulgaria be blamed for doing this when she was disarmed? Here, Gentlemen, is a mistake which must be wiped out for the honor of Bulgaria.....

"In spite of everything, Bulgaria gave her neighbors proof of her peaceful policy. She did not attack Rumania when the latter was in a bad situation. She did not attack Greece when the latter was defending her frontiers against Italy, nor when later on Greece was smashed by the armies of the Third Reich. Bulgaria did not attack Yugoslavia when the lawful government which signed in agreement with the Axis was forced to resign and the armies of the Third Reich invaded its territory. Bulgaria did not attack Turkey, an adventure that could have been supported by the third Reich armies already in the Balkans. Bulgaria remained true to her policy of peace and.

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Non-participation in the war. She knew that in this conflict among great nations, her action would not mean anything and that her interests and simple problems in the Balkans could be sevred by remaining neutral rather than by taking an active part in the war.

"Bulgaria remained neutral until March 1941 when... she was forced to join the Axis... for lawful and vital Bulgarian interests, by a change in the Balkan situation, and in order to repair injustices done to the Bulgarian nation. And last, the joining of the Axis opened up the possibility of changing the situation in the Balkans created by Treaty of Neuilly, which situation threw all Bulgarian nation into misery. Only under these circumstances and in the name of peace did Bulgaria join the Axis things that must not be forgotten when Bulgaria's policy be evaluated.

"After these short explanations of Bulgaria's joining the Axis and before I start speaking about the foreign political stand of Bulgaria and her relations with other countries, I think it necessary to say, that in my declaration I have tried to be just and objective, keeping close to the "give to Caesar what is Caesar's and to God what is God's".

"I begin with our relations with Germany. I want to remind you of the mutual fight during the last war, in which we took an active part forthe realization of the ideal of Bulgaria, uniting all Bulgarians and Bulgarian lands under the roof of the Bulgarian state. Not only did war fraternity unite us but the cruel fate that was imposed upon us by the conquerors. It is unhappiness that unites us. And in this unhappiness we helped each other.

"You know the miserable situation in which Bulgaria found intsel after the Treaty of Neuilly. We must be just and admit that economic progress in Bulgaria was indebted to the possibilities which the central European market, and especially the German one, offered for placing the products of Bulgaria. These economic interchanges, so necessary for reconstructed Bulgaria and for her economic development and good conduct, clarify the relations that existed between the two nations.

When war was declared, Bulgaria declared her neutrality which she maintained until March, 1941. During that time, with the

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When war was declared, Bulgaria declared her neutrality which she maintained until March, 1941. During that time, with the diplomatic help of Germany, we were able to settle a question we had with our northern neighbor: in a peaceful and voluntary way the question of the Dobrudja was decided

"Since March, 1941, we joined Germany through the Tri-Partito Pact, but we had no obligations towards her. As I said, this pact was not a result of our initiative but to save Bulgaria from being an occupied country, to save Bulgaria from taking an active part in the war, and to save Bulgaria from becoming a battlefield.

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Thanks to the understanding which German leadership showed towards Bulgaria's interests and policy, we were able to live through the great German action in the Balkans without participating. But when the Germans asked Bulgaria to occupy lands which we have always wanted Bulgaria could not refuse, we could not but take these lands, and we could not leave them under foreign occupation even if it was Germany.

"Thousands of immigrants from Macedonia who were in Greek territory administered by Greeks or by German occupation forces and who daily arrived in Bulgaria were enough proof that it was necessary for Bulgaria to make these lands in Thrace and Macedonia her own property. Thus Bulgaria was given the possibility of attaining her ideal without bloodshed, an ideal for which she had suffered many wars, uprisings, and revolutions.

"Speaking about our relations with Germany, I cannot neglect the question of our army. Even in his first speech broadcast over the radio, the Prime Minister said: 'Bulgaria is gradually taking her destiny into her own hands'; he may insist on this because today Bulgaria has something to lean on. That is her army. This army, which was disarmed during our unfortunate war, today represents a force for the defence of Bulgarian interests and lands. And this it can do, not because it is brave, disciplined or well-commanded, but because of its modern equipment, which we must honorably admit she was able to receive from Germany. The Bulgarian army is strong and ready to fulfil its duty. Today it is guarding Bulgaria's frontiers. It is a guarantee for peace, tranquillity and order among the Balkan nations.

"The other great country with which we are united through this pact is Italy. She is a country which, although one of the conquerors of the last war, and one of the creators of the Treaty of Neuilly, was the first to raise her voice against the injustices of this treaty. There were mistakes and unjust acts in the Italian policy in the Balkans, but we believe that this is understood and the future Italy will be able to arrange her interests in harmony with the interests of the Balkan nations.

"The third country with which we are related through our pact is Japan. Japan is a country which, even in the past, has shown an understanding of the situation and vital interests of Bulgaria and today is one of several real friends of Bulgaria.

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"With our northern neighbor, Rumenia, following the decisive solution of the painful Dobrudja question when both sides showed good will our relations are developing and strengthening more and more inspite of present difficult circumstances. In this respect no effort is useless, no sacrifice in vain.

"The friendship between Bulgaria and Hungary has been crowned. By the better development of commercial and cultural ties. Nothing tends to seperate or put us against each other.

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"The Bulgarian nation cannot but be happy at the independence acquired by two Slav states, Croatia and Slovakia, because her own history is nothing but a series of fights for independence. It is natural that our relations with these brotherly nations cannot be anything but friendly.

"Lately, another Balkan state acquired her independence, Albania. We sympathize with Albania in her fight for independent existence and we shall be happy if, getting rid of an extreme chauvinism, she succeeds in putting her national ideals within limits of just moderation, in order to create better relations with neighboring states.

"What are our relations with our southern neighbor, Turkey? A few years ago this neighbor of ours looked at us without confidence and thought it necessary to keep many divisions on her Thrace border to guarantee her tranquillity. Our desire is to have such relations with Turkey and every one of our neighbors, that not the strategical borders and military defences will guarantee tranquillity but the friendship and the confidence in our neighbors' good intentions. Even then we proved to Turkey our love of peace and lack of aggressiveness against her, hoping that she, too, for the common interests of the Balkans, had no other intentions. And in reality, relations between the two countries are very good. But today, because of new circumstances in which Bulgaria and Turkey are placed, these relations are endangered, and this against the will of both sides. The Bulgarian Government has decided to do every possible thing to keep good relations with Turkey, whose president expressed his sympathy for Bulgaria at the Lausanne negotiations.

"Soviet Russia, which is at war with the rest of the Axis, but with which Bulgaria still maintains diplomatic relations, takes an important place in the foreign policy of Bulgaria. Bulgaria has not forgotten that she owes her freedom to Russia, in her political life, Bulgaria has always sought her friendship and support.

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But she sent troops against our northern frontier in order to take back lands and freedom she gave us. Bulgaria followed this with pain in its heart. She fought her liberators with still greater pain but when it was a question of national dignity took precedence over pan-Slavism.

"Today Bulgaria is doing every possible thing to better relations with Soviet Russia. But we are sure that the great statesmen, who today lead this brotherly country, understand the deep desire of Bulgaria to be in good relations with Soviet Russia.

The new Bulgarian government found Bulgar-Russian relations on verge of being broken. This is the explanation of that part of the Prime Minister's speech where he says: "At the beginning of June, the Government took entire charge of administration after long hesitation regarding it as fearful and necessary duty towards the Bulgarian nation.

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The Bulgarian Government will try every thing possible to keep free of any more complications in the Balkans, just as it shows a desire to establish relations of greater confidence with the Soviet Union.

The Bulgarian Government would be greatly helped in continuing its policy if it can be sure that it will have the full confidence of the Soviet Union and know the latter's sincere intentions. And if the Soviet Union fulfils its duty towards Bulgaria, then relations between the two countries will be like relations that must exist between Bulgaria and her liberators. Everything done in this respect, and the decision of the Bulgarian Government to follow firmly and sincerely this policy in future, will depend on the Soviet Union.

"There is another big European country with which we are in friendly and diplomatic relations, France.

This country, having passed through the tests of the present war, can easily understand Bulgaria's desires and sufferings.

"It is quite difficult to speak about relations with countries with which Bulgaria is at war. But because today politics are carried on, not only through secret diplomacy, but also by radio, then an idea of these relations must be given to the Bulgarian nation.

Bulgaria is a very small country to carry on a world policy. Her interests are limited to the Balkans, and if today she is at war with the United States and Great Britain it is not because Bulgaria wanted to participate in this world conflict against the interests of these countries or because she wanted to fight against them or because she wanted to defend her politicial prestige but because of the obligations Bulgaria had towards the Axis, with which even Mr. Tsankoff, of whose pro-German feelings there can be no doubt, does not agree. In his speech in the national Assembly the day before yesterday, he asked (why we were at war with?) England and America. We asked and we were answered why... I must say that this question was asked before and I asked it when I was Ambassador to Berlin. Then I wired our Government and asked it because, in clearly explaining our pact with the Axis, we were not forced to declare war on England and America ----- today when we are at war, is it not

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intentions. And if the Soviet Union fulfils its duty towards Bulgaria, then relations between the two countries will be like relations that must exist between Bulgaria and her liberators. Everything done in this respect, and the decision of the Bulgarian Government to follow firmly and sincerely this policy in future, will depend on the Soviet Union.

"There is another big European country with which we are in friendly and diplomatic relations, France.

This country, having passed through the tests of the present war, can easily understand Bulgaria's desires and sufferings.

"It is quite difficult to speak about relations with countries with which Bulgaria is at war. But because today politics are carried on, not only through secret diplomacy, but also by radio, then an idea of these relations must be given to the Bulgarian nation.

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"This policy of the Bulgarian Government was the first point in the declaration made by the Prime Minister. The Government thinks that the Bulgarian nation... has never had the desire to take partin a conflict between the great nations, which conflict she always considered would surpass her tiny possibilities and results would surpass her limited problems. Later on, in point four, the Government declares that it adopts the will of the Bulgarian nation and has firmly decided to remove all handicaps

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which contradict its love of peace, so that no more conflicts will be started and no more sufferings will be caused to Bulgaria or to her close and distant brothers. The Bulgarian Government hopes that this true policy will be understood by the two Great Powers with which she is at war. Those nations must not forget that if Bulgaria today is in camp of their enemy a certain responsibility belongs to them...

"In spite of the policy of peace of our deceased King, nothing was done for the repairing of great injustices. Promises given to Bulgaria when signing separate peace were not fulfilled. Nor was peace made on the basis of the 14 points....

"Nor was the article from the constitution of the League of Nations, where hope for the revision of injustices was given, applied. And on the eve of the present war, behind the curtains of these countries... in the Balkans, they closed their doors to Bulgaria, which always sought their friendship and from whom the Bulgarian Nation is always expecting understanding of her vital interests and just and human treatment, not only in the interest of Bulgaria, but in the interest and tranquillity of the Balkans.

"Regarding the fact that Bulgaria has sent troops to former Yugoslavia, places that are not Bulgarian, I must immediately declare to the Government that Bulgaria has absolutely no desire to take foreign territories. But this is in the interest of the Serb population,, which would have the advantage of having an occupation force which would understand their language, near to their origin, and which would guarantee their life and tranquility until the day when they can again have their.... and their freedom. The Bulgarian Nation, too, wants to get rid of the part it is playing as policeman in the land of her neighbor, with whom she wants to live in close friendship.

"I told you that the tactical and conscientious behavior of the Bulgarian occupation corps towards the Serb population will help towards the understanding of the two brotherly Nations which till now, were separated by many misunderstandings and mistakes. Many things prove the excellent behavior of our occupation

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I think we can denounce all accusations of cruelties of the Bulgarian forces, which accusations are so heartily spread by the enemies of Bulgaria in the foreign press.

For the security and tranquillity of Bulgaria, it is necessary that the Government should deal with the position of... and I can assure you that this is one of the worries of the Ministerial Council. In the declaration of the Government or maybe in a paragraph which may cause surprise, it is said that it will deal with the Jewish question.

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I decided to deal with this by not using it in our foreign policy, in order to remove the situation created in part by the Bulgarian citizens which does not correspond to the ethics and dignity of the Bulgarian Nation and to her well known religious and national belief. Some of the national Representatives thought that, the foreign policy of Bulgaria was making a 180 degrees or even a 360 degrees turn. It is necessary to give an explanation. The basic aim of the foreign policy of the country is to meet with independence her... situation and historical past. During fourteen centuries the Bulgarian Nation has been fighting for the realization of her ideal. To have a definite frontier, where she will be able to develop herself freely economically and politically. Such an ideal is not a question of nationalistic sentimentalism, as some of the speaker said. This ideal, which does not belong to one generation, to one government, to one person, cannot be given up unless the nation denies it, but everybody must work for its attainment, having in mind that this is the ideal of other Nations and of her neighbors. Decisions must be quick and based on justice....

"We all admit the authority and wisdom of the deceased King, who held the destiny of the Bulgarian Nation and led her foreign policy. Can we think that we are following the wrong way if we follow his policy? But let us.... what was it. His Majesty inspired by the ideal of his Nation worked for;

1) The peaceful solution of the Bulgarian problem; 2) Understanding with our neighbors for the creation of long peace and order in the Balkans; 3) Deeply loving his Nation and foreseeing, the risks, sufferings and sacrifices which war brings with it, he tried to save Bulgaria from these experiences; 4) Knowing the limited possibilities of a small Nation like Bulgaria, as well as the limited small problems that she has. His Majesty followed a policy that would keep Bulgaria away from the conflict that might start among bigger states; 5) Being a great Bulgarian, but a still greater Balkan and European, he worked to save the other Balkan Nations from these experiences. He saw the danger for the Balkans, ...

That is why he worked against war in the Balkans and against its spreading; 6) Inspite of the bitter test and disappointment he had, together with the Bulgarian Nation he knew [illegible] had been victorious in deciding

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That is why he worked against war in the Balkans and against its spreading; 6) Inspite of the bitter test and disappointment he had, together with the Bulgarian Nation he knew that not justice but force had been victorious in deciding Bulgaria's fate, he remained with... that for the Bulgarian Nation, one day, justice will be coming.

"Today the Bulgarian Government carries on the same policy. May be.... there is some difference, but fundamentally it remains the same. If Bulgaria can be saved from taking part in the conflict, the Bulgaria must get out of the war openly, must stop the spreading of war in the Balkans and save the Balkan Nations more sufferings; she must organize the Balkan situation with justice, as only with a just solution of the Bulgarian national problem can there be peace and order in the Balkans.

3647

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Then we must create the conditions for sincere and lasting friendly relations between the Balkan nations. The Bulgarian Government keeps in mind the difficulties that it has to overcome in today's conflict in Europe, in order to carry out this policy.

We are looking for this just order so that we Balkan Nations who have much to learn about the cultural and material progress of other Nations may have it through cooperation.

We believe that the unsuccessful solutions of the Balkan problem in the past will serve as an example which should not be repeated and that the Bulgarian problem will be solved not with inspiration, not with vengeance, but with justice and humanity. For there can be some Government which may confess these injustifices (?) as it happened at the signing of the treaty of Neuilly. But in her consciousness the Bulgarian nation will never admit it. And is not this a danger for European peace?

"I think I gave enough explanations about the situation of Bulgaria so that you and the Bulgarian nation can estimate as to whether the policy of the Government should be approved and supported. We hope that this peaceful policy of the Bulgarian Nation will be well understood by those who tomorrow will make the peace, by those who want to dragher against her will, into the bloody battle which for the last five years has been destroyng millions of human lives and somany moral and material values. We believe that the Bulgarian Nation and her representatives here will approve this policy and will help, with their cooperation to introduce it."

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

RADIO "ILAN LIBERTA" (Clandestine) in Italian 31 Meters-0830-Aug. 23, 1944

The Italian Patriots' Campaign

The campaign undertaken by our Patriots has assumed the proportions of real and proper warfare. Not a day passes but in some region still occupied by the Germans and by the Fascists, the struggle carried on by our Patriots flares up with renewed vigor. More than eleven localities, besides vast country regions, have been liberated by our Patriots during the last week. The Germans do not dare venture on any highway, much less along country roads. When they wish to move from one point to another, they have to rely on armed escort.

Here are a few examples: not very long ago, a German column, numbering about 700 men, was attacked by the Patriots near San Damiano. A hundred and seventy-seven were killed, and 192 were captured. The same fate befell another enemy unit this week. The Patriots succeeded in capturing ten hostages.

A considerable number of Germans have been killed in Haute-Savoie. Here, the attacks were launched by Piedmontese Patriots. The number of Patriots operating in the Susa Valley amount to some thousands. These Patriots succeeded in capturing a train laden with supplies and war material. The Patriots occupy almost all of Piedmont, except the principal cities. In Liguria, 287 Germans have been killed in the neighborhood of Pietrasanta, and twenty-four were made prisoners. The German garrisons on the Riviera Ligure are all isolated. All attempts made by Fascists to open up German help have failed, thanks to the activity of Italian Patriots. The Patriots control all communication routes. Acts of sabotage are continuous. In this way, twelve Fascists and sixteen Germans were killed. Five more Fascists were executed around Udine by Patriots. All along the Tuscan-Emilian Apennine line, the struggle is assuming ever larger proportions. It is learned that revolt has broken out in Pistoia. Near San Marcello, a great battle is being fought against the Germans. Communication

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3047

The Struggle for Florence

In the course of the long struggle for the liberation of Florence, the Patriots have had to fight bitterly to break down enemy resistance. We cannot hide this fact, and would be a mistake to attempt to do so. This would merely mean leaving in obscurity the heroic fight put up by our Patriots for the liberation of the Tuscan capital.

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This struggle has been particularly hard, because the Fascist squads are composed of elements ready to go to any lengths, including even the worst of crimes. They are, in fact, the survivors of De Vecchi's and Diamanti's bands, which number among their ranks the worst criminals in the land; men who have taken part in every kind of murder and crime, and have made the most of the situation in Florence, looting shops and private house. They have destroyed all they could lay hands on. We have known these fine fellows ever since the days of castor oil. They are the bands which operated under the orders of Ricci, Pavolini and Perrone. Once more, the scum has come to the surface. Florence never could swallow Fascists, she merely tolerated them. The Fascists, in order to maintain their control over the city, fired to their last cartridge. Italian Patriots have not been inactive, however. Only hand-grenades and machine-guns could do away with such a situation, so supremely dangerous for the inhabitants and the city itself.

Such are the facts, and we send our heartfelt congratulations and applause to those who have succeeded in liberating Florence from Fascists and Germans. These criminals must be wiped out, down to the very last. What happened in Florence should serve as a warning to all Italians who take up arms. We must wipe out all Fascist bands, the Giampaoli band in Milan and the Brandimarte band in Turin. All these villains must be done away with. It is essential that in every city citizens should take up arms and assume the initiative. The Patriots in towns should co-ordinate their activities with those of Patriots in the neighboring country-side. Fascists must be attacked without mercy or pity. To the scaffold with the criminals.

RADIO TOKIO in Italian to Italy - 16.85 M. -1115 -- August 23

Japanese Policy For Greater Asia

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

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RADIO TOKIO in Italian to Italy - 16.35 G. -1115 - August 23

Japanese Policy For Greater Asia

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and for the Affairs of Greater Asia delivered a speech on August 22 over the radio, which was transcribed and broadcast all over the country and abroad. The Minister's speech was entitled "Our Policy in Greater Asia". He made a brilliant summary of the various aspects of our policy. The newspaper, "Ashaki", commenting on Mr.Shigemitzu's speech, observes that all the people of Greater East Asia are perfectly aware of the importance of the Japanese in their struggle against foreigners in this part of the world.

Japan is directing the struggle for the liberation of Greater East Asia from [illegible], and seeks whole-hearted collaboration on the part of all Asiatic peoples in this struggle.

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These peoples should make every effort in their power to shake off the hated foreign yoke, and achieve the hoped-for result of final victory.

Japanese Commander's Vow Carried Out by His Men

The crew of a Japanese submarine fulfilled the pledge made by their Commander. The Commander of the submarine in question had been assigned to escort service with our transports bound for the south. The Commander had sworn that he would sink at least ten enemy submarines. During seven long months, he managed to sink nine enemy submarine for certain, and two more were probably sunk. Unfortunately, the valiant Commander lost his life during a particularly daring operation, before sinking his tenth submarine. His men vowed they would sink it for him, and have done so. Now, our hero may rest in peace.

RADIO TOKYO in Italian to Italy - I6.85M - 1230 - August 23

American Secretary of the Navy in London 3042

A cable from London reports that the American Secretary of the Navy, Mr.Forrestal, arrived in London on August 20, after a tour of inspection... .

In appears that for the present, the Japanese Navy is trying to avoid decisive battle with the American Navy. However, it would be a great mistake to believe that this is due to any diffidence on the part of the Japanese Navy. The Japanese Navy numbers well-disciplined men in perfect fighting condition, [illegible] difficulties of any kind. As

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United States Plan to Seize Strategic Island Bases

Members of the United States Government have recently revealed the intention of the United States Government to seize important strategic islands all over the world after the war.

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A Japanese Government spokesman, referring to this on August 22, said: "... The United States is trying ... even among the countries friendly to them, not in order to insure the future peace of the world, but merely to satisfy their own ambitions, to place the whole world under their control. It is natural that the United States does not give any consideration to the conversations ... American military chiefs often point out the necessity of wiping Japan off the map. But this kind of propaganda is merely an expression of ... to maintain a so-called high level of ... ."

RADIO SOTTENS - French to France - 20 hours - 1345 - August 2

Marshal Pétain Forced to Leave Vichy

Following Marshal Pétain's statement that he has been obliged to leave Vichy by force exerted by the Germans and that he is consequently not in a position to exercise his authority as Chief of State, the Swiss Legation accredited to the French Republic has ceased its activities and its functions. The Swiss Legation in Berlin has taken over the care and protection of French interests in German occupied France. The French Ambassador in Berne, Mr. Paul Morand, has notified the Political Department of the Federal Government that communications with Marshal Pétain and M. Pierre Laval, not being possible, he considers his functions at an end. Before leaving, the Ambassador asked all the officials of the Embassy and of the Consular Offices to continue looking after French interests.

...

RADIO ANDORRA - French to France - 21 hours - 1845 - August 2

Liberation of Paris

Today, with a devotion worthy of the pure traditions of French heroism, the Patriots of France have liberated Paris. This is the most sensational event of the day, and undoubtedly it will

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

RADIO SOTTENS (in French to France) 443.8 Meters - 1345 - August 2

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RADIO ANDORRA (in French to France) 31 Meters - 1845 - August 2

Liberation of Paris

Today, with a devotion worthy of the purest traditions of French heroism, the Patriots of France have liberated Paris. This is the most sensational event of the day, and undoubtedly it will have an extraordinary effect on the morale of the German troops. This event is a new proof of the weakness and of the slight capacity for resistance on the part of the German armies. This resistance, shaken by the continual blows struck by the Allied armies, is now transformed in a total collapse, thanks to the substantial help of the French patriots.

History will tell of the brilliant part played by these Patriots in the liberation of France and of the great success they have achieved.

The Commander in Chief of the French Interior forces, General Koenig, who was appointed a few days ago as Military Governor of Paris, has published [illegible] the liberation of the French Capital. This communique reads:

On Saturday, August 19th, the National Council of Resistance, in agreement with the delegates of the Provisional Government, decreed a [illegible] insurrection in Paris.

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Yesterday, fifty thousand armed Patriots and one hundred thousand unarmed Patriots, supported by the Police, after four days' fighting, forced the Germans to leave the capital. All public buildings have been occupied; many representatives of the Vichy Government escaped but some were arrested. Thus, the Parisian population is playing a very important part in the liberation of the French Capital, under the German yoke since 1940.

French-Czech Agreement

An agreement has been signed between the French provisional Government and the Czech Government, denouncing the Munich treaty. This treaty had already been denounced by General de Gaulle in 1941. The relations between the two Governments are officially re-established on the basis of the Franco-Czech alliance of 1924.

No Insurance for Ships Navigating in the Baltic

Stockholm: According to news received from Stockholm, the Swedish insurance companies, which had already accepted the insurance of ships which were leaving for the Atlantic ports occupied by Germany, are now refusing to insure ships navigating in the Baltic Sea. Thus Germany is deprived all of a sudden of 700,000 tons of shipping and of most Swedish ports.

This measure has apparently been adopted by the Swedish Government following the request of the British and American Governments.

VATICAN RADIO in Italian - 51.26 Meters - 2130 August 23

Death of Cardinal Maglione

3041

This morning, two high prelates who will represent the State Secretariat at the funeral of Cardinal Maglione, left Rome for Casoria, where the funeral will be held tomorrow.

His Eminence, Monsignor Respigni, Prefect of the Apostolic Protocol, also left for Casoria. He had been previously received by the Holy Father, and is carrying with him the Pontifical clothing in which the Cardinal's body will be dressed.

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Meanwhile, various personalities and diplomats are constantly arriving at the Secretariat with the aim of expressing to His Eminence, Tardini, Secretary of the Extraordinary Congregation of the Altars, and to His Eminence, Montini, Cardinal Maglione's substitute at the State Secretariat, the condolences of their Governments on the death of the illustrious prelate.

The Roman press stresses his many qualities and particularly his intelligence and faithful collaboration with the Holy Father, directed at diminishing the sufferings of war and preparing for world reconstruction.

Yesterday afternoon, the Dowager Duchess of Aosta arrived in Casoria to pay tribute to the body of Cardinal Maglione.

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MONTECENERI RADIO in Italian - 357 Meters - 2250 - August 23

Marshal Pétain's Message

Before being arrested, Marshal Pétain addressed a message to the French People, inviting them to remain united.

"For you, as for me, there is only one France, the France of our forefathers. For this reason, I beg you once again to remain united, around those who give you the guarantee of leading you on the path of honor and justice."

RADIO BERNE in French to Switzerland - 6,345 Kc.20,15 - Aug.22

General Koenig's Statement on Liberation of Paris

General Koenig, Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces of the Interior and Military Governor-General of Paris, has issued the following communiqué:"Paris was liberated by the Parisian population, which arose against the Germans and regained possession of the capital. After four days of fighting the bourgeoisie of Paris defeated the occupation troops. Fifty thousand armed men were supported by hundreds of thousands of Parisians. This army has repeated the exploits of the Commune and of the capture of the Bastille. The police, which were on strike prior to this event, cooperated with the population and occupied the Prefecture, which had become a strongpoint against the Germans. Yesterday the battle was won. The people of Paris have played a decisive role in the liberation of the capital."

Factors Attendant on Liberation of Paris

The people of Paris knew on Thursday that the liberation of Paris was imminent, after hearing the first rounds of American artillery fire from Chartres. The first signal for the uprising was given on Sunday after the Germans had published a manifesto announcing that

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Factors Attendant on Liberation of Paris

The people of Paris knew on Thursday that the liberation of Paris was imminent, after hearing the first rounds of American artillery fire from Chartres. The first signal for the uprising was given on Sunday after the Germans had published a manifesto announcing that severe measures would be taken against the revolt.

The provisional authorities will take charge of the distribution of available food supplies in the capital. The provisional commander declared that every means must be taken to safeguard available supplies, since it will be several days before the arrival of necessary products.

General Koenig, Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces of the Interior, was born in 1898. Two years ago he withstood the siege of Bir Hacheim for two weeks.

General Catroux ordered that all public buildings in Algiers be decked with flags to celebrate the liberation of Paris.

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Public Information Officers

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 24,1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 66

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Section A: ... Summary of Enemy News (German and Italian Propaganda Trends)
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.....Transocean and D.N.B. Transmissions in Morse

Section D: .....French Broadcasts

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

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3050

NOTE: This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral 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

Roosevelt and the "Secret Weapon": A German despatch attributes to a British newspaper the claim that Roosevelt's advisers fear for his safety if he goes to England, owing to the German flying bombs. Hence, an expected meeting in England between Roosevelt and Churchill may be cancelled.

Communists in England: "According to the "Daily Worker", the English Communist Party is growing steadily".

Jews in the United States: "The British paper 'Jewish Chronicle' states that the Jews dominate the whole of public life in the United States. American officers very often say that the Jewish danger forms a threat to the United States and that it is an evil for the whole country."

Hostility in Sicily: A German boradcasts on the Home Service says that the population of Sicily is 100 per cent hostile to the Allied "occupation troops." Up to now more than 9,000 persons have, supposedly been arrested in Sicily.

Allies Count Chickens Before They Are Hatched: The Allied conferences for post-war plans, held at Dumbarton Oaks, receive a great deal of attention in German propaganda. It is felt that the Allies are acting prematurely in planning the post-war world, as they have not yet won the war. "Berlin regards it as nonsensical and arrogant to hold a conference for world peace at a time when peace has not yet arrived. The present military events are by no means decisive for the war." This comment is part of the trend of regarding the admitted current victories of the Allies as ephemeral and as not the final chapter of the war. A comment by a Wilhelmstrasse "spokesman" on the Dumbarton Oaks conferences says: "It will soon be discovered in Washington that the events of the moment do not mean victory yet... The real purpose of the conference is of a propagandistic nature".

3039

Appeal for favorable Peace Terms: D.N.B. gives a lengthy summary of an article by Mr. von Stu[illegible]

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Appeal for favorable Peace Terms: D.N.B. gives a lengthy summary of an article by Mr. von Studnitz in the current issue of "Berlin-Rome-Tokyo." The importance of the article is indicated by the D.N.B. explanation that this periodical stands "close to the German Foreign Office." The sensational aspect of the article is its frank envisaging of a possible Allied victory as well as a possible German victory.

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A plea is made to avoid a "third world war" by means of granting a favorable peace to "over-populated countries", who should be "granted a share of the vast thinly populated countries". "Over-populated countries" presumably refers to Germany and Japan even if not explicitly so. It is argued that "the question of who will win or who will lose this war is meaningless", unless the over-populated countries are treated in the above generous fashion by whoever is the victor.

It is also urged that "world resources should be socialized". This appears to be a resumption of the old propaganda trend of the "have-not" nations. "If the future peace is unable to reconcile the interests of all belligerents, no matter whether victors or vanquished, such a peace will not last". The author sounds the warning that, if the Allied Big Four try to dominate the world at the expense of other nations, then "a third world war would be inevitable even if Germany and Japan were defeated and unable to rise again". Prior to this article, the dominating trend in German propaganda had generally avoid even been to such a hypothetical reference to Germany's being "defeated and unable to rise again".

MILITARY

New Allied Landing: Prior to any official Allied announcement to this effect, a late German despatch has announced a new Allied landing at Saint Jean de Luz, near the Franco-Spanish frontier. It is added that German coastal batteries have "frustrated" the Allied attempts to reinforce the troops which landed there.

Heaviest V-1 Shelling So Far: German propaganda is playing up the use of flying bombs more than ever. "Robot bombs were sent over to Britain in unprecedented numbers from Tuesday to Wednesday... The air seemed filledwith them at times, and ack-ack guns fired incessantly. It seems to have been the heaviest shelling of this kind since the first robot bombs were sent over".

Brittany: "Merely local fighting".

Northern France: The chieftrend in regard to this theatre is [illegible] by the constant repetition of the claim that the Allied [illegible] by the German troops, thus

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Northern France: The chieftrend in regard to this theatre is manifested by the constant repetition of the claim that the Allied threat of encirclement has been thwarted by the German troops, thus concluding "the battle near Argentan", where the "disengaging" Germans were admitted in a serious plight.

Southern France: The "fight for Toulon" is the feature of the news from southern France. The fight is said to be "bitter". Allied gains are attributed in large part to their use of long-range naval artillery.

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Rumanian Front: No mention is made so far of the BBC announcement that Rumania has accepted Russian peace terms. However, German military news indirectly indicates an approaching climax in that theatre. For example: "The centre of gravity on the eastern front has during the last few days begun to shift to the extreme southern wing, - to the area between the Dniester and Pruth on both sides of Jassy." "Major indentations" into the Rumanian defence lines are said to have been achieved by "Soviet motorized and tank contingents."

Dittmar Commentary: Lt. General Dittmar makes his weekly radio commentary on military events. This week's talk is entitled "More Worries and Stronger Determination." This title sums up the contents. First, Dittmar points out the German "worries" on both the French front and the Russian front. Then he appeals for ever greater sacrifice and unity on the part of the German people in order to achieve the determination to overcome these threats.

Dittmar's pessimism is unusually prominent this week. He opens his address by saying: "The trend taken by the fighting in the west during the last weeks has burdened the German people with further grave worries... The break-through at Avranches in the last days of July was followed by serious consequences." Then he analyzes the resultant encirclement threats and says that the greatest skill and "cool-headedness" will be needed by the German High Command to overcome the dangers. Dittmar turns to the "undaunted fighting spirit of the German soldier" as the kernel of "our resistance."

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

MILITARY

Western Front: According to the Fascist Radio the fighting in France is too fluctuating to allow any exact delineation of the front. Contrary to yesterday's definite claim that the Allied manoeuvre at Falaise had proved a complete failure, Radio Tevere reports this evening that the Allied troops are fighting hard to prevent von Kluge's and Rommel's troops from extricating themselves from the pocket. "All the various Allied attempts at encirclement [illegible] however, by counter-measures

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3038

Southern Front: The main centre of fighting in Italy has shifted to the zone between San Giorgio and Sant'Angelo, west of Mondolfo, where "Polish mercenaries" are launching furious "but entirely fruitless" attacks. Yet, several infiltrations into German positions are admitted.

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Summary

In the remaining sectors the Allies are reported to be regrouping and lining up their new supplies and reinforcements.

On the whole, the impression gathered from to-day's reports, broadcast by the Italian Radio, is that the Allies are preparing a new offensive along the entire front.

"Nothing But Bluff": Coinciding with indications of the evacuation of Paris by the Wehrmacht, as well as reports on a new Allied landing in southern France, the Fascist Radio to-day launched an all-out propaganda campaign to convince its listeners that the Allied claims of recent victories are "nothing but sheer bluff." This propaganda line is further supported by the revival of the thesis that only Germany and Italy are fighting for the rights of the working masses, while the Allies are bent on the preservation of capitalistic liberalism. The "strategic supremacy" of the Wehrmacht High Command is also played up.

No less than three major features are devoted to these trends, apart from a number of small items. The statements of General Eisenhower and General Montgomery are ridiculed as premature. On the whole, the Allied propaganda might be good enough for southern Italy, "whose population has been characterised for ages by chronic imbecility", says the Fascist Radio, but is an insult to any intelligent person. "It is a by-product of the diseased brains of the Allied leaders who, realizing that shortly everything will be lost, resort to bluff and represent small local successes as major victories."

Particular stress is laid on the fact that the Germans are still fighting far from their native soil, "on enemy territory", and that Paris is after all French city and "not the capital of Germany, as one might believe when listening to the Allied propaganda."

"Germany is attacked on three sides. On two fronts, namely, in Russia and in Italy, the Wehrmacht has definitely arrested all enemy progress. There is no doubt that at an opportune moment German strategy will put an end also to the Allied advance in France."

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POLITICAL

Liberated Italy: The meeting of the Allied Control Commission is commented upon in practically all broadcasts with particular stress upon the question of food supplies. In quoting the statement that ammunition and supplies for the fighting forces must have priority, the Fascist Radio remarks that "when it comes to the question of supplying them with food the Italians are disregarded, as usual."

The arrival of King Victor Emmanuel in Rome is believedto have some relation to the alleged crisis in the Bonomi government. It is not considered, however, that the King will have any influence in solving the crisis, in view of his lack of prestige.

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Who Will Succeed Cardinal Maglione? The Fascist Radio speculates on the appointment of the future Papal Secretary of State. There are three possibilities according to this Radio, namely, the nomination of a new Cardinal who would be entrusted with this post; the appointment to the position of a Prelate-Cardinal or the appointment of a high Prelate as Acting Secretary of State. It is doubtful whether the Pope will deviate from his policy of not appointing new Cardinals while the wars last.

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 1500 August 23

Fuehrer's headquarters, August 23rd. The High Command of the armed forces announces:

West of the lower reaches of the Seine, the enemy is pressing hard on the heels of our troops which withdrew to the Toucquet sector, on both sides of Bernay, West of Evreux and at Evreux itself, as well as between the Eure and the Seine, our divisions offer grim resistance to the enemy, who is attacking with strong forces in a northerly direction. He succeeded in gaining a little ground and suffered heavy losses. North of Mantes our counter-attack on the enemy bridgehead threw the enemy farther back towards the river. South of Paris, the enemy attacked our advanced positions with strong forces and threw our troops back towards the Seine. Farther south, fighting developed at the Yonne.

In southern France, the garrison of Toulon maintained itself positions in fierce fighting with the attacking enemy. South of the Durance, our divisions, according to orders received, withdrew further westward. On the roads through the passes of the French-Italian frontier, several terrorist groups were repulsed with heavy losses and mostly wiped out. Fighters and bombers attacked the enemy crossings over the Seine north of Mantes with good success. Several pontoon bridges and fully loaded ferry-boats were destroyed.

In the waters north of Le Havre, mine sweepers and submarines sank three British

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In the waters north of Le Havre, mine sweepers and submarines sank three British motor assault boats and damaged three others. The naval batteries of the Island of Cezembre, which lies off St. Malo, offered stubborn resistance to the attack of an enemy destroyer squadron and repulsed its attack. Patrol vessels of the Navy shot down seven enemy bombed off the Atlantic coast of France. Two German vessels received direct bomb hits and were lost.

London continues to be kept under retaliatory fire with "V-1". In Italy, in the Adriatic coastal sector, the enemy, yesterda did not resume his attempts at breaking through.

In southern Bessarabia and in Moldavia, the Soviets continued to attack with strong tank and motorized forces. The enemy spearheads having punched deep gaps into our lines at severa points, but were stopped by German and Rumanian units. North-west of Baranov, our troops, supported most effectively by artillery and mortars, smashed strong Soviet forces. South-east of Varka and north-east of Warsaw, new Soviet attempts at breaking through were frustrated.

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One tank division alone destroyed 52 enemy tanks in the course of the fighting. Between the Bug and Narev, the Soviets, supported by strong tank and bomber forces, resumed their attacks. The enemy was stopped in the rear lines in grim fighting.

West of Lake Pskov, numerous enemy attacks were frustrated. Bomber and fighter-bomber formations participated effectively in the ground fighting at the focal points and destroyed many enemy tanks, guns and some hundred vehicles in low level attacks. On the eastern front, yesterday, the Soviets lost 62 planes to fighters and anti-aircraft batteries.

Seven bombers out of a force of British planes which attacked a base in northern Norway were brought down by patrol vessels. One vessel alone scored four successes.

In the Arctic, a German submarine attacked a cruiser of the Dido Class. The cruiser having been hit by three torpedoes broke apart and sank.

U.S.A.A.F. bombers attacked the Vienna area and some localities in Upper Silesia. German and Hungarian air defence forces brought down 57 planes, 51 of which were four-engined bombers. In the night, three other enemy planes were shot down over western Hungary.

Rumanian Communiqué (DNB) August 23

BUCHAREST: The Rumanian war communique of August 22 says: Southwest of Tiraspol and on the Moldavian front between the Pruth and the Sereth Rumanian and German troops are engaged in heavy fighting with strong Soviet infantry and tank forces. The town of Jassy was evacuated after a bitter struggle with a superior enemy. Several Soviet bombers attempted to attack the town of Constanza in the forenoon. Two attacking planes were shot down.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0700 - August 23rd

The Western Front

In Brittany and the lower Loire area the situation is unchanged. In Provence, German covering units, in order to get out of the range of Allied naval artillery fire took up new positions in the vicinity of the coast and of the banks of the Durance river. Very heavy fighting is in progress round Toulon.

Air attacks on London and southern England continue to develop with ever growing intensity.

The Southern Front

Fierce clashes took place in the Adriatic sector between Cerasa and San Costanzo. All attempts made by the British and American troops to reach the Metauro river were frustrated. German guns are pounding enemy troop concentrations south of the Arno.

The Eastern Front

Heavy defensive battles are in progress in the Carpathian foothills where the Germans have destroyed many enemy tanks and have stood their ground at all points. In the central sector and especially in the bridge-head areas over the Vistula, local enemy attacks were broken up. West of Lake Pskov heavy fighting is taking place between German units and enemy divisions. Fifty-two enemy aircraft were brought down during the last twenty-four hours.

Inflation in Rome.

A member of Angot made the following statement about a week ago: "Rome has been flooded with paper currency". The Allied Command intends to withdraw from circulation all the old bank notes and to issue new ones. But as this cannot be done at a day's notice, it is proposed to consider only occupationnotes as negotiable.

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South America Repudiates United States Aspirations

A newspaper published in Argentina protests against the aims of the United States in connection with certain territories in South America. The peoples of South America, the paper states, are not willing to make any concessions and are determined to defend their neutralty and to make sure there will be no foreign aggression.

Statement by the U.S. Navy Secretary

The new Secretary of the U.S. Navy has stated that, in the fight the Allies are waging against the Japanese, the former find themselves up against a religion rather than against mere soldiers.

Malaria Epidemic in Bengal

The President of the Medical Commission for the province of Bengal has stated that twenty to forty million inhabitants of Bengal have malaria.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italia to Italy 0800 August 23

The War in Europe

The Western Front

The heaviest fighting is taking place in the south-east area in the battle which is now raging in northern France. The enemy launched repeated attacks in an attempt to enlarge his bridgeheads on the eastern bank of the river Seine, but the German defence has frustrated all the enemy's plans and has inflicted heavy losses. In the neighborhood of Brest enemy armored thrusts met with little success. In the Lorient area and further west, German troops have managed to improve their positions by achieving success in local actions. German coastal batteries replied [illegible] fire of the enemy's naval guns. In southern

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The Southern Front

In Italy, heavy fighting continues in the Adriatic sector. After a battle lasting forty-eight hours, British and American troops were not able to break through the German defensive positions. With the support of heavy artillery fire and armor, the Allies fought stubbornly against the positions held by German troops. In a hand-to-hand clash, heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, especially on the Polish units. German support bases put up magnificent resistance and completely overcame the effects of an infiltration or two which the enemy managed to make. There is nothing of importance to report from the other sectors. Enemy thrusts south-west of Florence were repulsed.

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The Eastern Front

The successes achieved by the German defence and the counter-attacks developed by German troops in the remaining sectors of the front, particularly in Lithuania, are so clearly evident that the enemy was obliged openly to admit the facts. Reuter's correspondent in fact states: "The territorial gains which have been achieved by the Germans west of Riga threaten to offset completely the effects of the previous Soviet successes and to block their advance towards East Prussia".

Heavy fighting took place in the Vistula bridgehead area where the Soviets launched numerous attacks with much armor and many infantry divisions. The enemy's offensive was blocked by the German defence and the attacking troops, after having suffered serious losses, checked their offensive action. German counter-attacks wiped out enemy infiltrations west of Baranov. In this fighting, new defensive German weapon, with which the infantry units were equipped, were brought into action. In the very first test these weapons proved effective and fifty-six Soviet tanks were destroyed with their help. The town of Jassy was abandoned after all installations of any military value had been destroyed.

The Air Front

During the attacks which were carried out yesterday by Anglo-American bombers against South-eastern Europe, 58 aircraft were brought down, of which about 30 were four-engined bombers. A magnificent defence was put up by Hungarian, Rumanian and German fighters and by German anti-aircraft guns.

The town of Cuneo in northern Italy was again attacked by enemy aircraft. These enemy machines bombed the outskirts of the city yesterday, causing many casualties among peasant folk and heavy damage to farm houses.

King Faruk Has Another Car Accident

King Faruk of Egypt had another automobile accident whilst driving on the coastal road to Alex[illegible]

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King Faruk Has Another Car Accident

King Faruk of Egypt had another automobile accident whilst driving on the coastal road to Alexandria, when his car bumped into a lorry. The King suffered no injuries.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - n.480 - 1300 - Aug.23

(The first part of the broadcast could not be heard) 3635

"V-1" Attacks Against Britain

Reuter's announces that last night and in the early hours of this morning flying bombs fell in the London area and on southern England. Much damage and many casualtues were caused.

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The intensity of these attacks is a source of deep anxiety to the British authorities who are of the opinion that the best defence against this form of attack is the total evacuation of the city of London, which they are preparing to carry out. But it is too late now as reports coming in from southern England show that war installations in those areas have suffered destruction on at least an 80% scale.

The Southern Front

In the Adriatic coastal sector, enemy forces continued to launch their attacks against German positions, but no success was achieved by the attacking forces. Particularly violent was the pressure which the Polish mercenary troops exerted in the area of Sant'Angelo. British tanks took part in the battle and many of them were destroyed. The fighting which raged with great violence during the morning abated somewhat during the early hours of the afternoon but subsequently flared up again with great intensity. Very heavy fighting is in progress in the areas where the enemy managed to make an infiltration or two into the German positions. In other sectors activity was restricted to artillery duels and patrol clashes. In the Pontedera-Pisa-Florence line sector, Allied troops are constantly bringing up fresh troops and supplies. These reinforcements and supplies are continually pounded by German guns and heavy losses have been inflicted on the enemy. In some sector of the front clashes took place, during which the Allied forces suffered very heavy losses, as a consequence of the stubborn resistance put up by German troops. The enemy failed to obtain any decisive results in these sectors.

The Eastern Front

... Very heavy fighting is taking place in the Vistula area.. In the western area of the front, German forces continued, with great intensity, their actions against enemy forces...

The War at Sea

A German submarine scored a direct torpedo hit on an Ar[illegible]

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In the Adriatic coastal sector, enemy forces continued to launch their attacks against German positions, but no success was achieved by the attacking forces. Particularly violent was the pressure which the Polish mercenary troops exerted in the area of Sant'Angelo. British tanks took part in the battle and many of them were destroyed. The fighting which raged with great violence during the morning abated somewhat during the early hours of the afternoon but subsequently flared up again with great intensity. Very heavy fighting is in progress in the areas where the enemy managed to make an infiltration or two into the German positions. In other sectors activity was restricted to artillery duels and patrol clashes. In the Pontedera-Pisa-Florence line sector, Allied troops are constantly bringing up fresh troops and supplies. These reinforcements and supplies are continually pounded by German guns and heavy losses have been inflicted on the enemy. In some sector of the front clashes took place, during which the Allied forces suffered very heavy losses, as a consequence of the stubborn resistance put up by German troops. The enemy failed to obtain any decisive results in these sectors.

The Eastern Front

... Very heavy fighting is taking place in the Vistula area.. In the western area of the front, German forces continued, with great intensity, their actions against enemy forces...

The War at Sea

A German submarine scored a direct torpedo hit on an American cruiser of the Taitu class. The cruiser was split in two and subsequently sank. This warship belonged to a very recent class and displaced 9,450 tons. It was heavily armed and carried 172 MM. guns. It was equipped with five torpedo-launching tubes and a catapult for aircraft.

The Air Front

German covering units have brought down many enemy aircraft off the coasts of northern Norway. One ship alone was responsible for the destruction of four enemy aircraft.

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Italian Broadcasts

North American bombers yesterday attacked the Vienna area and localities in Upper Silesia. Hungarian and German defences brought down 57 enemy aircraft, of which 51 were four-engined bombers. Last night three more enemy planes were brought down by German defences over northern Germany.

Food Situation in Naples

The Naples' authorities of the Bonomi Government have informed the population of the city that during the coming year it will be able to rely only on vegetables and fruit. This is due to the scarcity and lack of some essential products.

Death of Cardinal Maglione

The Prefect of Apostolic Ceremonies, after having received instructions from the Pope in regard to Cardinal Maglione's funeral, left for Caserta. The funeral ceremony will take place in state in the city of Rome, in the Basilica of Saint Peter . The body will be buried in the family grave at Caserta.

As regards a successor to the post of Secretary of State, three alternatives are mentioned in circles very near to the Holy See: the Pope may decide to appoint another Cardinal to take Maglione's place; he may appoint a prelate Cardinal and entrust to him the duties of Secretary of State; or he may appoint a high prelate of the Church Tribunal as acting Secretary of State. It seems hardly likely, however, that the Pope, who is the only one who can take a decision in the matter, would wish to change the policy followed up to now, that is, not to appoint any new Cardinals for the duration of the war.

Labor Meetings in Rome

The first General Assembly of workers in the Credit and Insurance field has taken place in Rome. The President of the General Federation of Labor, Achille Grandi, said in a speech that the associated organisations of the Federation had not worked well enough. He expressed the hope that in the future these organisations would improve their services. President Grandi further stated that the blame for the unsatisfactory functioning of the Federation was to be placed on certain employers whom he described as reactionary.

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Greek Prime Minister in Rome

Mr.Papandreu, Greek Minister in Cairo, has arrived in Rome, where he will meet the British Prime Minister, Mr.Churchill. According to a report to hand the Greek Minister is to confer with his British colleague with a view to establishing a stable cabinet. At the same time he proposes to eliminate the dissension which divides his organization from the Greek National Committee, a body which is definitely pro-Communist, and which was created recently with Moscow's support.

New German Weapons

All the German papers continue to publish photographs of the new weapons which German industry is preparing with a view to the anticipated renewal of offensive actions against the enemy on the various fronts.

In particular, the photograph is shown of a mine which was used in the Channel and which will be employed in future against enemy landing craft. This mine is equipped with a concrete pedestal and is full of explosives. Its power is such that any enemy craft colliding with it would inevitably sink.

Exploitation of Oil Wells by American Companies

Britain has missed her change in the exploitation of the Middle East oil wells. It is reported from the United States that two American companies for the exploitation of oil wells formed a partnership which aims at developing the oil wells of Arabia and of the island of Bahrein.

Yamamoto Appointed Japanese Ambassador to Siam

The Vice-Minister of Greater Asia has been appointed Japanese Ambassador to Thailand in place of the former Ambassador, who seriously ill.Mr.Teuchico in his turn replaces Mr.Yamamoto as Vice-Minister.

An Important Mission to China

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An Important Mission to China

It is reported from the United States that President Roosevelt has recently entrusted Donald Nelson, one of the most prominent men at the White House, with an important mission to be carried out in China. In Washington political circles it is stated that, as Nelson is one of the chief Republican candidates, Roosevelt has decided to get rid of him in view of the imminent presidential elections.

"Bluff" (Comment)

It has been known since the days of creation that facts are male and words are female. From this it is a foregone conclusion that on the enemy's side there are many more females than males.

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We naturally do not want to ignore the successes that the Anglo-Americans and their allies have achieved recently. They have in fact achieved territorial successes which cannot be passed over in silence. But if you listen to their propaganda, you would think you were witnessing the end of the world, as a result of successes which have completely revolutionised the trend of war in the first place and the face of the earth in the second. You would think you were at a banquet where many people, not having had food for many a day, are trying to fill themselves to capacity, to make up for lost time. It is a bacchanalian feast which has no limits. But if you look carefully you feel that you are watching people who are really convinced that they are destined to failure and defeat, and who are trying, now that the opportunity offers, to taste to the full what will be denied to them in the near future. It seems as if fear moves those people. It is not a question of truculence, of boastfulness or gasconades, which are understandable in the victorious, but it is a case of real mental disease with which the propagandists of the Allied Nations seem to be affected.

To be more exact, the majority of personalities in the political and military world of the Allied nations appear to be affected by a pathological form of exaltation. If the statements were directed to the people of some of the invaded territories of southern Italy, where the inhabitants are imbecile, treacherous and cowardly, the present trend of enemy propaganda would be understandable. It is probably true that this form of propaganda is mainly directed to the less intelligent peoples dominated by the Anglo-Saxons.

But this is not all, there is something more. If in fact British propaganda were directed exclusively to that section of the Italian population which for generations has been characterised by imbecility, the statements would be perfectly suitable. But the worst is the fact that this enemy propaganda is also directed to people who have nothing in common with those of southern Italy and others previously mentioned.

Let us take for example the proclamation issued a few days ago by General Montgomery to Allied troops, a proclamation issued naturally at the instructions of General Eisenhower. It is a proclamation which reveals the mentality of the British and American

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Let us take for example the proclamation issued a few days ago by General Montgomery to Allied troops, a proclamation issued naturally at the instructions of General Eisenhower. It is a proclamation which reveals the mentality of the British and American Generals now fighting in Europe. If you read that proclamation you would think you were listening to the voice of a General who has destroyed the enemy forces to the last man, who has already had his conditions of capitulation accepted and so forth. It sounds like a General who at the end of a great battle, in which the enemy was decisively beaten, is getting ready to dictate conditions of surrender to the survivors of the enemy forces. Napoleon's words pale to insignificance when compared to the joint proclamation issued by Montgomery and Eisenhower.

Some may be inclined to say that the British and the Americans are great drinkers. No, this excuse would not be sufficient to justify Montgomery's and Eisenhower's words.

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To get pleasantly drunk after having achieved victory might be justified. But this proclamation was apparently issued in a sober frame of mind. And what then? What could be its justification? That is clear: by coming into contact with the Americans, General Montgomery has been influenced a little by their style and by their manner in conducting propaganda. He has been influenced by bluff in the face of General Eisenhower, and of British, Canadian and American troops. The results achieved by the Allied forces in France are presented as victories compared to which those recorded by history become negligible affairs. Invalids find it necessary to take stimulants to keep alive. But one must be careful, because so stimulants can often have the opposite effect. And we shall witness such effects.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy, 480 m.- 1400-Aug.23

Allied Control Commission Discussed Food Difficulties in Italy

The United Nations News Agency reports that the members of the Allied Control Commission who have recently met in Rome have drawn a significant picture of the difficulties existing in invaded Italy. The food supply problem in southern Italy has been examined with particular attention. It has been admitted that the systems adopted for the distribution of foodstuffs in southern and central Italy are not adequate to the requirements. Food supplies are not sufficient, even for a minimum requirement of the local population. Mr. Atherton, representing the Sub-Control Commission, stated that the faulty distribution of food supplies is due to the anti-patriotic attitude adopted by many elements of the population, inasmuch as food supplies are often hoarded and not given up, even if a neighbor is on the verge of starvation. Colonel Legg, Chairman of the Food Sub-Commission, stated that food distribution is not working properly because of the inefficiency of State Food Storage. "If this situation is not remedied within a very short time", he stated, "things will go from bad to worse". He declare that at the beginning of Allied [illegible]

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Fascist Property Confiscated

The Court of Justice in Rome ordered the confiscation, following the request of the Purge Commission, of all property belonging to Luigi Federzoni, Giuseppe Bottai, Edmondo Rossoni, and Vaselli, Armenise, and Igliori. According to the reports of the British-controlled Rome radio, the Commission for enquiry into ill-gotten gains has ordered all Provincial Authorities to investigate the financial status of all Fascist Chiefs and the smaller "fry" in order to control the amount of wealth accumulated by them during the duration of the Fascist régime. Radio Rome also announced that, following the provisions laid down by the Ministry of Justice, the Justice Commission will meet during the first days of September. It appears that the first to be called before the Court will be Mr. Azzolini, ex-Governor of the Bank of Italy. Generals Del Tetto and Pentimallo will follow.

Ex-King Arrives in Rome

The sudden arrival in Rome of ex-King Victor Emanuel of Savoy has aroused no interest whatever. The local population is concerned only with the food supply problem. Reports from Lisbon assert that the various parties are intrigued as to the real purpose of Victor Emanuel's trip to Rome. Some believe that the ex-King means to try and use his influence on the so-called Bonomi Government to put an end to the political chaos now reigning in occupied Italy. The Fascist Purge problem takes up all the Government's time and the more vital problem of food supplies is consequently shelved. Reports from Rome, however, state that such speculation is not worth consideration, as the ex-King has lost all his prestige. At all events, the little King's trip to Rome is supposedly connected with the crisis which, for some time past, has threatened the Bonomi Government.

Allied Control Commission Continues its Session

British-controlled Rome radio reports that this morning, the Allied Control Commission for Italy continued its Session for [illegible] General Wilson, Commander of the Allied

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Allied Control Commission Continues its Session

British-controlled Rome radio reports that this morning, the Allied Control Commission for Italy continued its Session for the month of August. General Wilson, Commander of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean, pointed out that by degrees, as Italy is liberated, the Allied Control Commission will be called upon to solve an ever-increasing number of problems. General Wilson stated that the two principal problems which the Allied Control Commission is called upon to solve in southern Italy are those relating to the control of the civilian population and the assuring of adequate food supplies. Colonel Steller (?), Chairman of the Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission, has stated that the first duty of the Italian Government is to support the Allied Commission in its work.

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Colonel Poletti, regional Vice-Commissioner and Chairman of Region IV, said among other things, that the Allies have restored freedom of speech, freedom from want. Colonel Poletti also stated that the quantity of food supplies brought into Rome is decidedly lower than that distributed in other regions of southern Italy.

Ministers Meeting at the Viminale Palace

Ministers-without-Portfolio Ruini presided over a meeting of ministers of the so-called Bonomi Government. The so-called Minister for Communications, Corbono, the so-called Minister for Agriculture, Gullo, the famous De Courten for the Navy and Piacentini for the Air Force attended.

This Commission examined various items on the agenda, among which the salvaging of scrap-iron.

Three Sections of A.C.C. Merge into Single Organization

The three sections of the A.C.C. for southern Italy have decided to merge into a single organization, which will examine all problems relating to occupied Italy. This new organization will start work on August 26.

Soviets Films to Be Sent to Italy

The representative of the Soviet Commercial branch in southern Italy has revealed that the Soviet Union has decided to send to Italy a number of propaganda films which will be shown in the various cities and towns of occupied Italy. Italian versions of these films are now being prepared, and the distribution of these films will be carried out by a special organization.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-480M.-1420-Aug.23

The Soldier's Radio

Do You Know This?

(Having broadcast a song, the station gave the following dialogue between a gigolo and a woman)

"What do you think of the dinner we have just had?"

"Delicious! You were quite right not to go to those two restaurants which had been recommended to us. Imagine! A table d'hôte meal for 20 or 30 lire. We could never have eaten it."

"Well, I spent 500 lire for dinner for the two of us, but at least we had a decent meal. The soup they gave us of course, was uneatable.

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I didn't even touch it, as you saw. But at least it was served on a decent plate."

"I only ate it because it wouldn't have looked right to leave it." "The rest of the meal was delicious, however, though the beafsteak was so tough I couldn't cut it. I had to give up." "I lost a tooth over it."

"It was very well served. However, It's a pity the plates weren't clearer."

"I saw a beetle, but I didn't tell you for fear you would lose your appetite. The hors d'oeuvres weren't particularly good. I didn't touch them. When there is no ham, I don't like them. When I was a little girl, I always ate ham before my meals."

"You are right. The olives were too savory, and besides, they had such a horrid taste I couldn't swallow them."

"The plates were dirty! Did you notice? Fancy, in the soup-plates, there were still the remains of previous meals. It looked like rice. But these are mere details, On the whole we fared very well. We spent 500 lire and a pleasant hour." (Another feminine voice is heard.)

"I am so hungry, Sir, I am so hungry, ma'am. My house has been destroyed by enemy raids, my son was killed, my husband is crippled [illegible] I have five more children [illegible] I am so hungry. But what's the use [illegible]"

"She complains to us she is hungry. Heaven knows, we are hungry, too. We have just left the restaurant, and we are hungrier than we were before. I know hunger is awful and times are bad. Try going to the Prefecture, they may help you there. Bad times indeed!"

"Look at me! See how thin I am. Nobody eats any more."

"Listen dear, shall we take a taxi home? We'll spend a few hundred lire more, but what does it matter?"

Do you know these people? It would be just as well to take them to your barracks. (More music broadcast).

(Another affected voice is heard).

"Lucky fellow, Puffi! He always has a brain-wave! While waiting for the Allies, he is preparing wonderful things to welcome them and gain their sympathies."

"I really envy him. I wish I had his Spirit of initiative!"

"Just think! He is considering going on the films. He says that as soon as the war is over, he will dash off to Hollywood, even if he has to sweep the studios there."

Do you know these fellows? And just to think that we need these very fellows to sweep our barracks.

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"I am so hungry, Sir, I am so hungry, ma'am. My house has been destroyed by enemy raids, my son was killed, my husband is crippled [illegible]. I have 2 more children. [illegible] food. I am so hungry. God will help me!"

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - M.491 - 1700 Aug.23

On Friday the 25th, we shall broadcast a documentary which was recorded in the front lines in the vicinity of the area where the San Marco Division is in action. This documentary will include messages sent by the troops of the San Marco Division. Some of these messages will be re-broadcast at 12,30 at 12,50, at 17,20 and at 17,40 hours of the same day.

(Resume of News Broadcast in Preceding Transmissions)

Food Situation

The items of news which emerge from the very restrained reports issued by the news agencies and radio stations of the invaded areas of Italy regarding the food situation in those areas are of an increasingly disturbing nature.

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Members of the Allied Control Commission are in agreement in placing the blame for the difficulty in the supply of food in those areas on two factors: "Above all", they state, "the war is not over, and we must supply the armed forces which are fighting on Italian soil first. In the second place," they add, "the lack of patriotism on the part of Italian civil servants and farmers is to be blamed, as they have filled their cellars with foodstuffs, do not bring their products to the State Granaries and do not even help a starving neighbor."

The situation has been summed up by the notorious Colonel Poletti, who stated that the Allies brought to Italy liberty of speech, of press and religion, but not freedom from want. The people of Naples have been advised by the Bonomi Government authorities that in the coming year, they will have to rely solely on fruit and vegetables produced locally. No bread for the Italians, though some form of amusement will be allowed to them. In fact, it has been announced that a few Soviet films have arrived in Rome, and that they are being dubbed in Italian. This is a poor consolation for the starving and despondent Italians of the invaded areas, which the Bonomi Government is trying to stimulate with other anti-Fascist measures! And so it is announced that the so-called High Court of Justice will open in September with the trial against Dr. Azzolini, ex-Governor of the Bank of Italy, and against General Del Tetto and Pentimalli.

On the other hand, the Tribunal of Rome, on Count Sforza's instructions, has decreed that the properties owned by Federzoni, Bottai, Rossoni, Vaselli, Armenise and Igliori are to be confiscated.

King Victor Emmanuel Returns to Rome

The news that Vittorio Emmanuele di Savoia had suddenly reappeared in the capital was received by the population of the city with noticeable indifference. Newspaper circles pounced avidly on the unexpected event. It looks as if this trip made by Victor Emmanuel is somehow linked with the crisis which continues to menace the Bonomi Government. Bonomi is accused, in particular, by the most ardent anti-Fascists and by the followers of Count Sforza of having a share in the 1921 elections in the Fascist list. Even if his Government tries to achieve something, its efforts always come to naught. A Ministerial committee has now held a meeting, presided over

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No less bombastic and fruitless are the measures taken by the Federation of Labor in the invaded areas of Italy. The President, Achille Grandi, feels compelled to admit to the assembly of workers in banking institutions that the associated syndical organisations have not acted as anticipated. This means that the Fascist syndical organisation has been replaced by an affair of no account.

In the meantime, the grisly implications of the speech delivered by Count Sforza continue to attract jackals and hyenas. The Chief of the Greek Government in Exile, Papandreu, has arrived in Rome; perhaps with the aim of grabbing a piece of Italy, which is being so liberally distributed right and left by Count Sforza.

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News Mines in Use Against Allied Shipping

The German press publishes photographs of the new mine which has been instrumental in sinking many enemy ships in the English Channel.

Spampanato on Democracy

In the "Stampa" of Turin, Bruno Spampanato discusses the war and its social problems, and points out that the Democracies which, since before the First World War, endeavored, and still do, to construct plans and reform projects, now pretend to have found something "new". While they have kept to Capitalistic liberalism the proletarians have never been able to obtain any advantage out of the prevailing situation and conditions.

"On the other hand," writes the author, "how could the democracies put into action a revolutionary social programme without modifying their position as plutocratic régimes?"

"Moreover, before 1939, when the Democracies drew the people into the war that is still being fought, their wealth would have allowed them to make a few special experiments; all the more so, as their colonies and the resources of economic imperialism multiplied their assets. A war was necessary to show up the capricious social reforms of the so-called democracies.

"But here again it is the story of the bag of oats put in front of the ass who hopes to get it, while in reality he continues to draw his master's cart.

"Social revolution is nothing but a movement to be used inside Allied countries by Churchill's and Roosevelt's propaganda. These governments are reactionary in their composition and aims, and represent capitalism or at least a democratic imitation.

"Italy and Germany represent the victory over capitalism, and it cannot be said that in our countries social revolution is a propaganda slogan. Our revolution comes from the real socialism, the triumph over capitalism and against the theoretic shadow of class socialism which, in spite of assertions to the contrary, adapted itself to existence in the midst of a bourgeois state.

"Anyhow, it is absolutely certain that Germany and Italy entered the war with the aim of defending social revolution and of establishing it.

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"While the heavily gold-braided commanders of the big warships were plying towards the enemy ports, on the 8th of September,hoisting the combat flag, the sailors who were surprised in enemy waters by the Armistice refused to work for the enemy, preferring prison or concentration camps," states the "Republica Fascista". Confirmation of this fact is given by the newspaper, "El Dia", of Buenos Aires, which writes:

'Italian sailors,surprised in American waters by the Armistice refused to serve under the Stars and Stripes, just as prisoners of war,and civilian internees gave ample proof of love for their Fatherland and of their patriotic sentiments.

'The pride of being the brothers of such heroes spurs us to endure every kind of persecution and makes us certain of achieving final victory.'

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German Comments on Washington Conference

The International Conference for Post-War Security, which is taking place in Washington, is the subject of various comments by the German press.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" writes: "From what has been said and asserted up to now, it is clear that the Allies still have every intention of destroying us. They would like to transform Germany into something like a hard-labor camp, under the decisions they thought fit. Every German knows perfectly well what is at stake, and what a victory of the plutocracies would mean."

The "Voelkischer Beobachter" states that the Allies' conduct clearly reveals to the whole world the real aims of London, Washington and Moscow. However, the German people are not going to let themselves be taken in by these manoeuvres, as they were by Wilson's. Their fighting spirit will not diminish. Roosevelt and his friends must realise that nothing will ever induce the Germans to sign a compromise peace, not even the direst of threats.

Germany is fighting with a unanimous will, under the order of the Fuehrer, and will go on fighting until her last breath. It is a question of winning, or of dying fighting. No other solution is possible.

As to the comments of the neutral press regarding the Washington conference, the "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" merely gives the announcement. It is to be hoped, adds the newspaper, that the delegates present at this conference will not repeat the mistakes made by members of the Geneva Commissions.

The "Svenska Dagbladet" describes the opening ceremony and the first discussions, stressing that the delegates of the United States and the Soviet Union have given proof of great authority. The appointment of Stettinius as President of the Conference is also significant.

The Spanish newspaper "Arriba" states that the aim of the conference is in itself a mistake. World peace and security will not be assured by the creation of an international police or the establishment of plans for the destruction of entire nations.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -49M-20.00-August 23

Radio Magazine

"Segnale Radio", an important "Ciar" weekly of twenty-four pages will soon be on sale on all news-stands.

Western Front

Fighting in France is so fierce and mobile that it is not possible to give a clear idea of an actual battle front.

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Italian Broadcasts

Anglo-American forces, by an ambitious manoeuvre are attempting at all costs to engage the main body of German troops in all sectors, but the German High Command, with a series of swift counter-manoeuvres, is frustrating the enemy plan. The focal point of the fighting still remains in northern France, where German soldiers, previously engaged in the Falaise-Argentan region, are now taking up positions along the Seine. East of this region, through which Americans are pushing on from the North, there was some severe fighting. The ruins of Lisieux were evacuated. East of Chartres, the North-American Third Army is still insisting in its attempts to advance eastward. The enemy attacks were checked near Rambouillet. A violent battle is now raging in the area of Etampes. To reinforce their own task forces, the Americans brought up other formations from Brittany, where the burden of the fighting is now entrusted to de Gaulle's forces. In Provence, the battle for Toulon is now in full swing. Both sides are engaging large forces. The Americans have been attacking from north and northeast but so far they have not succeeded in overcoming the stubborn German resistance. Also, in the Durance region, where the invader is closely following German troop movements, heavy fighting is going on between German rear-guard units and enemy formations which have suffered severe losses.

Record Bombing of London With "V-1"s

The waves of "V-1"s, which last night and this morning fell on southern England and on the London area, have no precedent in the past few weeks. British anti-aircraft artillery made an uninterrupted barrage, but without any positive result, according to a Reuter correspondent. "It seemed", he adds, "as if the sky was filled with German bombs. The increased bombing by "V-1" has caused a new wave of panic among the population. As usual, damages are very heavy, especially in the industrial area."

Southern Front

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Southern Front

In Italy, after heavy losses suffered the day before, Anglo-Polish forces yesterday discontinued their attacks south of the Letauro River. This morning, a lively patrol activity was noticed along the Adriatic coast. Three enemy tanks were destroyed. No action of importance is reported from the other sectors of the front. Allied self-propelled guns, which attempted to return the fire of German artillery, were silenced in the Pontedera sector.

Eastern Front

The Soviets today continued their offensive action in the sub-Carpathian region, and particularly southwest of ... and near Jassy.

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German-Rumanian formations counter-attacked and checked enemy armored spear-heads. To the north, there was lively activity of advance units from both sides; and from the Vistula bridge-head, only tactical activity is reported. The struggle is developing particularly violently southeast of Varka, where more than fifty enemy tanks have already been destroyed. In the sector between Warsaw and Bialystok, and west of the Piscop River, many Soviet attacks failed. Some local infiltrations were controlled. West of Modohn, German troops, continuing their offensive of the past few days, yesterday gained new ground. The "Luftwaffe" today again participated in the battle, in support of ground operations, successfully bombing and strafing enemy columns and concentrations. The enemy lost some hundred motor vehicles.

Navy Under-Secretary Appeals to Physicians

The Under-Secretary for the Republican Navy reports: "The Republican Navy, remembering the glorious traditions of the Naval Medical Corps, appeals to the sense for human solidarity which has always animated our physicians, many of whom fell in the fulfilment of their high mission, to join its ranks in great number so that they can give their services to the fatherland in arms. Therefore a voluntary engagement for the duration of the war is open to all graduates in medicine and surgery already qualified to exercise the profession, whether specialists or not, between twenty-four and thirty-five years of age. The request, with all specifications as to age, eventual specialization, professional activity after graduation, books published, etc. may be addressed to the Republican Navy Under-Secretariat, Personnel Division, Field-post 873; to the General Medical Headquarters of the Republican Navy, Field-post 853; to all recruiting offices of the 10th MAS flotilla and all bureaus of the Republican Navy located in the region where the candidate is living. The above-mentioned authorities will supply anyone interested with all the necessary information about service conditions."

Selection of Candidates for Women's Auxiliary Services

The selection of candidates to women's voluntary auxiliary service with the 10th MAS Flotilla, who will be admitted to general

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Selection of Candidates for Women's Auxiliary Services

The selection of candidates to women's voluntary auxiliary service with the 10th MAS Flotilla, who will be admitted to general and secondary training courses, will take place between September 20 and 30 at all recruiting centres of the Women's auxiliary service. All those who wish to follow such courses may present themselves to the centres in the various cities, where their documents will be collected and where they will be supplied with the necessary travel-orders to and from the recruiting centre of the 10th MAS Flotilla.

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Anti-Aircraft Artillery Recruiting Campaign

The new proclamation for the recruiting of personnel in the Air Force Anti-Aircraft Artillery will be published within the next few days. All Italian citizens between seventeen and fifty years of age will thus be able to defend their homes and families, serving in the reconstituted Italian AA batteries.

From Invaded Territories: Poletti on Conditions in Rome

Poletti has said that the Romans have abundant liberty but are complaining of the lack of bread and other staple commodities. "But", he added at once, - "this is unfair, as there has been a certain improvement with the institution of a market for the sale of charcoal."

On this point it would be interesting to know the opinion of Rome's citizens. We would like, for instance, to know why present conditions in Sardinia are so precarious; why, for instance, the water supply there is inadequate for the necessities of the population and why, so far, neither the so-called Bonomi government nor the occupation authorities have taken any measures about it. On this, naturally, Colonel Poletti, does not offer any speculation.

Conditions in Sicily

The Allied Regional Commissioner for Sicily complained that the Sicilian population sabotage deliveries to the people's granaries. He also stated that 25,000 quintals of grain were confiscated and that ... 10 persons were denounced or arrested for violations of the law on deliveries to the people's granaries. All the publicity urging producers to deliver their wheat had failed and for this reason - according to the regional commissioner for Sicily - the Island is not yet ripe for a democratic government.

Meanwhile another pool looks like being a total failure - the wool one. All producers have been informed and invited to report their production by September 15.

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Economic Situation in Campania Deteriorates

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Poletti has Talks with Bonomi on Conditions in Rome

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Conditions in Sicily

The Allied Regional Commissioner for Sicily complained that the Sicilian population sabotage deliveries to the people's granaries. He also stated that 25,373 quintals of grain were confiscated and that ... 40 persons were denounced or arrested for violations of the law on deliveries to the people's granaries. All the publicity urging producers to deliver their wheat had failed and for this reason - according to the regional commissioner for Sicily - the Island is not yet ripe for a democratic government.

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Economic Situation in Campania Deteriorates

The economic situation in Campania is daily growing worse. The United Nations radio says that next Sunday the problems will be examined at a special meeting which will be held in the Prefect's Office at Naples, to be attended by the representatives of the provincial economic council and the allied delegates.

The New Constitution of Courts of Assize

The Bonomi Council of Ministers in its meeting of July 27 approved a decree-law in which it is stated that the Courts of Assize which will pass sentence on fascists will be composed of two magistrates and five jurymen.

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The impartiality and fairness of these jurymen can be easily appreciated when it is kept in mind that they will be selected by the Senior Presidents of the Courts of Appeal.

A first experiment is already on record in Rome where the selection was made upon nominations by the anti-Fascist parties, the police and the various Ministries. It can be very easily foreseen that when the trials start enemy propaganda will speak of popular trials and of the jury's independence of opinion.

Churchill Receives Bonomi and Badoglio

At the end of his visit to Italy Churchill granted an audience to Badoglio and Bonomi who had sought the honor of being received by the British Prime Minister ever since the early days of his arrival in Italy. In giving the news Reuter's says that Bonomi and Badoglio, before being received, had to remain for a long time in the waiting room. British circles in Rome point out that the audience was only formal, as neither Bonomi nor Badoglio are important in the game of British policy

Tupini Returns Soviet Visit.

The United Nations News Service reports that the Ministers of Justice in the so-called Bonomi government, Tupini returned the visit which was recently made him by the Soviet ambassador. The Agency adds: "The conversation took place in an atmosphere of reciprocal cordiality and dealt with the problems of Italy's judiciary administration and the legislative reforms already made or in the making in the new political democratic sphere of liberation." Naturally, liberation in the sense of making laws under Anglo-American control and upon Moscow's suggestions.

Msgr. Tardini at Cascia

Msgr. Tardini, of the Papal Secretariat of State, last night arrived at Cascia to pay homage to the body of the late Cardinal Maglione.

Doctor Ley Speaks to Workers

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Doctor Ley Speaks to Workers

Speaking to workers of an armament factory Dr. Ley, leader of the German labor front, said: "German workers and builders will soon neutralize the momentary advantage of the enemy in the matter of armaments. The day is not far distant when we will again have in our hands the control of land, sea and air operations. Thousands of people are rushing to the factories to help to strengthen the German fist for the decisive encounter which will give us final victory."

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A Commentary: "Another Bluff"

Enemy propaganda continues its boastful programmes still more bombastic than those of the famous British and American generals. Where is the famous British phlegm? Perhaps this sudden folly was given them by their American Allies? A similar frenzy might be explained by a total and final conquest of the whole world, but not by the gradual recapture of their own lands! The delirious behaviour of the British and Americans at the evacuation of some French provinces is to be compared with that of the bankrupt businessman on the day he succeeds in having part of his capital returned. But, dear Colonel Stevens, why do you not tell us whose ground it is that our enemies are now occupying in France? Why do you not grant us the great honor of telling us that Paris is really in France? Because, you see, if you do not give us this information, bearing the delirium with which Anglo-American radio, newspapers and propaganda are imbued, a delirium of exasperated enthusiasm, we cannot know but that Paris, if not the German capital, is at least a German town. And what shall we say of General de Gaulle? His attitude is not that of a defeated general who for four years chatted and banqueted in the best hotels of Europe and America waiting for anyone willing to fight for his fatherland, occupied by the conquerors - the attitude of a French general who sees the whole French army broken to pieces and now, thanks to the combined efforts of two foreign armies, may hope for a more or less deep and total withdrawal of the winning enemy. No, the attitude of General de Gaulle, rather, the attitudes of the Generalissimo, are those of a great conqueror. He already sees himself ranking high, with Caesar, Charlemagne and Napoleon. In truth, he surpasses them all in presumption. It is announced that he has already appointed a rebel general to be governor of Paris. Is there any other leader who chose a governor for a city still in enemy hands, though very closely menaced? Is there any other leader who felt himself so much a conqueror as to move to the conquest of his own capital? No, no intelligent men, of any faith or creed whatever, could be accused of such a dangerous madness. Facts are clear and decisive: created for normally functioning minds

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Even the very probable possibility of a further withdrawal in France, even the most pessimistic forecast will not depress us. Germany is like a great heart: the movement of the diastole, namely of expansion of the blood, will be followed by that of contraction of the heart, the one of propulsion of blood to the more distant periphery. And Germany's great heart will never cease to beat not even for a moment. You will certainly remember the Anglo-American enthusiasm until a few days ago based on the wide Russian advance, which had the same character as the present one on the British and American advance on France. The former has already ended. And it can be forecast that the latter will soon meet the same fate. While de Gaulle and his companions are giving way to optimism, the British and Americans are beating the big drum. But that too is a bluff.

RADIO TEVERE In Italian - 245,5 m. 2030 August 23

This is Radio Tevere the Voice of Free Rome!

War Fronts

The Allies continue to fight strenuously in northern France, in an attempt to prevent Rommel's and Von Kluge's troops from breaking the pocket in which they have been trapped.

In Provence, Allied attacks are concentrating on Toulon, which is still resisting. Also, towards Marseilles, the Anglo-Americans have been beaten. On the other hand, American columns, helped by French Partisans, reached the Durance River, along a large front, thus carrying out a deviation manoeuvre to the east. North of Le Havre, three British motor-torpedo-boats were sunk by German naval units. A number of destroyers attempted a landing on the island of... near St. Malo, which is still resisting, but without success.

In Italy, Allied attacks, which were of secondary importance, were not resumed yesterday, because of the high losses sustained, especially among Polish troops.

On the eastern front, a Soviet offensive is developing on the southern wing, where the Bolsheviks succeeded in progressing in Bessarabia and Moldavia. German and Rumanian for[illegible]

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On the eastern front, a Soviet offensive is developing on the southern wing, where the Bolsheviks succeeded in progressing in Bessarabia and Moldavia. German and Rumanian forces, however, counter-attacked, and were finally able to check Stalin's soldiers. On all other sector, the situation is unchanged. Some attacks and counter-attacks of minor importance are reported.

A British cruiser was torpedoed by a German-U-boat, and rapidly sank after breaking in two. Allied air losses on the various fronts are 97 aircraft.

Compulsory Labor Service Introduced in the United States

Roosevelt has introduced compulsory labor service in the United States. According to this new provision, which aroused harsh criticism in Washington, he will now be able to make definite rules concerning the assignment of workers to those industries which are in need of them, thus meeting the continuous requests for war supplies received from the European front.

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Eisenhower Meets Under-Secretary for War

Reuter's reports that Eisenhower conferred yesterday morning with the American Under-Secretary for War.

Churchill on the Italian Front

Churchill is at present making a tour of inspection of the Italian front. Yesterday he inspected the First Canadian Armored Brigade.

Togliatti to Speak on the Radio on Sunday

The United Nations Information Agency announces that Togliatti will speak on the radio next Sunday. He will address his speech to women workers

The Funeral of Cardinal Maglione

The funeral of the late Cardinal Maglione is to be held tomorrow at Cascia, near Rieti.

World News of the Last Twenty-Four Hours

This is Winder speaking: German divisions, after escaping enemy encircling manoeuvres, have now stiffened their resistance on their new lines.

In Italy, the heavy losses inflicted upon Anglo-Polish detachments are now showing their results. Yesterday the Allies gave up all idea of breaking through the German lines.

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On the eastern front, the Soviets continue their full-scale offensive launched a few days ago. Stalin's soldiers were able to make a number of infiltrations, without, however, succeeding in unhinging the German defensive system. In the central and northern sectors, the Germans scored some defensive successes, while the activity of the Luftwaffe made a powerful contribution to counter-measures in progress.

The signature of the agreement between de Gaulle and the Allies has been postponed. Evidently, the Algiers Committee has no intention of putting France under American control.

Japan continues to strengthen her home front for totalitarian war. Information received today states that a new law has been formulated for women's mobilization to meet the demands of war.

America's admission of losses sustained for the conquest of Saipan Island is significant. On this front, the United States is engaged in a war full of unknown possibilities.

Terror raids over northern Italy are evidently not a new thing. However, they were lately intensified, and acts of useless crime were committed. We simply mention them so that the Italians will not forget.

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian - 245.5 M. - 2130 - August 23

Court of Appeal Will Cease to Function

The Allied authorities in southern Italy have decided that the Court of Appeal will not be allowed to open as usual on November 1st.

Comments on Cardinal Schuster's Speech

The speech delivered a few days ago in a Milanese Theatre by Cardinal Schuster has been widely commented upon.

Fearing that misinterpretations might arise; yesterday, Cardinal Schuster announced in the Milanese Catholic paper "Italia" the forthcoming publication of his speech.

Today, after a lapse of three days, his speech was published.

We read it with some satisfaction, because we see that our interpretation of the words of the Archbishop were perfectly correct, especially as regards their spirit. Now, we should have nothing to add to what we said previously, but, while we fully expect the Vatican not to negotiate in favor of Italy, we are equally entitled to expect the Vatican not to negotiate in favor of Italy's enemies. We say this, moreover, in its own interest, for there is little sympathy felt for the politicians of the Vatican, which nowadays encourages not only the faithful but also the priests, who do not comply with God's laws and preach party-spirit instead of love. Moreover they hide in their confessionals those murderers and traitors of the fatherland who should be punished according to the law, thus helping them to escape.

If the Pope has done much to avoid this war, so has Mussolini. But while the Duce's documents are open to the whole world, those of the Pope must be published only after the war. We shall, therefore, wait until the end of the war to discuss them, and we shall be very happy, indeed, if these documents bring us proof of the spiritualit of the leaders of the Church of Christ. Nevertheless we would have liked the Pope to speak words of peace and good-will through his clergymen, and not words of hatred and revenge, especially in Rome

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We will not and cannot tolerate that the Clergy be against our Fatherland, and if Cardinal Schuster says that it was a "miserable armistice", and is ready to say that it was certainly not concluded by the Pope, he stigmatises those who have signed it as ignoble traitors. If Cardinal Schuster deprecated all this, why then is he so much against those Italians who, like him, deplore this miserable Armistice and wish to overthrow the "liberalism and Free-Masonry that in the past century flourished to the detriment of the Church" and now exploit the millions of workers who are all children of God and brothers in Christ? This is hard to understand.

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Tuscan Refugees

The unmistakable Tuscan parlance can be heard everywhere, at the centre and north of the Arno. Some have left their homes because the "liberators" destroyed everything; others have moved to the north for reasons connected with their work, others because of their health or because they could seek the hospitality of relatives or friends. The latter are today the most direct witnesses of the last act of the terrible tragedy which has befallen Italy through the fault of the Dynasty and through the perjury and cowardice of a group of generals. The innumerable instances of kindly cooperation which crop up from day to day are the one thing capable of mitigating the homesickness - which is made worse by the initial difficulties, by the memory of all that has been left behind for the advancing enemy to tread upon. We feel that we are interpreting the feelings of all Tuscan refugees in sending to the Florentines, now under the foreign yoke, our most loving "arrivederci", and in sending on their behalf "a kiss to Florence".

The Ponte Vecchio

The chronicles relate that between the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the old ferry-boat joining the right bank of the Arno to the left was substituted by a bridge that, even today, is called the Ponte Vecchio. Its shops are famous throughout the world. No visitor to Florence has ever left the town without walking over it and buying a souvenir. This typical quarter has inspired the serenade that you will now listen to, and which is called, "Ponte Vecchio." (Music)

Commentary on the Bells of Florence

3026

Who does not recall the bells of Florence? All the bells seem to meet at a certain hour of the day. Their festive peal gives joy to the visitor in the city. Today, many of the bells of Florence are silent. Some have been hit, like those of the Church of Santa Croce, by the enemy barbarians; others have been completely destroyed.

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On the day in which we shall come back, we shall once again hear the festive chiming of the Florentine bells, from the Viale dei Colli to the Casc...

(A song about the bells of Florence is then transmitted).

Messages.

Princess Maria Maria Rus...li, née Chambrun greets her brother Prince Ruspoli in Rome, and asks him to send news as soon as possible.

From Venice: All the employees of the "Luce" Institute assure their families of being in good health, and send affectionate greetings.

Next Wednesday, from 21,15 to 22 hours, we shall transmit more messages for you, brothers of invaded Italy. You will know that your families and friends living on the soil of the free Italian Social Republic are constantly thinking of you.

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Rome will be Redeemed by her Sons.

Rome, the queen of civilisation throughout the centuries, will once again be redeemed by her sons. Some day, the mercenary hordes which crossed the Mediterranean and the ocean to bring sorrow and destruction in Dante's Fatherland, will have to cross the sea once more and go back to their native lands. Ingorance prevents them from realising in their exact proportions the sacrifices made by all Italians. On that day, however, the Roman bells will tell the world that though the nation's conscience may be temporarily darkened, owing to terrible events, it will never be suppressed, and that the sun will once again shine on the Hills of the immortal city.

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO In Italian to Italy - 268 M. 22.10 August 23

Change of Programme.

This evening the broadcast schedule was changed. Instead of broadcasting the usual "Military Situation", the German war bulletin was read followed by various news items.

RADIO TEVERE In Italian - 245, 5 M. 2220 August 8

Bullets for the Allies

In Sicily and in Sardinia, farmers are not handing over either oil or wheat to the enemy. In Florence, on the other hand, the population, men and women alike, are pouring lead on the Allies. The day is not far off when all Italians will do as the Florentines are doing.

RADIO TEVERE In Italian - 245.5 M. 22,30 August 23

Food Allowances in Rome Insufficient.

Reuter's special correspondent in Rome reports that the Allied Commander-in-Chief for the Mediterranean, General Wilson, at a meeting held by the Allied Control Commission, said he regretted that the food situation in Rome was so bad that what is distributed is not sufficient to keep a person alive.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - 491 m. - 2308 Aug.23

Albanian Red Cross Lodges Protest Against Allied Bombing

The president of the Albanian Red Cross has sent the following protest to the International Red Cross:

"It is with profound sorrow that we inform you that a formation of Anglo-American bombers brutally attacked the town of Peja, causing three thousand victims in dead and four thousand in wounded.

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The town was completely levelled and reduced to a heap of stones, despite the fact that it was of no military importance, and had no military installations whatsoever. The work of destruction carried out is in striking contrast to all international and humanitarian laws and precepts. We protest against this terrorist bombing and the entire Albanian people unanimously asks your intervention."

RADIO TEVERE In Italian - 245.5 - 2330 August 21

The Milanese "A la Belle Etoile"

According to Moscow radio, in Milan, over half a million people are living in the open. We should think so! With this heat! In order to please Stalin should they live indoors? (Music)

TEVERE RADIO In Italian to Italy - 245.5 - 2330 August 22

Bonomi-Churchill Conversations

During the conversations which took place in the British Embassy in Rome, Bonomi apparently told Churchill that the Italian Monarchic Government would not be able to carry out an efficient government of the Country, owing to the Armistice terms. He apparently described to Churchill the misery and famine of the occupied regions of Italy.

Details on the conversations between Churchill and Badoglio, which took place later, are not known.

3025

Messages:

Attention; Attention!

Voting will take place between the 1st and the 15th of October, [illegible]

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The Milanese "A la Belle E[illegible]"

According to Moscow radio, in Milan, over half a million people are living in the open. We should think so! With this heat! In order to please Stalin should they live indoors? (Music)

TEVERE RADIO in Italian to Italy - 245.5 M. - 2130 August 23

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Messages:

Attention; Attention!

Voting will take place between the 1st and the 15th of October. Wait, Roman brothers, between the 1st and the 15th of October.

Convention Nº 24 green;two points alternated 7
Convention Nº 15 red; two points alternated 5
..... Nº 11 purple; two points alternated 3

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 11.8 kcs. - 21.15 - August 22

"More Worries - Stronger Determination" - a lecture by Lieutenant General Dittmar

Ladies and Gentleman: The trend taken by the fighting in the west during the last weeks has burdened the German people with further great worries.

The precise course of these events is clearly visible from the reports of the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht, whose unvarnished representation of the facts is recognized even by our adversaries. The break through at Avranches in the last days of July was followed by serious consequences. The dammed-up tide of U.S. tank formations poured, as through open flood-gates, through the torn gap from Brittany, in the south to the lower Loire and in an eastern and northeastern direction across the Sarthe towards the Eure and the Seine, reaching ultimately at the Seine Bulge.

All this happened while the German defensive front at the foot of the Normandy peninsula was still engaged in fierce fighting against English and Canadian forces pushing on from the north. In view of these facts it is quite natural that the Americans from their penetration area turned strong forces northward against the rear of the German front in order to unite with their allies thrusting from Caen towards Argentan.

The consequence was a large-sized encircling movement, the more inevitable since the German fighting front farther north, in the zone of Falaise and Flers, held its own. That this front under the pressure of the enemy attacks from the northwest and south was gradually taking the shape of a horse-shoe, offered excellent prospects for a pincer movement operating simultaneously from the south and north as far as possible in an easterly direction, thus threatening our deep flanks.

The German leaders were confronted by the uncommonly difficult task of parrying these blows dealt by numerically far superior enemy troops, and we admit that the difficulties

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General Dittmar

Ladies and Gentleman: The trend taken by the fighting in the west during the last weeks has burdened the German people with further grave worries.

The general course of these events is clearly visible from the reports of the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht, whose unvarnished representation of the facts is recognized even by our adversaries. The breakthrough at Avranches in the last days of July was followed by serious consequences. The dammed-up tide of U.S. tank formations poured, as through open flood-gates, through the torn gap into Brittany, in the south to the lower Loire and in an eastern and northeastern direction across the Sarthe towards the Eure and the Seine, reaching Alencon and the lower Seine.

All this happened while the German withdrawal front at the foot of the Normandy peninsula was still engaged in fierce fighting against English and Canadian forces pushing on from the north. In view of these facts it is quite natural that the Americans from their penetration area turned strong forces northward against the rear of the German front in order to unite with their allies thrusting from Caen towards Argentan.

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The German leaders were confronted by the uncommonly difficult task of parrying these blows dealt by numerically far superior enemy troops, and we admit that the difficulties connected with our movement of disengagement are by no means even now completely overcome. To fight and to march in a narrowed area, as well as retreating through strongly protected sectors like the Orne and Dives, is in all circumstances an extraordinarily difficult undertaking; doubly difficult under the conditions prevailing on the western front where the enemy, owing to his huge superiority in the air, is in a position to render our movements extremely difficult.

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More indubitably lies the primary cause of all difficulties. German fighting power, opposing enemy ground troops, has after all so far succeeded in thwarting the large scale encircling movement attempted by the enemy leaders. That German tank units burst the barrages by which the Canadians had hoped to arrest our retreat, must have caused our enemies a great disappointment, as a carefully planned large-scale operation, for which heavy sacrifices had already been made, thus ultimately remained fruitless.

At any rate extraordinary fighting achievements on the part of our troops and cool-headed energy on the part of our leaders will be necessary for getting over the now impending difficulties. Apart from the immediate close encirclement from the north and south which our forces were able to foil, the outlines of another far more extensive pincer movement are already visible which caused the enemy to push on to the eastern banks of the Seine, near Mantes and Vernon, about half-way between Rouen and Paris. The employment of air-borne troops and strong tank and motorized units in this zone seems to denote the firm intent of our western enemies to enforce a decision here.

We shall have to wait now for the results of the next days. It goes without saying that our enemies use most lavishly the abundant means and possibilities at their disposal for the purpose of attaining now a fundamental success as far as possible decisive for the whole further course of this war. This intent they strive to realize as speedily as possible, as a number of highly important reasons and considerations point to the imperative necessity of reaching a prompt conclusion. In the first place, our enemies may be endeavouring to turn to account the present proportion of forces and means available on each side, in view of a possible later change to their disadvantage; a possibility which, from all we know, they are taking into serious consideration.

There are, however, also other reasons which, although in essence of a military nature, are not devoid of a strong political significance. Not without cause are the forces carrying out the powerful offensive initiated by the breach at Avranches in the main Americans; very probably they feel that it is high time to ground their exorbitant political claims upon military success, in no little measure out of consideration for their present allies, who may well be the enemies of to-morrow.

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Of the new landing in the area of Toulon and the Maritime Alps we can speak to-day only with a certain restraint. It may for the moment remain undecided whether this landing originated in the intention employing in a large-scale diversion attack means and forces available, but for the time being not utilized in the Mediterranean area and the Italian theatre of war, or whether it is the prelude to a vast action thrusting upward along the Rhone. In the latter case, as the presence of strong Gaullist forces seems to indicate, it might be an attempt to effect, with all possible speed and by a thrust also from the south, the incorporation of French forces in the general front, an aim less military than political.

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At all events, we shall have to put up with the fact that also in southern France considerable enemy forces have joined the fight for Europe. Nobody can underrate the seriousness of the present situation in the west. We have no doubt that a stabilization of the front will be possible in such a manner as to impose upon the enemy the full burden of the fighting, of which the battles in Normandy have given him a fore-taste. The combats will take place under conditions increasingly more favorable than those which have prevailed till now. The risk weighing upon the enemy will be considerably enhanced by the maturing of developments in which we confidently believe, since the most important foundation of our resistance remained unshaken: the undaunted fighting spirit of the German soldier.

The heroic resistance of St. Malo furnished excellent evidence of this fact. A people that at the end of five incredibly trying years of war, characterized for some time past by frequent retreating movements, can pride itself on fighters like Colonel von Aulock, has proved its valour before the tribunal of history in the most convincing manner. And it is particularly significant that the example of St. Malo, to speak only of Normandy, is supplemented by countless other instances of self-sacrificing bravery. And these sacrifices were by no means vainly made, as the esteem which a people gains by its military performances among friends and enemies alike, represents a huge asset beyond all vicissitudes of war. We need not dwell upon the military value of such heroic feats which is particularly obvious in the present situation, where the primary requisite is to gain time for bridging an interval of insufficiency and debility in many an important field.

3823

It goes without saying that for attaining this aim an extraordinary effort and the inflexible determination of the whole German people, not only of its leaders, are indispensable; perhaps also a certain measure of luck which in the happenings of war is never irrelevant, but in the long run, according to Moltke's famous saying, associates only with efficiency. The seriousness of our situation permits of no concealment. But on the other hand it is equally certain that this war, so, exuberantly rich in possibilities, is far from being a mere arithmetical problem, as our

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However, the general trend of events in the east shows a progressive improvement in the proportion of forces on both sides, such as could not have been hoped for only a few weeks ago. It is true that the present jagged formation of the front with its numerous salients and recesses is a distinctly temporary phenomenon. And yet it cannot be said any more that only the Bolsheviks derive advantages from that peculiar shape of the front, while German resistance for some time past has undeniably regained its initiative to a considerable extent.

The impending peril has roused valiant energies, indicated many a new way and shifted to the background many a minor point of view which in less pressing circumstances might have been of some importance.

The present happenings in the eastern provinces set an impressive example for the future attitude of our people and above all of its responsible leaders. We have already pointed out that the most surprising feature of the way which events were checked in the east, is the fact that the result was achieved with relatively small forces.

At the same time this fact seems to confirm the view repeatedly expressed by us that even Soviet fighting power is far from being inexhaustible. In numerous instances German soldiers returned from the former fighting zones of the central sector to our new lines, unanimously described the utter emptiness of roads and highways in the Soviet rear areas, while others, escaped after a spell of war imprisonment, report that they have been guarded by women. All these are symptoms of the self-same fact, not new in itself, but of great significance, inasmuch as they show to what extent the Soviets have exhausted their national strength. But besides acting as an incitement to renewed efforts, all this furnishes proof that our three years of fierce fight against the Soviet Union has not failed to yeald notable results, despite all recent setbacks.

Let us once more cast a glance to the west. The fight raging there imperils a good deal of what, after the victorious summer campaign of 1940, we felt justified in considering an important element of the substructure carrying our military power. Perhaps we shall be compelled to place our warfare upon

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Let us once more cast a glance to the west. The fight raging there imperils a good deal of what, after the victorious summer campaign of 1940, we felt justified in considering an important element of the substructure carrying our military power. Perhaps we shall be compelled to place our warfare upon another, narrower basis here also. This consequence we must equally face with determination.

Nobody can shut his eyes to the fact that the greatest sacrifices must be made for holding our ground against the enery's ruthless onslaught. But we know for sure that our enemy will also find himself confronted by exceedingly grave and important consequences. The future will give evidence that a people fighting for its existence is superior in strength to any other, whose question as to the reason of all this fighting and suffering receives but an unsatisfactory answer.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 0945 August 23

Situation on the French Fronts

Berlin: In Normandy, in the Dreux-Chartres sector, the frontlines, owing to the American thrusts, form a right angle. One side of the angle reaches from the Dives estuary to the area between Orne and Argentan, the second side leads in an easterly direction toward Vernon on the Seine. The Argentan-Falaise-Chambois sector, which is a centre of fighting, lies at the point of intersection of the two sides. Particularly in this sector the enemy has suffered high losses in men and material by the stubborn German defence and successful counter-attacks. His losses prevented him from resuming his attacks on August 21st, south-east of this sector. On both sides of Argentan, the enemy exerted pressure in a northerly direction but gained ground only where the German troops yielded voluntarily to the pressure. Between Caen and Cabourg, there were only local British-Canadian attacks. The enemy suffered serious losses in fluctuating fighting. Between the Havre and Eure sectors, the Americans, supported by bombers, made attempts at breaking through toward Evreux. The enemy established a small bridgehead at the Avre after grim fluctuating fighting. West of Vernon, the enemy achieved no success. Attacks and counter-attacks continue. At Mantes, the enemy, who had crossed the Seine, was sealed off. South of Paris, at Etampes and Malesherbes, grim fighting is in progress. German resistance is stiffening and serious losses are inflicted on the enemy. All enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated.

No important fighting is reported from Brittany. At Lorient, the German front lines were improved; at Brest, enemy spearheads probing forward were repulsed. South of the Loire estuary, occasional artillery duels developed between naval batteries and enemy ship formations.

On the southern French Front, increasing pressure was exerted from the bridgehead in a northerly and westerly direction. The German troops withdrew in the sector between the coast and the Durance. In this sector and at Aix, grim and stubborn

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stubborn German defence and successful counter-attacks. His losses prevented him from resuming his attacks on August 21st, south-east of this sector. On both sides of Argentan, the enemy exerted pressure in a northerly direction but gained ground only where the German troops yielded voluntarily to the pressure. Between Caen and Cabourg, there were only local British-Canadian attacks. The enemy suffered serious losses in fluctuating fighting. Between the Havre and Eure sectors, the Americans, supported by bombers, made attempts at breaking through toward Evreux. The enemy established a small bridgehead at the Avre after grim fluctuating fighting. West of Vernon, the enemy achieved no success. Attacks and counter-attacks continue. At Mantes, the enemy, who had crossed the Seine, was sealed off. South of Paris, at Etampes and Malesherbes, grim fighting is in progress. German resistance is stiffening and serious losses are inflicted on the enemy. All enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated.

No important fighting is reported from Brittany. At Lorient, the German front lines were improved; at Brest, enemy spearheads probing forward were repulsed. South of the Loire estuary, occasional artillery duels developed between naval batteries and enemy ship formations.

On the southern French Front, increasing pressure was exerted from the bridgehead in a northerly and westerly direction. The German troops withdrew in the sector between the coast and the Durance. In this sector and at Aix, grim and stubborn fighting is in progress and enemy attempts at breaking through were all frustrated. The enemy pressure exerted on Toulon was supported by ships' guns from the sea. The enemy suffered heavy losses but succeeded in penetrating the northern approaches to the town. Every inch of ground is being fiercely defended.

German Army Unbroken

Madrid: Commenting on the military situation, the Spanish paper "Informaciones" writes: "The vitality of the German Army is unbroken."

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German Deeds in Normandy Will Go Down in History

Madrid: The German operations aiming at repelling the attacks launched by the Allied powers in Normandy will go down in history and be commemorated by future generations, the Spanish paper "Arriba" states. The Germans, with unprecedented courage, frustrated the Allied plans of encirclement.

Italian Front

Berlin: The High Command reports in a supplement that strong British forces attacked on the Adriatic front. All attacks were smashed and the enemy was forced after high losses to regroup his formations. At St. Giorgio, new attempts at attacking the German positions were frustrated. Grim fighting developed which is still in progress. On the other Italian front sectors, there were no important operations.

Number of Communists Grows in England

London: According to the "Daily Worker" the English Communist Party is steadily growing. The Communist influence in the Trade Union movement is also increasing, the paper states.

Jews Financial Masters of the United States

London: The British paper "Jewish Chronicle" states that the Jews dominate the whole of public life in the United States. U.S. officers very often state that the Jewish danger forms a threat to the United States and that it is an evil for the whole country.

U.S. Influence in South America

Buenos Aires: The United States wants to bring the whole of South America under her tutelage so as to quench any post-war opposition. Such is the comment of the Argentine paper "Pueblo"

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Wavell's Letter to Gandhi

The British Viceroy Wavell, in a letter addressed to Gandhi, refused to summon the Indian National Assembly.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 11800 kcs-1500- August 23

Four-Engined Bombers in the Luftwaffe

Berlin: The Luftwaffe has recently employed a four-engined bomber used for attacks on tanks. It is a Heinkel 177 and called "Greif" by the soldiers. The span of the wings is 32 meters. The "Greif" is capable of carrying huge bomb loads. The Luftwaffe up to now has only used two-engined bombers.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 1513 kcs. - 1945 - August 23

American Paper Questions Lord Mountbatten's Ability

New York: " Chicago Tribune" complains about Lord Mountbatten's lack of ability to command in the theatre of the war entrusted to him. He received this post only because he is of Royal descent. American fighting units should not be allowed to die under foreign commanders.

Total War Effort in the Protectorate

A decree of the Government of the Protectorate authorizes the Ministers from now on to provide their decrees with immediate validity and not to depend upon their conversion into law.

D.N.B. in German August 23

Resignation of Brazilian Foreign Minister

Rio de Janeiro: The Brazilian Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha, has resigned; this was announced here officially 4 of 1

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 1571 kcs. - 1945 - August 23

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Roosevelt Does Not Want to Expose Himself to the Flying Bombs

Stockholm: If the expected meeting between the U.S. President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill does not take place in England, it is due, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail", in great part to the fact that Roosevelt's advisers consider a stay of his in England rather dangerous owing to the German flying bombs. Therefore the plans for Roosevelt's journey to England have been cancelled. If the meeting of the two leading Anglo-American statesmen is to take place, says" the "Daily Mail", then Churchill must travel again to meet Roosevelt somewhere else.

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Albanian Protest Against Air Raids over Peja

Tirana: The Anglo-American air raid on the north Albanian town of Peja on August 14th, it is learned from a telegram of protest from the Albanian Red Cross to the International Red Cross.

The telegram says furthermore: "The city has been entirely destroyed; it is nothing but a heap of rubble. This destruction is counter to every human international agreement. The entire Albanian people protests energetically against this terror and requests your honored intervention

D.N.B. In German August 23

Appointment of Hungarian Diplomats

Budapest: The Hungarian official gazette publishes on August 23rd the following appointments of August 14th:

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Ladislaus von Nagy to be Hungarian Minister in Sofia; the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Zoltan Mariassy to be Hungarian Minister in Bucharest.

At the same time it was announced that the Hungarian Minister to Rumania, Hertelendy has been recalled. The new Minister in Sofia was until September 1943, minister to Rumania and then he returned to the Hungarian Foreign Office. The new Minister, Mr. Mariassy, was until a few months ago Envoy to the Fascist government in Italy.

D.N.B. In German August 23

Allied Landing at St. Jean de Luz

Berlin: On Tuesday the Americans landed with a minor unit

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

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Allied Landing at St. Jean de Luz

Berlin: On Tuesday the Americans landed with a minor unit in the vicinity of the locality of St. Jean de Luz near the Franco-Spanish frontier, according to competent German sources. This landing took place with the assistance of French Franc-tireurs. It was preceded by heavy Allied naval shelling of the coastal sector where St. Jean de Luz is situated.

The German naval coastal batteries opened fire on the landing operations and further American attempts to land reinforcements under protection of a naval unit have been frustrated. St. Jean de Luz, a sea resort and fishing port on the Biscay coast is situated a few kilometres east of the French frontier town of Hendaye on the Bayonne-Irun railway line.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 2200 August 23

American Losses

New York: United States special troops, the Rangers, lost eighty-five percent of their strength on the Italian front. The few survivals of the 1st, 3rd and 4th Ranger Battalions have returned to New York. They were composed of the most powerfully built soldiers of the U.S. Army. Only 199 men out of 1,500 composing the three battalions survived. If the U.S. soldiers, after a long separation, see each other again they do not simply say: "Hello", but rather: "How is it possible that you are still alive?"

The American Rangers are the advance commandos of the U.S. troops.

US Soldiers in Industry

Stockholm: In America there are discussions concerning the employment of disabled soldiers in industry. At a meeting of disabled men in Chicago it was pointed out: The care of the U.S. Government for the disabled is absolutely insufficient. Factories employing disabled soldiers have even to pay special insurance premiums and heavy levies.

No Subsidy for British Soldiers Injured in War

London: Members of the British forces injured by explosions, sinking of ships or aeroplane accidents do not get any subsidy from the British Government. Injured airmen receive allowances for their families only if they were married before an air accident took place.

3020

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 1180 Kcs - 2130 August 23

Mopping Up Operations in Eastern Herzegovina

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3130

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 1160 Kcs - 2130 August 23

Mopping Up Operations in Eastern Herzegovina

Berlin: During the course of mopping up operations in Eastern Herzegovina the Communist bands have lost 2,250 killed during the last two weeks.

First Norwegian Volunteer for One-Man Torpedo

Oslo: The first Norwegian volunteer has registered for manning a German one-man torpedo. The volunteer is a young man of nineteen from Stavanger.

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GERMAN EUROPEAN SERVICE in German 922 kcs 2200 August 23

The War at Sea

Berlin - In naval circles in the capital it is pointed out: In August so far the victims of the U-boats have been a cruiser, two destroyers, three patrol vessels and one motorgunboat, and sixteen ships totalling 93.000 tons. Altogether the British and the Americans have lost 38 ships totalling 222.000 tons this month.

Tito's Attempts at Camouflage

Berlin - In connection with the attempts of Tito Broz, the leader of Bolshevist bands, to camouflage himself as a democrat, the Germans recall the agreement published in the British press, where it was said: "The aim of the anti-Fascist fight in the Balkans is the creation of a Union of Soviet Republics, which shall unite Greece, Macedonia and Bulgaria. Tito the chief of the Balkan Communists, is the recognized leader in this battle." This is the wording of the agreement of the Balkan communist parties of 1944.

World Organization on Soviet Basis

Washington - The Conference in Dumbarton Oaks for the dominion of the world carried a resolution to accept as a basis for all the discussions the principles of the Soviet group. Thus the future world organization shall be secured mainly by the use of Soviet power methods.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German 605 kcs August 23

Finnish Paper Demands Mobilization of Last Reserves

Helsinki - The Finnish paper "Ajan Suunta" demands the mobilization of Finland's last reserves of power. The paper writes: "Only those who are risking their lives for the freedom of the state may decide Finland's fate".

Population of Sicily Hundred Percent Anti-Allied

Rome - The attitude displayed by the population of Sicily towards the Allied occupation troops is one hundred percent hostile. Up to now more than 6.000 persons have been arrested in Sicily. This

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Rome - The attitude displayed by the population of Sicily towards the Allied occupation troops is one hundred percent hostile. Up to now, more than 9,000 persons have been arrested in Sicily. This announcement was made by the Regional Commissioner of Sicily.

Italian Front

There were unsuccessful enemy reconnaissance thrusts south-west of Florence. Attempts at crossing the Arno were frustrated in the German barrage of shells. There was lively shock troop activity in the Tiber valley. In the Adriatic coastal sector, fighting has slackened off. During the past few days, the enemy has here suffered very heavy losses in men and materials.

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DNB in German for Germany - 1855 - August 21 (Monitored in London)

Old German Money Found on American Prisoners

Berlin: (Extracts) In the fighting east of Avranches American soldiers were captured on whom some 500,000 notes of German inflation money of 1923 were found. When interrogated the prisoners said they intended to spend the money when they marched into Germany and, if necessary, force the population to accept the invalid currency.

DNB in German for Europe - 1800 - August 21 (Monitored in London)

Photos of V-1 in German Press

Berlin: After two months of a steadily increasing use of V-1 against Britain, the German public has been given some pictures and facts about this weapon. These,however, were restricted; the enemy has gradually been able to acquire some facts by observation,so no secret of this weapon is revealed. Important details of this weapon, its driving force, its manner and places of manufacture,or technical details of its steering mechanism are not known to the enemy any more than other details. No one can,therefore,consider himself in any way released from compulsory silence concerning this weapon in any form. The enemy is making great efforts to discover the production, transport and scientific principle of this weapon. Every German must help combat these attempts by complete silence. The sight of AA batteries,tanks, troops-transports, aircraft on runways and other pictures in the press do not give any German, be he civilian or soldier, the right to say anything about these weapons or its manufacture. It must be the same with V-1 even if it is now known to the world public and our nation in rough outline.

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3019

TRANSOCEAN in English August 23

Fighting in France

Berlin: (By Walter Plato) "The hardships which the German soldiers have to bear during these days in France surpass everything that ever had to be described by us war correspondents in this great war." With these words one of the best known German war correspondents at the invasion front, Dr. Toni Schelkopf, states his impressions of the last few days of invasion fighting. The statement of the German war correspondent applies to German troops fighting in France as well as to German defence formations in their delaying actions on the southern French front. The line of the front in Normandy presents an extraordinary picture since, through the thrusts of the Americans in the Dreux - Chartres area two frontlines at nearly right angles have resulted.

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One frontline runs from the mouth of the Dives west of Lisieux, where bitter fighting was going on in the city on Tuesday, towards the south into the area of Argentan. The other front runs east via Gace-Laigle Dreux up to Vernon on the Seine. Where the two front lines join, a thrust for the Argentan-Trun-Chambois area is being made. The German troops disengaging from this area are covered by the self-sacrificing resistance of rearguards, so that they again and again start energetic attacks in which a single German grenadier often attacks his opponent with hand-grenades or cold steel. In the southern French area, the Germans are not only fighting allied attacking formations but also numerous French partisans. At Durance these native forces repeatedly tried to keep open the river crossing for the advancing Allies. A German front report states that centres of this partisan movement, described as partly de Gaullist, and partly communist, are situated especially in the area of Grenoble, i.e. in the French Alps, and in area of Vichy. Fighting is now gradually approaching the Rhone delta. It is peculiar country, at the coast and prevaded by brackish waters. The Rhone delta is almost devoid of trees, a desert-like landscape at this time of year under a glowing southern sun. Farther up the river, near Avignon, the former seat of the Popes, the mountains come closer to the river.

Germans Return to the Front Line From Pocket 2030

Berlin: German formations which had been temporarily cut off in the area of the upper reaches of the Dives have joined the ranks of the German main fighting line at Vermoutiers in the past forty-eight hours and have resumed fighting together with the other German formations with full vigour. The commander of the formations, Colonel General of the armed SS Hausser, was wounded in the course of the fighting.

Situation in Southern France and Italy 2020

Berlin: (By Ludwig Sertorius). While the American attack against the east of Toulon fortress is making but slow progress, de Gaullist formations which turned towards Toulon from the north and northwest have succeeded with very heavy losses in breaking through the northern glacis and carrying the fight into the outer districts of the city, where German troops are offering most stubborn resistance. Without the support of long-range naval guns reaching far beyond the city the Allies would certainly not have

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Farther inland, American formations in the Six-Fertuis region ran up against a stoutly defended German barrier position, which they were unable to penetrate. Although the German troops withdrew a few kilometres to the west, Allied troops have so far not succeeded in entering the Rhone valley from the Arc and Durance valleys. Portions of the American forces, which avoided the German barrier position, have meanwhile turned southwest towards Marseilles and are launching an attack against this harbor city. It is also becoming evident that the Allies north of the Durance are attempting to strike out far to the north and northwest.

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In Italy, fighting on the Adriatic sector has slackened somewhat. The British who had forced a crossing at some points over the Tauro and suffered a considerable setback on the coastal road to Fano, are going slower at present. The possibility, however, still exists that they will soon resume a major attack. As things look at present the Allies here are actually aiming at breaking through into the plains of the Po valley, obviously under the assumption that the Germans may have drawn fairly strong forces away from the Italian to the southern French front.

Churchill Arrives in Rome

London: Winston Churchill arrived in Rome on Tuesday, 0235
according to reports from Rome. Simultaneously the arrival of the Premier of the Greek Exile Government at Cairo, Papandreou, is reported from Rome. Papandreou will confer with Churchill. He is accompanied by the British representative to the Greek government in Cairo who will participate in the conference.

Churchill Confers With Bonomi

London: Churchill was in conference with Italian Prime 2050
Minister Bonomi and Marshal Badoglio on Tuesday. Bonomi, it is stated in London, complained to Churchill of the impossibility of performing any useful government work under the armistice conditions. Churchill is said to have replied that Italy being a defeated country could not be spared the strain of occupation and of the armistice conditions Bonomi then gave Churchill an account of the dire conditions under which Italians are living in occupied Italy. There was famine in some towns and unemployment was greater than ever. Churchill is said to have complained that Bonomi never took Badoglio into his cabinet. Later, Churchill met Badoglio.

Interest Shifts to South Russian Front

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Interest Shifts to South Russian Front 1440

Berlin: The centre of gravity on the east front in the last few days has begun to shift to the extreme southern wing, to the area between the Dniester and Pruth as well as on either side of Jassy, reports Colonel Ernst von Hammer, DNB military correspondent on the eastern front.

3018
1940

Situation on Eastern Front

Berlin: (By Lieutenant-Colonel, retired, von Olberg) -The general impression gained of the eastern front on the strength of latest reports is that no Soviet large-scale attack is taking place along the whole front from the Gulf of Finland to the Black Sea. Operations at first planned on a large-scale have broken up, taking the shape of local attacks in this or that section.

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But these local attacks are carried out with large forces. Centres of fighting have shifted from the central sector to the Baltic states, from the East Prussian border to the south. Continuous heavy losses experienced by the Russians in their major attacks and ever-increasing German resistance has induced Moscow's leaders to shift the major attacks to such places where there are still strong reserves and to send supplies from far behind the front to these points. At Present the greatest pressure of the Russian offensive is being brought to bear on the German south front, mainly in the area between the lower reaches of the Dniester and the Pruth and Sereth. With very strong tank forces the Russians are trying to advance from Tighina to the southwest, from Jassy to the south to enforce a breakthrough through the German Rumanian defensive front. In an extremely grim battle the Russians broke up our foremost defence positions. The penetration was halted in front of the second line and the German position was restored by the systematic employment of local reserves. The desire to advance into Rumania appears to be the main idea of the offensive in the southern sector.

What has been said about the offensive in general is also valid for the entire area reaching from the Carpathian foothills to the lower reaches of the Bug. The offensive in the direction of the Vistula and Government General which had been planned on such a large scale, has fallen apart into locally restricted individual enterprises. While these are still being carried out with considerable forces and much vigor they are confined only to three bridgeheads and to the area north of Praga. All these engagements, which involve fierce fighting, have met with tenacious German resistance.

In the adjacent area to the north the area southwest of Bialystok a new major Soviet attack is under way now between the Bug and Narev, which should be taken seriously. The concentration of strong Soviet forces southeast of Bialystok was not unknown to our Command. This major attack, which in an advance to the west would menace the border of East Prussia, did not therefore come as a surprise. The necessary counter-measures had been taken. The Russian thrust was held up on the second day of grim fighting. The Russians were only able to gain a little terrain. Whether the Soviet attack can be renewed with the same vigor remains to be [illegible] the Soviet offensive

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The Russians were only able to gain a little terrain. Whether the
Soviet attack can be renewed with the same vigor remains to be
seen in view of the heavy Russian losses. The Soviet offensive
against the East Prussian borders is at present limited along the
Niemen front to maintaining fighting contact by greater reconnaissance

Even in the Baltic, where during the past fortnight the
centre of the Soviet offensive was on the northern sector, things
developed differently. A break-through southwest of Pskov towards
Valga and Tartu is still the basic aim of Soviet operations, but
German resistance on this front has so strengthened that the
aggressors could only make scattered breaches, which were mostly
equalised in hard counter-thrusts. Meanwhile, since the break-
through from Tukums eastward the formerly encircled German army has
regained its mobility. This success was further enhanced by swift
attacks in the region of Modohn and Jeriki.

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German Morale Rose with Building of Barrier in East 1025

Koenigsberg - (By Kurt Pauli, transocean war reporter) For some weeks a quarter of a million people have been busy erecting a bulwark against Soviet aggression in East Prussia under the direction of Erich Koch, Reichs Defence Commissioner and Gauleiter of East Prussia. On occasion of a tour of inspection of the military fortifications on which Transocean's correspondent accompanied the gauleiter the latter said: An order from the Fuehrer to build a fortification line reached me one Monday. I immediately summoned all my district leaders and informed them of the Fuehrer's order. I then selected the most energetic party members, told everyone of them where he had to work and sent them away with an order to start work the next morning at dawn, that is, within the next twelve hours. Our conference had lasted forty-five minutes. Twelve hours later 60,000 men aged sixteen to sixty-five started digging. Two days later a quarter of a million men were at work just behind the German fighting front and built our foremost defensive lines. In a request not to endanger harvesting work I ordered that work at the lines of defence be distributed equally among the people of East Prussia. Within a few days all peasants and farmhands were able to return to their farms. The fact is that harvesting was in no way interfered with by the construction of the defensive line".

Asked about the military value of East Prussia's bulwark Koch said: ".... the question is how the enemy reacted thereto. Working places are being kept under fire of Soviet airmen day and night, and wherever they are able to do it the Soviets do not spare ammunition when they can disturb our work by artillery". But, said Koch, the best men to speak on the military value of East Prussia's bulwark would be the general of the sappers who has just arrived by air. The general said: "By constructing East Prussia's protective bulwark the party came to the assistance of the armed forces just in the hour of great danger, For soldiers and officers who, since the beginning of the Soviet summer offensive on June 22, were uninterruptedly in the fight against a gigantic superiority of the enemy in tanks and infantry, trenches and strongholds meant a strengthening of fighting power and the will to resist. [illegible] had their [illegible]

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Flying Bombs Become More Numerous 2030

Flying bombs were sent over Britain in unprecedented numbers Tuesday night, according to reports issued in London on Wednesday. The bombs came in such masses that the air seemed filled with them at times and A.A. guns fired incessantly. It seems to have been the heaviest shelling of this kind since the first bombs were sent over.

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German Press on Allied Post-War Plans

Berlin: The Allies' conference at Dumbarton Oaks at which questions of "Security for post-war days" are being discussed has not aroused much interest among German papers. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" remarks that these questions are not interesting in Germany, but "important for us is the will of the enemies to destroy the Greater German Reich, the will to keep Germany occupied for an indefinite period as a kind of penal settlement, to exploit, dismember and destroy her as revealed so brutally in the opening speeches, that even the last German now knows what is at stake and what infamous capitulation would mean".

The "Volkischer Beobachter" comes to the following conclusion about the conference: "It must be admitted that this procedure has one thing to its credit, namely, it impresses on the world what is in store if things take their course as intended by Washington, Moscow and London gangsters. Wilson had worked with promises and got us on the quiet, but Roosevelt appears in his nailed boots and hurls into our faces his infernal hatred. This reveals the admission that the fighting spirit of the German people could not be weakened this time by enemy persuasions. Roosevelt and his accomplices shall not be disappointed in this respect".

Wilhelmstrasse on Dumbarton Oaks Conference

Berlin: The contents of the first speeches at the conference at Dumbarton Oaks available in Berlin already contain certain differences of opinion. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman considers that this fact indicating discrepancies of attitude among the three big powers will emerge in the further course of the conference. Berlin regards it as nonsensical and arrogant to hold a conference for the security of world peace at a time when peace has not arrived. Present military events are by no means decisive for the war. Therefore the conference has started off on the wrong foot. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said it will soon be discovered in Washington also that present events do not yet mean victory

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Chinese Begin Evacuation of Supplies

Chungking: Vital war materials and food-stores of all kinds in southern Chinese provinces are to be evacuated to western China in view of the threatening Japanese advance, the Chungking newspaper "Hsinminpao" reports on Wednesday. The Chungking government Transport Commission has dispatched six hundred trucks to Kweilin to carry out the evacuation. At present vital war material dumps in the Kweilin and Tushan regions are being removed. In comment, the "Hsinminpao" figures that the evacuation process presumably will take three months.

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German broadcasts

D.N.B. in English August 23

A Third World War if Germany Oppressed in Peace 2130

Berlin: The problem of a third world war, which for some time past has figured in the enemy press, is the subject of an article contributed by Dr. von Studnitz to the current issue of "Berlin-Rome-Tokyo", the well-known periodical close to the German Foreign Office. The author holds that a third world war will be inevitable unless the second world war is followed by a peace eliminating its cause. The author points out that if future peace is unable to reconcile the interests of all belligerents, whether victors or defeated, this peace will not last. The author says: "Taking the defeat of Germany and Japan for granted the enemy, in discussions on future structure, envisages a reconciliation of interests, but only those of victors, or strictly speaking of the strongest amongst them. Accordingly, the world would be divides between the Soviet Union, the USA, Great Britain and China. There would be Russian, American Anglo-West European and Chinese spheres of interests. It is clear that such a plan will never be able to establish a balance of power in the world. It is not even able to establish harmony between those who regard themselves as the victors of tomorrow. The Soviet Union would be the greatest land power and the USA the greatest seapower in the world. The remaining two powers, Great Britain and China, would have no choice but to follow in the wake of the USA and Russia, thus playing the role of second-rate powers. It would be rather naive to assume that the rest of the world will in the long run submit to the supremacy of these four powers.

The idea of a world police force has so far been, and always will be, mere Utopia. No lasting alliance has ever been concluded for this purpose. It is absurd to believe that Europe will always remain on her knees before Moscow. The Russian attempt to dominate Europe would place at the side of defeated Germany the very European nations which once rejected victorious Germany. If ever Germany should be declared a political no-mans-land there would be a common European border between the Anglo-West European and Russian spheres of interest. "It would be wrong to believe that the classic contrast between Great Britain and Russia, which has time and again [illegible] in the Near East, on the Indian frontiers and

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The author continues: "The dangers with which such world powers threaten world peace are unmistakable. A third world war would be inevitable even if Germany and Japan were defeated and unable to rise again." In conclusion the author stated that social factors are playing a decisive role in the question of war or peace. He emphasized that the causes of this war and of the last war as well would not be removed until over-populated countries were granted a share of the vast thinly-populated countries, and until world resources were socialized. The question who will win or who will lose this war is meaningless in this connection, for that alone will never determine how long war will last.

Luftwaffe Continues to be Active

2154

Berlin: Whilst enemy air activity over the invasion battle area was again very restricted all day long and only a few Anglo-American aircraft, mainly fighter-bombers, joined the heavy ground fighting in the area of the central Seine, the German Luftwaffe with strong forces effectively continued to attack the enemy crossing the river and the Anglo-American bridgehead in the area of Nantes-Vernon. The main aim of their attacks were again makeshift pontoon bridges erected by the enemy across the Seine. Heavy casualties and losses were inflicted upon Anglo-American formations. Nine Anglo-American fighters and fighters-bombers have been shot down over the central Seine.

Lull on Italian Front

1950

Berlin: Attacks of British auxiliary troops in the Adriatic sector on Tuesday were much weaker than earlier, according to a DNB report from the Italian front. In attempting to intercept German withdrawal

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Berlin: Attacks of British auxiliary troops in the Adriatic sector on Tuesday were much weaker than earlier, according to a DNB report from the Italian front. In attempting to intercept German withdrawal movements enemy losses were so high that they were forced first to fill up the ranks with ragged Polish battalions. On the immediate coast alone weak forces tried in vain to batter German positions of the north shore of the Metauro. Only reconnaissance activity on both sides was reported from other sectors of the Italian front.

In view of mass attacks in France the enemy seems to be unable to bring up sufficient forces for a large-scale attack on the Italian front.

Attacks are going on now, therefore, of shackling nature and their importance lags far behind the ferocious fighting on the French battle-grounds.

The Italian peninsula serves the enemy air force as a base for their attacks on southern French harbors and southeast European cities.

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Violent Tank Battles on Eastern Front 2100

Berlin - The Soviets are constantly bringing up strong forces partly from depth and partly from adjacent front sectors, particularly consisting of tanks and motorized formations, which they are throwing into two breaches, reports Colonel Ernst von Hammer from the southern sector of the eastern front. Characteristic feature yesterday was the fact that tank battles were raging from both sides with extraordinary violence. German and Rumanian tank formations participating in these battles were most effectively supported by mobile, heavy anti-tank formations and motorized 8.8 centimetre flak formations subjecting Soviet tank deployments at a great distance to devastating fire, which was directed by advanced observation posts or by planes. Thus 92 Soviet tanks were destroyed on the lower Dniester lone in the course of the battle yesterday and 54 armored cars were destroyed in the Jassy area.

Bomber and battle planes of the Luftwaffe command raided Soviet spearheads all day long while German and Rumanian fighters downed a total of twenty-four Soviet planes in the course of aerial combats. Bomber formations of the Luftwaffe Command successfully joined in the very heavy battle developing in the western Carpathian foreland.

RADIO BERLIN (LA VOIX DU REICH) in French -29 M. - 1800 - Aug.2[illegible]

Record V-1 Bombing of England

The British agency.... reports that yesterday a veritable hail of bombs fell on southern England. It was the most intense bombing since the initiation of the new German weapon.

A Scotish newspaper writes: "The bombs fall without ceasing and with devastating precision on southern England and on the British Capital. It is apparent that one of the V-1 weapons is as capable of attaining its objective as an ordinary shell. The unpredictable duration of the raid is truly unbearable."

3015

Allies Damage Strasbourg Cathedral

During the Anglo-American terrorist attack on August 11 against the Strasbourg cathedral the greater part of the central facade was [illegible] of the cathedral was destroyed by a

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During the Anglo-American terrorist attack on August 11 against the Strasbourg cathedral the greater part of the central facade was also damaged. The Roman Choir of the cathedral was destroyed by a bomb.

Criminals in American Army

The fifty thousand mercenaries, bandits and thieves who have just been taken into the American army are extremely proud of their careers in crime, which they consider the best success route in wartime. This bit of information was published by an American review under the heading "How can good soldiers be madd from ex-criminals?"

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Soviets Kill Citizens in Captured Towns

The Finnish press reports from Tallinn that the population of... which has been recently captured by the Soviets, is being systematically deprived of its men, women and children. In the region of ... all employees and all functionaries of the municipal administration were immediately shot. All women and children in this locality have been assembled and deported to the Soviet Union.

Allies Completely Destroy Albanian Village

Reporting on the recent bombing of the small Albanian town of... by Flying Fortresses, the International Red Cross says that this village was completely destroyed, with three thousand dead and four thousand wounded.

Commentary on French Hopes in Event of an Anglo-Saxon Victory

In France, and in certain other localities, there are many people who say, to those people who will listen to them, that Germany will be beaten. Let us say right off that no man of conscience could have anything but scorn for those who try to take a stand when they are sure of being on the side of the conqueror.

Not so long ago there were amongst the sycophants surrounding Eisenhower many passionate ex-admirers of collaboration. Someone has said - and I am in agreement with him - that there is no reason to think that... of him who was thought to be the strongest, in order to excuse the time during which one genuflected before his rival. Don't you find it repugnant, this baseness which characterises this band of careerists?

So, certain people are already certain that the German will lose the war. First let me tell you that I doubt that strongly. In spite of appearances the coming days will certainly bear me out.

But should the Germans lose the war it must be agreed that the Soviets will have won it. It seems that some people don't care. To them the defeat of the Germans is more important than the health of their own country. They have forgotten to reflect on the matter. They do not know that the Anglo-Americans will never know how to justify the destruction of the greater part of the towns, of France, the massacre of hundreds of thousands of innocent Frenchmen, the rubbish and ruins. All these people say that they [illegible]

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FRENCH BROADCASTS

MONITORS NOTE (as reported from London, 1500, August 22)

Behavior of the French Radio: No Vichy broadcasts on medium waves were heard Monday except on Lyons National. This station was heard relaying music between 1127 and 1401 but gave no news bulletins, It closed at 1401 with the announcement; "This is Lyons National relayed by Grenoble National and Radio Lyons. This is the end of the transmission. Please tune in again at 1800. The station came up with music at 1800 but the signal became worthless after 1815. Grenoble National and Radio Lyons were unidentifiable throughout.

An announcement was heard at and on a station operating on 206 m., hitherto the wale length assigned to Paris Information Permanente, stating that as soon as circumstances permitted,news would be relayed but Radio Diffusion de la Nation Française on 206 m. 224 m. (former wave length of Radio Montpellier) and 41.61 m. As soon as circumstances allow we shall broadcast news. This station formula is an innovation. With the exception of 206 m., which was heard until about 1000 and with poor signal, no transmissions were heard from this station group. Vichy government short wave services, La Voix de la France and La France Fidele appear to have broadcast according to known schedules and transmissions could be heard throughout the day on one of the scheduled frequencies. Two Radio Paris group stations, 280,9 and 274.3 m. have been interrittenly carrying German Home and European Servic

LA FRANCE FIDELE (Vichy Government) in French for North Africa
1010 August 21 (Monitored in London)

Significance of Taylor's Audience with Pope

Vatican City: circles attach great importance to the

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Significance of Taylor's Audience with Pope

Vatican City: circles attach great importance to the audience granted by the Pope to Myron Taylor, Roosevelt's personal envoy, wich took place this morning.

It is considered that this meeting was of the greatest urgency and according to well informed circles it is thought that various questions arising from the presence of Anglo-Americans at the gates of Paris were subjects discussed at this meeting.

RADIO MONTECARLO (Principality of Monaco) in French - 1220 kc.
(Much disturbed) 1900 August 23

The broadcast was made in German instead of the usual French.

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RADIO MONTECARLO (PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO) in French - 1220 kc.

2215 August 23

Measures for the payment of salaries following the interruption of communications with some localities of the Alpes Maritimes.

War in France

In the Provence sector, the invasion forces are in the neighborhood of Marseilles.
The Allies did not succeed in reaching Fontainebleau.
American troops have landed on the Atlantic coast.
The Allies have captured Aix en Provence.
(At this point, the reception was completely jammed).

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BALKAN AND HUNGARIAN BROADCASTS

(Monitored in Bari)

RADIO ATHENS in Greek 2215 August 21

Terrorism in Greece

The terrorism of EAM-ELAS gains in momentum every day. Villages are being devastated, houses are burned and looted, women and children are taken to caves where they undergo terrible martyrdom and, finally, thousands of Greek patriots are being cruelly assassinated in an attempt to open the way to the Bolshevist invaders.

On July 8th, a group of guerillas went to the village of... in Lacedemonia, looted the house of Ilias George and arrested him. The fate of the unfortunate victim is still unknown. Early on July 28, a group of six armed antarte-communists went to villages of Kate Kastritisi and Vernaxa, in Achiaia, and kidnapped 18 persons.

At approximately 1700 hours on August 11 in the community of Agies Spyridon, communists opened fire and seriously wounded nationalist Iaraflogas Ilias, 26 years of age.

Irreplacable blood separates us from communism. This time, the Greek people ask for revenge, and punishment of the guilty ones as well as their accomplices. The clique of the old political world continue their treason. We, however, shall continue our anti-communist struggle.

RADIO TIRANA in Albanian. 2045 August 21

Albania Shocked at Peja Raid

The news of the barbaric and terrorist raid on Peja 3013 touched the heart of every Albanian.

The whole of nationalist Albania is in deep mourning after learning that on the streets of Peja one encounters nothing but ruins, limbs, heads and dead bodies, massacred by an enemy that we had not considered as such. Confronted by such [illegible]

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The whole of nationalist Albania is in deep mourning after learning that on the streets of Peja one encounters nothing but ruins, limbs, heads and dead bodies, massacred by an enemy that we had not considered as such. Confronted by such terrifying tragedy, so far unparalleled even on battlefields, the Council of Ministers met immediately to consider the situation. The foremost decision of the government was the allotment of 500.000 Albanian francs, which will be distributed among the victims. To obtain a detailed account of the damage caused, the Government asked Minister of National Economy, Refat Begolli, to go to Kosova and study the situation. Because of casualties resulting from this massacre, the government decided on the mobilization of a number of physicians to be sent to Kosova to treat the wounded.

Meanwhile, the Council of Regency appointed one of its members, His Excellency Julqini, to go to Peja to express to the people of Kosova the indignation and sympathy of the nation at this catastrophe, and, at the same time, in co-operation with members of the government, His Excellency Julqini was authorized by the Council to examine the situation there.

3013

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This action taken by the government at such a trying moment has roused great satisfaction among the people of Kosova who now, more than ever, are convinced that Albania is in perfect unity with them and nothing can shake this racial fraternity. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that this morning Mr. Demetrio Nikolau, Rumanian Consul-General at Tirana, presented himself at the Ministry and expressed to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs his deep regret at the raid on Peja. The Minister of Foreign Affairs thanked the representative of Rumania for this friendly gesture.

Water Supply Cut in Tirana

The Ministry of Public Works announces that, due to certain necessary repairs at the central station, it will not be possible to have a continuous supply of drinking water in Tirana. Hence, starting from today, Monday August 21, the water supply shall be cut off every night from 21 hours until six in morning to half of city alternately as follows: odd days, that is, 21,23,etc., half of town to west of Grand Avenue will have water, while other half will be supplied during even days, that is, 22,24, etc.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 2030 - August 21

Speeches in National Assembly

Today's session of the National Assembly was opened by the Vice-President, Mr. Peter Koseivanoff. The national representatives, Mr. Hrisst Stateoff, Mr. Peter Markoff, and others, spoke. Details will be given tomorrow.

During yesterday's session of the National Assembly, Mr. Dimiter Pesheff, Mr. Nikola Minkoff, and Mr. Krum Mitakoff, spoke.

The national representative Dimiter Pesheff, said: "The general tone of this declaration was its human appeal and the hope that the world which is about to be born will be more perfect and shall give better places to nations. I felt how much nobility there is in this appeal. Our Prime Minister expressed the feelings of our nation, which make it different from many others. In order to stand firmly with our Prime Minister, we too must take part in this appeal,

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Water Supply Cut in Tirana

The Ministry of Public Works announces that, due to certain necessary repairs at the central station, it will not be possible to have a continuous supply of drinking water in Tirana. Hence, starting from today, Monday August 21, the water supply shall be cut off every night from 21 hours until six in morning to half of city alternately as follows: odd days, that is, 21, 23, etc., half of town to west of Grand Avenue will have water, while other half will be supplied during even days, that is, 22, 24, etc.

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Mr. Moushanoff must excuse me, but our joining the Axis in 1941 was not a mistake. This is a fact of peaceful character. We joined the Axis when the pact was signed between Russia and Germany. This pact was a guarantee of the fate of the Balkans. Our joining the Axis did not influence our relations with Russia. What could we have done then, we who were in the heart of the Balkans, and on whose head were heaped so many injustices? Without abandoning our love of peace, we could not remain neutral while things were happening. We could not leave the injustices of 1918 unchallenged. And when we used this political instrument in order to settle our demands without fighting the fury of war had passed. It is clear that it is not a question of a military pact with Germany. It is necessary to convince ourselves of the Bulgarian character of Macedonia. I am sure that the Government, speaking through its Prime Minister, in order to bring peace back to the country, has in mind the maintainence of our Fatherland's unity. Macedonia, as well as Thrace, is our national hope. When these questions are to be decided, we must keep in mind that we shall not abandon the principles of our foreign policy which have the aim of uniting the Bulgarian nation."

"In his speech, Mr. Bosheff spoke about the economic and domestic policy of the Government. He gave great importance to the question of the "Illegals" (Monitor's note: the "Illegal's" are supposed to be the Partisans operating in Bulgaria), who are a great evil threatening the internal order of our country and with whom we must deal as fast as possible. These irresponsible bands cannot influence our relations with Russia.

The national representative, Nikola Mitakeff, spoke after him. Among other things, he said: "The only political support that remains after the death of King Boris, is the Trinovo Constitution... All these questions are included in the main question: "Will there still be a Bulgaria?" Only one thought must trouble us, we must be afraid of only one thing: "Shall we preserve Bulgaria?" During this war, as well as during all big revolutions, this thought continues to shine with the light of natural gold, like an eternal truth: the Fatherland. In today's war, the main thought is the preserving of the Fatherland. I think that at this supreme moment, there will be no idealistic misunderstandings in Bulgaria, which will divide us over the question of our future, of our generation. Through

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Commenting on a speech of the Prime Minister, the speaker stressed that the Nation will not hinder the Government in its task, especially in regard to questions of our foreign policy.

After that, Mr. Minkoff stressed the need for national propaganda, and desire to do better work for the attainment of better results, in favour of our national cause. Dealing with the problem of withdrawing Bulgarian corps from Serbia, Mr. Minkoff, quoted the opinion of Serbia, who thinks that Bulgarians are wonderful people: "They do not violate our women, nor interfere with our lives, but defend our interests."

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On the foreign policy of the Government, Mr. Minkoff said: "I shall not hinder your foreign policy. Leave Bulgaria's interests out of the responsibilities of the National Assembly. With my past responsibilities, I do not want to travel over the foreign political road. Foreign policy must operate with stronger possibilities and stronger facts. Every foreign policy must correspond to the possibilities of the whole Nation, and of the whole State. Foreign policy must have its reserve of political support. This reserve is our National ideals."

The speaker stressed that there is no Bulgarian Government which would like to break away from national ideals. "I desire firmness in our foreign policy, even when all facts are taken into consideration." Concluding, Mr. Minkoff said: "When the question of National policy arises, I shall express my praise of the Prime Minister's tone ... This is a matter of justice. We have in mind Bulgaria's interests. We shall not give up what we have attained, and we shall not give up things which were our ideals for thirteen centuries. When we speak of our national ideals, we must always desire to belong to the Bulgarian nation, and we must defend them with all of our might and all our means.

Later National Representative Krum Mitakoff spoke about the foreign policy of the government, and expressed his hope that the government will take the necessary measures to meet all accidents, in order to defend a united Bulgaria with all its strength...

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria -- 2030 -- August 22

Speech by Stainoff

"It must be confessed that, with the last words of Mr. Bagr Bagrianoff's speech, thousands, hundreds of thousands of Bulgarians from towns and villages, started to breathe more easily and a new ray of hope appeared." Further, Mr. Stainoff said: "If our country is spared, we shall still have time to correct the mistakes of our economy, to regain the millions we lost. But there can be no help if, through the mistakes of our policy, we lose our State. Even the most ingenious economic reforms cannot help us during these fateful

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"In his speech Mr. Bagrianoff said that the Bulgarian nation knows how to correct mistakes of her leaders. Mr. Bagrianoff, do not wait, of the Bulgarian nation will correct your mistakes. Take the lead with firmness and follow the road towards which all events are pointing, and the road which the Bulgarian nation herself wants to follow. Lead us toward peace and we shall all follow you; yes, we shall all be with the Government. And because we are the initiators of this policy we must not pretend that we alone are destined to realize it or that we should have confidence only in ourselves. Time does not allow any pretence. In this fateful moment there is but one road-to the salvation of the State. Time will open other paths. We think that this is the only salvation of our ship of state.

Well, gentlemen, if we, the opposition, take this road in Bulgaria's interests, we shall stand before the Bulgarian nation, we shall appeal to them and urge them to support this new policy, for this is the only safe way for us all. There is not time to wait," said Petro Staincff in concluding his speech.

RADIO SOFIA: In Bulgarian to Bulgaria - KCS.850 - 2030 - August 22

Bagriancff Speech Discussed

Today's session of the National Assembly was opened at 1525, by President Peter Kyoseivancff. The various proposals on the agenda were approved, after which the discussions on Prime Minister Bagrianoff's speech on the foreign and domestic policies of the Government were continued. The national representatives Dimitor Peshcff, Nikola Ninkoff, and Krum Nipakoff spoke. Owing to insufficient time and the fact that the Assembly is still in session, details of today's session will be given tomorrow.

Tsankoff's Speech

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"Today we find ourselves at the decisive phase of the war. Our trials will be many, therefore a change is necessary, a new administration, new not only in composition but new in methods and systems of administration, in order to meet future events.

"Why is our social and political life falling apart? It is because the nation was left without political leadership and political education. When the first world war was declared I was a young professor in the University, and with a group of University friends I signed a manifesto and a protest against Bulgaria's adherence to the Central Powers. Everyone foresaw that Germany would lose the war, and so it came about. She was not beaten or defeated; we were not beaten or defeated, but we did not resist. The late King Boris III took over the administration of all foreign and domestic policies for the country. Since May 19 governments followed upon each other, sometimes appointed and dissolved by him; but, alas, he has passed away.

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And I remember the spontaneous tears, shed for him. During his entire reign we made no mistake. "The present world war was unavoidable because the last world war brought no peace, no tranquillity, no justice among nations, and no justice to humanity. I am quoting you, Mr. Prime Minister. We were placed in difficult conditions for existence, and that is the reason why Germany took up arms in order to fight for her right to exist. Why did we join Germany? Was there any other way for uds? Could we have chosen another road? We were dismembered, we were wounded, we were robbed, we were placed in an impossible position and that is why the nation began to react. She was seeking support, we all were. The present great war was declared. It was not accidental, nor was it an ordinary war. We were not looking for war, we were not irrita ing anyone, were following the policy of peace and neutrality. When the war approached our frontiers and Germany took up arms to destroy the entire system of peace treaties, we joined the Axis because we had to choose whether to allow the Germans through the southeast, whether to resist, or whether to keep our reserves for neutrality. If we remained neutral we should have given up the territories which were ours by right, we should be renouncing our national demands and claims. Could we have stopped the German hordes with our counter-action? Yes, we could have, but our fate would have been like that of Serbia or like that which Sofia suffered between January 10 and March 30. We let them pass because they gave us Thrace. To whom do we owe Macedonia? We owe it to the adventure of General Fladrick(?) We are under an obligation to the Germans because they gave it to us. Could we refuse? We wanted only that which was ours lawfully and by the standards of human justice.

"But the war is tempestuous and is taking a very fearsome aspect: It appears that we are at the cross-roads. To where? We are not neutral but we are non-belligerent, and, God willing and if the course of events does not force us, we will not fight. No, in Bulgaria there is not one intelligent man, no normal man, who just for the love of it, would like to go and help those who are perishing to save this or that one. No, we will not fight: We do not want to fight. But we do want to keep our frontiers, the frontiers of united Bulgaria. Who has the right to deny that? I believe in Bulgaria's destiny. Yes, our situation is difficult,

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frontiers of united Bulgaria. Who has the right to deny that? I
believe in Bulgaria's destiny. Yes, our situation is difficult,
but there is no nation in a better situation.

"The question is posed: who is going to win? I do not know who
is going to win. Do you believe in Germany's victory? I believe
that she will win, because I want her to win. Whether she will
win or not is known only to the German High Command, the German
nation, and the German soldier. No matter what the end of the
war may be, Germany will not capitulate There will be neither
victor nor vanquished, only survivors of the horrors of war. I am
not concerned over Germany's fate. My only concern is for Bulgaria,
and I think only of Bulgaria. Even if I wished I could not help
Germany, but even if I could Help Germany, I believe in letting
Germany help herself. How? By strengthening our internal situation.
Bulgaria belongs to us, not to war.

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We will never provoke anyone, but if we are provoked, if any one touches us, no matter how small we are, we will fight.

"Let us shake hands in the name of united Bulgaria. We will go to pay our respects before the tomb of King Boris III on the anniversary of his death. The nation will bow to his memory, and as we bow he will inspire us from his grave and say; "Carry on my work, the work of united Bulgaria".

3010

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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 23, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT NO. 65

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Section A: ...Summary of Enemy News (German and Italian Propaganda Trends)
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.....Transocean and D.N.B.Transmissions in Morse

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Section E:.....Balkan and Hungarian Broadcasts

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

NOTE: This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral 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

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Summary

GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

POLITICAL

Allied Vandalism in France and Italy: Two more items are added today to the long list of vandalisms attributed by German sources to the Allies:

(1) "One of the oldest abbeys in Normandy, Saint Wandrille, has been bombed and severely damaged by Anglo-American aircraft... The adjacent monastery was hit by several bombs. One novice was killed, and three monks were seriously injured."

(2) D.N.B. quotes from the Fascist newspaper "Stampa" in Milan new details about damage reputedly done to the Church of Santa Croce in Florence. The Church was "bombed when Florence was declared an open city by the German forces." There follows a list of "well known works of art" which were supposedly destroyed, as well as lesser known manuscripts.

Forged Money in Rome: An Agpt official is quoted as saying that "Rome [illegible] forged money" and that the Allies "would probably have to [illegible] new money."

Where Is the Vichy Government?: The latest answer to this question was given on Tuesday noon by a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman. The latter said: "Most members of the French government are in a locality in eastern France, and the German ambassador, Otto Abetz, is at the same place, while the diplomatic corps accredited to Vichy has gone to another locality, also in eastern France."

The names of these towns are not given because "it was for certain reasons inadvisable to specify the localities in question." The same spokesman declined to vouchsafe information concerning the whereabouts of Marshal Pétain.

Scharping Speech: Today's lecture by Dr. Scharping, of the German Ministry of Propaganda, follows the propaganda trend of emphasizing Germany's "achievements for the benefit of Europe" as a whole. The Allies are said to have brought to "us Europeans" [illegible]

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Scharping Speech: Today's lecture by Dr. Scharping, of the German Ministry of Propaganda, follows the propaganda trend of emphasizing Germany's "achievements for the benefit of Europe" as a whole. The Allies are said to have brought to "us Europeans" nothing but wars in the past and at the present "the bombing of churches and cultural buildings, death to our women and children." To the "occupied" (Allied-occupied) countries, the "enemy" has brought only "hunger". In contrast, Dr. Scharping then lists the various alleged benefits which Germany has brought to Europe. "The Reich has rendered the European peoples independent of food supplies from outside Europe, not only for the time being but for the future."

3008

MILITARY

New Allied Air Offensive: The correspondent Karl Zeppelin expresses concern over a new big Allied air offensive which he expects over Germany itself. "The British bomber command, after a relatively long pause, during which night attacks of heavy bomber formations on Reich territory had ceased, has again taken up a night air war against German towns during the past month."

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However, this correspondent finds consolation in his belief that "at present this was done somewhat hesitatingly, and the latest attacks against Kiel, Stuttgart, and Stettin plainly showed that Great Britain has not yet decided which tactics to use against the well organized German night defence."

Rôle of Maquis Forces: In reply to Allied claims of victories by the maquis, a German military spokesman says that maquis operations have no great military significance. "The maquisards make their appearence in districts not occupied by German troops, but have not successfully intervened in military operations." This spokesman accuses "Allied reports" of "boosting" maquis operations.

Still Another "New Weapon": In pursuance of its "new weapon" trend, the German propaganda today mentions "construction of a new kind of (sea) mine." It is made of concrete and is said to "tear completely to bits" any landing vessel which runs up against it.

Eastern Front: The "dominating feature" of this front today is said to be "the opening of a new major Soviet offensive in the southern sector."

The Allies Reach Toulon: Yesterday the German news agencies were still pointing out that the Allies were being thwarted in their drive towards Toulon. Today a late dospatch says that the "strong German coastal defence ... did not prevent the enemy from carrying the battle into the area of the city."

Drive on Paris: The trend of German sources today is to point out that the drive on Paris has been slowed up by the strong German defence. However, it is not claimed that the drive has been completely halted. Slight Allied advances are admitted. As the official Wehrmacht communiqué puts it, "the enemy, who at Mantes had crossed the river Seine and reached its northern banks, was stopped by German counter-attacks. Enemy forces, which had advanced towards the Seine sector, south of Paris, were repulsed at the advanced positions of our security forces."

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ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

MILITARY

Western Front: The Allied manoeuvre tending to close the German pocket in Normandy is now said to have proved "a complete failure" and the German armies are reported to be retreating towards the lower course of the Seine. The alleged success of the German armies in extricating themselves from encirclement is played up as a great German victory, the Allies having suffered "enormous losses." The situation in the sector between the Loire and the Seine is described as "fluctuating."

To-day again very little comment is made about the front in southern France, where the Allies, according to the Fascist Radio, are concentrating their efforts in an attempt to capture Toulon.

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Summary

Eastern Front: The Italian Radio takes up the trend developed for some time in the German broadcasts and stresses the large German reinforcements sent to this front and, above all, the "new weapons of unheard of efficacy" which soon will turn the scales in this theatre. "These weapons will enable the German armies to wrest from the enemy the greater part of the territories he has temporarily occupied."

Southern Front: The situation around Florence and in the 5th Army sector is reported unchanged. In the Adriatic sector Polish troops are said to be launching "furious attacks" against German positions, with particularly violent fighting along the Cesano river and at San Costanzo.

"Why Do We Fight": An apologetic-sounding comment explains the presence of the Fascist armies among the German forces at a time when there is no element of certainty as to an Axis victory. "We cannot foresee when and how the war is going to end, but being honor-bound we could not act otherwise."

POLITICAL

The Vatican Question: The Fascist Radio again alludes to the alleged lack of impartiality of the Holy See. The remark is made that the Pope was unable to see the refugees from Tripolitania because "he is too busy with audiences granted to officers and soldiers of the United Nations."

In another feature it is alleged that the Red Peril has reached the Bronze Gate and is threatening to sweep away the Supreme Pontiff. "Can Pius XII succeed in parrying this blow?" queries the Fascist Radio.

"Time Works For the Axis": Several commentaries point out the vitality of Fascism, mainly manifested in Pavolini's "heroic self-sacrifice" as well as in the resistance of the Fascists in Florence, an attitude which the Fascist Radio promises will be umulated in all the northern provinces of Italy. Fascism is said to be recovering its strength daily, and time is working now in favor of the "Time is not money, any longer. Time is [illegible] all the enemies plot[illegible]

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The Vatican Question: The Fascist Radio again alludes to the alleged lack of impartiality of the Holy See. The remark is made that the Pope was unable to see the refugees from Tripolitania because "he is too busy with audiences granted to officers and soldiers of the United Nations."

In another feature it is alleged that the Red Peril has reached the Bronze Gate and is threatening to sweep away the Supreme Pontiff. "Can Pius XII succeed in parrying this blow?" queries the Fascist Radio.

"Time Works For the Axis": Several commentaries point out the vitality of Fascism, mainly manifested in Pavolini's "heroic self-sacrifice" as well as in the resistance of the Fascists in Florence, an attitude which the Fascist Radio promises will be umulated in all the northern provinces of Italy. Fascism is said to be recovering its strength daily, and time is working now in favor of the Axis. "Time is not money, any longer. Time is dynamite which will blow up all the enemies plotting to enslave our nation."

The Death of Dr. Sebastiani: Only a curt notice announces the discovery of the body of Dr. Osvaldo Sebastiani, late head of Mussolini's secretariat. Dr. Sebastiani, it is stated, was abducted by "elements in the pay of the enemy." 3007

Liberated Italy: Drastic measures are said to be taken by the Allied authorities against Sicilian farmers refusing to deliver their crops to the granaries. Describing the numerous vexations to which the Roman population is allegedly exposed, the Italian Radio states that the Allied authorities ordered a curfew in the capital to begin for men at 2030 hours and for women at 1930 hours. The latter provision was made to avoid the recurrence of incidents caused by "colored troops garrisoning the city."

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Communiques

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 11800 kcs - 1500-August 22

German Communiqué

Fuehrer's headquarters, August 22nd. The Supreme Command o the armed forces announces:

In Normandy, other parts of our troops which had broken ...mish from the area north of Argentan, linked up with our lines

... Lisieux and south of Evreux, the enemy attacked with strong infantry and tank forces. West of Lisieux, he succeeded in penetrati our defensive front in fierce fighting. The Germans launched counter-attacks. West and north of Dreux, the enemy succeeded in gaining ... kilometers of ground in a northerly direction, after fierce fightin The enemy who, at Mantes, had crossed the river Seine and reached its northern bank was stopped by German counter-attacks. Enemy forces which had advanced toward the Seine sector, south of Paris, were repulsed at the advanced positions of our covering forces.

In southern France, between the coast and the Durance, the enemy is pressing hard on the heels of our troops which are retreating in a westerly direction. Fierce fighting is in progress for Toulon. At Aix and in the Durance valley, enemy forces were repelled in a counter-attack.

In the course of mopping-up operations, 229 terrorists were killed in action in the French rear.

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

In Italy, the enemy, having resumed yesterday at noon his attempts at breaking through in the Adriatic coastal sector, after intense artillery preparation, succeeded in capturing some high ground positions.

In the south of the eastern front, south-west of Tiraspol as well as between the Pruth and the Sereth, German and Rumanian troops are engaged in fierce fighting with strong Soviet infantry and tank forces. Two hundred enemy tanks have thus far been destroyed in the course of this fighting. South-west of Mielec, grim fighting is in

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On the eastern front, 43 enemy planes were destroyed by fighters and the action of anti-aircraft batteries.

German and Hungarian air defence forces brought down nine enemy planes out of a force of enemy craft attacking Hungarian territory.

Submarines sank seven enemy ships totalling 40.000 tons. three escort vessels and one motor gun boat out of convoys or in single-handed attacks. In addition, one enemy plane was brought down.

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Finnish Communiqué (DNB) August 22

The Finnish war Communiqué of August 22 says:
Near Ilomantsi the enemy attacked Finnish positions north of the road leading to Kuolismaa. The enemy had to withdraw after bitter fighting. Farther to the north an attack by an enemy detachment was likewise beaten back and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Rumanian Communiqué (Transocean) August 22

The Russian army communiqué of Monday says: The enemy continued his strong attacks, supported by numerous tank and air formations. Heavy fighting is going on between Targul-Frumos and the southern edge of the city of Jassy as well as southwest of Tighina. The Soviet air force again bombed the harbors of Constanza and Sulina and caused casualties and damage.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0700 - August 22

War in France

In the Caen-Argentan sector, violent fighting is in progress. The Canadians are advancing at several points, and trying in vain to hamper German disengaging movements.

On the Seine, enemy bridgeheads have not been enlarged owing to German counter-measures.

In southern France, Anglo-French units operating between Cannes and Toulon are trying to advance to the north, Reich troops are valiantly resisting.

The Luftwaffe hammered naval and ground objectives. A battle-ship and a cruiser were set on fire by coastal batteries in southern France.

Violent flying-bomb attacks have been continued against London and southern England.

Italian Front

Fighting took place in the Adriatic sector only, on a front about twenty kilometers. In spite of the employment of numerous tanks, the enemy was compelled to retreat, following German counter-attacks.

Eastern Front

In the southern sector of the front, the Soviets launched a big attack on both sides of Grodno. German and Rumanian troops are valiantly resisting.

In the central sector, enemy attempts to enlarge their bridgehead on the Vistula were broken off. Also to the north, the Germans have broken up all enemy attacks, destroying numerous tanks and armored units. Forty-four Soviet planes were shot down during the last twenty-four hours.

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Schools Re-opening in Northern Italy

The Ministry for National Education has decreed that elementary schools will be opened on September 16th, 1944. All other schools are to open on October 16th, and the Universities will start lectures on November 6th, 1944

3005

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0800 - August 22

(Mostly inaudible)

Eastern Front

All enemy attempts to break through the German lines have failed. German and Russian troops have resisted valiantly. They have acted in strict and perfect collaboration. A German-Rumanian division has put a Soviet armored brigade out of action.

In the Baranov sector, a German counter-manoeuvre is developing according to plan. Following violent artillery fire, the Bolshevists attacked along the Vistula. Fierce fighting took place all day yesterddy. Nearly all enemy attacks were checked or repelled by German counter-attacks.

On the Narva bridgehead, Soviet attempts to break through the German lines have been frustrated.

Only in the sector north of Warsaw was the enemy able to carry out a few important infiltrations.

War in the Air

Numerous formations have flown over western and central Germary, dropping bombs. Damage and casualties were caused amongst the civilian population.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -480 METERS-1300-Aug.22

News From the Western Front

All enemy efforts to pierce the German lines in Normandy having failed, the German troops are now withdrawing towards the lower Seine.

Taking into account the operations which have been carried out in the above sector, the situation may be considered as follows: The enemy's attempt to form a pocket in the western coastal sector failed, notwithstanding the employment of imposing armored units. The Germans succeeded in breaking through the encirclement and in eliminating Anglo-American infiltrations in the river ... region. The pocket which had been formed during the last days has been

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The situation remains fluid in the region between the Loire and the Seine. German forces, supported by armored units, inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy, eliminating the threat which was materializing against German deployment in that region. Some attacks, supported by armored American units, have been repulsed by the Wehrmacht which joined in at the most crucial moment of the battle. The enemy in this sector can no longer hope to take the Germans by surprise. It is, therefore, to be supposed that the enemy intend making their maximum effort in the region between Paris and Orleans.

The Luftwaffe has launched several day and night attacks against enemy positions in the same region, and has actively supported the land forces. Enemy concentrations have been attacked in the Seine Bay region. Ammunition depots and food supply dumps have also been attacked by the German Air Forces and heavily damaged. Enemy strongholds have also been subjected to violent bombardments. According to a Reuter's report, "V-1" attacks have been launched against many areas of southern England, and on London. During these attacks many houses have been destroyed.

Enemy forces have continued strong pressure on the southern front, especially in the region around Toulon, where the Canadian troops are attempting to encircle German units. The chief effort made by the Anglo-Americans appears to be aiming at the occupation of Toulon, but all such attempts have failed utterly, up to now. Opposing artillery action has been fierce. German naval protective units had sharp encounters during the night with enemy units in the Seine Bay. Three enemy naval units were sunk and three more damaged.

The Italian Front

The British 8th Army Command continues to employ Polish troops in its furious attacks against German positions on the Adriatic coastal sector. Reports from enemy war correspondents reveal that all enemy attempts upon this line have failed. Fierce fighting has taken place in the region of the River Cesano and San Costanzo. South of the Metauro, British forces launched a violent attack against the Germans, who counter-attacked and repulsed the enemy, [illegible] severe losses on them. In the mountainous sectors, patrol [illegible] the opposing artilleries. In

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3004

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The Eastern Front

The Soviets have continued their violent attacks against the German lines in the Lower Dniester sector, near Tiraspol and in the Carpathian sector. The latest reports announce that the enemy's principal aim is to pierce the German defence positions and to fan out in the plains to their rear. Near Jassy, Soviets forces have also attempted various actions to pierce German lines. All Soviet attacks have been repulsed and, in the course of these actions, the Soviets lost seventy armored cars during the last twenty-four hours, They were destroyed by German and Rumanian units, and by Hungarian units which also took part in the fighting. Other violent encounters took place in the sub-Carpathian sector.

Soviet infiltrations within German lines have been halted and fierce fighting continues in these sectors. Fighting is carried on in tropical heat. In the Vistula bridge-head region near Warsaw, the Soviets have suffered heavy losses, while the Germans obtained considerable success. The Luftwaffe continued its attacks against enemy positions, especially in the northern Bug region and around Warsaw.

With regard to the combats which have taken place in the northern region, it is now learned that, thanks to their intense preparation and their superiority in numbers, the Soviet forces obtained initial local successes. These were, however, on a very limited scale, and only temporary, as the German forces counter-attacked fiercely and repulsed the enemy, forcing him to withdraw to his initial positions. A German journalist declared to the press that German troops now fighting on the eastern front will shortly be reinforced by new and extremly powerful weapons. Thanks to these reinforcements, the Germans will be in a position to impose their will upon the enemy and oblige the latter to withdraw from the territories hitherto occupied. Enemy concentrations and other military targets have been heavily bombed by the Luftwaffe, and have suffered severe losses. It should be pointed out- continues the journalist - that German forces in the Baltic region are effectively supported by German Air Forces and by the German Fleet, which, with its main forces, has inflicted severe losses on the enemy. German air raids in the Peipus region have also been extremely heavy.

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The War in the Air

Anglo-American air forces have carried out, during the past twenty-four hours, terrorist raids in southern Europe. Enemy bombers attacked the central and eastern regions of Slovakia. German and Hungarian fighter-planes attacked enemy formations, and inflicted heavy losses upon them. Up to now, six enemy bombers are reported shot down by German and Hungarian fighter-planes. Hungarian fighter-planes have, besides, shot down three more enemy planes.

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The exact number of enemy planes shot down during the course of the night is not yet known.

American bombers yesterday indiscriminately bombed the residential quarters of Brussels, causing much damage. The public gardens were also bombed. At the time of the attack, the gardens were crowded with women and children; many people were killed, among them forty children.

Death of Cardinal Maglione

Cardinal Luigi Maglione, Secretary of State of the Vatican City, died this morning in his Villa at Casoria, near Naples. The Cardinal, who had been ill for a long time, was seventy-seven years old. Reports from Rome state that Cardinal Maglione had retired to his native city for a rest.

High Mass Celebrated in Rome For Tripoli Refugees

Monsig'or Facchinetti recently celebrated High Mass for refugees from Tripoli [illegible] in Rome. After the Gospel, Monsignor Facchinetti [illegible], of which he thanked the Holy Father followed by the Holy Mass during the Second period. According to the United Nations Radio, Monsignor Facchinetti concluded by saying that His Holiness was extremely sorry not to be able to receive the refugees, but that at the time, He was granting audiences to Allied officers and soldiers.

Fascist Emblems Disappear from Palazzo Montecitorio

Fascist emblems are disappearing from the Palazzo Montecitorio. The memorial tablet of the Foundation of the Empire has been removed from the principal hall of the Chamber of Deputies. Busts of Fascist personalities have also removed from the various corridors where they had been set up. The policy of the so-called Bonomi Government is obediently following the dictates of the Allies. It was only natural that the memorial tablet recording the foundation of the Empire should be removed, after Count Sforza's recent speech. It was necessary to remove that memorial, which reminded Great Britain of one of the most unpleasant and humiliating events of her recent history. The foundation of the Italian Empire was for Great Britain a bitter memory, because it meant that Fascism had given Italy her position among the great powers of the world. Italy had abandoned her [illegible]

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High Mass Celebrated in Rome For Tripoli Refugees

Monsig'or Facchinetti recently celebrated High Mass for refugees from Tripoli in St. Peter's in Rome. After the Gospel, Monsignor Facchinetti delivered a sermon, in which he stressed the policy followed by the Holy See during the recent period. According to the United Nations Radio, Monsignor Facchinetti concluded by saying that His Holiness was extremely sorry not to be able to receive the refugees, but that at the time, He was granting audiences to Allied officers and soldiers.

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3603

Measures Proposed for the Reconstruction of Cassino

"Avanti!" The mayor of Cassino, during an interview granted to a correspondent of , described the first measures to be adopted for the reconstruction of the town. News broadcast by the United Nations News Agency, announces that for the reconstruction work to be carried out in the neighborhood of Cassino, the authorities have set aside five million lire. Another ten million have been set aside for lesser works, such as the clearing away of débris.

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This is the first time in many long months that Cassino is mentioned, after the hardships it endured during the fighting in that vicinity. This shows, once again, the complete lack of tact and comprehension on the part of the Allies who, after having destroyed priceless works of art, believe they can now wipe out their shameful action by handing over a sum of money for the reconstruction of Cassino. These are the methods by which the Allies hope to earn the eternal gratitude of the...

Admiral Horthy Delivers a Speech on St. Stephen's Day

Admiral Horthy delivered a speech on the occasion of Hungary's National Day. He stated, among other things, that Hungarians who are fighting in the Danube region against the Russians are fighting not only for their country, but for European civilization as well. To the officers to whom the speech was addressed, Horthy recommended that they keep up the spirit and the traditions of the Honved. The Hungarian national spirit must be kept at the highest possible level. This is the chief task at present, when the destinies of peoples and of nations are hanging in the balance. "We must keep at bay the threat of internal dissension", said the Admiral in conclusion.

Fascism Stands Firm in Italy

Were it possible to read over the chronicles of enemy propaganda during the war and during the years immediately preceding it, without going back as far as the first years of Fascism, we would be amazed by the things which have been said regarding Fascism and Italy, during the last twenty years. Fascism was referred to as being as good as dead, as far back as twenty years ago. As a matter of fact, it is still very much alive, and animated by a staunch fighting spirit, as is proved by the recent events in Florence and in northern Italy, not to mention those in southern Italy. Notwithstanding Count Sforza's assertions, and those of his friends and colleagues, Italy has continued along the lines traced by Fascism ever since the early days, and has followed the highroad which brought her to the conquest of an Empire. Sforza always claimed, and still claims, that Italy is not made for this kind of policy. Facts have proved otherwise, however. Sforza undoubtedly lost his head and suffered many delusions. A few days ago, he went, it appears, to visit the

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Do you remember what Sforza and his super-nationalist colleagues said regarding Fascism?

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Do you remember what Sforza and his super-nationalist colleagues said regarding Fascism? They said that Fascism was made up of a horde of madmen, and must be destroyed. They admitted that, in the beginning, there may have been some people of good faith, but as time went on, all Fascists became highwaymen, robbers and assassins. It was also said at the beginning of the War that Fascism would have a new lease of life if it received a baptism of blood. Only if Fascism is able to prove at the cost of the lives of its members that among its ranks there are men of good faith, will it have a right to live. Bloodshed there has been. This has been proved by the Black Brigade in Florence and in Tuscany, the members having laid down their young lives to protect Florence from the enemy's assaults. In Piedmont, the Secretary of the Party himself, Alessandro Pavolini, was wounded during an encounter with bandits; while the Chief of Staff, Colonel Quaglieta, and the officers of his staff were killed. We might now hope that Fascism would be granted the recognition which has been promised it by those who are so violently against it. This is, however, a vain hope.

Pavolini's wound was more bluff, they say, all a mere invention to give Fascism some kind of lustre. We will not mention the epithets applied to Fascist Chiefs who, in Piedmont and in Lombardy, are fighting against bandits in enemy pay.

Enemy propaganda has broadcast for the Nth time that Florence has been liberated. This is false; Florence had no need of being liberated, because it is a perfectly free city. Its population is among the proudest in Italy and has given the world an example of the attitude to be adopted towards the enemy, towards invaders, towards those who have destroyed their homes, their families and their wealth. The people of Florence, as in northern Italy, have made it quite clear what their intentions are, namely to remain loyal to Fascism.

In the Po Valley, and in other regions of northern Italy, the people have clearly demonstrated that they are animated by hatred of the foreigner, and are irrevocably hostile to their would-be liberators. Italy wants to go on being Fascist, and the methods adopted by the Allies in southern Italy are the best proof that the population is hostile to them.

All these considerations take time. Time is no longer money, as our enemies are fond of asserting. Time today is dynamite; dynamite to be used against those who wish to enslave our people.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 480 m.- 1400-Aug.22

Italians Refuse to Consign Wheat to State Granaries

It is learned that many farmers who have refused to consign their wheat to the State Granaries have been tried in Sicily. The culprits were condemned to pay heavy fines and their products were confiscated.

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Lake Balaton Attacked by Anglo-American Aircraft

Last night, 150 Anglo-American bombers attacked the region of Lake Balaton, after having flown over Croatia. German and Hungarian anti-aircraft defences inflicted severe losses on the enemy. The exact number of enemy planes shot down in the course of last night's battles is not yet known.

Luftwaffe Active on French Fronts

Last night, enemy activity against German positions on the western front of Europe was slight. On the other hand, the Luftwaffe carried out various air raids, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Truck concentrations were particularly attacked near Le Mans and in the Seine Bay.

In the southern sector of the French front, the Luftwaffe carried out many violent attacks against enemy positions. Fourteen Allied fighters were shot down, with no losses for the Germans.

German Submarines Active

German submarines carried out violent attacks against an enemy convoy and isolated Allied merchantmen. Seven ships were sunk for a total of forty thousand tons. Three E-boats and one M.T.-boat were also sunk. A German submarine then shot down an enemy plane.

Japanese Foreign Minister Speaks

In a speech broadcast from Tokyo radio, the Japanese Foreign Minister, who is also Minister for Greater East Asia Affairs, resumed the contents of the agreement reached on the 11th of November of last year, in Tokyo, during the conference of the Greater East Asia Nations, in which Japan, Manchukuo, National China, Thailand, Burma, Independent India and the Philippines participated. The main points of the agreement are the following: 1) Mutual respect of the independence and sovereignty of nations in the sphere of Greater East Asia. 2) Strict collaboration and agreement of these countries, for their mutual independence and cooperation.

The Minister then stressed that the Greater East Asia nations are conscious of their strength and of the contribution made by them to the common struggle against the enemy in the present war. All the nations are ready to make the utmost sacrifices for

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The Minister then stressed that the Greater East Asia nations are conscious of their strength and of the contribution made by them to the common struggle against the enemy in the present war. All the nations are ready to make the utmost sacrifices for the achievement of victory.

British Miners' Representatives to go to Italy

According to Reuter's, the representatives of British mine workers will soon leave for Italy to contact the Italian Federation of Labor and persuade Italian workers to adhere to the International Federation of Labor.

Italian workers will thus have the opportunity of telling their British colleagues to ask for the extension to their country of the advantages given for many years by Fascism to the Italian workers, those very advantages which the British workers have been demanding for years.

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Appeal to Norwegians

The Norwegian press publishes an appeal to all young people, asking them to enlist in a division of volunteers which is fighting with Germany. This division is composed of infantry and paratroop units.

Extraordinary Court Martial to Be Held in Stockholm

It is learned from Stockholm that during the next few days, an extraordinary Court Martial will meet in the Swedish capital to settle the disagreement between the Swedish Chief of General Staff and the newspaper, "Dagposten."

Some time ago, the Swedish Chief of General Staff asserted that the newspaper, "Dagposten," had received funds from foreign countries, whose interests it was defending. The newspaper categorically denied this statement, saying it was absolutely false.

The denial and accusation were made in such a way as to require a trial.

Four Power Conference Inaugurated

As has already been announced, a Four Power Conference was inaugurated yesterday which met in Washington.

The inaugural speech was pronounced by Cordell Hull, who asserted that the four nations will be entrusted with the maintenance of international security after the war and, to this end, must constitute a group of armed forces to be employed for the maintenance of security and of the order established. This army must be fully efficient as soon as possible.

The representatives of the British, Soviet and American policies clearly reveal their intention of establishing a control over the post-war world. Their imperialistic aims are clearly admitted in regard to the other countries of the world, and their international military organisation has apparently no other aim.

The Russian representative at the Conference, the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, spoke, and stated that United States, Soviet Russia, Great Britain and Chiang Kai-shek's China, having sustained the greater weight of the present war, have the right

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The Russian representative at the Conference, the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, spoke, and stated that United States, Soviet Russia, Great Britain and Chiang Kai-shek's China, having sustained the greater weight of the present war, have the right and the duty to organise peace and, consequently, to maintain international security. All this might be possible by means of the international army proposed by the United States of America. Thus, the various representatives of the United Nations agree that the organisation of the world should be under their direct control.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 480 K. - 1420-August 22

Soldier's Radio

Next Friday, August 25th, we shall transmit messages from soldiers of the San Marco Division. From this microphone you will hear the voices of soldiers from all parts of Italy, voices which, for many months and perhaps many years, have not been heard by their families, their mothers, their sons.

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Youths, boys, boys, middle, aged men, are all enlisted in the San Marco Division: the average age of the soldiers is thirty.

Mothers and wives, children and youths, will all be listening next Friday to the voices of their dear ones. They will speak not only to them, and to their families, but also to their friends and families of their comrades in arm.

A Volunteer Officer Speaks.

On the 10th of June, 1940 Victor Emanuel declared war against England. We answered the call issued to the nation by the king, not only to obey a command which was given to us, but also because we felt that the war we were about to enter against the enemy was Italy's war, a war that the whole nation was fighting against the enemy, against those who had injured and abused us.

Young and old answered the call of the King, of Victor Emanuel to fight against the enemy.

It was not possible to wipe out with one stroke all the wrongs which had been committed against us. However, this was attempted by the King on September 8th 1943, when he signed the Armistice with the Allied Nations.

How was it possible to forget the six hundred thousand dead of the last World War, betrayed by nations now Allied? How was it possible to forget all the insults hurled against our country? This is why we volunteers responded with such enthusiasm to Victor Emanuel's call. We knew who our real enemies were, we knew who was hiding behind an apparent cordiality, - a screen for the worst treachery against the Patriots of the Risorgimento and after.

However, the 8th of September, 1943, is a definite fact. Victor Emanuel signed his armistice with the Allied Nations, betraying Germany and handing over the country to the enemy. How was Victor Emanuel able to sign the Armistice treaty with our enemy, with those who had destroyed our cities, our homes, those who had abused our women, our prisoners, brutally killed our children in the country and in the towns?

It is my belief that all Italian families must have reasons for bitterness against England and her allies for the losses which they have suffered. How could they sign that Armistice, the King and Badoglio? This is why we, Italian volunteer officers, have found it necessary to retract our oath of allegiance

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It is my belief that all Italian families must have reasons for bitterness against England and her allies for the losses which they have suffered. How could they sign that Armistice, the King and Badoglio? This is why we, Italian volunteer officers, have found it necessary to retract our oath of allegiance to the King and to decide, fully conscious of our decision, to continue the struggle against our old enemies of yesterday and of today, side by side with our friends and allies, the Germans.

Whatever may happen in the future, we are sure that our decision will be respected by the enemy, who will know that Italians are not all traitors, that not all agreed with the signing of the Armistice.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy n.491 1700 August 23

Bulletin of the German Supreme Command.
(Summary of earlier news, already broadcast)

Montecitorio Cleared of Fascist Memories

Complying with the invader's wishes to the utmost Bonomi has ordered that Montecitorio be cleared of all the memorial stones and busts reminders of the Fascist Era.

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Cassino To Be Rebuilt

Imagining that a bundle of bank notes can call to life works of art that never can be replaced, fifteen million lire have been granted by the Allies to invaded Italy to begin the reconstruction of the city of Cassino.

Punishment of Sicilian Farmers

Sentences of imprisonment, fines and confiscation of products are lavishly imposed by order of the invaders on Sicilian farmers accused of having held back from the market their new harvest.

Cordell Hull Speaks on World Organisation for Peace

Opening the Four-Power Conference now taking place in the United States, Cordell Hull has declared that a world peace organisation will not succeed unless it be based on efficient armaments.

The head of the Russian delegation declared that it will be the task of the Soviet Union, the United States, England and China to establish conditions for a permanent universal Peace.

Thus, the sharpened bayonets of the Four Nations will wipe out liberty and justice in this world.

Champion of Europe

On the occasion of the festival of St.Stephen, Regent Horthy declared that Hungary, apart from defending the Fatherland in the valley of the Danube, has also a European mission to fulfil.

"Collaboration Between the Nations"

The Japanese Foreign Minister has dedicated a speech to Oriental Asia: Japan, Manchukuo, China, Thailand, the Philippine Islands and Independent India. He pointed out the necessity for mutually respecting the independence and the sovereignty of these nations, and for collaborating harmoniously on the basis

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"To Fly To Warsaw Is to Fly to Death

"He who flies towards Warsaw flies towards death", writes the war correspondent of the "Daily Herald" from southern Italy. Out of every five bombers which fly in that direction, at least one is shot down, while the others hardly ever return unharmed to their base.

Summary of Facts and Ideas: Italian Social Republic Stands Firm

"We are not prophets, neither do we wish to be!", says "Republica Fascista". "Therefore we cannot foretell when the war will be over nor how it will finish.

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The factors involved in the conflict are so numerous and so varied that it is not possible for anyone to foretell anything. However it is just as well to note that when we Italians of the Italian Social Republic decided to take up arms again alongside our faithful Ally, we did not ask whether we would achieve final victory or not. Times were hard in Italy. The country was in ruins and the enemy was on our native soil. If we chose to fight, it was not because we felt sure of victory, but because we felt that this was the honorable thing to do, following the dictates of justice, loyalty and faith to our pledged word. The way we chose was the only possible way, because it was the only thing to do. We chose it, and we would have chosen it at any time."

Allies Do Not Want Bolshevism in Italy

"According to a Reuter's report from Washington", writes Concetto Pettinato in the Turin "Stampa", "anti-Fascist and Italo-American circles wish the Allies to put obstacles in the way of any "Leftist" Government in Italy to avoid the danger of complete Bolshevization of the Country. Is it possible ", asks Pettinato "that the Americans should support Moscow's activities in Italy? Evidently, it can only be a move to frighten Capitalists and the middle classes, so that prolonged military occupation would looked on as the only hope of salvation. Therefore, the anti-Bolsheviks in Brooklyn have no cause to worry, because the Allies' real intention is that of supporting the middle classes and local Capitalists, who should form an alliance with international Judaism.

Stalin is Only Following Lenin's Lead

The "Gazzetta del Popolo" writes that the policy followed by Stalin is only the faithful carrying out of Lenin's Will and Testament. As is well known, Lenin did not hesitate to demonstrate his revolutionary policy. The whole land was to be Bolshevized, using for this all means and all weapons available, ranging from underground and Communist intrigue to alliance with democratic countries. Naturally, such alliances would be so

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"Germany Should be Tricked Into Surrender"

The "New York Daily News" suggests that Germany should be invigled into surrender in order to destroy her more effectively in the end. This extraordinary proposal has had reperccussions in the German Press.

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The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" points out that the American paper has been induced to make a similar proposal because of the anxiety displayed by the American public regarding the probable high losses of human lives which the Allies will have to suffer in the coming struggle. The German papers assert, however, that swindles à la Wilson are no longer possible. The attempt to make fools of the German people will have no chance of success.

In that respect, the "Voelkischer Beobachter" points out that the enemy, whether in the east or in the west, was not able to achieve a decisive success, notwithstanding the large masses of men and equipment employed, and that now German resistance has stiffened.

The brilliant operations carried out by German troops in the west, who were able to break loose from the enemy's grip, have dashed to pieces the enemy's hopes of delivering a fatal blow to German defence in France. This does not mean that events taking place on the Seine and north-west of Paris are not to be followed with the most careful attention. However, following the success obtained by the German Seventh Army, it can be reasonably hoped that future situations will also be faced and squarely met.

On the other hand, it can be said that on the eastern front, the situation has now stabilised itself. The Soviets had cherished great hopes after they had carried out the operations which resulted in the splitting away of the German Army of the north from the German Army of the centre. But the northern army group, supported from the sea and air, managed to break through the German lines and to link up with other German forces. The achievement of such a great military success confirms the fighting spirit with which the German divisions are endowed.

Comment by Spanish Newspaper, "Arriba"

The Spanish newspaper, "Arriba," writes that German war industries appear to be more active than ever. The whole world is awaiting the appearance of new German weapons. We know that after V-1, a whole series of marvellous fighting instruments will be brought into play by the Germans, and will totally upset the normal laws of war. The faith the German soldiers and laborers have in the Fuehrer and his collaborators is fully justified.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491 - 2000-August 22

(The broadcast was rather confused towards the end owing to atmospheri

Warning to those who have not yet paid their radio subscription

THE WAR IN EUROPE

The Western Front

After the failure of the enemy's attempt to encircle the German Forces, German units are now taking up fresh positions. British and Canadian troops trying to prevent this move suffered heavy losses. Between the Loire and the Seine, enemy troops trying to advance along the banks of the latter river in a north-westerly direction were checked.

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Between the Vire and the... German units continue to offer stubborn resistance and are bitterly contesting every inch of ground. In the Paris area, and immediately to the south-west of the French capital, German troops have broken up numerous enemy thrusts, especially in the Melun sector. South-east of Orleans, German rear-guard troops checked enemy forces which were trying to advance along the banks of the Loire. The encircling move attempted by the enemy was thus frustrated.

There is nothing of importance to report from Britanny. The British and American forces have restricted themselves to intensifying their artillery fire against the maritime strongholds. Numerous tanks which tried to approach the Brest defences were hit by German gunners. In the Provence area, German reerguard forces are taking up new positions in the area of the Durance river, in order to get out of the range of Allied naval artillery. In the valley of the river further east enemy forces which tried to harass this withdrawal move were repulsed by a German counter-attack. In the Toulon area, heavy fighting is in progress. Latest details of the operations in that sector are not yet to hand.

"V-1" Attacks Against Britain

In the last twenty-four hours "V-1" attacks against southern England and London were intensified. Serious damage resulted to industrial plants and to stretches of railway line. The number of casualties was particularly heavy and the squads of night laborers suffered seriously. Owing to the inadequacy of First Aid personnel, the London authorities placed in circulation throughout the night motor conveyances equipped with lights and loud-speakers.

The Southern Front

In Italy, activity is still restricted to the Adriatic sector, where British and Polish units have tried in vain to reach the banks of the Metauro river. Very heavy fighting is in progress in the area of Pondolfo and in the Cerasa and San Costanzo sector, during which forty enemy tanks were destroyed.

South of the Arno, on the Pisa-Pontedera-Florence line, the Allied command continues to concentrate large forces which are

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South of the Arno, on the Pisa-Pontedera-Florence line, the Allied Command continues to concentrate large forces which are exposed to the fire of the German heavy-calibre guns. The Anglo-Americans have bombed the Santa Maria Nuova hospital in the northern suburbs of Florence, which clearly bore markings of the Red Cross. Eight patients were killed and twenty were seriously injured.

The Eastern Front

In the Carpathian foothills German and Rumanian troops are engaged in heavy defensive battles. South-east of Tiraspol and between the Pruth and Sireth rivers, the Soviets lost 200 tanks in the repeated attacks they launched against German positions. All these attacks were stopped. South of Modon (?) very heavy fighting is also in progress. The enemy is bringing up new reserves but German defenders hold their ground at all points.

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In the Vistula bridge-head and in the area north-east of Warsaw, all enemy attacks were broken up or neutralised. The attacks launched by the enemy in the neighborhood of Valinkovich (?) and west of Modon also failed in the face of the very stiff resistance put up by the Germans.

West of Lake Bleskau, heavy battles are in progress between German units and Soviet forces. The enemy, employing armor on a large scale, was only able to achieve slight infiltrations but was promptly checked and prevented from advancing further.

During the last twenty-four hours fifty-two Soviet aircraft were brought down.

The Air Front

Enemy air formations this morning attacked localities in the Vienna and Upper Silesia areas. German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries promptly intervened and engaged the enemy airmen. In the heavy battles which ensued, many four-engined bombers were shot down. Seven more British aircraft are reported to have crashed over Albania and Montenegro.

Communists Killed in Slovenia

In northern Slovenia, 158 communists were killed, and another 150 were captured. In central Greece, German units engaged in mopping-up operations, inflicted severe losses on the terrorists who left 265 killed on the battlefield. A hundred and forty-four prisoners were captured.

Aldo Rossini Brought to Trial

The trial against the former Senator Aldo Rossini, accused of treason against the régime, will begin tomorrow.

Enemy Air Attacks over Italy 2998

Enemy aircraft flew over Cremona and dropped incendiary and fragmentation bombs on two hospitals. Heavy damage and numerous casualties resulted from the attack.

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Other fragmentation bombs were dropped on surrounding areas causing the destruction of several farm houses and killing a considerable number of peasants.

Several places on the outskirts of Padua were bombed. The number of casualties is high. The other night enemy aircraft strafed the inhabitants of a village in the province of Padua while they were gathered in the square of the village to receive the Bishop of Padua who had come on a Pastoral visit.

Venice was again attacked on Wednesday night by enemy aircraft which bombed and strafed the outskirts of the city.

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Permits to Leave Rome

Allied authorities have issued instructions to the effect that circulation permits such as are required for leaving Rome are to be required of those who intend to travel in the province itself. This is new proof of the freedom which the people of the liberated areas are supposed to enjoy.

Curfew in Rome Enforced

Concerning the democratic freedom now enjoyed by the population of the invaded areas in Italy, it is merely necessary to state we have received confirmation of a report according to which the curfew in Rome is now imposed from 20.30 for men and from 19.30 for women. This restriction in the women's case was rendered necessary by the many incidents provoked by colored troops forming part of the garrison of the city.

Francesco Iacomoni arrested

It is learned that Francesco Iacomoni, former lieutenent of the King in Albania, was arrested in Rome.

Action Party Demonstration at Marino

The Rome Radio and the United Nations News Bulletin announce that the first meeting of the Action Party took place at Marino in the Province of Rome. It is interesting to note that the enemy source giving this item of news omits to mention the exact place where the meeting was held, which is probably due to the fact that the town of Marino is now reduced to a mass of rubble. Marino was intensely bombed by the Allies during the month of March and large number of casualties was caused. It is needless to add that no military objective existed in the pleasant little town situated in the Alban hills.

Sforza's Speech

Reuter's reports that the shameful statements made by Count Sforza have had an immediate repercussion in Greek circles and in Cairo where, it will be remembered, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Greek puppet government stated some time ago that in no case could the Dodecanese islands be a subject of di

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Territorial Aggrandizement of Yugoslavia

Referring to declarations recently made by the so-called Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Bonomi Government, the aggrandizement of Yugoslavia in the Adriatic and the Black Sea at the expense of Bulgaria is again the topic of discussions in Cairo.

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If this should eventually materialise, Yugoslavia would become the strongest Balkan power, and if the Italian province of Venezia Giulia were also annexed to her, she would be a constant menace to Italy.

Partial Mobilisation of Polish Civil Population

By a decree announced to-day by the Soviet Radio, the Polish National Committee in London has ordered that a certain percentage of the civil population be mobilised and that the rest should be drafted into war work. These measures are to be extended to areas evacuated by German troops.

Marshal Tito Appointed Chief of Committee of Liberation

According to British reports, an agreement is alleged to have been reached between Tito's Yugoslav Committee of Liberation and King Peter's Government in exile. As a result of this agreement, Marshal Tito is said to have been appointed Commander-in-Chief and his Committee recognised as the provisional Government of Yugoslavia. In a declaration made by Tito's Committee, General Mihailovich has been called a "traitor". According to Reuter, during the preliminary negotiations of the agreement, Mr.Subasich, Yugoslavian Prime Minister in exile, who met Mr.Churchill and Marshal Tito in Italy, is said to have played a very important part. If this news, as is probable, should be confirmed, it would mean that the Yugoslav Goverment has completely capitulated to Tito, who is Moscow's representative, without obtaining, on the other hand, any guarantee whatever that its régime will continue.

Greek Officers and Sailors Condemned to Death 2997

Eight death sentences were pronounced by the Military Tribunal in Alexandria on Greek officers and sailors who took part in the recent mutiny. Other sailors were condemned to twenty years' imprisonment.

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2997

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South Africa to Destroy Orange Harvest

The "News Chronicle" states that, owing to the insufficiency of shipping space, in the coming month of September, South Africa will be forced to destroy its orange harvest, which it is estimated will amount to 150,000,000 oranges.

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Comment: "Who Will Purge the Purgers"?

Soccimarro is in a dilemma. He had taken up the task of purging with great zeal and thought he was already on the high road to success. The strategical plans for persecution were ready. The arms of anti-Fascist spies were loaded. Soccimarro waited for Sforza to give him the signal to start and felt more than ever sure that he would sweep the place clean in a twinkling and restore to the Italians an Italy white in its purity, so white indeed that the most ... would have seemed obscure. (Atmospherics)

But Soccimarro can no longer make head nor tail of anything. Too much water is being poured into the wine of the holy purge. It is a vain effort, for it is a case of a battle lost from the very start. Fascism, and it is well that all Italians should know this, as well as the Soccimarros and the professional purgers, is not a phase, is not a fake superstructure. After July 26th, in many Italian cities, the shouting mob who stubbornly destroyed the "fasci littorii" thought that by this destruction, Fascist would also be destroyed, and an ideal would be wiped out. It denied all the achievements of Fascist Revolution and deluded itself that the word "finis" had been written to Revolution and to Fascism. Fascism was, and still is, Italy herself and all she substantially had. Not even the armed ferocity of the Anglo-American invader has been able to change the features of the Fascist Fatherland.

Midst the ruins, the buildings constructed by Fascism can be clearly seen standing in the background. Throughout the deserted and ruined houses, Fascist songs still vibrate; and the roads made by Fascism can still be admired. As the indelible traces left by Fascism cannot be wiped out, arrests not being enough, and the most beastly crimes not being sufficient to destroy the ideal, the will-power and the sentiments of Fascism, a new method is being tried to discourage the Italians - the purge, with which it is intended to suffocate....

But these purging operations have met, and are meeting, with serious difficulties and resistance. And so it is right to ask ourselves this question: who will get rid of the purgers? Given [illegible] and Company are now following the path of a purge [illegible] to the very end

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But these purging operations have met, and are meeting, with serious difficulties and resistance. And so it is right to ask ourselves this question: who will get rid of the purgers? Given that Soccimarro and Company are now following the path of a purge at all cost, if they should want to carry this out to the very end in a large area of Italy which is deserted and depopulated, they would have to strike at all those who have had any connection with Fascism. In fact, they would have to start their task by attacking the Bonomi Government itself: they would have to purge, for instance, Bonomi, who was an ally of the Fascists in 1921, and Casati who was Mussolini's Minister in 1924, not to speak of many other lesser members who are either traitors or half-traitors. If they do not carry out the purge to its logical end, they are obliged to retrace their steps. ... But Soccimarro finds comfort in thinking - according to his own words - that the action undertaken by the Patriots in Republican Italy will render his purge task easier. The highwaymen, the robbers operating by order of the foreigner are, in fact, the purgers, par excellence, - the subordinates. Bonomi, Sforze, Togliatti and Company, are their chiefs, the chiefs of the bandits.

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Italian Broadcasts

Messages

The following Italian troops stationed in Germany assure their families that they are well and send affectionate greetings: Alfredo Bolognesi, Giuseppe Cagione, Luigi Camillo, Giuseppe Cavalieri, Fausto Cecconi, Vincenzo De Gennaro, Pietro di Vincenzo, Giovanni Cirillo, Giuseppe Gallecchi, Giuseppe Lodigiani, Antonio Mentotto, Francesco Petrella, Giacinto Plescia, Emilio Santoro, Mario Dessi, Dante Zaccaria.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian 245.5 M. 2030 August 22

This is Radio Tevere, the Voice of Free Rome!

The War Fronts

In Normandy, General von Kluge's troops succeeded in breaking through encircling enemy forces, and in joining the rest of the main German troops. American motorized troops reached the banks of the Seine, near Mantes, but here, they were checked by the Germans. Another column which was advancing towards the Seine, south of Paris, was compelled to fall back.

In Provence, German troops are withdrawing in that stretch of land between the coast and the Durance River, closely followed by Allied troops. Fierce fighting is raging in the Toulon region and in the Durance valley. As a result of a successful counter-attack launched by the Germans, the Allies were forced to withdraw in these two sectors.

In Italy, the Allies yesterday morning resumed their activity. Heavy artillery fire was opened in the Adriatic sector, and the Allies attacked once more. Towards noon, the British were able to take some positions of secondary importance. All other attacks were unsuccessful.

On the eastern front, the Soviet offensive continues with unabated fury. In no sector, however, did the Soviets score a single success.

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Yugoslav Agreement Defines Tito's Position

The Yugoslav Government has signed an agreement with the Committee for Liberation, presided over by Tito. By this agreement, Marshal Tito is officially recognized as the authorized power in Yugoslavia.

Prefects and Other officials

The United Nations' Information Agency reports that, up to now, twenty-seven prefects, nine vice-prefects, ten inspectors, ten vice-inspectors, three provincial doctors, three officials of the Fire Brigade and many other employees have been dismissed from duty by order of the Home Minister of the Bonomi Cabinet.

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Germans Denounce Violation of International Law

The German semi-official agency has denounced another severe violation of international law. Anglo-American planes yesterday bombed the hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, in the suburbs of Florence. Among the patients there were many killed and wounded.

World News of the Last Twenty-Four Hours

This is Vindex speaking: In Normandy, German forces..... This is the only event of strategical importance which took place yesterday, in the general scheme of the war.

In southern France, Toulon is still resisting all enemy attacks. The Anglo-Americans pushed forwards in the Durance Valley, however, they were checked by the Wehrmacht.

In Italy, there were only minor successes on the Adriatic sector.

On the eastern front, German troops are at present engaged in bitter fighting. The German defence lines appear to be stronger and the spirit of Hitler's soldiers is of unshakable determination.

German war industry continues to work at full speed. A new four-engined bomber has been built. This fact gives the lie to all Anglo-American assertions that the German air industry had been completely destroyed.

The Conference now taking place in the United States between the Great Powers has already revealed the differences existing in the relations between the Allies. People cannot expect anything from an eventual democratic peace. The proof of the loyalty of the United Nations to protected nations is shown by the Algiers Committee. The Americans have not given up the idea of placing part of France under their control.

The death of Cardinal Maglione and the punishment inflicted on those who have failed to hand over their wheat are among the events of secondary importance which are nearly , though not closely, related to the political and military drama now being enacted throughout invaded Italy.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 481 M.2050-Aug.22

Commemoration of Gold Medal Holder, Ignazio Zannini, by Gold Medal Group

Pioneer aviator, Ignazio Zannini, we conserve an imperishable memory of you. We like to recall what you were in life; that is what we preserve in our hearts. We youths love life more than memory. We commemorate heroes not only to render honor to them but because, above all, we want, the example of their lives to teach that no one has the right to isolate himself - to no one is it permissible to cut himself off.

(Background music)

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We would like to teach that the spirit triumphs always. Who would ever have thought that the first aviator, Ignazio Zannini, who all day long remained beside his aeroplane, alternating rest with hard work several months ago wrote to his brother: "I have a terrific desire to come home, but I don't dare ask permission."? Who would ever have thought that this serene, sober and mild youth would suddenly rise up in eagle's flight to the sky of heroes? Who would ever have thought that the following would be written of him, at the beginning of his citation for the gold medal?

"Flying a bomber in dangerous action against enamy units, he was hit while approaching his objective by a hail of machine-gun fire which shattered one arm. Unmindful of his condition, and thinking only of the critical state of his plane, after having re-established his course, he resumed position and began firing again, co-operating with innate calm in the defence, until finally he fell under a hail of fire.

"Shining example of altruism, valor, dedication and strength, with which he served his country beyond the call of duty, he made the supreme sacrifice."

(Music)

This example is all the more eloquent in that, transcending the sphere of military and political valor, it permeates the more ample and profound realm of humanity. The ascending curve of this life teaches us that the powers of the spirit are infinite, and that one must raise life to the imposing level of the spirit, and change life from inert,weighty impediments into a valid instrument of the will.

(Background music)

And we - what have we been able to do about this? We dare to look around without moving a finger and, furthermore, raise our cry of desperation. We consider it useless to enquire into the cause of things. Man's greatest misery cannot go beyond the thought of fate. But so it is.

No - This is not an Italian who speaks to you thus and this voice is not worthy of being heard by Italians. Perhaps we wish also to rend the martyred body of the country? No, it is not possible.

The country was not given to us ready-made, but came from

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The country was not given to us ready-made, but came from those who, with their laborious efforts, with their breath and care made it live from day to day, from hour to hour, in perfect harmony with their spiritual personalities.

Let us, oh Italians, return to our sacred memory, to the memory of those who made our country live, who combined in themselves all the common good, and let us act so that in the burning of such a fire, our own little flame will rise.

We want to be the worthy followers of these men.

(Music)

Under the sponsorship of the Gold Medal organization, we have commemorated the first aviator Ignazio Zannini, possessor of the Gold Medal for Military Valor.

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The Morale of the Black Brigade

According to the British Radio Station of Rome, the Black Brigade, which is fighting in Tuscany and in Florence, is made up of snipers, worthy only of the gallows. They are a living proof of Fascist immorality, while those self-made heroes, who will not think twice while shooting people in the back, those highwaymen of the different liberation brigades, are true Patriots, knights of ideals, champions of freedom.... and of cold-blooded murder.

Food Distribution in Rome

The S.E.P.R.A.L. has distributed 45 grams of sugar, 60 grams of pork and 50 grams of oil to the Roman population. What indigestion the Romans will have!

Meeting of London Polish Cabinet

The Polish Cabinet in London met in a special session to examine the critical situation of the Patriots in Warsaw. The Commander of this brigade has sent out an appeal, stating that, if large supplies of arms and ammunitions and reinforcements are not urgently sent, the rebels of Warsaw will be completely wiped out. After the meeting, Mikolajczyk went to see Mr. Eden...

Ten Allied Planes Shot Down

The British official communiqué has to admit that ten Allied planes were brought down on the Italian front for one German aircraft.

Reality Links Past with Future

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Reality Links Past with Future

Maps of Russia, France and Italy are on show and on sale everywhere. Many people buy them, and then when they are at home they spread the map out on the table and begin to examine it closely according to the items of news broadcast by London Radio and the United Nations. For most of these people, the truth is there, on those maps, in the names of those villages and places occupied, and above all, according to what Radio London says, and what those who are also well-informed report. For 90% of such people, the only reality is the event of the day, severed from the past and the future, which shows itself in a tangible form.

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For these individuals, reality has no past and, what is worse, has no future, because they live day by day, without noble ideals, totally unlike St. Agustine who if our memory is correct, was of the opinion that the present is merely a consequence of the past, and a link towards a better future.

For most people, there is no reality but a good plate of macaroni and a piece of black bread. In other words, the meal of the day, or fasting... In the first instance, it will be a treat; in the second instance, it will be a very sad thing. That is why so many who yesterday hailed national leaders with enthusiasm, today decry those very persons whom they cheered. This is the real explanation of why, yesterday, they went about the streets with the Fascist badge in their buttonholes and, today, shut themselves in their homes to look at maps.

This crowd is the direct descendant of the butchers of the French Revolution, those butchers who took off their blood-stained shirts, washed their besmeared hands, put on new clothes and sat down to table. This crowd is the descendant of all profiteers... Instead it is just in the military, political and social situation of the present moment that the first symptoms of a rebirth inspired by high ideals are to be traced. It is a rebirth which is the forerunner of brighter things. For the middle class, the present time is even sadder than it appears, it is indeed their agony. The middle class is in fact drenched in blood, in the blood shed by proletarians who are now fighting, and who will be the winners against Russians, Americans and English of imperialistic aims.

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian to Italy -M.268-22.10 - Aug.22

The Invasion Front

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The British have not yet recovered from the heavy blow suffered in the region of..., where German tanks succeeded in breaking the enemy ring near St. Lambert. The British resumed their attack only along the road leading to the northeast, and again suffered heavy losses. South of Trun, German forces continue to push eastward. American exploring thrusts were strenuously repulsed by German troops. The enemy suffered very severe losses during his unsuccessful attacks against Malère.

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2994

The Russian Front

In the western sub-carpathian region, some local Soviet attacks yesterday met with no success while fluctuating fighting continues in the Rowno sector. German and Rumanian troops on the southern front, after bitter fighting, yesterday knocked out 200 advancing Soviet armored cars, supported by infantry. In the neighboring fighting zone, and near Kodohn, fierce fighting still continues. A Soviet local infiltration was sealed off in a counter-attack, and eight tanks were destroyed.

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Estonian volunteers of S.S. formations particularly distinguished themselves in resisting Soviet attacks. They succeeded in keeping at bay numerically superior enemy forces. On the Estonian front, the focal point of the fighting yesterday was west of Lake Pskov, where violent Bolshevist attacks were broken up over a wide front.

The Italian Front

In Italy the enemy at noon yesterday after a heavy artillery barrage, resumed its attacks aimed at a break-through of German defences in the Adriatic coastal sector. The enemy succeeded in taking some hill positions.

British Aircraft Shot Down in the Balkans

Two British aircraft were shot down in the Bagnaluca district of Yugoslavia while flying at low level against the civilian population. During the last twenty-four hours, four bombers were lost by the Anglo-Americans over Albania and Montenegro. The crew of a fifth four-engined aircraft, shot down by A.A. batteries of the German Navy near Kotor, was taken prisoner.

U-Boats Score Against Allied Shipping

Berlin - During violent fighting against convoy escorts, and in attacks against isolated merchantmen, German submarines sank seven merchant ships, totalling 40.000 tons. In addition, they destroyed three E-boats and an M.T.-boat. One submarine also brought down an aircraft.

Fuehrer's Award

The Fuehrer awarded the Oak Leaves on the Knight's Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross to Lieutenant Colonel Herman Idel, Commander of a regiment of Pomeranian Grenadiers. He is the 552nd member of the German armed forces to receive the high decoration.

Pesenti Writes on Financial Situation

The under secretary for Finance, Antonio Pesenti, writing in

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Pesenti Writes on Financial Situation

The under secretary for Finance, Antonio Pesenti, writing in the Rome newspaper, "Unità" strongly criticizes all those who do nothing but weep over the illness affecting Italy, or worse than that for the Allies' help. The writer declares that he is in favor of that section of opinion which believes that plain speaking is necessary, denouncing all shortcomings and proposing concrete solutions.

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He states also that it will be necessary to increase Italy's contribution to the War of Liberation, to put an end to inflation and the black market, and lastly, to ensure forthe Italian people a minimum of food and supplies, enabling them to resume work instead of abandoning themselves to despair. In this way, the main dangers hanging over Bonomi's Italy are denounced in clear terms, more clearly than was expected after the initial programatic boast.

It is natural - the article continues - that there should be unavoidable happenings in Italy such as the destruction of the economic structure of the country, the disruption of communications, the shifting of available supplies, especially of shipping and industrial organization at the disposal of the Allied war effort as well as the flocking to the Italian market of a great mass of people with a high purchasing power. This phenomenon was also aggravated by the rate of exchange of the lira to the dollar and the pound sterling fixed at too high a level.

After this tremendous accusation by the "liberators" for the measures they adopted after the famous Armistice of September 8, the writer declares that the situation has now improved though the Allies have consumed our products. "However", he says, falling in to an open contradiction, "the situation is still very serious. The danger of inflation is still around the corner and we are justified in asking the Allies to favor our economic rebirth and to fight the battle against inflation side by side with us.

The Bonomi Under-Secretary ends his review by saying that the Italian economic machine has weaknesses which can be remedied by asking the Allies for strictly essential supplies.

Argentine Ship a Total Lost

The Argentine ship, "Rio del Plata", which was ablaze in the Mexican port of..., sank while in tow. Its cargo is a total loss.

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RADIO TEVERE In Italian to Italy M. 245,5 22,30 August 22

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

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RADIO TEVERE In Italian to Italy M. 245,5 22,30 August 22

Churchill in Rome

Churchill arrived yesterday morning in Rome, accompained by Staff officers.

Duke of Pistoia Attacked by Population

The de Gaullist news service reports that the Duke of Pistoia was attacked by the population of.....exasperated by the drastic economic and food situation. He escaped, thanks to the prompt action of his chauffeur, who succeeded in setting the car in motion and getting away.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - 491 M. 2300 August 22

Western Front

In France, the centre of the fighting is still the Lisieux sector, in which there have been several encounters in eastern and western directions. On the eastern bank of the Seine, the enemy failed to enlarge his bridgehead. In the Orleans sector, enemy thrusts were frustrated. In Brittany and on the lower Loire, the situation remains unchanged.

Along the Mediterranean coast, the focal point of the Anglo-Americans remains in the Toulon sector, where enemy attacks have been supported by the fire of heavy naval guns.

Units of the German navy encountered a group of British motor-torpedo boats, sinking three. Three others were seriously damaged.

Southern Front

In Italy, there were continued Anglo-Polish penetration attempts in the Adriatic coastal sector, where fighting increased in intensity. The enemy exerted his major pressure in the direction of Metauro. The slight territorial gains they achieved were nowhere in proportion to the high losses suffered.

In the western region, particularly along the Pisa-Pontedera-Florence line, artillery exchanges continued. Some enemy batteries were directly hit and silenced.

Eastern Front

The Soviet offensive in the southern sector of the front still dominates the picture of the war situation in Russia. A large battle is now in progress in the sectors of Tiraspol and Jassy. German and Rumanian detachments are holding back enemy pressure.

On the other sectors of the front and particularly on the Vistula, German troops repulsed all enemy attacks. West of Lake [illegible] disintegrated Soviet pushing attempts, the Germans

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Forrestal Describes Japanese Ferocity

Yesterday, the United States Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal, declared that in fighting the Japanese, the Allies are faced with fanatics.... and not normal men. The Japanese are fighting with increasingly savage fury, as the war approaches closer to their island.

Reuter's Correspondent Killed

William Stringer, Reuter war correspondent, has been killed in the invasion front in France. He is the third Reuter correspondent to be killed. Two other war correspondents have been taken prisoner by the Germans.

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Italian Broadcasts

Allied Post-War Conference and Russia's Stand

The opening speeches of the Soviet representatives to the Post War Security Conference are interpreted in Berlin as a symptom of the lack of co-ordination existing in the Allies' policy. The Soviet Union refuses to adhere to the project for the creation of an international police force and for the maintenance of an armed force for unexpected events.

The newspaper "Red Star" advanced the theory that the smaller states should place their air bases at the disposal of the great powers.

It is felt that the conference will have no other immediate aim than that of supporting the Roosevelt election campaign, Roosevelt being hopeful of grabbing the votes of the electors from the smaller states.

Epidemic in Bengal

An epidemic is raging in Bengal among the population of forty million people, of whom twenty million are in the grip of malaria. This information was given by the president of the Bengal Health Committee.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - N. 491 - 23.30 Aug.22

Cremona raided by Enemy Aircraft

Enemy aircraft flew over Cremona for a long time, dropping incendiaries, many of which fell on the outskirts, setting fire to farm houses. Enemy bombers bombed and strafed many places around the town. Venice was the target of another raid. Enemy aircraft dropped bombs and strafed the outskirts of the city.

Fighting in the West

2999

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The fighting now raging in the bitterly contested sectors of Normandy and in the Paris region contributed to the strain of certain factors. One of them is the break-through of the enemy ring south of... and northeast of Argentan, carried out by German units. The second factor is the checking of enemy forces attempting to advance to the northwest along the Seine River . The enemy aimed at encircling German forces operating west of the Seine, after having cut their communications to the rear. German counter-measures are now in progress, and forecasts would not be opportune.

Communists Killed in Slovenia and Greece

Berlin: As a result of the fighting which took place in the town of Pitewaca, in northern Slovenia, 158 more Communists were killed and 150 taken prisoners.

In bitter encounters with bandits in central Greece during police operations, Communist bands lost sixty-five men, while 144 were taken prisoners. In addition, German troops captured a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition and other war material.

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Air Activity in the West

Allied air forces last night did not appear over the invasion area of northern France. German fighter-bombers continued to attack Allied military installations in the Seine region, and bombed Anglo-American troop billets and among columns of lorries. Anglo-American A.A. posts and enemy concentrations in the region of Dreux were also bombed.

RADIO TEVERE In Italian to Italy - 23,30 - August 22

ACC Meeting in Rome

The Rome British Radio reports that the Allied Control Commission for Italy met and examined two serious problems: The food situation and unemployment. It was stated that this year in Sicily, always a highly productive region, only two-thirds of the wheat necessary to feed the island's population were delivered to the granaries. The situation therefore is becoming worse instead of better.

Russian Views on the Duty of Small States

The Soviet newspaper "Red Star" once again confirmed the Russian view that small states must be prepared to put their air and naval bases, and if necessary their land bases as well, at the disposal of the great powers.

Counterfeit Money Floods Rome

The "Caracas" news service reports that counterfeit bank notes started pouring into Rome about ten days ago. Bonomi would like to make a new issue, to replace the banknotes at present in circulation. On their part, the Allies suggested declaring occupation money as legal tender.

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German -- 11,8 kcs -- 09.00-August 22

"Continuous German War Achievements for the Benefit of Europe"

Lecture by Dr. Scharping

Ladies and gentlemen:

The fight for Europe has flared up with terrific vehemence. What can be said about it from the military angle, is reported by the German communiqué; its political aspect is dealt with in the bulletins of the Grossdeutsche Rundfunk. Let us speak to-day of the object of dispute itself, that is to say, Europe.

What has the enemy brought to us Europeans? In the past, as far as we can see in a glance backward, wars and nothing but wars, in which he invariably made a point of fighting to the last man of his European allies; at the present time, only the destruction of the residential quarters of our cities, the bombing of churches and cultural buildings, death to our women and children. And to the European border lands, as far as he has occupied them, he has brought hunger.

And what have we to offer Europe? Let us not speak of the cultural values which we created in the countries occupied by German soldiers, nor of the social achievements brought into existence on our initiative for the benefit of millions of workers throughout Europe, let us only consider the things of ordinary daily life, such as eating and drinking.

To us Europeans, as the example of southern Italy shows, the enemy, as soon as he sets foot on European soil, brings famine and misery. It is a strange thing that this enemy, who poses as the liberator of the small nations, has in the past brought them only distress, misery and hunger. On the other hand his own experts are fully aware that in a Europe led by German hunger, and still more starvation, are entirely out of question. They confirm that it has not been possible to starve out Europe during the past five years and that this criminal project, pursued in the first place by the English, has no longer any chance of success.

That this is the view of prominent experts is proved by a publication issued some weeks ago by two American professors. While this publication, dealing with England's post-war requirements in foodstuffs and fodder shows a distinctly anti-German tendency, it

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That this is the view of prominent experts is proved by a publication issued some weeks ago by two American professors. While this publication, dealing with England's post-war requirements in foodstuffs and fodder shows a distinctly anti-German tendency, it points to a German war achievement of a lasting nature i.e. that the Reich has rendered the European peoples independent of food supplies from outside Europe, not only for the time being but also for the future.

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Some remarks contained in the aforementioned publication are very interesting. The American functionary admit that on the average the European has to-day only a trifle less to eat than in normal circumstances, a fact emphasized especially by the United States whose interests as a purchaser are considerably affected by the growing European independence in foodstuffs.

The United States has only one customer left, England. In 1943, for instance, this meant to the Americans a drop in foodstuff and fodder supplies amounting to 25 million tons. They shipped roughly 14 million tons to England as against 30 million tons to Europe in pre-war times.

On the whole the American experts admit that the part of Europe under our influence has an unaltered or only very slightly diminished stock of cattle, a milk and meat production scarcely fallen by one third, and a potato and wheat crop of pre-war dimensions.

Thus, according to the opinion of the enemy himself, there is but little doubt that the European on the average has even at present more to eat than the Englishman, let alone the Bolshevik. At the same time it is a well-known fact that the English reports, speaking of scarcity of foodstuffs on the Continent, are destined for the English public whose war morale needs bolstering up. Obviously these reports serve a special purpose. American propagandists writing about hunger in Europe do so in compliance with instructions from higher quarters, tending to emphasize the importance of the missionary tasks that the United States is arrogating to herself in Europe. Considered from our point of view, the statements of the American specialists as to the food situation in Europe has an altogether positive significance, insofar as they admit that the increase in agricultural production on the Continent represents a lasting benefit. Even under post-war conditions America will be unable to make more than a fraction of the profit she made before the war on her foodstuffs exports. Incidentally in regard to America's capacity for supplying these commodities, another interesting observation attracts our attention. According to the authors of the said publication the United States is unable to continue for long, at their present level, supplies to England and the Soviet Union. Ninety percent of American-made condensed and dehydrated milk, one-third of the American cheese

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Apart from having effected Europe's independence of foreign foodstuffs, Germany can rightly prids herself on a series of achievements which will be of permanent value to Europe, as is illustrated by the following examples:

While fishing in Norway until the beginning of this war supplied only raw fish to the European and world markets, it has since increasingly become a processing industry. Fishing represents the work of a short season. Processing has, created additional occupation, and moreover patches of ground as yet unexploited are continually distributed to Norwegian fishermen as farm land. It is easy to express the result in figures. While in Norway prior to the war approximately 100,000 men were permanently unemployed, there are no more than 1,000 unemployed to-day, and these are only persons physically unfit for work. Besides, Norwegian economy is far more intimately connected with Europe and European economy than in pre-war times, a change that will effect England considerably in the post-war future.

In the same way as in Norway an adaptation of economy to home requirements also took place in Holland, Belgium and France as soon as fighting was over, as only by this means were the industries in those countries able to continue to subsist. The years of steady common development of German and west-European industries brought about a recovery of the economic life of those countries, procuring work for the peoples of western Europe and linking the economic territories of Europe to each other more closely than ever before.

What co-operation with the Reich meant to France merely in the field of food policy, may be illustrated by the remarks of a French expert on French agriculture. This expert proved that by reaching Germany's degree of intensity in working the soil, France would be bound to obtain some day the same yields as Germany; that is to say no less than fifty percent more of her population could then be fed from her own soil, a fact that cannot fail to produce a lasting impression on the French mind, even if our peaceful co-operation is at present temporarily interrupted in some areas.

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The result of the development of the European economic community became rapidly and clearly visible in the course of the last few years. One of its principal consequences was the elimination of unemployment. The circumstances that the adjoining western territories as well as Norway and the Allied countries were aided by annual supplies amounting to millions of tons of foodstuffs, will in the long run be still more distinctly reflected in European population statistics, as owing to this assistance millions of Europeans have been kept alive whom a brutal enemy had ruthlessly doomed to starvation.

The situation in the east and southeast does not differ essentially from that in the north and west. Work performed by Germans; for instance; in the Government General contributes not only to enhancing the strength of the Reich but likewise to intensifying the development of the country itself. This is so evident from all reports continually coming in that we may abstain from entering into details.

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A few words to describe the situation in the Balkans. Despite the persistent unrest caused in this area by the Bolsheviks and the English, economic life here has also attained successes, thanks to the close cooperation with Germany, which until then had been unimaginable.

Some time ago.... said with reference to economic life in Serbia that our initiative, aiming at positive and creative work, has led to considerable success and progress in all fields and that this must be considered as a plebiscite in favor of the policy of work and order embodied by the Reich.

With reference to the eastern areas, as well as to Serbia and Croatia, a great number of highly significant figures could be set forth. As regards Slovakia, a few particularly striking data may show what extraordinary development a state may achieve if included in a German or European economic and biological system, supported By German initiative.

Slovakia, with a population of about three millions and an area of 38,000 square kilometers, in four years of war built roads of a total length of 200 kilometers, carried out an extension of her telegraph and telephone network, included 400 communities in her electricity supply network, and erected more than 700 buildings at a cost of 1,200 million crowns.

A considerable portion of the results achieved during the past years of war under German guidance for the benefit of the whole of Europe, may be temporarily lost again here and there on our continent. Such losses will at the utmost mean an interruption of the developments initiated in the last few years, some of them of a revolutionary character. That these developments will be continued can in no way be doubted, for not only the countries directly concerned, but the whole continent of Europe have greatly benefited by them. The blessing for Europe rests with us, not with Americans, Britons and Bolsheviks.

RADIO (LA VOIX DU REICH) -- in French -- 2130 -- August 21

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RADIO (LA VOIX DU REICH) -- in French -- 2130 -- August 21

Allied Cruelty to French Refugees

Paris: This is another example of American cruelty against a defenceless civil population:

At the seventh attack from American air-planes of the Lightning type attacked a group of French refugees who were easy to recognize by the white flag they carried. This attack caused many casualties.

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A German A.A. battery, near the place where this attack took place, shot down a Lightning plane. The pilot saved his life by parachute.

Before the soldiers of the German battery could reach the American pilot the French refugees, wild with rage, had lynched him.

Pope denounces Communist Intrigues

Berne: The International Press Agency refers to a passage from the encyclical letter of Pius XII: "We find it necessary once more to draw the attention of the public to Communist intrigues. Once upon a time the Communists showed their real face. Then, noticing the peoples'hostility, they changed their tactics. They hope now to deceive the masses by hiding their real intentions. However, the Communists preserve their fatal ideas and nobody should collaborate with them; they want to reduce to servitude the whole Christian civilisation.

News from Paris

The National Social Committee of theatrical artists has decided to organize daylight shows in those Parisian theatres where natural light can be used.

A technical commission formed of six persons is studying the practical side of this proposal.

Resistance in France

Here is a talk by Maurice Jacques on the forces of Resistance in France:

"Much is expected just now from what London calls the "French internal forces", and this fact is explained to a certain extent by what is usually supposed to be the military tradition of the British - a tradition which might be summarised in the simple phrase "war for England means the bloodshed of others".

In the times of professional armies it was child's play.

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In the times of professional armies it was child's play. Britain could afford the luxury of a few hundred mercenaries from abroad.

The same points are pointed out by Mr. Xavier Vallat in a recent article in which he observes that, when the second coalition against Napoleon was formed, the British thought that the quota stipulated by them could be replaced by a "compensation" force.

Now the war demands of England, as of other countries, the establishment of a national army. England, however, has done her utmost to postpone as long as she could the moment in which she would have to shed her precious English blood.

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When the 1914 war took place, she actually performed the feat of having twice as many casualties as France for a population numbering about the same.

It was no doubt a malignant fate which led the British in 1939 to entrust the defence of their interests to the Polish in the East and to French soldiers in the West.

....Being a conecientious man, Churchill had sent to France an expeditionary force which... before it was made to embark in great haste at Dunkirk. After that, one knows what happened. Following her usual method, Britain found armies in Greece and in Yugoslavia to take the place of her own, and later the Soviets too joined the game. Churchill was well pleased thinking that this time he had found a sufficient reserve to fight on his account.

With the..,of Giraud, the North African divisions allowed the British to send French soldiers to Italy to fight on the front [illegible] for the [illegible] to exchange [illegible], and very conveniently be promised to supply the necessary men and even,if need be, french forces of the interior, if Britain were willing to supply the equipment.

It was the "Daily Mail", of course, which was cynical enough to write on June 30 that it was necessary to send in supplies to the French forces which, by their activity, were saving the lives of thousands of Allied soldiers on the invasion bridgeheads. Consequently flowers were thrown to the poor parachutists who joined the "Maquis" forces. They were even given a general, a certain General Quénique (?) who, like Giraud, had taken his oath of allegiance to the Marshal and who, in order to deliver France from the Germans as he said, could think of nothing better than to make a present of the French Empire to the Anglo-Americans.

Above all, one appeal after the other was sent to the "Maquis" - lest it give up the fight. It never did so, however, and the British exploited it thoroughly in Normandy and in

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Above all, one appeal after the other was sent to the "Maquis" - lest it give up the fight. It never did so, however, and the British exploited it thoroughly in Normandy and in Brittany. They make use of it to the utmost in the attacks from the sea, and the French forces of Resistance do the British job for them by raising the English soldiers' morale who arrive when the best part of the work is already finished.

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And this is what the French, a considerable number of French, have not yet understood - that is, that France must go on saving the lives of their alleged "liberators". The "Maquis" is encouraged, general conscription is decreed.....by crushing under the ruins of their houses thousands of innocent people. Doubtless, the French will eventually be told: "Thank you so much, you have worked well for England."

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After the dream, reality is a great disappointment. Young Frenchmen are compulsorily sent to the front.....and if you like we will all admit, together with Mr. de Gaulle, that French blood is, after all, worth something - in the measure in which Frenchmen are proud of it, that is to say.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 0945 August 22

Details on Warsaw Events

Berlin: The secret of the Warsaw events is being slowly unveiled. "Stockholms Tidningen" calls the Warsaw revolt and its effects the greatest tragedy of modern Europe. The Warsaw revolutionaries succeeded in changing some districts of the town which had already suffered during the Polish revolt, General Bor, fled some days ago into the forests north-east of Warsaw. The town lacks water, drugs and food, which had been requisitioned by the insurgents. A few supplies which the Americans dropped by parachute were mostly seized by the Germans. They will now at least contribute to the public welfare.

"Stockholms Tidningen" further stresses that it was the Bolshevist station of the Polish Bolsheviks in Moscow which fomented the revolt from July 2nd to July 30th by continuous appeals. The Red General Rokossovsky hoped then to capture Warsaw. When the Rokossovsky offensive had been brought to a standstill, the same station called the insurgents hopeless fools. The Moscow paper "Izvestia" declared to-day that all Warsaw survivors would be court-martialled: The paper accuses the spiritual chief of the Poles in London, War Minister Sosnovsky, of being responsible for the revolt and says of him: "Traitors have betrayed each other." The "London Observer" reports that authoritative members of the London Polish Government consider Moscow's attack on Sosnowsky so important that Sosnowsky's

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Details on Warsaw Events

Berlin: The secret of the Warsaw events is being slowly unveiled. "Stockholms Tidningen" calls the Warsaw revolt and its effects the greatest tragedy of modern Europe. The Warsaw revolutionaries succeeded in changing some districts of the town which had already suffered during the Polish revolt, General Bor, fled some days ago into the forests north-east of Warsaw. The town lacks water, drugs and food, which had been requisitioned by the insurgents. A few supplies which the Americans dropped by parachute were mostly seized by the Germans. They will now at least contribute to the public welfare.

"Stockholms Tidningen" further stresses that it was the Bolshevist station of the Polish Bolsheviks in Moscow which fomented the revolt from July 2nd to July 30th by continuous appeals. The Red General Rokossovsky hoped then to capture Warsaw. When the Rokossovsky offensive had been brought to a standstill, the same station called the insurgents hopeless fools. The Moscow paper "Izvestia" declared to-day that all Warsaw survivors would be court-martialled. The paper accuses the spiritual chief of the Poles in London, War Minister Sosnovsky, of being responsible for the revolt and says of him: "Traitors have betrayed each other." The "London Observer" reports that authoritative members of the London Polish Government consider Moscow's attack on Sosnowsky so important that Sosnowsky's resignation is being openly discussed. The London Poles hope to conclude a more favourable peace with Moscow by Sosnowsky's resignation.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 11,400kcs -1500-August 22

Supplement to Communique

The High Command reports in a supplement to the communique from the Fuehrer's headquarters: In the course of the fighting in the Modon sector, the Rhenish-Westphalian 263rd Infantry Division under the command of Colonel Hemann distinguished itself

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by its particular steadfastness. West of the Lake of Pskow, a formation of the S.S. Storm Brigade "Wallonien" under the Command of S.S.Storm Group Leader Leon Degrelle particularly distinguished itself by its fighting spirit.

Saving Banks in Protectorate Hold Big Deposits

Prague: The balances of the saving banks in the Protectorate register a total of saving deposits of 60 billions of crowns. Most of the savings belong to the workers, particularly to relatives of people working in the Reich.

Meat Rations in Reich Increased

Berlin: The meat rations for the period from August 21st to September 17th have been increased by one hundred grams of pork or 80 grams of meat fat for the German population. This increased meat ration has been granted to normal consumers as well as to the youth. Germany now has two million more swine than she had one year ago.

GERMAN RADIO SERVICE in German 2000 August 22

Stockholm: According to the Swedish paper "Nya Dagligt Allehanda" English armament production has dropped so much that this reduction has already been observed to a certain extent in the War effort.

Details regarding the transfer of armament plants from South England to the north, may not be published, the English censor suppressing any such information.

DNB in German August 22

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DNB in German August 22

Damage Done in the City of Florence

Milan: When Florence, declared an open city by the German forces, was bombed the Church of Santa Croce was among those badly damaged. The newspaper "Stampa" states that not only well-known works of art such as those by Della Robbia, Andrea Del Sarto, Brunelleschi and Vasari, but also remnants of Macchiavelli's and Galileo's manuscripts and of the originals of Alfieri's and Foscolo's poems as well as the memorial to Dante suffered considerably

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 2130 August 22

Fighting of Fascist Formations

Milan: According to front reports Fascist formations are

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also fighting behind the frontlines against the Anglo-Americans. Particularly south of Florence and in the mountain area of Chianti successes of fascist formations are reported.

Succesful German Air Squadrons

Berlin: A fighter squadron under the command of Knight Cross bearer Lieutenant Colonel Mader in the north of the eastern front scored its eight thousandth success. A squadron of the group under the command of the Oakleaf bearer Lieutenant Hitte shot down one thousand airplanes.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German 2200 August 22

Swiss Paper on the Betrayal of Warsaw

Berne: Commenting on the betrayal of Warsaw, the Swiss paper 'St.Gallener Tageblatt' writes:"The only sad feature in the gloomy Warsaw episode is that several thousand lives were lost here again. There is a government that represents England, a government that represents Russia, but there is no government to represent Poland."

Italian Front

Berlin: In Italy the enemy again resumed his attacks to break through on the Adriatic coast sector, after strong artillery preparation during the forenoon hours of yesterday. He succeeded in taking some unimportant positions in the hills.

TRANSOCEAN in English 1730 August 22

The Fighting in France

Berlin: (By Walter Plato) - Focal point number one of the

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German 2200 August 22

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TRANSOCEAN in English 1730 August 22

The Fighting in France

Berlin: (By Walter Flato) - Focal point number one of the fighting in France is the region of Lisieux. Numerous encounters have occurred there in a direction from west to east. A second area which is hotly contested is situated to the north of Dreux in the neighborhood of Evreux. A third battle area is in the sector to the east of the Eure up to the Seine. News has not reached Berlin thus far about the develpment of bridgeheads of the Americans on the eastern bank of the Seine. German counter-measures obviously have their effect there to a growing extent. Southwest of Paris an American group advancing towards the French Capital has not made any further progress as a result of German resistance.

According to reports from the Mediterranean coast Anglo-American operations are in the first instance directed against the Toulon area. Land attacks from the north are supported by heavy fire from ships artillery.

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Slight Activity in Britt:any

Berlin: There has been no fighting activity of great importance during the past twenty-four hours in the entire Brittany battle zone. Near Brest several armored U.S. scouting cars probed the German lines but were repulsed by German fire. German troops made a local thrust near Lorient. Several improvements of positions were scored. Several coastal places were shelled by Allied warships, German naval coastal batteries answered with a battery on an island base south of the Loire mouth, having forced an Allied cruiser formation through well-aimed salvoes to turn about.

Allied Forces Attacked by Luftwaffe

Berlin: American bridgeheads on the northern bank of the Seine near Mantes and Vernon were strafed day and night by German bombers and battle planes in spite of adverse weather conditions which had kept the Allied airforce in central France almost without exception on the ground. Troop movement in the area of Dreux and Mantes were continually attacked from low level by battle planes. In southern France Allied air activity was weak, except over the Rhone valley where about two hundred Allied airplanes were in action against German formations.

Diplomats Move from Vichy to Eastern France

Berlin: Most members of the French government are in a locality in eastern France and German Ambassador Otto Abetz is at the same place, while the diplomatic corps accredited to Vichy has gone to another locality, also in eastern France. This announcement was made Tuesday noon by the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman who pointed out that it was for certain reasons inadvisable to specify the localities in question. The spokesman declined to vouchsafe information concerning Marshal Petain's whereabouts. The spokesman further stated that the misunderstandings between Laval and [illegible] regarding methods but not [illegible] government's [illegible] in [illegible]

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Maquis Has No Significance

Berlin: Operations of the maquis which are boasted of in Allied reports have no operational significance, the military spokesman stated on Tuesday. He declared that the maquis makes its appearance in districts not occupied by German troops but has not successfully intervened in military operations.

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Portuguese Postal Authorities Hold Up Mail 1500

Lisbon: No mail, either letters or parcels, will be accepted for countries on "the other side of the Pyrenees" for an indefinite time if it must go by land the Portuguese postal administration announced on Tuesday. Air mail will be accepted as before, however.

Famous Norman Abbey Is Bombed 2015

Paris: One of the oldest abbeys in Normandy, Saint Wandrille, has been bombed and severely damaged by Anglo-American aircraft, it was reported from Rouen on Tuesday. Especially the nave which was built in the fourteenth century was heavily damaged. Also an adjacent monastery was hit by several bombs. One novice was killed and three monks seriously injured.

Slight Action on Italian Front 1445

Berlin: Strong Allied attempts to break through in the Adriatic sector of the Italian front continue but according to the German military spokesmen had resulted only in a slight gain of ground. Attacks were launched mainly against Pesaro to the south of the river Foglia, while the enemy crossed at two places. Other attacks were warded off by the German defence.

Allied Money Floods Rome 2145

Algeciras: Rome is flooded with forged money, an AMG official related when passing through Gibraltar on his way to London. It had reached such a volume that the government would probably have to issue entirely new money. He pointed out that some time would have to elapse before this money is printed. The Allied authorities have recommended that the government use Anglo-American soldiers' money in the meantime.

Heavy Fighting in South of Eastern Front 1900

Berlin: The opening of a new Soviet major offensive in the southern sector was the dominating feature of the situation on the eastern front, said the German military spokesmen Tuesday noon. In this sector German and Allied troops were engaged in heavy fighting

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Germany Protests Use of Hospital Ships as Transports 2030

Berlin: The Foreign Office has sent a sharp protest to the British Government through Switzerland, as a protective power, against the misuse of hospital ships for troop transports to the south Italian front. In October, 1943, three hundred South African soldiers were transported from Durban to Suez on the Dutch hospital ship "Oranje". Soldiers wore Red Cross ribbons which were fastened to their sleeves by safety pins, although they did not belong to ambulance personnel but were destined for fighting in the south Italian theatre of war. This case which is a clear violation of the general principles of the Hague Convention was witnessed by two repatriated Germans, one captain and one ship physician who made the journey aboard the Dutch hospital ship "Oranje" from October 15 to 25, 1943. The Foreign Office's protest note asked the British Government to give a declaration that adequate measures be taken which will prevent misuses of hospital ships as transports in the future.

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New Type of Sea Mine Is Revealed 1935

Berlin - The usual sea mines which especially along the invasion coasts tore up many of the approaching landing vessels are undergoing a change of face. Improvement of all German weapons together with an increased saving of raw materials has led to the construction of a new kind of mine of concrete. Photographs of the new mines consisting of an angular case and charge have been printed in the German press for the first time. Tests have showed that a landing vessel running into such a mine of concrete is completely torn to bits.

Schmalfuss on Bomber Command's Future Tactics 0210

Berlin -(By Transocean's correspondent Karl Zeppelin.) After a relatively long pause during which nigh attacks by heavy bomber formations on Reich territory ceased. British Bomber Command has again taken up the night air war against German towns. At present however, this was being done somewhat hesitatingly and the latest attacks against Kiel, Stuttgart and Stettin plainly showed that Great Britain is not yet quite clear which tactics of attack to employ against the well organized German night defences. At present new attacks are apparently being tried out. It is still too early to form an exact picture of how the night air war will develop in the long nights of the coming months. But there are indications that British bomber formations will not carry out their enterprises in the same manner as last winter. If we are not altogether mistaken, concentrated short attacks by close streams of bombers will alternate with a loose form of attack. This is indicated by the fact that heavy British bomber formations, during their latest attacks on Reich territory, did not attack only one target but mostly raided several cities with different attacking groups. In addition, it has been tried to a greater extent than before to screen the focal points uf attack by employng additional ... formations. Attacks have thereby become highly complicated operations requiring intensive preparation while only attaining a scattered effect. Searching for new tactics is evidently urgent to judge by the endeavour to aggravate the task of German air defences as much as possible, even at the cost of diminished effects. This also proves that the losses suffered by the enemy during the nightly major attacks of the past months were not considered feasible in the

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Night air war hereby will become more difficult for both sid. German airforce circles firmly believe that the advantage which the defender has gained against the attacker will be kept inspite of all tactical tricks. Whether the coming attacks will be carried out in waves of bombers or in loose order will hardly change the fact that the night air defences in Germany will gain a success which will make every night attack a bad business for the enemy.

Catholics Protest British View on Polish Question

London: The highest authorities of the Catholic church in England have officially protested against the British Government's attitude in the Polish-Soviet conflict, it was revealed on Tuesday in a letter by Conservative member of the British Parliament Quintin Hogg to the "Times". Hogg declared that members of the British Parliament received documents which were sent out officially in the name of the Catholic Archbishop of St. Andrews. To these documents was attached a manifesto apparently signed by the entire Catholic ... In this manifesto, according to Hogg, members of Parliament ... that they must not remain silent if the sovereign rights of the Polish nation are to be filched from them either by undue pressure or by open violence on the part of another state." Hogg declares further that simultaneously the archbishop instructed his secretary to question members of the House of Commons whether they were ready to back up Great Britain's promises to defend a free and independent Poland against any aggression. Hogg concludes his letter by stating: "Thus we are requested to state whether members of the House of Commons are ready under certain circumstances to declare war on one of our biggest allies."

Disagreement Between Chungking and Yenan

Shanghai: The fact that discussions between Chungking and Yenan are making only slow progress despite U.S. pressure was described by the Japanese government spokesman as showing that an understanding between the two parties is "apparently impossible". Both sides, he continued, were to blame for this. The Yenan communists demanded recognition of the democratic form of government by Chungking, while the latter insisted that present discussions should be restricted to problems of military and provincial administration. Another "bone of contention" was Yenan's demand to establish a big communist army of six army corps totalling half a million men. This army was to include the so-called eighth

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DNB — in English — August 22

The War in Europe

Berlin: Mobile fighting in Normandy has changed into a state of stagnation before Paris and generally south of the central and lower Seine, writes DNB military commentator Doctor Max Krull.

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The Americans failed with their great coup to run over Paris in a "blitz" and are now compelled to change their decisions. Enemy infantry has now reached the area of Lisieux and Evreux and the opponent had to launch another attack. He gained a few kilometres of terrain only. The German front is being consolidated and proved to be fit to absorb more formations which detached themselves from the area of encirclement. Enemy reports are rather reticent as regards the mentioning of places. In enemy reports some places which were touched only by enemy reconnaissance spearheads were said to be occupied, either in order to encourage the maquis or to deceive the German Command. In the review of the general development, given by German military quarters however, the range of enemy operations can more clearly be seen.

German formations in the Caen-Argentan area escaped eastward towards the middle Seine whilst the enemy followed and reached Lisieux at the most easterly point. More German troops from Argentan are still fighting their way back and are now behind the German front. Successful counter-attacks were launched against the Allied bridgehead near Mantes, north of Paris. Motorized American forces were checked west of St. Germain, Versailles and Fontainebleau. The enemy was observed carrying out three separate operations. First was the attempt at encirclement of Caen-Argentan. Second was the thrust from the west against Paris which was checked, and third was the thrust against Paris from Orleans in a northerly direction which was also arrested. Now it seems as if the opponent wants to turn south and thus get away from the.... front.

Fighting in the southern French landing area shows a strong concentration of forces at Toulon, where enemy attacks are supported by naval artillery. German coastal defence also proved to be strong but did not prevent the enemy from carrying on the battle into the outskirts of the city.

Military engagements of the Soviets have moved towards the front on the Sereth. The enemy threw in his motorized assault divisions which he had still kept in reserve and with a sacrifice of numerous formations he made some penetrations. Power of the Germans and Rumanian defence is best characterized by the fact that two hundred enemy tanks were knocked out here. Forced by heavy losses of men and material, the Soviets had to withdraw formations from other parts of the front and consequently.... Still stronger opposition was offered to Soviet thrusts against Dorpat.

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German Progress in France

1316

Berlin: Two events of major importance are reported from the Normandy front and the Paris area, writes Schmalfuss, DNB military correspondent in France. One event is that German formations piercing the enemy barrier south of Trun and northeast of Argentan..... Chambois. In this area the first Polish tank division, equipped with American arms, took part in the fighting and suffered severe losses. The second event of importance is that the enemy is pushing to the northwest along the Seine. This advance has meanwhile been stopped between the Eure and the Seine. The enemy is apparently trying to encircle the German forces west of the Seine and to cut them off from their rear. An enemy attack on both sides of the Caen-Lisieux road to support this intention is expected. German counter-measures are being prepared, of which no details can be announced so far.

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Allied Raid on Vienna Area 2320

Berlin: Thirty-eight enemy aircraft, including thirty four-engined bombers, were destroyed today when U.S. bombers raided southeastern German territory, according to the DNB Luftwaffe correspondent. This was achieved by German and Hungarian fighters as well as heavy German flak batteries. Despite the fact the bombers were protected by strong long-range fighter formations, German and Hungarian fighters operating north of Lake Balaton succeeded repeatedly in piercing the enemy fighter screens and in shooting down numerous four engined bombers. Over the battle area of Nachrish-Ostrau air combats have been intensified again. The majority of destroyed enemy machines still carried their full bomb-load when they were destroyed by German fighters. Few U.S. fliers were able to get out of their blazing planes. Heavy German flak formations were also effective in their defence struggle against the bombers in the area of Vienna and Upper Silesia. In the area of Vienna sixteen smashed enemy aircraft were counted. Additional successes were scored by flak batteries in Upper Silesia. As all reports are not yet to hand, it is anticipated that the number will grow. Up to now it is certain that the enemy has to pay for this attack with precious aircraft material and with over three hundred men of his flying staff. It may be assumed that numerous U.S. aircraft which were damaged did not get back to their bases in southern Italy.

Activity on Adriatic Sector 2400

In Italy, the focal point of the fighting continues to be in the Adriatic sector, where strong forces of the British Eighth Army are making unsuccessful attempts to pierce and turn the German front. British attacks, which lasted the whole day, were preceded by heavy artillery fire and supported by many tanks. There was embittered fighting at close quarters in tropical heat. While the enemy succeeded in breaking into some depressions and valleys, numerous German pockets of resistance maintained themselves on the hills until sunset in order to give other German formation time to detach themselves. They inflicted heavy losses on British units fighting for the British. Out of some hundred enemy tanks seventeen were destroyed at one point where the battle raged most violently. After sunset the German troops, continuously defending themselves

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Eastern Front Report by von Renner

Berlin: Bitter fighting again developed northeast of Warsaw on August 21, reports Colonel Ernst von Renner in connection with operations in the central and northern sectors of the Eastern Front. The Soviets, although gaining a little ground, did not succeed in achieving a breakthrough in the German frontlines. The German bridgehead of Pyenkop was in the focal point of the fighting.

The Soviets attacked the bridgehead with numerous tanks and infantry mounted on tanks closely followed by several rifle divisions.

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Advanced motorized German antitank formations checked the Soviet tank advance and destroyed twelve enemy tanks although the Soviets were supported by battle planes and strong artillery forces. Soviet infantry formations sustained such severe losses that in the evening they were forced to suspend offensive operations. Fighting has flared up in the Velikovichkoe. They did not, however, get so far as in the previous days. At one point only did the Soviets succeed in making a temporary breach, but this was sealed off in immediate counter-thrusts. Seven out of ten Soviet tanks employed in this sector were put out of action. The Soviets launched desperate counter-thrusts in the Finland area, thus attempting to delay the cutting off of Soviet formations which, in consequence of German operations from the Tulums area towards south and from the Riga area towards west and south, had got into a dangerous situation. The attacks were warded off. A major Soviet fighting group was encircled and annihilated.

Front Officers are Sentenced for Treason 2255

Ten officers of the front defence force were sentenced to death on a charge of "cooperation with the Partisans." In 1942-43 they founded secret committees which collaborated with the Partisans, collected money, material and medicines for the rebels, distributed Bolshevik ... and reported to the partisans on their activities. The execution took place today. Other officers are still under arrest.

Plans for Another Group of Executions 1935

Amsterdam: Another exchange of German and British war wounded, doctor and medical personnel is being prepared, according to the "Exchange Telegraph". The exchange will take place with agreement of the Swedish Government on September 8 in Gothenburg. Transport is reported to be carried out by SS Gripsholm.

"Daily Mail" Brings Libel Action 0935

Stockholm: A Court Martial will meet on ... trial between the Stockholm ... and General ...

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Ten officers of the Great defence force were sentenced to death on a charge of "cooperation with the Partisans." In 1942-43 they founded secret committees which collaborated with the Partisans, collected money, material and medicines for the rebels, distributed Bolshevik ... and reported to the partisans on their activities. The execution took place today. Other officers are still under arrest.

Plans for Another Group of Repatriates 1935

Amsterdam: Another exchange of German and British war wounded, doctor and medical personal is being prepared, according to the "Exchange Telegraph". The exchange will take place with agreement of the Swedish Government on September 8 in Gotenburg. Transport is reported to be carried out by SS Gripsholm.

"Dagposten" Brings Libel Action 0935

Stockholm: A Court Martial will meet on September 2 for the trial between the Stockholm national morning paper "Dagposten" and General Jung, C -in-C. of the Swedish armed forces. "Dagposten" 2953 has brought an action for libel against General Jung, who asserted that "Dagposten" had received money from foreign countries and was advocating interests. The military members of the court martial will be appointed by the Government. The court will probably be composed of one general, one colonel and another officer.

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FRENCH BROADCASTS

Monitor's Note on French Broadcasts (As reported from London, 1500, August 21)

Lyons National (463 Meters) was heard at 1127. There was no News Bulletin and records were played throughout. At 1401, an announcer said: "This is Lyons National relayed by Grenoble National and Radio Lyons. Ladies and gentlemen, this is the end of our transmission. Please tune in again at 1800 hours." Grenoble National was not heard.

MONTECARLO RADIO In French to France - Kcs 1200 2215 - August 22

Southern French front

The battle for Toulon is raging as fiercely as ever. The Germans doubtless want to prevent the Allies from occupying this great military port whilst coasts. Yesterday the struggle became particularly violent. The Allies started to encircle the port while also attacking from the sea. The Anglo-American troops advanced considerably towards the port and moreover occupied the locality .. about seventeen kilometers from Marseilles.

On the eastern flank of the beach-head the situation is unchanged. East of Cannes the German batteries are in action.

Western Front

In Normandy the most violent fighting is taking place in the region between Lisieux and... The Germans are trying to escape the encirclement. Between Lisieux and the sea equally violent fighting is in progress. In the Evreux region, on the other hand, the struggle has a more indefinite character.

In the outskirts of Paris the situation is confused. The 2982
report that Versailles and Fontainebleau have been occupied by the Americans has not been confirmed. A Reuter despatch says today

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In the outskirts of Paris the situation is confused. The report that Versailles and Fontainebleau have been occupied by the Americans has not been confirmed. A Reuter despatch says today that Allied tanks are trying to push forward to Fontainebleau, west of Saint Germain and west of Versailles.

2982

French Government Transferred

The members of the French Government have been transferred to a town in the east of France where the German ambassador Abetz is also staying.

Death of Cardinal Gasparri

[illegible] with the death [illegible] a whole epoch of European diplomacy connected with the Vatican comes to an end.

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

RADIO MILAN LIBERTA in Italian to Italy - 31 M. - 0830 - August 20

This is Radio Milan Liberta speaking, the voice of the people of free Italy: Out with the Germans! Out with foreign agents!

Commentary - Leghorn Belongs to the Divorced and Not to the Invading Germans

The criminal German invaders want to evacuate the entire population of Leghorn, from Spezia as far as the French border. All the inhabitants of Leghorn are to be driven out of their houses and dwellings. Men and women, old and young, would have to abandon their own homes and would be left to their own devices. The miserable people would be left to still further starving, divided and annihilated. Children would be separated from their parents, husbands from wives. Why are the German barbarians trying to evacuate Leghorn? The Germans have been driven to these measures by the following consideration: to eliminate the danger of an armed revolt in Leghorn which might comrpomise the German position in this region. The new Allied landings in southern France and their rapid progress could give further impulse to a popular armed revolt in Leghorn. It cannot be doubted that the rapid Allied advance towards Leghorn would give a major impetus to a popular uprising, because the people of Leghorn are animated by a will to anticipate the day of their own liberation by giving determined battle to the invaders. The people of Leghorn should not abandon their towns, and thus become the easy prey of the Germans. These people are decided to lift their arms as one man rather than be driven from their homes. It is not the natives, but the Germans who should be driven from Leghorn; also the Fascists. People of Leghorn, don't allow yourselves to be driven out of your homes; take up arms, strike and destroy the Germans and Fascists. 2981

German Maltreatment of Italian Soldiers

Radio Moscow has given moving programmes on the subject of the maltreatment by the Germans of Italian officers and soldiers. Radio Moscow, in fact, reports that the Italian garrison of Corfu was shut up in the fortress by the Germans, after the surrender of Italy. Colonel Lumigiani (?), other high ranking officers and Captain Bianchi were killed by the Germans. Other officers and soldiers were thrown into the sea, with their hands and legs bound. The Italian garrison [illegible] little cuts of meat (one for every six

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On October 9, the ship "Mario Boselli" arrived. Another ship which embarked many of the disgraced men was sunk; hundreds and hundreds of bodies floated on the sea, or were later washed ashore.

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Several days later, the soldiers were transported by sea to Salonika, where their destruction began. This was the beginning of endless misery. The Germans, according to the soldier, Mammulo wanted to make them become Fascists by force, yet they felt themselves above all Italians at heart. One day, the Germans decided to put everybody in the central hold of a ship? The galley wardens, with bayonets, drove them with great force toward the hold. There were about fifteen hundred and therefore it was impossible for everyone to descend the stairs at the same time. Whereupon, the Germans began to drive at them, forcing them down into the hold. Many suffered broken bones; others were wounded and suffered without any medical aid. Others were lifted up and thrown into the hold as though they were sacks of food instead of men. A sad spectacle! Cries and laments of the wounded. Invocations of the dying and maledictions of the living. The food was insufficient and, whenever certain ones dared cry for bread, the Germans responded from above with machine gun fire - every time this happened there were more dead amongst and without bed or food. The voyage lasted three days and nights. To cries of bread, bread, the Germans replied with lead and death. When they landed, many of the men were missing from roll call, having died or been wounded through ill-treatment, and hunger.

World Echoes of Allied Landings in Southern France.

The entire world echoes the news that the Allies have successfully landed on the Côte d'Azur, and are rapidly advancing. In Berlin any, according to Swiss papers, the news has caused profound concern.

In neutral countries, there is universal recognition of the importance of the landings to the development of the war. The military situation today is such that Germany has proved herself incapable of facing it and the dangers facing her from all quarters. In Leghorn and Piedmont, the news of the landings has given a new impulse to the fight against the German invaders. A noted German personality in Stockholm stated that the Germans were confronted with the new landings without being able to offer any resistance

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Even in Spain, certain circles have been unable to conceal their satisfaction over the events. In pro-Nazi circles is great panic. This is demonstrated by the fact that during the recent celebrations in Madrid for the patron saint, not one single Swasitka flag was flown, while on previous such occasions many were to be noted.

In Turkey, united public opinion speaks of the consequences, for the Germans, of the new landings. A Turkish newspapers observes that Hitler has brought Germany to the brink of ruin, and that [illegible] not be able to save her in any way.

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Meanwhile, the news from France agrees in observing that the Allied landing has been a major contribution to the fight for . . liberation. The railroads have declared a general strike, and the Paris subway services have been suspended.

The job must be finished in whatever manner possible. All forces must be united to annihilate the wild Fascist beast and deal it a death blow.

TOKIO RADIO in Italian to Italy M.16.85 - 1115 August 20th

The Air War in the Pacific

At about 14,30 yesterday, enemy air formations were sighted over southern Korea. At the same time our anti-aircraft batteries opened fire. This is the third time that the American Air Force has carried out night raids in this area. Enemy aircraft attacked at dusk so as to pull out under the protection of darkness.

According to reports received from the Central Pacific, on the 18th of August at 18 hours, enemy aircraft attacked one of our islands. Our garrison destroyed two enemy machines. This same island was again attacked on the 19th.

We have just learned that, during the raid which the enemy carried out against Southern Korea with twenty aircraft, two machines were brought down. We are certain that in this counter-attack our forces will achieve great war results.

Chief of Information Bureau is Interviewed by the Foreign Press 2980

The President of the Information Bureau of the Japanese Empire has, for the first time since his appointment, allowed foreign newspaper reporters to interview him. The interview took place on the 19th of August. On this occasion, in Reply to questions put to him concerning his future policy, he stated that he is an old journalist and that as such he will do everything possible to make

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The Minister replied that although whole population's indignation for these acts of cruelty was justified, Japan did not intend to make reprisals. Japan, the President further said, is determined to beat the enemy in a real battle and to break up the ambitious aims of the United States.

The War at Sea

Imperial Japanese Headquarters announces that our sea, air and land forces, on the morning of the 25th of July last, counter-attacked a British naval formation cruising in the Indian Ocean and sank two destroyers and a submarine. Other units of this same formation were damaged and numerous enemy aircraft were shot down. The action took place in the neighborhood of Tavan Island and north-west of Sumatra.

RADIO ANKARA in French to France - 31 meters - 1845 - August 20

Fair at Izmir

The Izmir fair was opened today with a speech by the Minister of Commerce. Izmir today is in holiday spirit just as every year at this time. The fair pavilions are creating a lively interest this year because of their decidedly nationalist character.

Resumption of Trade Relations Between Turkey and Allies

The Ankara paper "Ulus" reports from Adana that on the occasion of the resumption of commercial relations with Great Britain and the United States activity has begun again in the port of Mersina, where relative calm had reigned for nearly five years. The first American merchant ship has entered the port. Thousands of tons of articles of all kinds destined for the country's needs have been unloaded from the ship, which will take on tobacco at Alexandrette and chrome at Mersina. Thus direct communications have been

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Past Week Significant in History of War

The past week will undoubtedly occupy a special place in the history of this war. The truth which this week has revealed to the entire world is that the Germans have lost not only their offensive capacities but are beginning also to lose their strongest defensives.

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This week has definitely witnessed the disappearance of the myth of the "Fortress Europe." It has been furthermore proved that such fortresses could not resist the superior Allied war potential. This week also the battle of Normandy ended in victory for the Allies. According to unofficial figures the German losses in dead, wounded and prisoners in Normandy amount to four hundred thousand men. Paris is on the point of falling. In addition, the landings in southern France are making rapid progress.

It is beginning to be said that the battle of France is about to end. One can expect the imminent beginning of the battle of Germany. Actually the Germans have no remaining hope. The Allies definitely have the say. Any German efforts will serve only to retard the final issue of the war, without gaining the slightest reward - even if such efforts were successful.

The same situation is true in the east. The battle of Germany has also begun on the eastern front. With the arrival of the Red Army on the frontier of East Prussia the war now extends to German soil. Important developments can be expected in the coming battles on the eastern front.

RADIO MILAN LIBERTA in Italian to Italy - M.94 - 0830 - August 21

(Almost completely jammed)

... The Committee of Liberation in Florence had organised the battle, and had previously prepared a plan of attack. What was this plan? In the first place, the Committee of Liberation in Florence had thought it necessary to create an armed force, and organise groups of snipers....

In the factories of the Montecatini and of other firms, numerous and strong combat groups had been organised. These included laborers, technicians and employees endowed with a fighting spirit. Other combat teams had been organised to include those who were not working in industrial concerns, etc. ...

Arms for these combatant groups had been obtained in various [illegible] garrisons, which had

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RADIO MILAN LIBERTA in Italian to Italy - M.44 - 0830 - August 21

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Arms for these combatant groups had been obtained in various ways, but mainly from the stocks of military garrisons, which had been hidden ever since September of last year by Patriot soldiers. Over and above this, the Committee of Liberation had established contact with the Patriots in arms...

The lessons that are to be learned from the events which took place in Florence are fundamentally two: The first is to do with organisation; the Committee of Liberation must organise in the factories and in the various labor centers a vast net of combat teams. The second is of a tactical nature; co-ordination of the various actions to be carried out in the various districts of the town, in order to be able to face the offensive at all points.

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The Committees of Liberation in all towns still occupied by the Germans must make the most of the lessons learned in Florence, and organise armed revolt against the Germans and Fascists.

RADIO ANKARA in French to France - 31 Meters - 1845 - August 21

Sensational Week

This week is beginning with sensational events: new Allied successes in northern and southern France, the crossing of the Seine by the Allies, the Russian offensive launched in the Yassi region, in Rumania, the bombing of Japan, etc.

State of Siege Declared in Paris

The Germans have announced that a riot has taken place in Paris. The station of Radio Paris, which has resumed its activity in last three days, yesterday repeated three times a proclamation issued by the German Military Chief in the Capital.

This proclamation announces the state of siege.

The following is the text of the proclamation:

1°) From 9 o'clock in the evening to 7 o'clock in the morning, circulation in the streets is forbidden.

2°)- Doors must stay open night and day.

3°)- All places of entertainment, theatres, casinos, cafes and cinemas, will be shut.

4°)- Meetings of more than three people in the streets are forbidden.

5°)- All windows must remain shut.

Anyone who disobeys these orders runs the risk of being shot by German soldiers.

A person who succeeded in escaping from Paris, states that street fighting is in progress between German troops on one side, and the civil population and students, on the other. The Germans are said to be attacking the Patriots with machine-guns.

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Atay Editorial

Under the title "The difference between the two Allies", Mr. Falih Chukru Atay, chief editor of the daily newspaper "Ulus" published in Ankara, writes today:

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"It is nearly certain that either .... the principles on National sovereignty and equality between all nations, big and small, or else the world will be subject to the domination of an alliance between the Great Powers, more or less similar to the new order which disputes the right of the so-called small Nations to independence.

In speeches made during his electoral campaign, Mr. Dewey, President Roosevelt's rival, must have spoken of his suspicions, because Mr. Cordell Hull was compelled to make a clear and categorical statement on the fundamental policy of the Democracies. The four great powers are fighting for the creation of an organisation founded on the principles of sovereignty and equality among nations. Big or small, all freedom-loving nations can become members of this organisation. The various trends of thought which are rising in the United States, must be followed with great attention. America, the bait of the first world war, did not succeed in making her conceptions of peace prevail, and, bitter against everyone, went back to her isolationism. The America which participates in the second world war is not the same. Roosevelt's America has understood that they gained nothing by giving up her peace aims, by refraining from using her influence or shouldering any kind of responsibility after the world war. She knows that as a consequence of this second world war, she will have to make great sacrifices and be compelled to defend all her national resources on the Atlantic and European fronts. The Americans who today are shedding their blood in the Pacific islands, as well as in Northern Italy and France do not even ask themselves why their country is meddling with other continents' affairs.

In future, two possibilities are in store for us: either 2978 we shall have a world established on the principles of world security, or else, sooner or later, there will be another war, even more terrible that the present one. New means and new possibilities have restricted the world to the point of eliminating isolationism. Roosevelt's America know that, if she had not come into the struggle against the Japanese in the Pacific or against the Germans on the African and European fronts, the Japanese and [illegible] against her, and against

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into the struggle against the Japanese in the Pacific or against
the Germans on the African and European fronts, the Japanese and
the Germans would have finally waged war against her, and against
her alone. Japan, dominating the Pacific and China and Germany,
with all civilised Europe under her control, would, some day, have
extended her domination to all seas and all American lands.

It was thought that Wilson and Roosevelt were alike in
their conceptions of conscription and of liberty, but now there
is a difference: now, it has been decided that everything should
be mobilised with the aim of winning the peace, just as everything
was mobilised with the aim of winning the war.

Germany and her few partners are losing the war in the
face of a world coalition, a coalition formed not only by the
Armies which are fighting now, but by the Armies which, after having

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accomplished their task, and by those who, following the Allies, did not join the Axis, resisted every kind of pressure exerted by the Axis and thus contributed to this victory. Even the people of those countries which were deprived of everything and were destroyed, village by village, have not surrendered to the Germans. They gave all they had to the fight for liberty.

The Germans themselves admit that France has sacrificed ten times more men from the moment of the landings on June 6th during the 1940 campaign. Small countries, like Jugoslavia and Greece, have accepted war for the sake of their independence, after having watched France's collapse in a few weeks.

The people of Warsaw, who set us the example of an epic struggle in 1934 (?) are today immersed in bloodshed for the cause of their independence.

How can we doubt that the Great Powers are not realising what is happening and are trying to make a difference between their own sacrifices and the sacrifices of others, that they have not understood how very necessary it is that the new order of peace should not recall, even slightly, the tyranny of the Axis? Any form of order except a world organisation of free and sovereign nations, united against war, would only result in a new catastrophe.

RADIO TOKYO In Italian to Italy 1230 - August 21

News From the Far East

Japanese Imperial H.Q. issued the following War Communiqué at 6 hrs. on August 21st: 1) About 60 American bombers belonging to the American Air Forces in China, divided in various groups, attacked anew the regions north of Fiktu and west of the Fenkiu, at about five o'clock on August 20th. The attack lasted an hour. 2) Fighter planes counter-attacked and shot down about ten enemy planes. 3) Our losses were slight. Enemy planes fearing our anti-aircraft batteries kept a very high altitude.

As we have already reported, American planes bombed the Fiktu and Fenkiu regions. Our losses were slight. Ten enemy planes were shot down. Our successes in these operations were important. According to the latest reports our planes shot down 25 enemy [illegible] destroyed [illegible] about twenty

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News From the Far East

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As we have already reported, American planes bombed the Pikiu and Penkiu regions. Our losses were slight. Ten enemy planes were shot down. Our successes in these operations were important. According to the latest reports our planes shot down 25 enemy bombers four of which were probably destroyed. About twenty American pilots were captured. Their names will be made known shortly.

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many of them were badly wounded. During this action three enemy planes were brought down by anto destruction methods carried out by our planes. This proves the excellent fighting spirit which enhances our pilots. Two of our pilots rammed enemy planes. One of them after having crashed into one plane, mustered what speed he could still possess to crash into another, thus killing about twenty American pilots.

Following the previous attack, which had taken place on Day 'C', small groups of enemy planes repeatedly attacked the Fenkiu region at dawn on August 'D'. Another enemy plane flew over Jagunoca tertitory; however, our anti-aircraft outfits repulsed all enemy planes without allowing them to cause any damage. As there was no moon, the enemy aircraft could not hit their targets and only dropped bombs and flares at random. We suffered a certain amount of damage on the ground but our losses were slight. The enemy evidently hoped to achieve good results by night, by using the light of the fires started by day-bombing. The first enemy attack at dusk was immediately repulsed, and all fires were put out before subsequent attacks took place.

The Changsing Front

According to reports from the Changsing Front, the enemy furiously attacked our positions in the Luman region at dawn on August 15, strafing and bombing from low level. Our air forces counter-attacked equally vigorously.

Results achieved up to the morning of August 16 are the following: 444 enemy killed left on the field; 48 Japanese killed and 63 wounded At Lakiang we have strengthened our positions and have repulsed all enemy attacks, inflicting heavy losses. Results achieved on August 14,15 and 16 are the following: 1070 enemy killed; 11 hand grenade throwers captured. The other secure the enemy counter-offensive is being intensified. On August 16,500 enemies attacked our positions. The enemy left 40 dead on the field.

Japanese Imperial H.Q. issued the following Communiqué at 20 hrs. On August 20: "About 60 American planes attacked the Fikiu and Fenkiu regions at 1 hrs. on August 20. The attack lasted an hour. Some enemy pilots who came down with parachutes were made in prisoners".

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Other Broadcasts

Enemy propaganda has been active in air operations against Japan.. On this occasion, however, the news of the attack launched on August 20 was broadcast only at 19 hrs. On August 20 (Japanese time), by the American radio, which reported the news almost word for word as the Japanese radio had given it out. Subsequent news regarding the attack was also an almost word-for-word repetition of Japanese broadcasts. The first official communiqué on this attack was issued at 1.15 hrs. on August 21. The communiqué merely said that American Air Forces attacked Yamata. The U.S. War Department just stated the fact the Fonkiu region had been bombed. All communiqués ended by saying that details would be given later. This leads one to believe that enemy losses were particularly severe.

Concerning the operations in the Philippines, which American troops are boasting of, the "New York Times" had pointed out on August 9 the difficulties of such an enterprise. Experts warn the public that before American troops can succeed in cutting off Japanese supply routes to the Sonda islands, it is necessary to destroy powerful Japanese garrisons in various other islands. To neutralize garrisons, even if the islands themselves cannot be occupied, is a very difficult enterprise, and the whole system of furnishing supplies is connected with these operations.

RADIO SOTTENS In French 47,20 m. 1345 August 21

German Wounded To Be Repatriated Through Switzerland

It is officially announced that German military authorities have asked Switzerland to allow 150 doctors and 450 wounded from war hospitals to pass through that country. The Swiss authorities have granted this permision for the medical personnel and severely wounded men, while those with slight wounds will be interned. Another communiqué announces that on the night of August

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Another communiqué announces that on the night of August 20th, 420 severely wounded Germans from the region of Yvonne had been temporarily transferred to Switzerland where they will be placed in hospital according to an agreement signed by the appropriate authorities.

A third communiqué received towards midday reports that a convoy of German wounded from Evian will enter Switzerland this afternoon. It is formed of two carriages of wounded who will be interned in Switzerland and 150 to 160 persons in transit, destined for Germany in accordance with the regulations of the Hague of October 18th 1907.

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The Swiss Red Cross, has been asked by the head of the hospital and internment authorities to organize a collection to get clothes, shoes and underwear for the refugees, suitable for the coming winter.

Swiss Redidents in Florence are Safe

According to the latest information received from the Political Federal Department members of the Swiss colony in Florence are unhurt.

Postal Service to France

The Postmaster General announces that owing to transport difficulties in France, it is no longer possible to send by rail the correspondence destined for the liberated peninsula, England, Ireland and countries overseas. However mail for places in France situated outside the zones of operation is still accepted for delivery. To that part of France occupied since 1940, important commercial correspondence can be forwarded. For reasons of safety air transport has been suspended for the present between Zurich and Sofia. From now on air mail destined for European countries and overseas will be sent by rail via St. Margreten-Lindau-Munich. Despatch to Northern countries, to the Balkans, to Italy and to the liberated peninsula and further on will still take place by air from Germany.

VATICAN RADIO in Italian to Italy - 21.30 - August 21

Consecration of Lorenço Marques Cathedral

2976

We have already reported the consecration of the new Cathedral at Lorenco Marques, where the Most. Em. Cardinal Cerejeira was Papal Legate. At the end of the consecration ceremonies, the Papal Legate sent the Holy Father a devout telegram of homage, on behalf of the local ecclesiastic and civil authorities as well as of the whole population; The Cardinal Secretary of State answered as follows.

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"The solemn consecration of the Cathedral of Lorenço Marques is a great joy to His Holiness, who thanks his far distant sons and hopes the religious event will bear abundant fruits for Christian life, and charity, he heartily renews his Apostolic blessing Cardinal Caglione."

Celebration of Anniversary of Pius X Death

The thirtieth anniversary of the passing of Pius X was marked by Roman Catholics and people from other regions temporarily in Rome, with touching pilgrimage to the Vatican grottos, where they renewed their tribute of prayers before the sacred tomb, asking the Almighty to gratify their aspiration and the public glorification of such a great Pontiff, with the honors that the Church usually bestowes on her most brilliant heroes. Many Masses were celebrated in the Basilica and in the chapel under the statue of St. Longino where Pius X is buried.

RADIO MONTECENERI In Italian to Italy - N.357 - 22.50 August 21

Transit of German Wounded Through Switzerland

The press bureau of the territorial command concerned announces: "As the agreement regarding transit through Switzerland of German wounded at Evian(?) has not been definitely completed, the trains sent to Savoy returned empty to Switzerland. Negotiations are continuing and it is possible that a solution will be reached in the next few days."

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RADIO BERNE Mcs. 6.345 - 2305 - August 21

Street Fighting in Paris

According to a German news agency, street fighting is taking place in Paris, as it is also in Warsaw.

Relief to Children

In Switzerland developments are closely followed, particularly from the point of view of aiding the children. A number of them have arrived in Switzerland from Lyons and Marseilles. The representative of the International Red Cross points out that this is the fifth time that an appeal has been sent out for the collection of a national fund for bombed-out persons.

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Other Broadcasts

TOKIO RADIO In Italian To Italy - 1230 - August 22

Enemy Attack on Fekiu

As has already been announced, in the course of the enemy air attack against Fekiu, our fighters and anti-aircraft defence have shot down twenty-three of the eighty enemy planes.

War Minister Speaks

On August 20th, at 0740 hours, the Minister of War broadcast a speech on Japan's policy, stressing that the fundamental mission of our diplomacy is the liberation of eastern Asia.

Zurich's Opinion of German Fighting Forces

According to a cable received from Zurich, well-informed persons have made the following statement regarding the strength of the German Army fighting on the European fronts: "Surely, the German troops are fighting a very difficult battle, but this is only due to the superiority of the enemy air forces. Germany is doing her best to build more planes as a consequence of the total mobilisation of the Nation's forces. At the end of the present year, Germany's air force will be equal to that of her enemies. The new German weapon is giving still more proof of its power of internal dissension in the anti-Axis countries, and will shortly be the cause of a disastrous situation. Then, German troops will have the key to victory."

War in the East

2975

In the Chenkiang, our troops are fighting valiantly. There have been no new developments in enemy operations for several days.

Enemy air formations have carried out attacks against various Pacific Islands, but Japanese anti-aircraft forces have inflicted considerable damage to enemy planes.

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Americans Have no Faith in the Atlantic Charter

In an article published in the "Nippon Times", a newspaper printed in English, an American journalist states that American citizens have no great faith in the Atlantic Charter, about which the Government authorities are talking too much.

Fukieng Attacked

On the morning of August 21st, about thirty enemy four-engined bombers attacked Fukieng, but our garrison shot down six of them compelling the others to desist from their activity and inflicting serious damage on them.

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[illegible] - kcs 6.345 - 2015 August 22

French Government Transferred

Several members of the Laval Government are now in a town in eastern France, where German Ambassador Abetz is also staying. (see Radio Montecarlo)

RADIO MONTECENERI In Italian to Italy - M. 257 - 2030 - August 22

French Children Arrived in Haute Savoie

We are informed that 1,250 French children of the Paris and Lyons regions have arrived safely in Haute Savoie.

RADIO BERNE In French - kcs. 6,345 - 2300 August 22

Pétain Arrested

The report has reached us that on Sunday morning, Marshal Pétain was arrested by the Germans, who made him leave for an unknown destination. Before starting, however, the Marshal was able to write a memorandum.

Death of Cardinal Maglione

The death of Cardinal Maglione caused much sorrow in Switzerland, where part of his career was passed. During the First World War, he was sent to Berne to take steps for the re-establishment of the Apostolic "Nunziatura", which he kept from 1920 to 1926. From Berne, Monsignor Maglione was transferred to the "Nunziatura" in Paris. He was appointed Cardinal on March 2,1934.

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RADIO ANKARA In French to France - 31 Meters - 1845 August 22

Rupture of Turkish-German Relations Comment

The rupture of political and economic relations between Turkey and Germany continues to occupy a place of interest in the political world. M. Massigli, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, in a statement to the Algiers special correspondent of the Anatole Agency, underlined the importance of this decision. The correspondent made the following report on the interview with M. Massigli:

"I was received by M. Massigli prior to his departure for London. M. Massigli began by expressing his admiration for our national chief, Inonu, and his sympathy for the Turkish people.

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He then spoke to me of his fond memories of his stay in Turkey. In reply to my questions as to the aim of his trip he stated: "I am going to London to arrange matters for the clarification of relations between the Allied troops and the French civil authorities when and as my country is liberated. The civil authorities from Algiers will be called in with the approval of the commander-in-chief. I shall confer also with the British and Allied ministers on the situation... It is probable that the Franco-American agreement will be signed by Eisenhower and... while a similar Franco-British agreement will be signed in London with the British government."

"At the conclusion of the interview, M. Massigli, referring to the break-off of diplomatic and commercial relations between Turkey and Germany, declared: "I do not need to tell you that we congratulate you warmly on the rupture, reflecting as it does the sentiment of friendship which the Turks have always had for the Allies. This rupture of relations is in line with the Franco-British-Turkish treaty which has my approval and for which the... "M. Massigli, however, did not conceal his regret that the break-off was not followed by a similar rupture with the Vichy government which, he stated, is only an echo of the German government."

The newspaper.. states "Turkey's decision to break off relations with Germany has produced a profound reaction in the Balkans, and it is known that the news was received with great enthusiasm in Rumania, where a large part of the population has always been opposed to the war and is naturally anxious to get out of the war. There are neutrals who might make a gesture which would bring about a change in the Allied attitude towards their country. Bulgaria, likewise, was very impressed, and for good reasons."

Battle of France

The Allies have crossed the Seine on two sides of Paris. Violent fighting is reported within the capital itself.

In a speech addressed yesterday to his troops, General Montgomery stated that the end of the war was in sight and that the German army had suffered a decisive defeat in north-eastern France.

2974

General Koenig Named Governor of France

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Radio Brittany announces the nomination of General Koenig as military governor general of Paris, by order of General de Gaulle. General Koenig, speaking to the people of Paris over Radio Brittany, announced that the hour of liberation is near and asked the population to observe a strict discipline.

Southern France

Toulon has been liberated by French troops. It is reported that the Allies are less than six miles from Marseilles. The maquis is in control of the entire Pyrenees region and has closed off Limoges. It is announced that the Vichy government will move elsewhere.

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End of War Forecast

According to a commentator of radio... the battles of Warsaw and Paris are the two keys which will determine the end of the war. According to the same commentator, the collapse of Germany can be expected before Christmas. If the Allies win the two important battles now in progress in the east and in the west, there will be nothing left for Germany to do but to fight a retreating battle on German soil itself, where she will be able to make only a show of resistance. All this depends on Germany; if these battles are won quickly the Germans could be hopelessly defeated before Christmas.

Yugoslav Situation

The Yugoslav Prime Minister, Subasic, has returned to London from his visit to Italy. While in Italy he conferred with Churchill. In Yugoslavia M. Subasic conferred for two days with Tito and the Committee of National Liberation. Yugoslav circles in London state that a perfect understanding was reached during M. Subasic's conversations at Tito's headquarters.

Vichy Government Facing a Crisis

The Swiss radio announces that Marshal Pétain, who..., Sunday by the Germans for removal to an unknown destination. The Vichy government is now facing a severe crisis.

VATICAN RADIO In Italian to Italy - M.51,26 - 21,30 August 22

The Death of Cardinal Maglione

Cardinal Luigi Maglione, Secretary of State to the Holy See, died at dawn this morning in his hometwon of Casoria, where he went a few weeks ago for a short period of recuperation and rest, which was essential after many years of intense and unceasing work, following a serious weakening of his strength and increased

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It seemed that the new complication might have been overcome in a short time by the strong physical resistance of the Cardinal and thanks to the heartfelt assistance of all those, physicians and relatives who were looking after him. The very sad news, therefore, was wholly unexpected and so much the greater was the sorrow.

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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 22, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 64.

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2973

NOTE: This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral 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

Americans May Use "Force" After War: Transocean reports: "'Peace after this war must be maintained if necessary by force,' the United States Secretary of State Hull emphasized in a speech Monday, inaugurating the conference for securing peace which opened at Dumbarton Oaks, near Washington." The news agency adds that the statement was addressed to delegates from the United States, England, and the Soviet Union, (the three nations which German propeganda during the past days has been accusing of planning to dominate the "small nations" by force, after the war.)

German Spokesman Threatens Paris: "We spared Paris in 1940 and want to spare it now, too," stated a spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse on Monday, referring to "Anglo-American reports" about maquis activity inside Paris. The same spokesman pointed out: "Parisians bear a responsibility, too, for the fate of their city. If they want martial law, they shall have it. It is up to them to decide."

French "Nationalists" Versus "Extra-Continental" States: The following statement by Ambassador de Brinon is reported from Paris: "In France the Nationalists have the firm conviction that harmony between France and Germany is of the greatest importance for the fate of Europe. The destiny of the continent cannot be shaped by extra-continental powers. We believe that Europe will rise and that France will live." This statement reaffirms the long-established German propaganda trend of presenting Germany to Europeans as fighting not merely for herself but for the whole "continent" of Europe, as opposed to the states outside the continent.

2972

Russians Fighting for Germany Against Russ... Overseas Service broad...

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2972

Russians Fighting for Germany Against Russia: The German Overseas Service broadcasts an official German claim that "voluntary formations in the German army, originating from Soviet Russia, have distinguished themselves on several fronts. Genuine Russian, Caucasian, Cossack, and Turkish formations may speak different languages and belong to different races. But they are united by the same will.... i.e., not to be crushed by Bolshevism."

Speech by Mussert: D.N.B. reports a speech by the leader of pro-Nazi forces in the Netherlands, Mussert. He was addressing several hundred members of the Netherlands assault troops, who "took their oath to the Fuehrer during a solemn military ceremony."

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Mussert characterizes Hitler as "called by God to protect Europe... He is sent by God to save Europe." This echoes the Nazi propaganda trend, addressed particularly to non-German Europeans, of presenting Hitler as the savior not just of Germany but of Europe (cf. de Brinon statement above).

Mussert also says that the young Netherlands' assault troops will do their duty just as their "comrades at Stalingrad" had done. Their hour to "defend the soil" of their fatherland will soon come, according to this Dutch Nazi, because the "enemies of Europe" are already "on the threshold of Paris."

MILITARY

. German Withdrawal in Northern France: The Allied attempt to "encircle the German front in Normandy" is termed a "failure" by a military spokesman. The spokesman then gives a summary of the situation in northern France, in which the most prominent item is his mention that "German troops are gradually withdrawing towards the lower Seine. The enemy is pressing heavily upon these German movements and was able to obtain a foothold in some bridgeheads on the northern bank of the Seine, but these bridgeheads have so far only been occupied by small forces... In the Paris area, there is wild driving to and from by American and German armored units and reconnaissance forces." The spokesman concludes by saying that "no clear picture" can at this stage be drawn of this "mobile warfare."

A frequently mentioned item in German despatches today is the absence of "major operations" in Brittany.

American Stratagem in Southern France: A German war correspondent anticipates what he believes to be a possible American feinting stratagem in southern France. He notes the American bombing of the port of La Ciotat, between Toulon and Marseilles, a bombing from both ships and airplanes. He predicts that this may precede an American landing attempt there. However, he feels that such a landing attempt would actually be taking place "in order to tie down forces of the German coastal defense. Only after this has been done, may a fresh attack on Toulon be expected." In other words, the real object of this American maneuver would be to take Toulon. The same

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already "on the threshold" of Paris."

MILITARY

. German Withdrawal in Northern France: The Allied attempt to "encircle the German front in Normandy" is termed a "failure" by a military spokesman. The spokesman then gives a summary of the situation in northern France, in which the most prominent item is his mention that "German troops are gradually withdrawing towards the lower Seine. The enemy is pressing heavily upon these German movements and was able to obtain a foothold in some bridgeheads on the northern bank of the Seine, but these bridgeheads have so far only been occupied by small forces... In the Paris area, there is wild driving to and from by American and German armored units and reconnaissance forces." The spokesman concludes by saying that "no clear picture" can at this stage be drawn of this "mobile warfare."

A frequently mentioned item in German despatches today is the absence of "major operations" in Brittany.

American Stratagem in Southern France: A German war correspondent anticipates what he believes to be a possible American feinting stratagem in southern France. He notes the American bombing of the port of La Ciotat, between Toulon and Marseilles, a bombing from both ships and airplanes. He predicts that this may precede an American landing attempt there. However, he feels that such a landing attempt would actually be taking place "in order to tie down forces of the German coastal defense. Only after this has been done, may a fresh attack on Toulon be expected." In other words, the real object of this American manoeuvre would be to take Toulon. The same correspondent claims that "the thrusts of the enemy in the north-eastern advance area of Toulon have failed" and that "his operations in that territory have slowed down in the past twenty-four hours."

Activity on Whole Eastern Front: German sources emphasize that today the entire eastern front, and not merely the Baltic or East Prussia sector, is alive with martial activity.

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Summary

The fighting is said to have grown more intense "along the entire German front from the Lower Dniester to the Gulf of Finland." In the south the hardest fighting is between Tiraspol and northwest of Jassy. In the Carpathian foothills, the hardest fighting is north of Crosno (Krosno) and Mielec. Another area of intense fighting is said to be the Vistula bend between Sandomier and Warsaw.

High Losses by Italian Partisans: German sources repeat a communique from the Italian Fascist headquarters saying that, in the nine months between November, and July 4, 1,350 Partisans have been shot by "Italian authorities."

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA THEMES

MILITARY

Western Front: The Italian fascist radio announces that the Allies are reported to have crossed the Seine river in the vicinity of Vernon and have established a bridgehead beyond the river bank. It is also stated that American armies penetrated Ile de France.

To-day's Italian broadcasts deal only in a perfunctory way with the situation on the front in southern France. The Allies are said to be attempting an encirclement of the Toulon fortress. A large Allied naval and air superiority on this front is openly admitted.

2971

Southern Front: No mention is made in the front reports of the fighting around Florence. The Polish offensive on the Adriatic coast is described in some detail; according to the Fascist Radio, the Germans retreated here "about two kilometres to take up positions more suitable for defence."

A feature in an afternoon broadcast accuses the Allies of [illegible] France's art treasures. "The old story of [illegible] all over again."

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High Losses by Italian Partisans: German sources repeat a communiqué from the Italian Fascist Headquarters saying that, in the nine months between November 1 and July 4, 1,380 Partisans have been shot by "Italian authorities."

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TREND

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A feature in an afternoon broadcast accuses the Allies of wantonly destroying Florence's art treasures. "The old story of Cassino, Rome and Siena is being repeated all over again."

The propaganda trend extolling Florence Fascists as the representatives of "a better Italian race" continues in several broadcasts. "The defenders of Florence are rebuilding Italy with their blood."

The Fascist Army: The decision to incorporate the National Republican Guard into the regular Fascist army is greeted as a major event and even marked by a short order of the day issued by the Duce. It has been announced in this connection that General Renato Ricci, upon his own request, has been relieved of his command of the National Republican Guard. He remains, however, head of the "Balilla" Youth Organization.

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

Summary

POLITICAL

The Pope's Attitude: Overstanding among the rather scanty political items is an unusually sharp attack by the clandestine station "Radio Tevere" on the Pope's present policy. In criticizing a discourse by Cardinal Schuster, in which the latter allegedly defended the Pope's impartiality and His Holiness's desire to remove the dangers of war fro Italy, the Radio Tevere argues that the editorial policy of the "Osservatore Romano", which prints long front reports from allied sources but none of Axis origin, is a sufficient proof of the fact that no such impartiality exists. "We have never asked that the Vatican should espouse the Italo-German cause, but we cannot tolerate the present definitely hostile attitude towards Italy and Germany".

Dissension Among the Allies: The old propaganda line about the "irreconcilable dissension among the Allies" is again revived, this time à propos the Emerson conference. "If the Allies should ever be in the position to dictate the peace, their mutual squabbles would be the best guarantee that such a peace would be only of an ephemeral duration."

Harvest In Northern Italy: The Fascist authorities are still concerned with the harvest in northern Italy and the delivery of crops to their granaries. Officials of the Fascist Party visited the Emilia and Romagna provinces where they "issued instructions for moral and material help to the farmers."

Liberated Italy: Bonomi's government is subjected to the usual deprecating criticism, this time on account of the high cost of bread and flour as well as because of the alleged inflation "engineered by the Allies, which the so-called Bonomi government is unable to stem."

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OFFICIAL USE COMMUNIQUES

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GERMAN COMMUNIQUES

German Communiqué

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 1500 August 21

Fuehrer's Headquarters, August 21st. The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces announces:

In Normandy, north of Argentan, our divisions in grim fighting broke through the enemy belt positions in a north-easterly direction and linked up with tank formations sent to their rescue.

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At Dives and in the Vire sector, strong enemy attacks on our defensive front were smashed. In some sectors, German counter-attacks are in progress. Between the Eure and the Seine, the enemy is exerting pressure in a northerly direction. In this sector, at Pacy-Vernon, enemy spearheads were smashed. East and north-east of Chartres, the enemy continues to exert pressure on the central reaches of the Seine, but did not succeed in making further progress.

In the mountain area north of Toulon, the enemy is attacking with strong forces in a westerly and north-westerly direction. Grim fighting is in progress. Coastal batteries of the Navy set one enemy battleship and one cruiser on fire off Toulon. One destroyer and two torpedo boats were damaged.

London continued to be kept under retaliatory fire throughout the day and the night.

In Italy, in the Adriatic sector yesterday, the enemy continued to attack throughout the day. High ground around Carasa, which had been temporarily lost, was recaptured in a counter-attack.

In the East, the Soviets extended their major attacks to the southern sector. South of Tiraspol and north-west of Jassy the Soviets attacked, supported by strong bomber formations. In both sectors, grim fighting is in progress. In the foothills of the Carpathians, south-west of Miskolc, at the Vistula bridgeheads west of Baranov, west of Lublin and south-east of Warka, Bolshevist attacks were warded off or halted in fierce fighting.

North-east of Warsaw, Soviet attacks aiming at breaking through towards the Bug, were checked in our deeply echeloned positions. South of Vilkovishken and at Shaken, stubborn defensive fighting is in progress.

In Latvia, German tank formations proceeding from Tukums, re-established the communications temporarily cut off with units of the Army fighting in Kurland. A German naval formation supported the ground fighting. All Soviet attempts at widening their infiltrations west of Modon and Lake Pekov were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our divisions. Many enemy tanks were destroyed. The Luftwaffe, by its effective participation in the ground fighting at the focal points inflicted high losses in men [illegible] on the Bolshevists. On the eastern front, yesterday,

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Enemy bomber squadrons launched day-light attacks on some localities in south-eastern Germany and Hungary. In the night, some enemy planes dropped bombs on the area of the upper reaches of the Danube. Eleven terror bombers were shot down during this attack by air defence forces.

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Rumanian Communiqué (Transocean) August 21

Bucharest: The Rumanian army bulletin of Sunday says: Since August 19 the enemy sharply attacked all along the Rumanian front. Fierce fighting is in progress in the sectors of Sodomeni, Halestiani, Poko Iloaei, Jassy and southwest of Tighina. The enemy air force made strong attacks on Constanza and Sulina.

Finnish Communiqué (Transocean) August 21

Helsinki: The Finnish army bulletin says: On the Karelian Isthmus the enemy after heavy artillery preparation attacked two islands in Viipuri Bay as well as our positions southwest of Ihantala and north of Karisselmi. The attacks were repulsed and considerable losses were inflicted on the enemy. Our heavy arms successfully shelled enemy detachments, which were concentrated in some sectors, as well as other targets. Nothing particular is reported from other sectors of the front.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

(Excerpts from Broadcasts made on August 20)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0800 - August 20

Allied Air Attack on Cuneo

Yesterday morning the enemy dropped numerous bombs on Cuneo, destroying one dwelling. There were dead and wounded. In the afternoon, other enemy planes dropped bombs on the outskirts of Cuneo. Several farm houses were hit. Two bombs fell on cultivated soil.

Military Art Exhibition in Turin

The Leisure Organisation of Turin Province has ordered - and the Leisure Organisation of the armed forces has organised - an art exhibition which will be participated in by all Italian and German military personnel located in Turin and that province without limitation of rank.

Fascist Arrested

The ex-Under-Secretary of Law, Cesare Tumidei, author of a publication on Italian rights in Tunisia, has been arrested by "purge" authorities.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.480 - 1300 - Aug.20

Battle Banner Consigned to XXXI Brigade

The battle flag of the 31st Black Brigade, which has been named after General Parodi, a Fascist killed in action, was handed over this morning during a solemn ceremony which took place in Genoa in the presence of Italian and German authorities. In the presence of the Chief of Staff of the Black Brigades, the godmother of the banner - the widow of the Fascist laborer, Castelli, killed in action - handed over the banner itself to the Brigade, which is now on its way to the front. The Chief of Staff of the Black Brigades delivered a brief speech in which he conveyed to the Duce the city of Genoa's

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Aldo Resega Black Brigade Leaves for the Front

A unit of the Aldo Resega Black Brigade has left Milan for the front line. After a solemn ceremony which took place in the barracks of the Brigade, the unit destined for the front marched through the streets of the city, enthusiastically cheered by the crowds.

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The Transport Problem

In the areas of invaded Italy, the transport problem, which is closely linked with the return to normal conditions as regards town and country life in these areas, has not yet been solved, nor has it improved. The measures which have been adopted by the so-called Ministry of Communications of the Bonomi Government have not yielded the anticipated results. Destruction, which has been wrought to the railway lines and railway equipment as a result of military operations, has not been repaired, and the forces which had been repaired, and the forces which had been mobilised for this repair work were not able to tackle their task, owing to the lack of raw materials which have not been supplied by the Allies. An attempt has also been made to entrust this repair work to private initiative but this system too has met with no success. Of the twenty-five repair shops, which the military authorities had installed in southern Italy, not one was able to meet the appeal launched by the Ministry of Communications. The statement recently made by the Minister of Communications that transport had almost gone back to normal is therefore refuted. In fact, the following will suffice to illustrate the so-called normality of railway communications in southern Italy: A few days ago, at Catanzaro, a cargo train ran into a passenger train. Result: A few people were killed and others were more or less seriously injured.

Bonomi Receives the Families of Italian War Prisoners in Russia

Bonomi received a visit from the President of the Association for Families of the Italian war Prisoners in Russia. The President conveyed to Bonomi the wish of these families, who are anxious to receive news. This item of news shows that notwithstanding the fact that the Bonomi Government includes Togliatti and other representatives of Soviet Communism, Russia is far from acceding to the requests which are being made to her to show a certain amount of humane charity, such as is common to all civilized countries of the world. Russia, always so prompt to create strife in the countries she calls her friends, keeps aloof when it comes to giving these friendly countries help and assistance, most elementary du-

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Eighteen Magistrates Forced to Abandon their Posts

Eighteen more Magistrates in southern Italy were compelled to relinquish their duties by the Minister of Justice of the so-called Bonomi Government, as they are to be brought up for trial by the Purge Committee.

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Among them are: Mondiolo, President of the Supreme Court of Appeal; Penigoni, Vice-President of the Court of Appeal, and former Chief of the Cabinet of the Government of Rome; and Jannitti Piromallo, Councillor of the Court of Appeal.

Lotto Reorganized

Radio Bari announced this morning that from now on, lotto numbers will again be drawn for Palermo, Bari and Naples as well as Rome. The starving population of southern Italy can thus begin to take note of the successes achieved through reconstruction work inaugurated by the so-called Bonomi Government.

Republican Fascist Radio in Italian to Italy- 480 m.- 1400 - Aug.20

Fascists Reformed Italy's Art Treasures

The Minister of Public Education in invaded territory has ordered an inquiry to determine whatworks of Italian art were stolen by the Germans and Fascists in southern Italy, before the arrival of the Allies.

In this light, it must be said that all major works of art in southern Italy were placed in safekeeping in northern Italy, that is in Republican Socialist Italy, before the Allies arrived, so as to prevent the latter from seizing them.

The art treasures which are missing can easily be found in the galleries, museums and private collections of the British and the Americans, to whom they were sold after their removal from Italy.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 491 m.- 2000 - Aug.20

Duce's Order of The Day

2968

The Duce addressed the following order of the day to all Commands of the National Guard: "On the day the National Republican Guard is incorporated into the National Republican Army, whose backbone it will become, I wish to point out the importance of this event, the logical necessity of which is apparent. The National

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Hundreds of dead fallen on the field of battle or in ambushes prepared by the bandits stand to prove this. Such proofs of loyalty to the country and to Fascist ideals are... in the decision, which makes of the Republican Nationl Guard the first weapon of the National Republican Army. I feel sure that, once it has returned to purely military functions, free from tasks which are foreign to its nature, the Republican National Guard will give proof on the battlefield that there still exist cohorts of thoroughbred Italians firmly determined to free their country".

General Renato Ricci Resigns

General Renato Ricci has resigned his post as Commander of the Republican National Guard, on purely personal grounds. The Duce expressed his appreciation of General Ricci's activities at the time of the foundation of the Republican National Guard, and has re-confirmed his appointment as President of the "Opera Nationale Balilla".

Duce Assumes Command of the National Republican Guard

The Duce has assumed, from today, the temporary command of the National Republican Guard, and has ordered that, starting from September first, all Commands be unified and entrusted to Officers of the Guard which, according to law, is the first fighting unit of the National Republican Army.

On September 1st, voluntary enlistment in the anti-aircraft batteries will be re-opened. All Italian citizens from 17 to 50 years of age may enlist.

Meeting of Sicilian Refugees in Venice

The Party Delegate for the Invaded Territories summoned all Sicilian refugees in Venice to a meeting at the Seat of the Cultura Popolare Ministry in Venice on the anniversary of the fall of Sicily.

Alfredo Cucco recalled this sad date, and pointed out how [illegible] was due to treason and sabotage, and

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Alfredo Cucco recalled this sad date, and pointed out how the painful capitulation was due to treason and sabotage, and how Sicily was the victim, sacrificed by the obscure forces which brought the Italian nation to ruin in September, 1943. Cucco invited the Sicilians to unite their energies and strengthen their bonds of solidarity aiming at the country's liberation, and to constitute the necessary reserves for future national reconstruction. Ruggero Romano, Minister for Public Works, next addressed the meeting, delivering a noble speech. The patriotic meeting was concluded with the following address:

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"Sicilian refugees resident in Venice, meeting on August 18, 1944, the anniversary of Sicily's fall to the enemy, turn their thoughts to their beloved ones far away and to all the Sicilian people who are suffering under foreign oppression and awaiting the hour of liberation. [illegible] are united in spirit with the Sicilians of their native isle, notwithstanding the barrier of space and silence which, for a year has added to their suffering..... (interference) They renew their promise of loyalty to the mother country, which no event and no material or moral coercion can break. They express their profound contempt for those who, through sabotage and treason, have condemned their island to starvation and isolation. They proclaim their unswerving faith in the future destiny of Sicily, and hail the day when the Tricolor flag will again fly over their country, freed from the foreign yoke. That day will once more unite their island to the mother country and will restore unity among families and people who ardently desire and work for their country's salvation and reconstruction.

Destruction of the Monument to the Fallen of Gorizia

The following particulars regarding the destruction of the Monument to the Fallen in Gorizia are made known: the Monument was situated in the centre of "Memorial [illegible] Park", and consisted of a small temple with a symbolic altar containing the names of the fallen. All the sculpture which ornamented the cupola has been destroyed; only a few small columns are still standing. The monument was destroyed, during the night, to the great indignation of the populace.

Italian Soldiers Enlist as Voluntary Laborers in Germany

All Italian soldiers disarmed in Germany at the time of Badoglio's treacherous surrender, and subsequently interned, will now be set free and incorporated as voluntary civilian laborers in the German industries.

A ceremony took place this morning in Berlin in a concentration camp, which was attended by many Italian Fascists, guests of honor of the Nazi Party, of the SS and the Wehrmacht [illegible]

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Italian Ambassador Anfuso pointed out that the liberation of Italian prisoners was due entirely to the bounds of friendship which unite the Duce and Hitler. Anfuso went on to say that those responsible in Italy for treason and shame have tried to heap the consequences on the Italian people and have not stirred a finger to help all those Italians who were made prisoners in consequence of their treason, but abandoned them to their fate, handing over their families to the cruelties of the Bolsheviks and Anglo-Americans. Mazzolini,recalled that only Mussolini, a man sprung from the Italian people, keeping faith with his principles of friendship for Germany, has succeeded in obtaining something which is a guarantee of Italy's revival.

Super Nationalism

The United Nation's News Bulletin, broadcast from Rome, today gives us a picture of an extraordinary performance in the Eliseo Theatre. The theatre was crowded, says the news bulletin. The performance was attended by the deputy High Commissioner for the application of anti-Fascist Laws, various authorities and party leaders. It is a fine piece of prose written by Mr.Contini and Mr. Silvio d'Amico in a post - July 25 style. Evidently the performance was an intellectual anti-Fascist affair. To be convinced of this, it suffices to read over the list of actors who took the De Filippo Brother's place on the stage. These, in fact, were, according to the News Bulletin, Premier Bonomi, the President of the Senate, Marquis della Torretta the Honorable Mazzolani and Romita, representing the Chamber of Deputies, the Ministers Chimienti, Soleri and De Ruggero, Ministers without portfolio, Togliatti and Ruini Carandini, the Under Secreataries of State, Fenoaltea, Manes, Spadaro (not the comic actor) Bassano (who is a Jew) and Visconti Venosta (who is not the author of the famous poem, "Il Prode Anselmo").They are all there to support, with their authority and their prestige, that which, in theatre vernacular ... (interference).

The principal figure was Count Carlo Sforza, Minister without portfolio, the man who believes himself to be the living incarnation of Mazzini, Robespierre's competitor and Lenin's double.

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but abandoned them to their fate, handing over their families to the cruelties of the Bolsheviks and Anglo-Americans. Mazzolini, recalled that only Mussolini, a man sprung from the Italian people, keeping faith with his principles of friendship for Germany, has succeeded in obtaining something which is a guarantee of Italy's revival.

Super Nationalism

The United Nation's News Bulletin, broadcast from Rome, today gives us a picture of an extraordinary performance in the Eliseo Theatre. The theatre was crowded, says the news bulletin. The performance was attended by the deputy High Commissioner for the application of anti-Fascist Laws, various authorities and party leaders. It is a fine piece of prose written by Mr.Contini and Mr. Silvio d'Amico in a post - July 25 style. Evidently the performance was an intellectual anti-Fascist affair. To be convinced of this, it suffices to read over the list of actors who took the De Filippo Brother's place on the stage. These, in fact, were, according to the News Bulletin, Premier Bonomi, the President of the Senate, Marquis della Torretta the Honorable Mazzolani and Romita, representing the Chamber of Deputies, the Ministers Chimienti, Soleri and De Ruggero, Ministers without portfolio, Togliatti and Ruini Carandini, the Under Secreataries of State, Fenoaltea, Manes, Spadaro (not the comic actor) Bassano (who is a Jew) and Visconti Venosta (who is not the author of the famous poem, "Il Prode Anselmo").They are all there to support, with their authority and their prestige, that which, in theatre vernacular ... (interference).

The principal figure was Count Carlo Sforza, Minister without portfolio, the man who believes himself to be the living incarnation of Mazzini, Robespierre's competitor and Lenin's double.

Sforza began by saying - (We are faithfully quoting the Allied News Bulletin) that errors made in foreign policy are always brought to book, while generous and far-seeing initiatives are never wholly useless. "This", said Sforza, "will prove true regarding Italy's realations with the Allies. At this point, the audience settled comfortably into their armchairs, and prepared to listen to the list of errors which will have to be paid for and of the generous and far-seeing initiatives to be embarked upon.

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Sforza very wisely started by asserting that the best way of ensuring the safeguarding of Italy's legitimate interests, in the material as well as in the moral field, is to prepare a sound foundation for unity among all Italians. The second way is for the Italians to think of their country not merely as a national entity, but as an indissoluble part of various organizations and interests which are bound to become increasingly super- nationalistic.

A super-nationalistic Sforza is a new experience for us; remembering him as we do, as Fiume's Sforza, we are consequently prepared to follow him with growing interest. Here is the super-national programme of the Count of Sussak.

Examining the colonial problem – says the News Bulletin - Sforza asserts that it would be to Italy's advantage to lose her colonies. Countries with colonies, says Sforza, should realize that the best way of keeping and of developing them is to pool them in an international confederation run by a collective administration, creating a new type of citizen, the African citizen. After which, having entrusted Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to the AMG, and having promoted to the rank of African citizenry the Ferrara and Sicilian Colonists of Djebel di Barce, Count Sforza expressed his sympathy for the valiant Ethiopian people, who, he said, were attacked by us, contrary to all international laws and against our own interests.

Count Sforza made what might be termed a general world survey, a "bird's eye view of the horizon" (as you will recall, Mussolini's panoramic speeches were so styled during the twenty years which preceded our entry into the war, those speeches with which he used to set the limits of our Augustian expansion in the world).

Here are limits set by Count Sforza as the Allied News Bulletin goes on to say: "After having assured the Greek people that whoever (regardless of rank) was guilty of atrocities in Greece will be punished Count Sforza stated that if the people of the Dodecanese wish to unite with Greece, we shall be delighted. Regarding relations with Greece, super-nationalist Count Sforza declared that in the supreme interests of both peoples, of Fiume and of Europe, it would be well for us to agree to hand over Fiume to a future super-League of Nations. [illegible] said textually that nothing would be more

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We need not investigate the Count of Sussak's past. All his policies run on two psycologically basic lines: Imbecility and ambition.

Giolitti had many faults, some of them disgusting faults. But he knew men, or claimed he did. Consequently, after the last war, he fully realized what fools had been delivered into his hands, and he exploited them to the best of his ability, not being able to do etherwise, in his effort to solve, according to his ideas, the Fiume problem. Sforza, anxious to be appointed Foreign Minister, was caught by the bait of the sly man, Dronero, without realizing that by appointing him Minister, the old fox simply intended to heap upon him all the unpopularity stemming from the foreign policy. After the last war the Fiume question awakened Italian national consciousness. D'Annunzio, only a short while later, said that the Italian people were ready to follow at any cost the programme of revival which Mussolini was about to point out, or rather had already pointed ut.

We are, therefore, grateful to Sforza. So long as on the other side, there are men like Sforza, so long as the programme followed by men of little Italy, like the Savoias and the Togliattis, will be that of handing over colonies to the AMG, the Dodecanese to Greece, Fiume to Yugoslavia, and Trieste to all the neighboring peoples, Sforza will succeed in proving to all Italians, Fascist and non-Fascist, that the only true Italy is our Italy, the one for which we speak, and against which he speaks.

What Sforza may go on doing before being brought to book is his Fascist purge. Even in this field, while he believes he is acting the part of Robespierre, he is really only playing the role of Fouché on a limited scale, following the orders of the Muscovite Togliatti. Togliatti has chosen his man well. Clemenceau, after the last war, needed a man, as Togliatti needs one today, who would do his dirty work for him, and consequently, Clemenceau accepted the services of the Jew, Mandel. To those who should be surprised at his choice, Clemenceau answered cynically... : Sforza stinks today for all anti-Fascists as Mandel stank for Clemenceau; he is so presumptuous, and such an imbecile, that he does not realize that he will be regarded by posterity not as a political genius, nor as a great revolutionist, but (The end was

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - 245,5 M - 20,30 - August 20

Sforza Speech

The Minister without Portfolio, Sforza, spoke this morning at the Eliseo Theatre in Rome.

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Count Sforza [illegible] his sympathy for the valorous Ethiopian people who were attacked by us, and he stated that if the people of the Dodecanese Islands should desire to join with Greece, we would look on the matter favorably. Trieste should become a French port.

Sforza confirmed his tendency toward renunciation: there are to be no more colonies. What is happening in Rome is truly the triumph of cowardice. But that which the men of the Rome government are doing does not displease us. Their words and actions serve, indirectly, our propaganda.

Italian Prisoners of War - Status Changed

Italian prisoners of war now in the United Nations will be considered, according to an agreement between Bonomi and the Allied governments, as immigrants and, therefore, their return to Italy will be impossible, even after the war. Certainly on learning of this, the families of the Italian prisoners, who were awaiting the end of the war to receive their dear ones, will not applaud the capitulation government.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - 245.5 m. - 21,30 - August 2[illegible]

Cardinal Schuster's Defence of the Pope

This morning, Cardinal Schuster spoke for almost an hour from the pulpit of the Duomo, in a polemic against those who criticise the Pope's attitude in the present crisis. He stated that such people will be convinced when, after the war, sufficient documentation can be published, documents which will show how the Pope did everything possible to prevent the war and to keep Italy out of it. He stressed the Catholic concept, whereby the Church cannot negotiate for anyone, not even for Italians. He concluded with the episode of the mercenaries who, after their crimes, knelt down to make amends for their sins.

Here is one of the [illegible] of men of God: when they speak from the pulpit, they believe they are speaking supernatural truths. If they themselves were [illegible] from the crowd, how they grasp [illegible]

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Italian Prisoners of War - Threats Banned

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Here is one of the attributes of men of God: when they speak from the pulpit, they believe they are speaking supernatural truths. If they themselves were listening from the crowd, how they grasp the false tone of their palpitating truths!

Cardinal Schuster next promised a great amount of documentation after the war. But the Italian people are daily getting such documentation. The "Osservatore Romano" proves to be a daily dictionary. If one never used to find (on account of the Catholic impartiality of the Vatican) the war bulletins of the Italians and Germans, but immediately after the Anglo-Saxon occupation, this paper began the publication of entire Anglo-American news.

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Nobody ever asked that the Vatican take our side, or rather the Italo-German side. But we could not admit that the "Osservatore Romano" should maintain, as it actually did, a position completely hostile to Italy and Germany.

These are the documents which the people have in hand.

Cardinal Schuster then said that nobody could lament the fact that the Pope is receiving the soldiers of the United Nations, inasmuch as he is the father of humankind. The Cardinal concluded with the episode of the mercenaries. This conclusion truly satisfied us. Churchill, Roosevelt, Victor Emanuel, Stalin, Bonomi, Sforza - truly a lovely band - just like the company of mercenaries of old.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - 245.5 Meters - 22.30 - Aug.20

Brazilians Enter Fight in Italy

It has been officially announced that the first units of Brazilian forces have entered the fighting lines in Italy. The expedition corps is commanded by General Mascarenez (?)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-491 M.-2330- Aug.20

Zappi-Ricordati Reports on Agricultural Activities

A meeting of Provincial Directors of the Agricultural Union, was held last Friday by Dr. Zappi-Ricordati, Federal Commissioner of Agriculturists in Bologna. The Provincial Directors of the Emilia and Romagna regions attended the meeting. The Federal Commissioner was able to ascertain the progress of the threshing activities. In a report to the Presidents and Directors of the Union, Mr. Zappi-Ricordati was able to point out that nothing had been left undone by the Directors themselves, in order to achieve the aims sought after by the agriculturists of the Emilia and Romagna regions,

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The agriculturists must not forget that the welfare of the country and future reconstruction depends on their sense of responsibility and discipline. After the reading of the report the Commissioner for the Fascist Federation presided over a meeting of the chief exponents of agricultural activities in the Bologna region. He then went to Imola, where he presided over a meeting of local agriculturists.

Arrears to be Paid to State Officials

The Fascist Association for Public Employment had brought to the Cabinet's notice the necessity of paying the arrears due to State officials. The payment of these arrears had been held up owing to war conditions. The Cabinet brought the matter up before the Duce, who gave orders that the arrears should be paid. Consequently, the President of the Council issued a circular letter No 01228/1375 which provides for the payment of holiday periods to all State officials who have been deprived of their holidays, due to war work.

RADIO TEVERE In Italian to Italy - 245.5 M. 23.30 August 20

Fighting in the Streets of Florence

The Rome paper, "Unità," reports from Florence that fighting still continues in the streets of that city. Fascist and pro-Fascist elements are, in fact, putting up strong resistance. They have improved their organization, and are no longer acting individually but collaborating efficiently. They have also made contact with elements, which, before Allied occupation, appeared indifferent, but which, following Allied occupation have made use of any weapon they can obtain to fight against the invaders. Patriot forces fighting within the city amount to several thousand men. Allied losses have increased in surprising measure.

De Gaulle in Southern France

British controlled Radio Rome has announced that General De Gaulle is now in southern France.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS MADE ON AUGUST 21 2964

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - M. 491 - 07.00 -Aug.21

The Western Front

German units are heavily engaged south of Caen. Fourteen enemy tanks and seven heavy batteries were destroyed in this sector by the "Luftwaffe." Five enemy battleships which attempted to steam up the lower course of the Seine were blockaded. In Brittany the situation is unchanged in the sector of the lower Loire.

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Along the southern coast of France the enemy, following his action to expand his beachhead between Toulon and Cannes, succeeded in reaching a locality. Fierce fighting is in progress there.

London and the neighboring districts are always under steady "V-1" fire.

The Southern Front

Fighting flared up again yesterday between the Adriatic coast and the Umbrian Apennines. Slight enemy progress was neutralized by the Germans in counter-attack. In the Florence zone the "Florentine Black Brigade" continues to inflict severe losses on the enemy.

Mexican Enquiry into Fire on Argentine Ship

Many passengers were questioned by Mexican authorities in an enquiry to ascertain the causes of the fire which broke out aboard the big Argentine ship "Rio del Plata". Mexican authorities do not conceal the fact that the fire may be due to arson.

Americans in Britain to Be enrolled in British Services

American citizens living in Britain will be conscripted in the British armed forces by November 1.

French citizens living in Britain will be compelled to serve in the British armed forces unless they agree to serve with de Gaulle's troops.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy- 0800 - August 1st

The War in Europe

The Western Front

There is no change on the southern front where the Allied landings took place. Enemy thrusts in the direction of Toulon were broken up by prompt German action. Strong enemy air-borne units, which landed in the rear of German positions, were wiped out.

In northern France, attempts made by British and American troops

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In northern France, attempts made by British and American troops to cross the Seine were unsuccessful. Mobile units of the Wehrmacht made use of air-borne troops east of the river.

The Southern Front

Along the Adriatic coast, the battle flared up again with great violence. Attacks launched by the enemy were beaten off.

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The Eastern Front

In the Bialystok area the enemy continues to exert heavy pressure, and violent fighting is in progress. The Soviets did not manage to achieve any notable success. Violent Soviet counter-attacks are now in progress in the Vistula area. German shock-troops have inflicted severe losses on the enemy and destroyed many Russian tanks. In the Carpathian foothills and the lower Dniester area, nothing of importance took place. The Luftwaffe was intensely active.

The Air War

American bombers carried out a raid yesterday on south-western Germany and Hungary. Hungarian fighters engaged the enemy bombers and brought down some of them.

Foreign News

Coal Situation in New South Wales

The situation in the coal industry of New South Wales continues to grow worse. Strikes continue and production is far from satisfactory. Public services are dipping into their reserves. The Australian Prime Minister has announced that he cannot guarantee that public services will run regularly in the future.

Soviet Criticism of Polish Government in London

Soviet attacks on the Polish Government in London are growing in intensity and are aimed at their British Ally. A correspondent of Reuter's in Moscow reports that an article has appeared in the Soviet newspaper "Red Star" inimical to the Polish Government in London and that a similar article, also directed against the Polish Government in London, appeared at the same time in the newspaper "Pravda".

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.480-1300-August 21st

(The first part of the broadcast was jammed) 2963

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The Western Front

On the American Third Army Front, enemy forces continued to exert their pressure by throwing large quantities of men and armor into the battle, which went on throughout the day yesterday.

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The enemy's attack is spreading to the Paris area. At the left extremity of the Allied line, which begins at Brest and reaches the Seine river at le Mans, American forces launched attacks, the whole day. Details are lacking on the trend of operations in that area and on the successes achieved by Allied and German forces. It is only known from last minute reports that the Allies managed to reach the banks of the Seine river in the neighborhood of Vernon and to establish a bridgehead across the river itself. German covering forces offered stiff resistance and inflicted substantial losses on the enemy in men and material.

American forces, which had been repulsed after launching their first attacks, attacked again and employed great masses of armor in trying to reach the Seine. The action was carried out with close air support and enemy aircraft flew continuously over the area throughout the whole of yesterday.

The enemy's major thrust towards Paris materi lised in the Clermont area and in the Orleans sector. Whereas in the first area all the attacks launched by the Americans were repulsed and the enemy was consequently unable to make any progress or achieve any success of a military nature, in the areas of le Mans and Etampes, American troops managed to penetrate into the Ile de France department. But all enemy attempts to break through the German lines were beaten back. Other last minute reports state that the Americans are said to have reached the Seine to the north of the French capital. Violent fighting is said to be in progress during which the Germans have inflicted on the enemy heavy losses in both men and material. These losses forced the enemy to desist from his attacks for a time in order to reorganize his forces. The Germans are sure to take advantage of this lull and will try to organize a new defensive line in order to protect the French capital.

In southern France, enemy troops now entrenched in the beachheads continue their operations. In particular, it is learned that they have penetrated inland and that these penetrations are fairly deep in the Argens river valley area. It is evident, the enemy is seeking to reach the Var river valley.

The purpose of the attack launched by enemy troops against German positions in these two valleys is clear, i.e. the Allied Command intends to by-pass and attack the Toulon fortifications in the rear. In this task the Allied forces are greatly helped by the intensive support they are getting from the air and by Allied naval units off

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Italian Broadcasts

"V-1" Attacks Against Britain Continue

The British correspondent of the Swedish Paper "Stockholm Tidningen" states that "V 1" attacks against Britain were intense throughout yesterday and last night. The exodus of the population from the capital continues on a large scale. One has the impression that the British Government intends London and its war installations to be abandoned, and that this decision is due to the fact that of late the "V-1" attacks have become more intense and far more accurate. Reuter's announced this morning that an important building in the centre of London was totally destroyed by a flying bomb.

The Southern Front

In Italy, Allied forces have renewed their offensive operations on the Adriatic sector, moving from the Cesano positions. Polish units have brought up fresh cannon and tanks to the battle area in the neighborhood of the river, and tried to break through the German lines with fifty tanks. The purpose of the attacks was to by-pass the valley of the Cesano river and to reach the Metauro river valley. Violent fighting took place in the neighborhood of the town of Mondolfo. All enemy attacks were beaten back and twenty-seven tanks were destroyed or immobilised. Subsequently the invading forces attacked again, supported by concentrated artillery fire against the German lines, and forced the Germans to withdraw to new positions two kilometres beyond the original ones, on a new line which can be more easily held and better defended. Some enemy attacks against this new line were beaten back by German forces and very heavy losses were inflicted on the attacking troops. Artillery fire was intense on both sides.

The Eastern Front

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war installations to be abandoned, and that this decision is due to the fact that of late the "V-1" attacks have become more intense and far more accurate. Reuter's announced this morning that an important building in the centre of London was totally destroyed by a flying bomb.

The Southern Front

In Italy, Allied forces have renewed their offensive operations on the Adriatic sector, moving from the Cesano positions. Polish units have brought up fresh cannon and tanks to the battle area in the neighborhood of the river, and tried to break through the German lines with fifty tanks. The purpose of the attacks was to by-pass the valley of the Cesano river and to reach the Metauro river valley. Violent fighting took place in the neighborhood of the town of Mondolfo. All enemy attacks were beaten back and twenty-seven tanks were destroyed or immobilised. Subsequently the invading forces attacked again, supported by concentrated artillery fire against the German lines, and forced the Germans to withdraw to new positions two kilometres beyond the original ones, on a new line which can be more easily held and better defended. Some enemy attacks against this new line were beaten back by German forces and very heavy losses were inflicted on the attacking troops. Artillery fire was intense on both sides.

The Eastern Front

2962

On the southern sector of the Eastern Front Soviet forces renewed their offensive operations from the Black Sea to the Carpathians, supported by many tanks and fighter aircraft. The resistance put up by the Germans and Rumanians in this area was vigorous and prevented the Russians from achieving any success, apart from an infiltration or two promptly checked. In the areas where these Russian penetrations took place very heavy fighting is in progress.

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On the central sector of the front, Soviet forces continued their attacks in the area of the two bridge-heads across the Vistula river. In the first place the Russians tried to chase the Germans from the positions they had captured in the last few days, but all the enemy's efforts were in vain, as the attacks were beaten back by German troops, who were able also to consolidate the new positions they captured. The attacks made by the Soviets to enlarge their bridge-heads were repulsed with heavy enemy losses. German troops continued their operations and were able to capture a few important positions.

In the Baltic area, Soviet troops launched a few attacks which were easily repelled by German troops. Heavy fighting took place in the neighborhood of Goldap where the Russians made use of a few armored divisions in their attempt to overwhelm the German defenders. All these Russian attacks were beaten back.

News received from the northern sector of the front indicates that German aircraft and naval units effectively contributed to the success achieved by German ground forces. German warships shelled Soviet positions far inland. German reconnaissance ascertained that the operations carried out by German bombers have considerably harassed the enemy's supply traffic in the rear. Many enemy tanks and motor-vehicles were destroyed yesterday.

The Air War in the West

It is reported that last night about forty four-engined enemy bombers flew over southern Germany and as far as the lower reaches of the Danube. The formation was intercepted by German fighters and by anti-aircraft batteries and, according to latest reports, ten enemy aircraft were brought down.

FOREIGN NEWS

Destruction in Florence

The London radio announces that artistic buildings in Florence are said to have suffered great destruction. Naturally this station puts the blame for such destruction on the Germans and states that

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FOREIGN NEWS

Destruction in Florence

The London radio announces that artistic buildings in Florence are said to have suffered great destruction. Naturally this station puts the blame for such destruction on the Germans and states that they are solely responsible for it. But this statement is denied by facts. This is what actually happened. British and American artillery opened up a systematic fire against the city before the Germans began evacuating. General Alexander, a few hours before the beginning of the artillery attack, had declared in a proclamation directed to the people of Florence that the military operations which were about to be carried out in the area would allow but little respect for the city's art treasures, that exigencies of war made it necessary to take action even against the city itself.

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This is the true version, as has been clearly shown by a number of episodes which we do not think it worth while to repeat. It is the old story of Cassino, Rome and Siena. But it is also a story which condemns the British and Americans and their wanton destruction of civilization and art, a story which has recorded facts and events as they occurred and which has recorded also the respective responsibilities.

Albania, Bone of Contention

In London, Washington and Moscow, a few Albanian intriguers are trying to induce their respective governments to recognise them as the rightful leaders of Albania, while British and American airmen are treating the Albanians at home according to their usual custom. A heavy and indiscriminate air raid was carried out yesterday against the town of Kasa and its surroundings. Hundreds of buildings collapsed in the devastating fury of the bombing [illegible] and great destruction was wrought, especially in the Moslem districts of the town. The main hospital is amongst the buildings destroyed. The number of fatal casualties is over one thousand and about two thousand were wounded. So deadly was the raid that the authorities have declared August 20 a day of national mourning and have ordered the flags to fly [illegible] at half-mast throughout the country.

"Pravda" Against the Leaders of the Warsaw Revolt

The Soviet newspaper "Pravda" makes a violent attack against the leaders of the Warsaw revolt. The newspaper points out that the revolt against the German authorities was not well-organised and takes occasion to attack the main figureheads of the Polish phantom Government in London, who are accused of being responsible for the failure of the revolt. The paper goes so far as to state that the so-called Polish Patriots suspended their action against the Germans, without even notifying the Red Army or the British Government. From the foregoing it can easily be gathered that there are people who, notwithstanding experiences of the past, believe in the promises made by the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets, after having been betrayed and having received no support or help, and being accused of cowardice by the Russians because they would not allow themselves to be

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2061

Head of Iran Revolt Hanged

Reuter confirms that the leader of the Iranian revolt in 1941 has been hanged. Others who took part in the revolt were sentenced to death, whilst others were sent to forced labor.

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This report comes from Cairo and has caused considerable anxiety, especially in nationalist circles, which are opposed to British tyranny. On instructions issued by the British, American and Russian forces, many persons have been arrested by British police authorities. This news was the cause of considerable unrest in other Arabian centres. At Bagdad, for instance, a number of incidents took place, during which two Russian officers were killed by an Arab nationalist who managed to escape.

Shortage of Medical Supplies in Turkey

A serious shortage of medical supplies has developed in Turkey. In an attempt to fight the sudden upward trend of prices, and at the same time to ensure the minimum of supplies necessary, the Government has instructed all chemists to make an inventory of their stocks. Further, a decree states that all unauthorised increases in price will be severely punished.

Turkey's Commercial Difficulties

The Turkish Minister for Commerce, during the opening of the Smyrna fair, admitted that the country is facing a grave commercial crisis. He concluded his speech by stating that the country must take the necessary steps to cope with situation and improve it.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy 480 m. 1400 August 21

Repetition of items of news broadcast at 1300

Conference to Solve War Problems

According to reports received from Allied capitals, the Four Power Conference opens today at Dumbarton, near Washington. The Conference will deal with problems connected with the war

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Conference to Solve War Problems

According to reports received from Allied capitals, the Four Power Conference opens today at Emerson, near Washington. The Conference will deal with problems connected with the war and those expected to arise after the war, more particularly post-war peace; in other words, the creation of a new edition of the League of Nations. From the very first, the differences existing among the nations taking part in the Conference were quite obvious. While American newspapers, mouthpieces of the views upheld by American politicians, do not hide the inclination that the United States has towards peaceful penetration in [illegible] Africa, the British are of the opinion that a greater independence and self-sufficiency must be allowed to those countries, especially those economically and politically more developed.

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Needless to say this concession of self-sufficiency does not include Egypt which has a statute sufficient to safeguard her dignity. Contrasts are even more apparent if compared with Russia's view. Soviet Russia is in fact opposed to all capitalist organizations backed by the Anglo-Americans. The Russians, are apparently, also against the discussion of problems connected with the organization of Baltic countries, which they consider as belonging to their particular sphere of influence. They would like to have the exclusive right to organize the future of these European countries, excluding all other powers.

The Allied Nations, then, before they start the division of the bear's skin - even before it is dead- do not agree on the principles which ought to rule this partition. If peace should be enforced by the Allied Nations; the mere fact of there being so many differences among them would be sufficient proof that peace would indeed be a very short-lived affair.

Requisition of War Industries in San Francisco

The differences existing between the American government and the industrial organization for war production has reached its climax. Reuter's announces that in order to meet the claims of war President Roosevelt has been compelled to order the requistion of some of the principal war industries in the San Francisco region. The official reason given for this decision was that lately there has been a decrease in the output of these industries. The fact is that the Allies have no time to lose, because they want to prevent Germany from being in a position to put in action new secret weapons with which the whole nation, now totally mobilized, is preparing to inflict the final blow on the enemy. The Allies feel that a threatening disaster is looming on the horizon, and they want to be quick, to work against time. They know that time is working for Germany and thus they try to achieve success before she can administer her final and decivise blows.

The requisition of the war industries in San Francisco means, more than anything else, that the White House has adopted full dictatorial powers before which all the industrialists and workers are powerless.

2960

London Evacuation of Hospitals

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The Swedish newspaper "Stockholms Tidningen" writing on the situation in London following the bombings by "V-1"; states that the British Government is about to carry out the evacuation of tens of thousands of sick persons now in London hospitals. This is part of a far-reaching plan which aims at evacuating most of the civilian population from London.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 480 - M. 1420 - Aug.21

The Soldier's Radio

One of the most brilliant officers of the German army is Kesserling. He was first commander of an air formation on the western front during the French campaign. He then became very well known when his name appeared among those whom the Fuehrer had promoted Air Marshal. It was the reward granted to the man who had been able to lead, with great skill, the German formations which were continually attacking enemy positions in northern France and thus accelerated the collapse of the western front. Afterwards, Marshal Kesselring was sent as commander of the German air front to the Mediterranean. As such he inflicted some heavy blows on the enemy. Since last September, Kesselring has been Commander-in-Chief of the entire Italian front. He was able to achieve all his aims, as appears from the decoration awarded to him recently by the Fuehrer.

Differences Between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets

One of the gravest dangers threatening the western powers -supposing, that is, that they should win the war against Germany and Japan- is Soviet Russia. Differences which cropped up among the three nations on various political and economic problems are the best proof of the rivalry existing among them on all problems of a political, economic and social character. Several American papers have reflected the prevailing situation on the eve of the opening of the Emerson Conference, whose aim would be to study the major problems of the post-war world and the organization of peace.

(The rest of the broadcast was inaudible.)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - M. 491-1700 August 21
Résumé of news already broadcast in the 1700 transmission

Four-Power Conference

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Four-Power Conference

Reuter announces that a conference of the four Allied Powers has begun and is taking place in the neighborhood of Washington. From the first discussions at this Conference, it is apparent that differences exist among the Allies. In fact, whereas the Americans make no effort to hide their aims in regard to North Africa, the British propose that a greater autonomy be allowed to these countries. The Russians on their part will not allow the Baltic states to be discussed, considering them already in the Soviet sphere of influence. Other differences appear to have arisen on questions of social policies.

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Italian Broadcasts

Review of Facts and Ideas (Comment)

Paolo Gentilhomo addresses himself through the "Corriere della Sera " to his Italian friends. After having reminded them that a year has elapsed since the capitulation, he points out that this was a political and diplomatic event which has had the most miserable consequences. July 25th and the Armistice, which were supposed to avoid misery and suffering to the Italian people, served to increase them. Instead of saving the country they have disintegrated it. The coup d'état has shaken the nation to its very foundations and the disaster which it aimed at avoiding has come about in larger proportions still. In any case, the journalist writes, the two dates constitute a futile gesture because in the face of a slow enemy advance, which could have been stopped, a total occupation of Italy was chosen. However, Mussolini is again leading Italy, and with the institution of the Social Republic, even though the Empire is lost, the army dispersed, the fleet disbanded and the enemy on our soil, something is still left to the State and to the Fatherland, around which all the Italians of good will can gather.

An Article by the "Lavoro di Genova"

The paper "Lavoro di Genova" writes: "We knew that Florence and Tuscany would not betray our hopes. We knew that the love Italians have for them would not have been bestowed on them in vain. While the enemy slowly proceeded northwards, we felt sure that Tuscany would openly reveal its true character. In Tuscany a stone is turned into a statue by Michelangelo, a block of bronze becomes an artistic masterpiece by Cellini. Now that Tuscany is fighting, Italy, which is now divided, will be able to reinstate herself and become once more united. The defenders of Florence are rebuilding Italy at the cost of their life blood. Long live Florence, whose courage warms our heart and makes us feel proud of such a sacrifice by so many true Italians !

FOREIGN PRESS

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2959

FOREIGN PRESS REVIEW

German Newspaper's Views on Allied Conduct in France

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", in passing under review the development of invasion operations in France, points out that the Allies, to keep their armies supplied, are forced to take what they find on the spot. As a result, French civilians are deprived of everything. Allied occupation authorities impose on the population in every way, impose on the very people Anglo-Saxon Propaganda claims to have liberated. Further, the enormous amount of paper currency put into circulation by Allied troops, who are far too well paid, is creating a dangerous form of inflation.

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The campaign which the Germans carried out in France brought about little destruction. Further, German occupation authorities did everything they could to minimise the consequences of the war and invited the French National Government to start an anti-inflationist policy. The paper stresses the fact that the Allies seek to turn their occupation into a base speculation, to the detriment of French currency.

French Hostility to Allies

The "Boersen Zeitung" states that in many places the French population has greeted the so-called liberators with hostile leaflets. The promised distribution of food has not materialised and the freezing of bank deposits has created far from friendly feelings in the hearts of the French population.

Military Service Compulsory in America

In an article published by the Swiss paper- "Neuer Zuercher Zeitung" on compulsory military service in the United States, the writer states that the reforms in military service are a clear indication of the state of health of American youth. In the last three years the number of young men who could not pass their medical test exceeded by 30% the number of young men accepted. The main causes are, mental diseases. A low standard of education, nervous diseases and syphilis. Fifty per cent of the negroes are not accepted on account of lack of education and syphilis. The Swiss writer further states that these statistics are far from flattering for those who seem to have undertaken the task of civilising Europe.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - M.491-20.00 - Aug.21

The War in the West

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The War in the West

The war in France at present has three focal points: the first in the Argentan region: the second, along the Seine; and the third, along the southern coast. In the first sector, fierce fighting is still in progress. Canadian troops are attacking at many points in an effort to harass German disengaging movements.

Along the Seine, German bridge-heads were checked by swift and effective German counter-manoeuvre. In the region east of the two tributaries, the Moselle and the..., United States forces made many prolonged attacks. However, the enemy, repeatedly and heavily beaten, has now shifted his centre of attacks around...

In southern France, the invasion fleet bombarded the coastal towns between Toulon and Marseilles. It is believed that American naval units are preparing for a new attack against Toulon after the costly failure of land thrusts northeast of the fortress.

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Between Cannes and Toulon, the enemy is attempting to push on northward and to the west, and is maintaining a strong pressure near a secondary river.

In Brittany, the situation is unchanged. The Anglo-Americans have limited their activity to the bombardment of German positions from the sea, and have abstained from any land action.

Many Luftwaffe formations operated against enemy naval and land targets, especially in the Seine Bay. Coastal batteries in southern France set fire to a battleship and a cruiser. A destroyer and two torpedo-boats were damaged.

Details on the Bombing of Southern England

The bombing of the city of London and southern England is still causing incredible confusion and a considerable reduction of output, according to an "Allaheada" correspondent. He states that the evacuation of many big industries is now in progress. Many others have already left greater London, where damage to public and military buildings has been considerably increased. Meanwhile, V-1s continue to fall on London and southern England. Last night and this morning, a great number of flying bombs fell on England, causing further considerable damage. There were also many casualties.

Southern Front

From the Tyrrhenian coastal sector to the Umbrian Apennines, no action of importance was fought yesterday. In the Adriatic sector, Anglo-Polish troops persisted in their attacks between Cesano and the Metauro River, on a front about twenty kilometres wide. Despite large use of tanks, the enemy did not succeed in reaching the Metauro River. On the contrary, it was attacked by German forces, and in many places, was compelled to give up dominating heights. In clashes which followed, German troops destroyed many enemy armored cars.

2958

Two Missing Sons

Mrs. Testa, mother of two very young parachutists who are posted as missing, wrote them the following letter: "My dear Enrico and Alberto - News of you is very conflicting, so I do not

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Florence in the Opinion of Communist Newspaper

The newspaper, " Unità", edited in invaded Italy, points out that "if fighting goes on in the streets of Florence, this is only because it is a question of a city of culture, one of the most precious in the world, which, therefore, must be dealt with with a very delicate hand." It is strange that only now, in invaded Italy, is it remembered that Florence is one of the most precious cities in the world. But when the invaders martyred it with indiscriminate rain and destruction, no voice was raised to remind the Allies of its value. Today, when it is necessary to explain to the world a military setback and to conceal the deep significance of the resistance of the "black brigades" in the City of the Lilies, the alleged justification that Florence must be treated with delicacy is advanced.

The Present Price of Bread

The enemy controlled Bari Radio broadcast an article which appeared in the newspaper, "L'Idea Liberale", in which the price of bread is discussed. After having stressed that a kilo of bread or macaroni effects the state budget so that, at the end of the year, it will show a debt of many billions, an appeal is launched to citizens to abstain from urging further reduction, as this improvement might cause grave crises in the future; - "so much so that the Government finds it difficult to face the situation."

All this shows that all the efforts made by the so-called Bonomi Government to stabilise the price of bread have been unsuccessful.

Finance Under-Secretary on Italy's Relations with Allies

The United Nations News Service quotes an article by the so-called Finance Under-Secretary in the Bonomi Government, Antonio Pesenti, in which the economic relations between Italy and the Allies are reviewed. Pesenti says that reconstruction work will not be started unless inflation is first checked, and there is a useful coordination of all economic policies. While the Italian Government would like to set adequate prices, wages and salaries proportioned to the cost of living, the Allies are resisting the increase in salaries and wages and, furthermore, are putting into circulation bank notes, over which the Bonomi Government has no control. Pesenti asks for a greater liberty, which means a large responsibil[illegible]

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All this shows that all the efforts made by the so-called Bonomi Government to stabilise the price of bread have been unsuccessful.

Finance Under-Secretary on Italy's Relations with Allies

The United Nations News Service quotes an article by the so-called Finance Under-Secretary in the Bonomi Government, Antonio Pesenti, in which the economic relations between Italy and the Allies are reviewed. Pesenti says that reconstruction work will not be started unless inflation is first checked, and there is a useful coordination of all economic policies. While the Italian Government would like to set adequate prices, wages and salaries proportioned to the cost of living, the Allies are resisting the increase in salaries and wages and, furthermore, are putting into circulation bank notes, over which the Bonomi Government has no control. Pesenti asks for a greater liberty, which means a large responsibility in the field of economic policy and the struggle against inflation. This is one of the many facts which every day confirm that the so-called Bonomi Liberal Government is subjected to rigid control, and has no opportunity to act independently.

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Telephone Service Restrictions in Rome

The Rome British Redio recently broadcast a comment on the use of the telephone service allowed to the . citizens of Rome, and warned them that an average of four-hundred subscribers were daily being deprived of the use of the telephone through violations of the present regulations. As is known, the Romans are not allowed to speak for more than three minutes during each of the four daily calls granted them. Naturally, liberty is one of the many granted by the Anglo-Americans in Italy.

"Purge" the Main Topic in Invaded Italy

The "purge" problem is still in the forefront in invaded Italy. This time it is the turn of Signor Mauro Scoccimarro, Assistant High Commissioner who declared that the purge laws must be modified as, in their present form, they are not efficient. The Assistant High Commissioner complains that difficulties and intrigues have to be faced. For example, in Sicily and southern Italy (Sicilians and inhabitants of southern Italy - we add - have understood what is wanted by these reformers);citizens are not backing the work of the Governme. Meanwhile, it is learned that the purge among civil servants will be started next week. A special card with fifty-four questions has been instituted, which will have to be completed by suspected individuals.

German Protest to London and Washington 2957

Germany has sent to London and Washington, through Switzerland as the protecting power of German interests, a note of protest against the air attack made by Anglo-American bombers against the German hospital ship, "Freiburg", at Venice. The note stresses that the German ship was attacked between 6,30 and 7,10 of the morning of August 14, while she still was off the Custom office, near the Church of Santa Maria della Salute, namely, far from any military target. The ship was regularly marked with the colors

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Slovak Minister on Italian Armistice

Speaking of Badoglio's Armistice conditions, the Slovak Minister for the Interior today said. "These conditions are really exorbitant for Italy, and almost unbelievable even according to enemy propaganda itself."

It is good to know that Europeans realize that. We are not surprised as.. the Anglo-American lack of consideration could not wish anything but the annihilation of all peoples in order to make a colony of Europe... Military conditions are very greve, and still more terrible are those contemplating the destruction of Italy's cultural and economic values. The prohibition of producing grain and the obligation to raise vegetables clearly shows America'a intentions towards Europe. The suspension of all industrial activity is further evidence that Europe is to be relegated to a world inferior to that of African colonies.

"The Coming Advance" (Commentary)

In these hours, filled with a patriotism which inspires the healthy section of the Fatherland with clear firmness and indomitable faith in Italy's destinies, a flag, so high that the Fathrland's traitors could not lower it, flies again, splendid and vigorous in the impetuous breeze of the will for rebirth. The Duce, in command of the National Republican Guard, in his Order of the Day to Legionaries, goes beyond the importance of the material and spiritual preparation of the Republican Army to a high and good omen of fighting guide as loyal men. This was understood by all other Italians, who see the Duce as the man who has already rescued the Fatherland from dishonor, disintegration and treason, thanks to the creation of the new State and of a new army, which will again bring Italy to the dignified position of a great nation. The heavy period of reconstruction lasted one year of unceasing work by the man who presides over the destinies of the reborn Fatherland, during which the people felt his heart beat, and during which, under his leadership they again found themselves. Today the National Republican Guard and the first divisions of the Republican Army an..expression of the Italian

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The approaching advance begins. Soon, on the front line, Republican Italy will begin her redemption-a restoring of all moral and material values which, it was believed, could be destroyed with impunity in a people of superior civilization and brillant war traditions. In his Order of the Day to Legionaries, the Duce said: "The National Republican Guard will show on the battlefield that phalanxes of Italians of good race still exist, determined to come to the rescue of the Fatherland with all their might".

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Yes, Italians of good race still exist and they know how to fight and win in the name of Italy and of the Duce.

RADIO TEVERE IN ITALIAN M. 454 - 20.30 August 21

Italian Institutions in Istanbul Suppressed

Radio Ankara announces that all Italian institutions in Istanbul have been suppressed. The Italian hospital has been taken over by the Turks, Italian schools have been closed down and the staff has returned home. The Bonomi representative, Rocco, has violently protested against this measure, but to no avail.

World News of the Last Twenty-Four Hours

This is Vidax speaking: On all fronts, there is great activity, and now more than ever it is evident that German troops are carrying out a special strategic plan. Wherever German columns attack, they score success, as was the case, for instance, in Estonia. On the northern front of France, German forces have counter-attacked. To the south, a severe battle is raging northeast of Toulon. Air and naval battles continue without respite. In the Gulf of Riga, German naval units continue to pound Soviet rear-guards. Along the Adriatic coast, fighting is in progress. Yesterday, twenty American planes were brought down over Germany and Hungary.

The United Nations are verbiose in announcing their successes. But what is not very convincing is the fact that the victorious nations feel the need to tell entirely fictitious stories, such as... of Milan, and the destruction of Genoa through German reprisals. These yarns have caused the Milanese and the Genoese many, a hearty laugh.

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RADIO TEVERE In Italian 454 M. 21,30 August 21

Allied Ships Sunk.

German coastal batteries set afire and sank an Allied battleship and one cruiser off Toulon. Two German motor-torpedo boats and a destroyed were damaged.

New German four-engined bomber

Germany has put in o action her first type of four-engined bomber. Each engine has 2,400 horse power, and the appearance is that of a twin-engined bomber. It has a thirty-four metre wing span, but the bomb-load is not known.

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Roosevelt and the Italians of America

Newspapers today published a communique issued by the White House denying Roosevelt's trip to Europe. Such a journey, the note states, will be undertaken only after the conclusion of the electoral campaign. President Roosevelt has then given up his plans for a visit to the Pope, thus losing the potential votes of forty-five million Catholics. However, Roosevelt sent as his representative to the Pope, Spouman(?) who is that very good Catholic who approved of air-raids on Italian cities, in which many Italians were savagely murdered. This Cardinal does not want to lag behing the Archbishop of Canterbury. Meanwhile, the Vatican appears to be so much in favor of the Allies as to have accepted a representative of De Gaullist France.

Now that Roosevelt feels that his position in Rome is quite sound, he prefers to remain in Washington and sway his country-people, to whom he had promised that he would never drag America into a war unless they were attacked. There are many millions of Italians and many other millions of Europeans living in the United States. What will be the attitude of Roosevelt in respect to them ? Already a group of Italians is at odds with the Anglo-Americans because it opposes the dismemberment of Italy, depriving her of her colonies. It is certainly an interesting fact to see that the Italians of America now intervene in favor of Italy against the Anglo-Americans. What, therefore, will be the attitude taken by these Italians and by other Europeans towards that man, towards that ill-fated Head of the White House, who wants to see Europe kneeling before the worshippers of the Golden Calf? Has Europe realized this?

However, history does not stop in her fatal march. Perhaps, in a short while, another date will be put along side March 5th, 1943, to mark the fall of another miserable man who like...., had stretched out his hand, trying to smother civilization and Europe's right.

RADIO LITTORIO ADRIATICO In Italian to Italy - N. 268-22,10 August 2

Landing Expected on Italy's North-Eastern Coast

A "Transocean" report says that the lagoon-like character of the Adriatic coast seems promising for an Allied landing. Defence troops are ready for any emergency. The coast is such that despite the deep beach and the level hinterland it is not favorable to landin

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Train Strafed Near Venice

This morning at seven a passenger train was strafed by enemy aircraft. Fortunately there were no casualties.

Former King of Italy is Annoyed.

Lisbon: Local newspapers report from Invaded Italy that the former King is irritated and misanthropic. The little king lives a life of strict economy surrounded by some Carabinieri and a few servants, as well as a few intimate friends. He has repeatedly insisted with Bonomi that his civil list allowance should continue to be paid to him at the former high rate.

RADIO TEVERE In Italian to Italy - 22.30 August 21

Fascist Resistance in Florence Continues

Today, Reuter's continued to deal at length with Fascist and pro-Fascist resistance in the streets of Florence. The situation is very serious -says Reuter's correspondent - as hundreds and hundreds of Fascists are sniping from windows in the city without respite. Allied forces have to go about in groups, but even so someone often loses his life.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - W. 491 - 23.00 Aug.21

Primary Schools to Reopen on September 16

The Minister for Education has ordered that elementary schools open on September 16 next for the beginning of the scholastic year 1944/45

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Former Duce's Chef de Cabinet Murdered

On August 15, Dr. Osvaldo Sebastiani, former private secretary to the Duce and at present Director of the Court of Accounts while returning home was forced by a group of armed persons to accompany them. Since that moment nothing was heard of him. Now the body of Sebastiani has been found near Montecrotondo in the Brescia province . The circumstances in which the crime was committed support the belief that it is to be attributed to bandits paid by the enemy Sebastiani was a member of the Fascist party since 1920 and was among the first to join the republican "Fascio."

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - M. 491 - 2330 Aug 21

German Communiqué

Communiqué on the Death of Osvaldo Sebastiani (Repeated - see Fascist Radio 2300)

Fighting Continues in Florence

Letters from Florence, published in the paper, "Unità" point out that fighting is still going on in the streets of Florence.

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English newspapers(only a few days ago the "Daily Telegraph") frankly express their astonishment at this outspokenness. They are highly surprised that the military events are treated and reported by us with what they term extraordinary objectivity. The secret of this unsparing objectivity, however, lies in the fact that, as already mentioned on another occasion , the elements decisive for the course of the war, are to be found not only and not exclusively on the present front.

It is true that to-day, as in so many instances in history and even in the most recent past, the fate of our land rests on the point of the sword wielded by the German soldier. Only the consciousness of this fact renders possible exploits like those reported in the past weeks from Normandy, Britanny and the interior of France. A brilliant expression of these exploits was also the telegram which Colonel von Aulock, the commander of the fortress of St.Malo, addressed to the Fuehrer at the moment when his resistance was dying out undoubtedly the German soldier in the west is fighting today to his last drop of blood in many place, where the enemy has thrust past to right and left.

We know, however, that behind the front through which the flood-tide of the enemy attack broke, another front arises, formed by the determination of the German people to put everything into a total war effort.

Just as formerly, the fighters of Stalingrad, by holding out on a forlorn post, made possible the creation of a new line of resistance; just as during the last few months the heroic defence of encircled positions in the east acted as a dyke arresting the enemy onslaught until a new front sprang into existence behind them, so now in all strongholds in France besieged by the enemy, German soldiers fight in a supreme effort to procure for the people in the homeland the time necessary for bringing their exertions into effect within the framework of total warfare.

The heroic feats being accomplished in the west are an urgent and earnest appeal dominating all measures relating to total war effort. That courage, determination and energy have the power of averting calamity

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The heroic feats being accomplished in the west are an urgent and earnest appeal dominating all measures relating to total war effort. That courage, determination and energy have the power of averting calamity, is proved not only by a great many examples in history, but also by the development of events on the eastern front; there by the employment of untapped reserves of military and civil forces it was possible to avert a fate which all observers throughout the world regarded as inevitable. A similar attempt will succeed in the west because succeed it must. We are not waging this war in order to make imperialistic conquests or to pervade the world, although an intention of this kind may have been the motive force that engendered the alliance between Moscow and London.

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 21.15 - August 19

Lecture by Hans Fritzsche

Ladies and gentlemen, The worries of the German people have not diminished but increased during the last eight days. The vehemently surging flood of English-American attacks has gained further strength since the break-through from the bridgehead in Normandy, and the western powers in addition succeeded in forming a new bridgehead in southern France.

In the air, attacks are again being made on our homeland, not only by day but also by night, all technical means being employed.

No wonder that in view of this external development a man like the English Minister for Aircraft Production, Cripps, declared yesterday before an assembly of English workmen that he hoped for an imminent English victory.

Sir Stafford Cripps did not inform his audience as to what he hoped such a victory would bring to him or to the British workmen to whom he spoke. Certainly not a realization of the intention to preserve the European balance, for the sake of which England started this war; and since England embarked upon this war purely and simply for the purpose of an aggrandisement of her power, the said objective - provided the prophecy of Mr.Cripps comes true - is unlikelyto be attained. Too great are the losses suffered by England in the course of this war wantonly unleashed by her, for even victory to be anything but a victory for England's allies, USA and Soviet Union, who have already made such handsome profits out of England's defeats. What in these circumstances English workmen are to gain by the present war, which at the outset they did not wish but which now weighs principally upon them, only the circles now ruling England can say.

It is not for us, however, to reckon over once more England's frequently discussed miscalculation of the war problem; we only have to deal with the question whether Mr.Cripps is actually right in his hint that England, as it were, holds the triumph already in her hands, no matter whether this triumph tastes bitter or not.

There is no doubt that an observer coming from the moon who sees but the surface of events and is ignorant of the underlying conditions

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There is no doubt that an observer coming from the moon who sees but the surface of events and is ignorant of the underlying conditions would, if he were to express an opinion on the present development of the war, acknowledge the truth of Mr.Cripps's view. This fact may be frankly stated, since the official German war bulletins also report with unsparing sincerity all movements of retreat on whichever front they occur, foregoing all attempts at concealment, let alone at denial.

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Neither are we waging this war for the purpose of meddling with things that do not concern us or of maintaining influence which it is impossible to preserve, whereas it was aims of this kind that London was pursuing at the beginning of the war. Nor are we conducting a long-distance war, trying to make its great sacrifices of life subservient to the interests of a democratic election, as is clearly done by the United States of America. Our sole aim in this war is to defend our existence and we were dragged into it because the form of our existence did not suit the aforementioned powers.

Over and above this aim, however, we are fighting for a blending nationalism and socialism, which in our opinion introduced a new factor of paramount importance into the development of mankind, a development unable to cope with its own technical progress, suffering from the results of its own creative power and torn into such extremes as Bolshevism and plutocracy.

Under the pressure of these tasks and in view of our situation the state has not only the moral right, but moreover the moral duty to proclaim the total employment of all forces for war, and this total effort, provided it be justly distributed, the people itself is willing to make to any extent desired. What is most important now is that the result of this effort, together with the achievements of our creative power and our inventive spirit, should in due time and as effectively as possible be thrown into the scales of war.

This is the object of the impending decision and the focus of the laws guiding not only the fighting of the soldier in an advanced post, but also the work performed by men and women in the homeland.

In the course of this war more than one of our adversaries have made mistakes. There is no doubt that Sir Stafford Crippe is also mistaken if he believes that he grasps victory in his hands, a triumph which would no longer be of any avail to England, even if fate should choose to bestow it upon her.

2953

GERMAN FORCES Service for Norway - 1215 - April 19 (Monitored in London)

At the Borders of East Prussia (Extract from program)

The Grossdeutschland Regiment has been sent to this front to support the defenders. The example which this regiment has given to the whole world on this front is of the utmost importance. The

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German Broadcasts

D.N.B. in German to Europe - 1828 - August 20 (Monitored in London)

Freeing of Italians Interned in Germany

Berlin: Members of the Italian armed forces who were disarmed in September, 1943, in consequence of Badoglio's treachery and have since been interned in Germany are being released to become free civilian workers in Germany. For this reason a ceremony was held on Sunday morning in an internment camp in Berlin, which was attended by several guests of honor from the party, state and armed forces and from Fascist Italy. Among those present were Gauleiter Sauckel, General Wagner, chief commandant of prisoner of war camps in Germany, and Colonel Breyer, O.C. of internment camps. Italy was represented by Ambassador Anfuso and Mazzolini, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Col. Breyer released the Italian prisoners of war and military internees as free workers he said they had an opportunity of proving their determination and energy at their places of work side by side with German workers and millions of European workers. Sauckel congratulated the Italian workers on their release, which they owed to Adolf Hitler.

He said that as free Italian workers they had the same rights, wages and rations as German workers. At the same time they had to commit themselves to the same unconditional collaboration as German workers. Anfuso said that their release was exclusively due to the friendship between Hitler and Mussolini. Those who in September, 1943, polluted the name of Italy by treason, dishonesty and shame had done nothing but those who had to suffer the bitter fate of prisoners never gave them to their fate while surrendering their families to Bolshevik cruelty and Anglo-American greed. Mazzolini remarked how glorious that Mussolini was the only Italian endowed by his strength, his cause and his friendship by greater fortune of Germany with new hope for Italy that for which she was giving her blood and fight.

22. (B.B.C. in English to Europe - 1000 - August 20 (Monitored in London).

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prisoners of war and military internees, as free workers he said
they had an opportunity of proving their determination and energy
at their place of work side by side with German workers and millions
of European workers. Sauckel congratulated the Italian workers on
their release, which they owed to Adolf Hitler.

He said that as free Italian workers they had the same rights,
wages and rations as German workers. At the same time they had
to commit themselves to the same unconditional collaboration as
German workers. Anfuso said that their release was exclusively
due to our friendship between Hitler and Mussolini. Those who in
September, 1943, polluted the name of Italy by treason, dishonesty
and shame had done nothing but those who had to suffer the bitter
fate of prisoners thought I gave them to their fate while surrendering
their families to Bolshevik cruelty and Anglo-American greed.
Mussolini reinforced his confidence that Mussolini was the only
Italian capable by his strength, his ideas and his friendship for
Greater Germany, of whatever kind, for Italy that for which she was
giving her lifeblood today.

FB-German Broadcasts for Jew Bast (1600 -- August 20 (Monitored in London)

Mussolini Commands National Guard

Mussolini Headquarters: It was officially announced on Friday
that the Duce has taken over command of the Republican National
Guard, Fascist corps, of the National Fascist Party Militia
voluntary command of the Militia Youth Organization.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German 2000 Aug 20 (Monitored in London)

Attempt on Rendel's Life

Milan: As reported from Rome, General Orlando was seriously injured in an attempt on his life. General Orlando is a member of the British-American police corps which together with Soviet agents terrorises the population of Rome with truncheons and pistols.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 02 45 August 21

Europe in Fight Against Bolshevism

Berlin: The defensive front against the Bolsheviks is continually growing and the forces behind this front are increasing from day to day, the Finnish paper "Ajanlehti" writes: An official German statement points out that voluntary formations in the German army originating from Soviet Russia have distinguished themselves on several fronts. Genuine Russian, Ukrainian, Caucasian, and Turkish formations may speak different languages and belong to different races but are united by the same will as the Finns, Estonians, Latvians, Hungarians and Rumanians, i.e., not to be quenched by Bolshevism.

The Spanish paper "Informaciones" writes that the Polish revolt was already indicative of the Bolshevist methods. "We must be thankful to the Kremlin that it showed its hand so openly", the Spanish paper says. Dr. Goebbels himself, in an article of the Soviet paper "Pravda" entitled "The Advocates of the Polish adventure", attacks the revolutionaries. Dimitrov stated that the revolt of the [illegible] was connected in Moscow's belief and by its failure revealed the open political machinations of [illegible] Polish emigre [illegible] London.

The London "Tribune" recalls that it was Radio Moscow which, [illegible] called on the Polish revolutionaries to revolt.

The Polish paper "Wiadomosci Polskie" says that the Kremlin, by one stroke, achieved two goals. It obtained a new argument against the London exiles and replaced the odium of the shot in [illegible] assassination carried out

2952

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

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The London "Tribune" reveals that it was [illegible] Moscow which, from the very beginning, called on the Polish revolutionaries to revolt.

The Polish paper "Kurjer Codzienny" says that the Kremlin, by one stroke, achieved two goals. It outlawed a new argument against the London exiles and replaced the [illegible] of the shot in the nape by a kind of mass encirclement liquidation carried out by the [illegible] themselves. Moscow naturally was aware that the revolutionaries could not be satisfied with such a kind of liberation as the Kremlin had prepared for them. Taking advantage of their victory over the followers of the Polish exile in London called the revolutionaries, the Polish [illegible] mobilized by the Red whole Polish people Army to the front.

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

Simultaneously, all national Polish police organization in the occupied territories were dissolved.

The London "Observer" sums up the situation as follows: This action will painfully effect the remnants of the Polish revolutionaries. If they continue to fight, they will be formally considered as partisans by Moscow and liable to be shot according to the law.

According to Polish reports, the Polish Ambassador to the Holy See, in face of the struggle between different Polish groups, intervened and attempted to obtain a clear definition of the American attitude towards the Polish question from Roosevelt. The Polish Government in London is apprehensive of Roosevelt trying, in consideration of the electoral votes of the American Poles and Catholics, to avoid temporarily letting down the Poles openly. He might, however, after his re-election, adhere formally to the Moscow settlement. This request of the London Poles was brought to the attention of the U.S. Bishop Spellman when he stayed in the Eternal City. Nothing is known about the result of the talks.

The Portuguese Catholic paper "Novidades" states that the Poles, as a result of the birth of the Atlantic Charter three years ago, seem to be left in the lurch by all who participated in the declaration. "A Voz", recalling in a leader by Torres Marques the fifth anniversary of the beginning of the war, goes even farther by stating that the English guarantee given to the Poles brought about the war. Not only the Soviet Union but also England to-day pursues a policy which results in betraying Poland. The Kremlin has gone even farther in its plans, by inaugurating on the Moscow Radio and in the whole Soviet Press a major action aimed at increasing the number of the Soviets in the Soviet Union. Radio Moscow emphasized in a broadcast: "If we want to live up to our vocation, we need a future generation which is even stronger than the present one. The way to the fulfilment of this vocation is only barred by the German resistance in the east and the work in the German fatherland.

New German Weapons

Berlin: A correspondent of the "Voelkischer Beobachter", commenting on the effect of a new German shell, writes: "From a shelter we watch the explosion, a buzzing and

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New German Weapons

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE In English 11,800-Kcs 1500-Aug.21

Bolshevism Spreading in Sweden

Bolshevism in Sweden is a very serious problem, declared the Swedish Minister of Education in a speech on Sunday night.

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

The Minister sharply attacked the tactics of the Bolshevists ... in spreading false information and rurors. In conclusion the Swedish Minister said that if the Swedish people are actually not yet aware of the true aims of Bolshevist propaganda it is only due to the fact that the Swedish public has so far not experienced the true measures (?) of Bolshevism.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 11800 kcs-1500-August 21st.

German Strategy Aims at Operational Freedom

Berlin: All German papers focus their attention on the situation on the fronts. It may be seen from the comments that the German Command is chiefly concerned with gaining the race against time so as to assure operational freedom. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" writes: The adversary is trying to force a decision so as to prevent the German counter forces from going into action. The dramatic speed with which Eisenhower throws divisions into the battle which he had so spared for so long ... . The race against time has not been won by the enemy. The "Berliner Lokalanzeiger" says: Not the possession of major or lesser towns is at stake. The German High Command is at this stage exclusively concerned with maintaining operational freedom in the east as well as in the west.

Five Politicians Arrested in Rome

London: Five leading politicians and officers have been arrested in Rome in the course of an anti-Fascist purge. Those arrested had formerly collaborated with Badoglio.

Polish Press in Government General on Polish Revolt

Cracow: The Polish press in the Government General reveals the secret of the so-called leaders of the various groups of emigrés. The Polish papers point out that the former Captain Komarovsky who was mentioned by the Soviets among the so-called generals who were the wire-pullers in the Warsaw revolt, never was a general. Komar played only a part in Warsaw high

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2951

Workers Deported to Soviet Union

Tokyo: Since 1942, 140,000 Iran workers have been deported to the Soviet Union, a Teheran report [illegible]. Only two percent were allowed to return, but they were ordered to spread propaganda for the work and the good treatment in the Soviet Union.

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

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 21,30 August 21

Heroic German Fighter

Erich Hartmann scored his two hundred and seventy-seventh air victory on the eastern front yesterday. Thus Hartmann has become the most successful pilot of the world.

New Cruelties Committed by American Soldiers

Berlin: A German war correspondent announces: Fight paratroopers were taken prisoner by the Americans east of Hyeres. They were loaded on a lorry, then they were ordered to stand up in a line, and all they had was taken from them; then they had to turn round and American machine-guns and machine-pistols were fired behind them. Two paratroopers were killed; two were badly hurt and brought to a near-by village by their comrades. There a French doctor took care of them.

France Will Live

Paris: In France the nationalists have the firm conviction that harmony between France ad Germany is of the greatest importance for the fate of Europe. The destiny of the continent cannot be shaped by extra-continental powers; we believe Europe will rise and France will live.

DNB in German August 21

New Units of the Netherlands Assault Troops Take Oath

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New Units of the Netherlands Assault Troops Take Oath

The Hague: "You are not destined for the battle in the east, but you will defend the soil of your own fatherland. The hour will soon come, as the enemies of Europe stand on the threshold of Paris."These words formed the essence of the speech, addressed by Mussert to several hundred members of the Netherlands assault troops, who took their oath to the Fuehrer during a solemn military ceremony.

The taking of the oath was performed by Mussert in the presence of the S.S.Senior group leader Raute and numerous prominent personalities of the Government, the Party and the Army.

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Mussert continued by saying that he felt sure the young Netherlands assault troops would do their duty just as their comrades had done in Cherkassy, Stalingrad, on the Narva front and everywhere else. We have an indestructible confidence in Adolf Hitler who was called by God to protect Europe from chaos, declared Mussert finally. The unsucessful attempt on his life has strengthened still more our faith that he was sent by God to save Europe.

DNB in German August 21

Horthy's Speech to Hungarian Officers

Budapest: "Severest discipline and sharpest sense of duty" is what the Regent, Admiral Nikolaus von Horthy, asked of the young officers that he addressed on the national holiday, St Stephens Day, when he reviewed them as they left the Accademy. "It was never easy to be a Hungarian", said the Regent." To defend the Fatherland is always considered by us, in the valley of the Danube a European task. At the centre of the clash of west and east, north and south, we must continue to resist today. We are defending the frontiers of our own country. We have fought for this throughout the centuries, and we are fighting for it today."

Horthy ended his short speech, his first address for a long time, with an appeal to the home country, to be no less brave than these on the fighting front. He considered it to be the chief task of those at home to maintain order. "We shall maintain it under all circumstances and against everybody," said Regent Admiral Nikolaus von Horthy.

2950

B.N.B. in German Aumust 21

Italian Partisan Leader Publicly Executed by Hanging

Bologna: A Partisan leader of the Apennine, Sirio Corbar, known for his particularly brutal methods, and his adjutant, An-

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God to save Europe.

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D.N.B. in German August 21

Italian Partisan Leader Publicly Executed by Hanging

Bologna: A Partisan leader of the Apennine, Sirio Corbor, known for his particularly brutal methods, and his adjutant, Andrea Casado, have been captured and publicly executed by hanging on the town-hall square of Forli. Corbor often disguised himself as a priest, beggar or Carabinieri and terrorized the population by mass murders and tortures in Mussolini's birthplace near Predappio. The whereabouts of his band is unknown.

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Losses Suffered by Italian Partisans

Italian Headquarters: An official communiqué issued on Monday announced that within nine months between November 1st and July 4th, 1380 Partisans have been shot by Italian authorities. Of this number, 468 Partisans were sentenced by court-martial and 912 were shot according to court-martial law.

Mussolini's Secretary Murdered

Brescia: Mussolini's former, long-time private secretary, Oswaldo Sebastiani, was murdered by Partisans on Monday near Brescia.

TRANSOCEAN in English August 21

The fighting in Northern France 1345

Berlin: (By Walter Plate) In the Trun-Argentan area grim fighting continues. German troops which want to link up with the general disengagement movement to the east continue their attacks with the utmost vigor in the hilly country of Chambois. The Canadians and Americans on the other hand are trying to contract the front line and strengthen their position. But their progress was not material. North of Trun up to the mouth of the Dives river, the Canadians attacked in several places so as to interfere with the German disengagement movement. Some local penetrations had no effect, as they were automatically balanced by German movements to the east. A zone from two to seven kilometers in depth was turned over to the Canadians. A second centre of fighting in northern France is on the Seine below Paris. American bridgeheads have been sealed off by immediate German countermeasures. The American Third Army confined its activity to extending its front in both directions on the left bank of the Seine by bringing up reinforcements from Dreux. From Vernon American troops moved down the Seine towards Gaillon, and from Mantes up the Seine in the direction of the Mouldre and the Orgeval, two small southern tributaries of the

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East of Chartres, the Americans, who had suffered considerably at Rambouillet, shifted their pressure to two roads running further south to Paris and pushed their armoured reconnaissance into the area south and southeast of Arpajon, having to fight heavily all the way. East of Orleans, formations of Patton's army, which had been held up at Pithiviers, sought fresh opportunities for filtering in further south in the area of the Orleans canal. In Brittany, the Americans continued to hold back. They bombed German coastal bases without attacking on land.

Germans Hope Paris May Be Spared

1500

Berlin - "We spared Paris in 1940 and want to spare it now, too," the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse stated Monday noon. Referring to Anglo-American reports about activity of the maquis in the Paris area, he emphasized: "Parisians too bear responsibility for the fate of their city. If they want martial law, they shall have it. It is up to them to decide on that".

German Troops Elude Trap

1440

Berlin - Following the failure to encircle the German front in Normandy, German troops are gradually withdrawing toward the lower Seine, the military spokesman declared, he added that the enemy is pressing on German movements and has been able to obtain a foothold on the northern bank of the Seine but these bridgeheads thus far are occupied only by small forces; German counter-messures are in progress. The spokesman pointed out in the Paris area there is wild patrolling to and fro by American and German armored units and reconnaissance forces. He declared at this phase of mobile warfare no clear picture could be obtained on the situation. He announced also that from Brittany no major operations are reported.

The Bridgehead in Southern France

2949

1245

Berlin - (By Franz Schiller) At Ciotat, a small port between Toulon and Marseilles was heavily shelled by Anglo-American naval forces, at the same time undergoing a heavy air raid. German coastal batteries effectively went into action. This attack indicates that the Anglo-Americans may try landing there in order to fan down the forces - of the German coastal defences

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Only after this has been done may a fresh attack on Toulon be expeted. Following the failure of the enemy's thrusts northeast of Toulon, his operations in that territory have slowed down in the past twenty-four hours. Local attacks east of Toulon at Hyères were unsuccessful. The Allies are still trying to expand their bridgehead in southern France to the north and west. In the north, motorized formations are pressing towards the river Verdon, a tributary of the Durance. Meanwhile, the Anglo-Americans are also advancing to the west in the valley of the Arc in the direction of Aix - a town located north of Marseilles. They succeeded in making progress in very heavy fighting.

Fighting on the Eastern Front

Berlin: Although fighting activity along the entire German eastern front from the lower reaches of the Dniester up to the Gulf of Finland was considerably intensified in the course of Sunday's operations, it has not assumed a character of outspoken large-scale fighting. Fighting in south, however, developed from reconnaissance skirmishes into the hardest clashes in the entire region between Tiraspol and northwest of Jassy due to strong Soviet attacks. Here and there the Soviets made breaches which, however, resulted in quick German-Rumanian counter-attacks which restored the situation in nearly all sectors. A hard struggle is under way in the Carpathian foothills north of Krosno and Mielec. Soviet forces here again are aiming at a westward breakthrough while the center of gravity is at present farther north along the entire Vistula bend between Sandomier and Warsaw.

In the direction of Sandomier strong German infantry and panzer attacks are being carried out while farther north fierce fighting is raging around the Baranov and Warka bridgeheads and around a new point of Soviet attacks west of Lublin. Swift German counter-thrusts again prevented the Russians from making breaches. At the extreme northern tip of this large fighting sector the battle northeast of Warsaw is still in full fury. After successful attacks by German assault gun detachments, which removed Soviet breaches, the Soviets again launched a breakthrough attack along the Bug river in the course of which they made only a minor gain of terrain.

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A lull is becoming apparent in the Russian onslaught for encirclement on the East Prussian border. West of the middle Niemen the Soviets are still attacking fiercely along both flanks of Vilkovishken without, however, influencing the situation. Embittered German defence together with numerous offensive operations by local German reserves restored the situation immediately even after the Soviets had made some breaches.

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On the lower Niemen front where a German thrust resulted in a considerable gain of terrain the Soviets brought up strong tank forces for counter-attack,but they were repulsed with heavy losses. Stiff offensive defence at present marks the fighting on the East Prussian border.

In the Baltic region on the other hand,the initiative is at present almost exclusively in the hands of the German Command. Large-scale movement is under way with German naval forces.

German armed forces collaborating with... started in the region northwest of Mitau re-established connection with the armies in the north. It is not yet surmisable in how far these attack-operations are connected with the fighting on the eastern Estonian front where German lines after four days of hardest battles in the region of Dodohn had been taken back somewhat. A fierce struggle has been raging unabatingly. It is discernible that the German defence in this sector is at present of an offensive character with swift German counter-attacks aiming at putting strong pressure on Soviet divisions in the direction of Dorpat. In be... that connection between German divisions in Estonia and the German group outside of Riga has been re-established through German panzer attack.

Report on Eastern Front Strategy by Ritter von Schramm 2250

2948

Berlin - Exactly at the time when the big battle in the east reached its climax and appeared to be speedily approaching a final decision a turn has set in the present fighting on the eastern front. The well-known German military writer Captain Ritter von Schramm deals with the causes of this turn in a fairly long article appearing in several leading German newspapers on Tuesday morning. At the end of July and early in August measures began to take shape, which Field Marshal General Model as supreme commander on the front sectors chiefly affected and Colonel General Guderian as new chief of the Army General Staff had meanwhile taken,Ritter von Schramm writes. A distinctly critical situation had arisen for the Germans at many points during the first phase of the summer battle in the east. Due to swamp-lands and pathless regions on [illegible] eastern front connection between German

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Report on Eastern Front Strategy by Ritter von Schramm 2250

2948

Berlin - Exactly at the time when the big battle in the east reached its climax and appeared to be speedily approaching a final decision a turn has set in the present fighting on the eastern front. The wellknown German military writer Captain Ritter von Schramm deals with the causes of this turn in a fairly long article appearing in several leading German newspapers on Tuesday morning. At the end of July and early in August measures began to take shape, which Field Marshal General Model as supreme commander on the front sectors chiefly affected and Colonel General Guderian as new chief of the Army General Staff had meanwhile taken, Ritter von Schramm writes. A distinctly critical situation had arisen for the Germans at many points during the first phase of the summer battle in the east. Due to swamp-lands and pathless regions on the central sector of the eastern front, connection between German fighting groups had been lost at many points, while the Soviet motorized assault armies rolled westward. During this 'bad time,' as Ritter von Schramm puts it, German troops often enough had to rely on the ability of their leaders, their commanding generals and divisional commanders. Quite a number of them, among them three commanding generals, met their death in these actions. German losses were considerable; entire formations were annihilated.

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With the beginning of the new phase early in August German formations were organized into powerful groups and a concentration of forces made it possible to change over to counter-attacking. By large-scale regrouping and the bringing up of fresh forces those front sectors immediately threatened were reinforced. Operative spirit and determination inspired the initiative on the German side. Disengagement movements were thus carried out in such a way that the enemy was worn down and increasing losses inflicted upon him. With changing supply lines the Soviets gradually reached the culminating point of their force of attack. Ritter von Schramm considers the time not yet ripe to report in detail about the German way of fighting to put brakes on the big Soviet offensive. Its secret in the first place was the spirit of determination which imbued soldiers and generals alike to an increasing extent after July twentieth, according to the writer.

The German Command often made use of panzer forces and motorized formations in an exemplary manner. Around the end of July and early in August, when the German people feared the worst for East-Prussia the German Command already knew of the approaching change and the beginning of a new consolidation of the eastern front. Captain Ritter von Schramm deems it probable that with the continuing Soviet pressure more critical and tense situations will have to be overcome. By all means the Soviet Russians will sooner or later renew their efforts and start a new major offensive. Their great attempt to keep on the move and to overrun the entire German defence has foundered, however."

German Note on Bombing of Hospital Ship 1420

Berlin: A note protesting against the recent bombing of a hospital ship at Venice by Allied airplanes has been sent by the German Government to the London and Washington cabinets through the medium of the Swiss Government. The note reads as follows: "On August 14,1944 between 6,30 and 7,10 in the morning, three attacks were made on the German hospital ship"Freiburg"by Allied bombers in the course of an air raid on Venice. The hospital ship lay in the immediate vicinity of the church of Santa Maria della Salute, consequently far from any military objective. The ship bore in clearly recognisable

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Three persons on board were serously injured, while several others, including the ship's doctor and captain, received slight injuries. In view of their authority exercised in the Mediterranean zone, both the British and American Governments bear full responsibility for the viclation of international law constituted by the bombing attack on hospital ship. The German Government therefore expects an immediate inquiry to be instituted into the bombing of the "Freiburg" and that the result of the inquiry will be communicated to the German Government. The Reich Government further request that the British and American Governments will give an express assurance that they have given strict instructions to their armed forces to observe the rules of international law and that the execution of these instructions is guaranteed."

King Victor Emmanuel in Rome 1345

London: Ex-King Victor Emmanuel has arrived in Rome, Reuter's correspondent reports from there. His visit came as a surprise, it is stated. Since signing his abdication at Ravello in June, nothing had been known of his whereabouts, the report adds.

New German Bomber is Revealed 1820

Berlin: The Luftwaffe which has employed only two-motored machines for long distance raids now also has four-engined bombers, it is revealed in the soldiers' newspaper, "Front und Heimat," which is close to Doctor Goebbels. The newspeper publishes photographs of new four-engined Heinkel fighter-bombers, the HE 177, which is equipped with four motors each of which is 2,400 horsepower. The motors are arranged in tandem fashion, one pair pulling and one pair pushing, so that the plane appears to be only twin-motored. It has a wingspan of thirty-two meters, and can carry a considerable bombload, the exact amount which, however, is kept a secret. 2947

Juettner Confers With Hitler 1835

Berlin: SS Upper Group Leader and General of Waffen SS Hans Juettner, ... SS Heinrich Himmler's permanent representative in his capacity as commander of the reserve army. The newspaper "Voelkischer Beobachter" publishes a photograph of Juettner reporting to the Fuehrer at the Fuehrer's headquarters in the presence of Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler and Colonel General Guderian.

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Six Spaniards Are Executed 2200

Madrid: It has been officially announced that six death sentences have been carried out at Melilla and Ceuta in Spanish Morocco on Monday.

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Executed were Spanish citizens Rodriguez, Lopez, Muriel, Congost, Reinares and Valle, who had taken up connection with extremist elements abroad and committed treason.

Hull Discusses Post-War Plans 1705

Washington: Peace after this war must be maintained, if necessary, by force, U.S. Secretary Hull emphasized in a speech on Monday. Hull's statement was addressed to delegates from the United States, England and the Soviet Union; He pointed out that it is generally agreed that a security organization is pointless if it cannot apply force. He added that force is to be used, however, only after all other means to maintain peace are threatening to fail. If this happens, Hull declared, sufficient force must be available immediately.

DNB In English August 21

The Italian Front 2150

Berlin: In the Adriatic sector of the Italian front attempts by British satellites to gain ground in the immediate coastal area have continued, Karl Praegner, DNB's special correspondent on the Italian front, reports. Heavy fighting ensued near Cerasa. Here the attackers, able at first to occupy the town and an important hill position, though with heavy losses, were thrown out again in a counter-attack. Seventeen tanks were destroyed or put out of action, thus bringing the total of enemy losses in the last two days up to forty tanks as well as several self-propelled guns. Fighting in the remaining battle area was of local significance only.

The Present Situation in Warsaw

Describing the situation in Warsaw, the special correspondent of the Cracow paper "Goniec Krakovski" reports the following details from the outskirts of Warsaw: The attempt of Mikorovsky's adherents to incite the civilian population of Warsaw to participate in the revolt has miscarried. Indescribable misery has caused despair

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Abandoned houses and flats have been pillaged. Armed groups of Jews have been observed at several points of the city who are stealing along the burning streets, murdering and ransacking. Citizens defending their property have been shot. The tactics of instigating the population into participating in the hopeless fighting, which were successfully used in the first day of the revolt, have meanwile become ineffective. The Warsaw population has been taught by events that rebels must not rely on active assistance from anywhere and that the optimistic reports on operations by rebels in the Warsaw suburbs do not correspond to the facts. The people have also realized that "British help in the strength of six divisions" which had allegedly arrived in Warsaw was a pure invention. The rebels are deserting on an ever increasing scale. Their statements reveal the utter of their situation.

The rebels are accusing Komorowsky of having fallen victim to Bolshevist provocators. One man who had joined the rebels for one day declared literally "like many another with whom I associated in the so-called "Armja Krajova" I have become the victim of a crazy act. All rumors current in Warsaw shortly before August 1 were wrong. It was said that German troops were fleeing from Warsaw and the Russians would arrive within a few hours. It was stated that German police had already disappeared from Warsaw. When members of "Armja Krajova" thereupon attempted to occupy police headquarters it appeared that the German police were still there. The rebels met with massed fire from automatic weapons. At other points of the town we experienced a similar disappointment. For example it happened that some of "General" Bor's actions lost all coherence. As the greater part of the Warsaw population showed a reserved attitude, we were compelled to threaten people with our rifles so as to get help for the construction of barricades. Bitter feeling is to be noticed everywhere. May Almighty God [illegible] my fellow countrymen from all reckless deeds, for which all of us would have to pay a terrible toll".

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Bulgarian Diplomat Expresses Confidence in Germany 1333

Former Bulgarian Premier Zankoff, delivering a speech on the third day of session of the Bulgarian Parliaments, asked why there was interior disunion in Bulgaria? It was, he pointed out, because people never had political education and leadership. In foreign political affairs he, Zankoff, had always backed the king. National circles learned with consternation that some people regarded the new government and their premier as a Bulgarian Badoglio. Several speakers had blamed Germany for not being interested in Bulgaria (he meant Deputy Petko Stainoff). This is not true at all, Zankoff emphasized, adding: "Germany returned Thrace to Bulgaria and saw to it that South Dobrudja was returned to Bulgaria though Bulgarians did not want to enter the war. Did not all of us welcome these gifts and were we not surprised when we also received Macedonia later? Is there reason for us to sever relations with Germany? By doing so we should play our last trump card. The German soldier will never lose this war, he will never capitulate. Should Germany lose this war, the whole of Europe would be lost!"

RADIO BERLIN (La Voix du Reich) in French to France - 29 n. 1800

(Excerpt)

August 20

Report and Commentary on Situation in Rumania

One of our reporters has just returned from a trip across Europe. He will give you his impressions of his stay in Rumania. Listen to his comments about a country which is one of our closest allies in the Balkan territories:

The first impressions one receives of a country are often rather lasting - those impressions which are gathered from the windows of a train and through the first chance-conversations in stations. One's arrival in Rumania is unforgettable. [illegible]

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German Broadcasts

RADIO BERLIN In Bulgarian for Europe. 2115 August 20
(Monitored in London)

The Fate of Those that Give up the Fight

Let those for whom the bands and Poland's example is not sufficient watch the situation in that part of Italy occupied by the Americans. We will not mention hunger, nor the high death r ll of children nor the transfer of hundreds of thousands of Italians to the Soviet Union. We only ask, is there any prospect of Italy obtainin her independence or her former territory from the plutocrats and the Bolsheviks?

Is it giving up the fight for Europe? Maybe for paid traitors and for elements bearing the yellow star, but for the nations, never. The European nation, which today stops the fight, cannot expect its children to grow up in a free fatherland.

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I should never be able to enumerate all the marks of friendship for France which I witnessed. A matter which my fellow countrymen should know is that this traditional Latin friendship does not in any way preclude the existence of that other far simpler form of fellowship - that is the armed comradeship of the Germans and the Rumanians. Throughout our travels in Rumania, both by highways and train, we found again and again these gestures of spontaneous friendship, extended hands offering fruit to the German soldiers who are defending the country and the civilisation of the west.

On the farms... the units at rest... the terrorist evidences of recent days have aged the latter... In the mountainous regions of magnificent landscapes the military... only too often bear witness, in the middle of the forests... and only too often these forests have been devastated just as have our own French towns by the same senseless fury. Rumania is at war, her people under arms. Two of her provinces are occupied by the Reds. But the Anglo-Americans had better give up the hope of conquering by terror these proud and determined Rumanian people. The recent and frequent trips made by Marshal Antonescu into the heart of the country or to the front are a reply to these vain Allied hopes. How I wish that those Frenchmen who are still speculating on Rumania's defeat could hear the enthusiastic applause accorded to the Leader as he speaks to his people. This is an enthusiasm which recalls [illegible] expressed the [illegible] Saxon propagandists. The same generation that supports Marshal Antonescu is behind Marshal Pétain.

One evening behind the lines a young soldier came up to me and in a very pure French asked me if "Je Suis Partout" is still published.. and if.. still writes - and endless other things which evidenced an astonishing acquaintance with our national existence. When I asked him the meaning of his questions he informed me that every Saturday he and his comrades, prior to mobilisation, assembled to read and discuss French publications. He seemed to be a convinced National Socialist- and it is just this alliance, uniting Latin traditions with revolutionary sentiments, which seemed to me interesting in the new Rumania. It is just such a combination which it seemed to me would be profitable for France as she gathers new traditions.

(Music played by a French orchestra organised by French workers in Germany.)

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FRENCH BROADCASTS

Monitor's Note on French Broadcasts (As reported from London, 1500, August 19)

No Radio Paris material has been heard since 1445 on August 17th. The only Radio Paris wave-lengths which still operate intermittently (274M and 280.9 M) are linked variously to the German Home Service and the German European Service for the UK. The Paris "Information Permanente", on 206 M, continues to be silent. The only Vichy Government stations heard on the 18th have been Grenoble National (514. 6 M), Lyons National (364 M) and the 386. 6 M group. Of the Vichy private stations, only Radio Lyons (215. 4 M) and Radio Toulose (328. 6 M) were operating; in the evening only the latter was on the air. At 2130 it announced the News Bulletin which however, failed to materialise. Music was given instead. This station has introduced a new feature entitled, "Chronique Immobiliere de Radio Toulouse", in which property for sale and wanted is advertised. The items sound very much like the property advertisements of a newspaper. A box number is given to each and inquiries are to be addressed to "Radio Information 17 bis Allée Lafayette, Toulouse". The feature was broadcast at 2010 9, 53 18th and further advertisements were announced for the following day at 1315. Vichy Broadcasts for North Africa on short waves continue to be given. The "France Fidele" transmission was identified on the 18 M. with very poor reception on a weak transmitt on 9,690 Kcs. Radio Paris group early today: 280,9 Meters: Silent except for 0015-0200 relaying Luxembourg.

0629 Limoges National (335. 3 M) and Lyons National (463 M.) came up with the "Marseillaise" and continued with records.

0830 News Bulletin heard on Lyons National (463 M.). Radio Toulouse (128. 6 M) and Radio Lyons (215. 4 M) consisted of five items of familiar news including brief factual summaries of operations in Normandy and Provence. Today, Vichy transmiesions on the whole proceeded normally. The only station heard here after

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Radio Paris: Again no French transmissions were given by Radio Paris. Wavelength 280 M was heard relaying the German Home Service program in the morning. Wavelength 274 M, which had also normally been used for French Radio Paris transmissions, was heard relaying German European Service News in English at 1430.

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RADIO MONTECARLO (Principality of Monaco) in French -240 M.-1300 -
August 21

The Fighting in France

The Allied communiqué states that in southern France the invasion troops are encountering strong opposition near Toulon. In the interior the suburbs of Aix-en-Provence are supposed to have been reached. The Durance river has been crossed at several points. On the western front, according to Reuter, the Seine has been reached at several points. American advanced elements are said to have arrived in Versailles, Fountainbleu and Melun. There was no news from German sources this morning concerning the operations in France.

RADIO MONTECARLO in French - 1220 KC. 2215 August 21

War in France

In the Falaise region, the withdrawal of German troops continues.

On the southern coast of France, it is confirmed that the port of Toulon is the main Allied objective. The Allies have reached the suburbs of the city. American troops are thirty-two kilometres from Aix-en-Provence, and twenty-four kilometres from...

In Brittany, no important operation is reported.

Regarding the bombing of Bayonne, the Associated Press Agency asserted that it is not at all a question of preliminary bombardment of the Atlantic coast.

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The news was immediately given to the Holy Father who had a special regard and esteem for the late Cardinal and learned it with the deepest regret. The Secretariat of State immediately informed the Cardinals in the Curia and throughout the world and sent a special cable to all Papal Nuncios and Apostolic Delegates. An official communication of the death was also sent to all members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The very sad news of the unexpected death of His Eminence Luigi Cardinal Maglione was brought early this morning to His Holiness. The Holy Pontiff had known him extremely well for a long time, long before being raised to the seat of Peter, and fully appreciated his high gifts of mind, his exceptional knowledge and virtues and above all his great zeal, constantly displayed with exemplary abnegation in the service of the Church and the Holy Apostolic See. Since Mgr. Pacelli was assistant secretary and then secretary of the Holy Congregation of the Church's extraordinary affairs, he was able to appreciate the marvellous work done by his valient collaborator, Cardinal Maglione.

In the past few years, since he called Cardinal Maglione to the highest office of being his secretary of state, His Holiness appreciated in every circumstance the most loyal effort of the unforgettable Prince of the Church in carrying out the high instructions for the government of the Church, issued in moments so full of difficulties and anxieties, and in interpreting the unceasing attentions of the Supreme Shepherd for restoring peace in the world and for setting up charity organizations for the benefit of the victims of the immense tragedy of this war.

During the same years, in many circumstances, and in particular when Cardinal Maglione lost a relative, His Holiness expressed to him his feeling of special consideration and affectionate solidarity. Therefore it will be easy to understand how great the Holy Father's sorrow was in learning of his unexpected death and the expressions of paternal affliction and very great regret with which he spoke of him to the prelates who this morning had an audience with His Holiness.

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Public Relations Officer
INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

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

AUGUST 20,1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 63.

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.....Official War Communiqués

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2942

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NOTE: This bulletin is a record of Axis and neutral 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

Goebbels: The German Radio has broadcast the weekly article by the German Minister of Propaganda and of Total Mobilization. His article is mainly devoted to-day not to the current military events but to "the happenings of July 20 and their hard but just expiation by the culprits." Goebbels says that the motive of the conspirators against Hitler was to "re-establish reactionary feudalism" and to "annihilate those elements of the National Socialist people's state" which barred the way to a return to feudalism.

The Minister of Propaganda continues by taking up one by one some of the questions about July 20 which have apparently been troubling his German audience. For example, there is the question of why the conspirators chose this particular period of the war. Goebbels replies: "Because the prevailing general crisis seemed in their opinion to offer fairly good prospects for the success of their undertaking." However, Goebbels, as if in answer to Allied claims that the conspiracy was based on knowledge that Germany was beaten militarily, adds the following statement: "These traitors did not undertake their coup because on the fronts unfavorable symptoms of any importance had sprung up; it was they themselves who had done their best to generate and intensify such symptoms, as essentials for the successful realization of their plans."

Goebbels expresses the opinion that the events of July 20 were of benefit to the war effort. He gives several reasons for this. Above all, the Allies can no longer count on internal help from Germany: "The last remnants of a small group of men, whom foreign countries could misuse for their aims and who acted as their helpers, are liquidated." From this fact, Goebbels deduces that the conduct of the war will improve in Germany because the "traitorous" Generals will no longer be able to sap in secretly. In short, "the explosion of the attempt upon the Fuehrer has ushered in that purification of the atmosphere which is indispensable

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that the motive of the conspirators against Hitler was to establish reactionary feudalism" and to"annihilate those elements of the National Socialist peoples's state" which barred the way to a return to feudalism.

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2941

Roosevelt Statement: The German News Agency quotes a recent statement by President Roosevelt warning the American people not to count too much upon internal difficulties inside Germany.

American Isolationist Press Quoted: The same German agency cites the American isolationist press as the source for material used in the established Nazi propaganda trend of playing up divisions between the Allies.

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The German statement reads: "The isolationist press of the United States, such as the "Chicago Daily Tribune", the "New York Daily News," and the "Washington Time Herald" reproached the British for the fact that, for some time, the American troops have been sent to the front while the British troops are satisfied to take part in less dangerous operations. Already in Normandy, it was evident that the Americans had to bear the chief weight of the battle."

Rôle of Spaniards in the Maquis: A Transocean correspondent reports that 50 per cent of the maquisards in the Pyrenees are Spanish Communists. He quotes an "expert" on the maquis as saying: "We are literally infested with Red Spaniards... They are remnants of the Spanish Red Army from the Civil War which, when the Red régime collapsed in Spain, came across the frontier and have been here ever since."

MILITARY

Mobile versus Static Warfare: The new trend in presenting news of German withdrawals is to allege that this is part of mobile strategy and must not be judged by old-fashioned static concepts. Thus, "the military spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse" is quoted by the German Radio as saying: "The military events in France must be judged from the angle of mobile warfare. The loss of one province or one town does not play the same rôle as in static warfare. Our enemies did not succeed in bringing about the battle of destruction which they had envisaged."

Why Allies Could Land in the Fortress of Europe: Earlier the German propaganda trend was to stress the impregnability of the "Atlantic Wall" and the "Fortress of Europe." This trend had been set by Hitler's statement, after the Allied raid on Dieppe, that any Allied landing would be repulsed in some nine hours. The present trend, however, is to emphasize that the mere ability to land in Europe is no great feat, can be done with relative ease, but will meet with tough resistance later. Today this new trend, adapted to the current military situation, receives sanction from a notably high military source: General Admiral Saalwaechter. Saarlwaechter's statement:

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"All major landing operations in this war usually succeeded in the first attempt, even when they had been expected and when counter-measures had been taken earlier. All landing parties had one great asset: air superiority. That applies equally to German landings in Norway, to Japanese landings in the Pacific area, and to Anglo-American landings in Europe or the Pacific. It is usually overlooked that a coastline many thousand kilometers long cannot be fitted with so many cannon that the enemy, employing numerous heavy naval guns, can be driven off."

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Summary

Military Situation in France: The German Radio reports "grim fighting" in southern France as the "German reserves advance toward the beach-head on a broad front." The Allies are said to be trying to land on both sides of Toulon and to attack from Cannes northward. The German correspondent Plato reports a new American drive northwards from the Dreux area but says that "they are not moving any nearer to Paris for the time being."

Eastern Front: According to German despatches, "fighting has become livelier along the whole eastern front from the lower Dniester up to the Esthonian lakes." Especially fierce fighting is noted around Warsaw and in the "battle for East Prussian frontier" as well as in the Baltic states.

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

MILITARY

Reports from the Italian Front: The Fascist Radio reports that violent encounters took place yesterday in the Pontassieve region and that heavy artillery activity went on along the lower reaches of the Arno. Allied attacks east of Florence were repulsed by German artillery fire. In the Adriatic sector Allied thrusts carried out with armor support were neutralised by the German defence.

It is stated that south of the Arno the enemy has almost completed the regrouping and concentrating of his forces.

Situation in Florence: In Florence "the situation of the Allies is extremely serious. It seems that last night a council of war was held... American losses are very high and Fascist resistance is as stubborn as ever."

Allied Sources Quoted on Fascist Resistance: Reuter's, the B.B.C. and a British war correspondent are quoted as describing a number of incidents which occurred in Florence, proving the high moral and the fighting spirit both of the population and of the "Black Brigade" units in the town.

"Black Brigade" Activity: An entire Fascist broadcast 3940

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

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"Black Brigade" Activity: An entire Fascist broadcast is dedicated to the activities of the "Black Brigades" in northern Italy where it is claimed that "communication lines are once more protected and safe, wheat no longer rots in the fields and the sense of security has been restored to the working classes."

Cases of "Banditry" reported: Some particularly revolting instances are given of attacks against women or unarmed men by groups of Partisans.

POLITICAL

Familiar Trends Continued: Food-shortage, unemployment, arrests of well-known personalities, reluctance of peasants to deliver their wheat to the public granaries and general discontent in "occupied" Italy are once more emphasized.

2940

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Soviet Infiltration : The fairly recent trend on Soviet infiltration is now approached from a slightly different angle. It is the first time that the name of Count Sforza is linked with that of the Soviet delegate, with whom it is stated that he had "a long and most cordial conversation".

Attitude of Allies Criticized in America: It is claimed that the Allies' attitude towards Italy and "the extremely harsh Armistice terms" are being criticized in America, particularly by Americans of Italian origin, "who have adopted a hostile attitude towards the Washingtong Government". La Guardia's refusal to continue his "exhilarating radio conversation" is explained as disapproval on his part of the consideration in which the Allies hold the Italian Royal family".

Italian Armistice Terms Still Undisclosed : In spite of the fact that German, Japanese and Swiss radio stations have broadcast reports on the alleged Italian Armistice terms, the Fascist Radio has made as yet no direct mention of them.

Radio Milano Libertà (clandestine)

Piedmontese Patriots are urged to "strengthen the links between the various groups, to destroy small German garrisons and to occupy the Alpine passes so as to facilitate the entrance of Allied troops in Piedmont."

Another protest is lodged against the Allied orders to disarm. Why are our opportunities curtailed? asks the Radio. "It would be an error to oblige our Patriots to carry out only secondary operations... Their primary duty is to fight side by side with the Allied troops... The Patriots have always acted as true Italians and loyal soldiers... "Patriots in Florence are advised not to follow the orders to the letter.

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

German Communiqué :

RADIO BERLIN ENGLISH to America - 11.8Mcs - 15,00 - August 19

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

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OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

German Communiqué

RADIO BERLIN ENGLISH to America - 11.8Mcs - 16,00 - August 19

Fuehrer's Headquarters, August 19th. The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, the planned disengagement movements across the Orne and the Dives towards the east had to be carried out in fighting with the enemy who pushed from the north into the area of Trun.

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

Heavy tank battles took place there yesterday. In the area northeast of Chartres enemy thrusts were halted. North of the town, our security forces along the Seine are engaged by the foremost American reconnaissance troops at Mantes and Vernon.

In southern France the enemy reinforced his beach-head. Several enemy attacks supported by tanks on the land front at Toulon were smashed. Yesterday, the enemy lost twenty-two planes in dog fights over Normandy and the occupied western territory. Off the beach-head in southern France, an enemy transport of 6,000 tons was seriously damaged by bombers.

The retaliation fire on London is being continued.

In Italy, fighting activities flared up yesterday, particularly in the sector of the Adriatic coast; several enemy thrusts with tank support were warded off there.

On the Lower Dniester several renewed Soviet attempts at crossing the river were frustrated. In the Carpathian foothills, Hungarian troops took a dominating height to the southwest of Delatyn..

In the Vistula bridgehead, west of Baranov, enemy resistance against our attacking troops has increased considerably. Northeast of Warsaw, the enemy opened an attack on a broad front supported by tanks and battle planes but achieved only slight successes as a result of our stubborn defence and the counter-attacks which set in immediately. On both sides of Vilkovishken, the Soviets continued their break-through attacks with strong infantry and infantry and tank forces. These attacks were also frustrated and the enemy suffered high losses. A few dents were sealed off. Heavy enemy attacks on the Latvian front in the Modsne sector collapsed; counter-attacks against some penetrations are in progress. In Estonia, the heavy fluctuating fighting west of Lake Pskov is continued. Soviet groups of forces which had broken through were annihilated in the course of counter-attacks. Escort vessels of a German convoy sank two Soviet E-boats and heavily damaged a third in north Norwegian waters.

American bombers again attacked Ploesti; four enemy planes were brought down.

Yesterday a weaker enemy bomber formation attacked the target of a British terror

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American bombers again attacked Ploesti; four enemy planes were brought down.

Yesterday a weaker enemy bomber formation attacked the town area of Metz. Bremen was the target of a British terror attack during in the noght. Damage was caused and casualties inflicted. A minor aircraft formation dropped bombs on the Rhenish-Westphalian territory and on the Reich Capital.

Finnish Communiqué D.N.D. August 19

2939

Helsinki: The Finnish war bulletin of August 19 says:

In some places in the Karelian Isthmus enemy shocktroops were repulsed. Northeast of Lake Ladoga, northeast of Tolvajaervi, an enemy attack was repelled. Nothing of importance is reported from the remaining sectors of the front.

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Communiques

Hungarian Communique (DNB) August 19

Budapest: The bulletin issued by the Hungarian General Staff says: There was major fighting in the Hungarian front sector last week. There has been some lively scouting activity. Hungarian fast bomber formations successfully raided the Kolomea airfield. Eleven enemy aircraft were shot down. Minor enemy formations made terror attacks on some Hungarian provincial towns last week. Loss of life and damage to buildings was negligible. Ground defences brought down two machines over Hungarian territory.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0700 - AUGUST 19

The Western Front

While German troops continue to resist in the Chartres area, they have abandoned Orleans after a stiff fight. German counter-attacks have repulsed the enemy in the Argentan area. The garrison at Saint Malo has stopped fighting, but the other maritime strongholds are still resisting heroically.

On the coast of southern France, the battle is in full swing. Attempt made by the enemy to land on both sides of Toulon were frustrated by German coastal batteries. As has already been stated, assault craft of the German Navy have sunk four merchant ships and two destroyers, and heavily damaged eight enemy transports and a large cargo vessel.

Flying bomb attacks on London continue with unabated violence.

The Southern Front

Particularly violent clashes were reported yesterday in the Pontassieve area, while heavy artillery duels took place in the lower Arno reaches. Units of the Florentine Black Brigade continue to fight stubbornly at the gates of Florence, inflicting heavy losses on the Communist bands and to Allied troops.

The Eastern Front

Violent attacks launched by the Russians in the Raseinen sector were broken up. One hundred and eight enemy tanks were destroyed in the Latvian area. There is no change in the Vistula area. German troops have gained new ground west of Boronov. Local clashes are reported from the Carpathian foothills.

The Patriarch of Venice Delivers a Speech

Cardinal Piazza, Patriarch of Venice, delivered a speech at the close of a ceremony which took place at San Marco. Amongst other things, he said: "We make an effort to understand the unavoidable means of destruction brought into play by modern warfare, but we

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2938

Disastrous Conditions Prevailing in Invaded Italy

The disastrous conditions prevailing in the areas of occupied Italy were reviewed by the Under-Secretary for Finance, and published by the newspaper, "Unità". The Under-Secretary stated that all the available reserves are for the United Nations, who are chiefly concerned with their own war effort and cannot be troubled with the situation in Italy.

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Chief of American Popular Party' Makes a Statement on Britain

In a speech delivered during the eloctoral campaign in the United States, the leader of the American Popular Party (sic; del partito popolare americano) states that the British Empire is a wicked and condemnable institution which requires a war every twenty-five years in order to assure its existence.

Axis Steamship Lines

The President of the Mercantile Marine Board of the United States intends, after the war to operate on his own, all the steamship lines operated by the Axis Powers.

British Miners Go On Strike

All the public services in Wales are at a stand-still, as a result of a coal strike.....

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-0600 - August 19

Western Front

On the southern coast of France, including the area where Anglo-American and de Gaullist troops managed to get a foot-hold, the German defence system is still operating efficiently. Fighting continues against the enemy's naval operations, so as to prevent the linking up of the various beach-heads. Although the enemy fired 15,000 shells of 120 and 150 mm., the activity of all German centres of resistance continues unchecked. Attempts made by the enemy to land west of Toulon, although carried out with special landing craft and great numbers of troops with heavy air support, were checked. The enemy has suffered very heavy

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In Normandy stuoborn resistance offered by the Germans in the Argentan area continues. This resistance has enabled the German High Command to allow its troops to take up new positions.

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Further south, attempts made by American troops to capture Chartres met with failure. The enemy suffered heavy losses. The Luftwaffe's activity was intense. Supply centres and troop concentrations were attacked, and considerable losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Southern Front

Patrol clashes were reported yesterday on both sides. The enemy has now almost completed his concentration of troops. Attempts made by the enemy east of Florence were checked by German guns. American actions on the left wing of the front were frustrated. An Allied position was taken by storm by German troops. One officer and some troops were taken prisoner.

Eastern Front

The German counter-attack launched in the large Vistula bend continues to develop. Yesterday's communiqué from Moscow mentioned overwhelming German forces, including armor, and admitted that these forces had managed to penetrate into the Soviet lines for a considerable depth. Local clashes are reported from the Carpathian foothills.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 480 M.-1300-Aug.19
(Very Poor Broadcast)

News From the Italian Front

No changes worthy of note took place yesterday on the Italian front. In the Florence region, the opposing artilleries were active.

News From the Eastern Front

A first survey of operations on the eastern front reveals that the Soviets have not succeeded in piercing the German lines as they intended, notwithstanding the fact that they employed large means. The Soviets were obliged to withdraw before the German counter-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785018

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2937

Items of this Evening's Radio Programme

The Party's Voice broadcast tonight will be addressed to the Tuscan Patriots. Eye-witnesses of recent battles will take part in this broadcast.

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News from the Invaded Territories

Starvation threatens the populations of invaded territories. One farmer was fined by Allied authorities a sum of over 1,750,000 lire and sentenced to.....

In the San Marzona region, there have been unpleasant incidents between the Allies and the local peasants.

Food Situation in Rome

The food situation in Rome is becoming worse every day. Discontent is rampant among the population. Bread, which was bad before, is now unsatable. This is owing to an absolute lack of discipline among bakers, and the lack of yeast and salt.

Riots have broken out in bakeries in Rome in the presence of Allied police forces, who took no notice of them. One baker was badly injured, and had to be taken to a hospital. Allied authorities have warned the population that severe measures will be taken if the riots continue, but nothing seems to be done about it.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO to Italy in Italian m.491 - 1700 - August 19

(Only the following fragments could be heard)

Radio news bulletin

Communiqué issued by the German High Command.
Résumé of news broadcast in preceding broadcasts.

Discontent in Occupied Italy

An American diplomat who recently arrived in Lisbon states that discontent in occupied Italy increases day by day.

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Band of Communists in Greece

Communist bands in Greece, after ransacking a village, ruthessly killed a hundred people, including women and children.

Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting

President Roosevelt has confirmed that he will meet Mr. Churchill in the near future.

Differences Between American and British Chiefs of Staff

Differences between the British and American Chiefs of Staff continue to increase daily.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - n.491 - 20,00 - August 19

The War in the West

Formations of the American.....Army have started an attempt to push northward from the Dreux sector. So far, they have been checked and repulsed by German formations, who inflicted bloody losses upon the enemy. In this sector, the Germans have straightened out their line eastward. North of Dreux violent fighting is now in progress and at Chartres...., however without obtaining any positive result. In the Falaise sector, strong enemy pressure continues. According to the latest reports, it is being successfully checked by the Germans.

The surviving garrison of the citadel of St. Malo, commanded by Colonel Aulock, was not taken prisoner by the enemy when the citadel fell. German soldiers joined the remnants of other forces escaped from Dinard and withdrew to a small island, just off St. Malo. There they are continuing the fight in collaboration with German naval personnel manning the coastal batteries.

The fact that such large armored forces of the German Seventh Army succeeded in avoiding encirclement, writes a "United Press" correspondent in Normandy, reveals that Anglo-Canadian-American forces failed in their major object, which consisted in the destruction of all the armored formations of Marshal von Kluge. New major attacks, therefore, will have to be launched before creating once again the possibility of an outflanking movement.

The same correspondent then says that the disengaging manoeuvre carried out by the Germans was very brilliant, as they succeeded in preserving a whole group of mobile armor with which they will have the possibility of defending one of the roads leading to northern France.

In southern France, the situation did not change much during the past twenty-four hours. The Allies are attempting to land reinforcements of men and material, under the protection of their ships' artillery and aircraft. However, their movements [illegible] batteries. Strong counter-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787018

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The fact that such large armored forces of the German Seventh Army succeeded in avoiding encirclement, writes a "United Press" correspondent in Normandy, reveals that Anglo-Canadian-American forces failed in their major object, which consisted in the destruction of all the armored formations of Marshal von Kluge. New major attacks, therefore, will have to be launched before creating once again the possibility of an outflanking movement.

The same correspondent then says that the disengaging manoeuvre carried out by the Germans was very brilliant, as they succeeded in preserving a whole group of mobile armor with which they will have the possibility of defending one of the roads leading to northern France.

In southern France, the situation did not change much during the past twenty-four hours. The Allies are attempting to land reinforcements of men and material, under the protection of their ships' artillery and aircraft. However, their movements are strongly harassed by German batteries. Strong counter-attacks were launched by the Americans in the Toulon sector, where the German defence completely frustrated all enemy attempts. An enemy transport ship of 6,000 tons was seriously damaged by German fighter-bombers. The Allies yesterday, lost twenty-two aircraft during operations in the west.

2936

V-1 on London

The retaliatory fire with V-1 continued last night to hit London and southern England. According to information from British sources, a war factory producing radio equipment for the Army enemy press officially admits damage of military character caused by V-1.

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American Losses on the Invasion Front

The AFI News Agency reports from New York that according to official information available, United States losses on the invasion front, up to August 6, were 112,603 men.

Southern Front - Bomb in Florence

As far as the southern front is concerned, some activity is reported only from the Adriatic sector. The enemy there, made some thrusts supported by tanks. The intervention by German defence troops compelled the enemy to give up any aggressive aims.

In Florence, last night, Florentine Fascists of the "Black Brigades" continued their action of harassing the activity of the invader. A bomb exploded under the bridge of the Santa Trinità, where Allied engineers were busy doing some repair work.

Eastern Front

The war activity has increased in intensity along the whole eastern front, from the lower Dnieper to Estonia. The crucial points of the fighting are at... and in the Warsaw region. The Bolshevists are persisting in their attempts to break through, engaging strong armored formations, but are suffering very heavy losses without achieving any appreciable result, except insignificant infiltrations. On the whole, all enemy attempts to break through were totally frustrated. In the northern sector, the Russians are continuing their violent attacks in the Modon region. Slight infiltrations were immediately sealed off by German counter-attacks. Fluctuating fighting is reported from Estonia. Along the lower Dnieper, there was limited activity of opposing armors. German defence fire inflicted losses to the enemy. In the sub-Carpathian region, Hungarian troops improved their positions.

On the Carelian Isthmus, Soviet spearheads were checked, [illegible] Lake Ladoga. Soviet attempts to stage an attack

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On the Carelian Isthmus, Soviet spearheads were checked, and northeast of Lake Ladoga, Soviet attempts to stage an attack were frustrated from the start.

The Air Front

A powerfull German formation last night carried out a successful bombing of the...base. High explosive and incendiary bombs fell on troop and motor vehicle concentrations, as well as on fuel dumps. Many A.A. batteries were silenced, and a great number of motor vehicles were destroyed for certain. The raid lasted forty-five minutes. Anglo-American formations last night bombed the city of Bremen and the Rhine-Westphalian region. Bombs were also dropped on the capital of the Reich. Especially in Bremen, the greatest damage was caused to residential quarters. Many hospitals and some schools were hit.

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From Invaded Terri ries

In invaded Italy, the arrest of personalities guilty of having served the Fatherland in the past Fascist régime continues. Among the latest arrests, according to reports of the de Gaullist AFI News Agency, are Cesare Signorelli, author of a pamphlet on..., and General Pentimalli, who commanded the 19th Army Corps at the time the armistice was concluded.

Sforza Receives Soviet Delegate

Count Sforza yesterday received at the Viminal General Vassilief, Soviet assistant delegate to the Allied Control Commission for Italy. The conversation, according to a UNF report, was long and cordial.

Fuehrer's Award to Naval Commander at St.Malo

Following the proposal of the Chief Commander of the German Navy, Grand Admiral Doenitz, the Fuehrer awarded the Knight's Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross to the naval commander at St.Malo.

Statement by Soviet Prisoner

A recently captured Soviet prisoner made the following statement:"If we succeed in defeating Germany, we will then have to defeat England. In the future, only two powers will dominate the world, each in her own hemisphere - United States and Russia. England would be nothing but a perturbing element and, for just this reason, we must eliminate and annihilate her."

American Argentine Policy

The "New York Herald Tribune", in commenting on the freezing of gold supplies to Argentina said that it is ultimately a sanction against a neutral country, whose attitude towards the United Nations has caused uncertain uneasiness but with whom diplomatic relations were not broken.

Fire Guts Argentine Ship

A violent fire broke out aboard the Argentine ship, "Rio de La Plata", anchored in the harbor of... . The ships is a total

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Italian Soldiers in Germany Who Send Greetings to Relatives 2935

Mario Bellotti - Alfredo Capitani-Luigi Cardani-Antonio Castelli - Francesco Colli - Raffaele De Gabrielli - Antonio Di Mauro - Antonio di Vita - Franco Falchi - Agostino Ferrante - Vincenzo Florio - Francesco Zampa - Antonio La Porta - Vittorio Macry - Bruno Orti - Andrea Spada.

Collective Fine to a Jerusalem Suburb

A collective fine of 500 pounds sterling has been imposed on a suburb in the outskirts of Jerusalem, mainly inhabited by Jews, where an attempt on the life of the British High Commissioner for Palestine was made on August 18.

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RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian - 268 m. - 2015 - Aug.19

American Losses on the French Front

Madrid:New York announces that American losses on the French front, up to August 6th, amounted to 112,673 men.

Bands of Communists Annihilated

Berlin: After grim fighting, a detachment of Serb Nationalists operating in the Sangiaccat wiped out some bands of Communists.

Chiang Kai-shek Reorganizes his Troops

Sofia: After the recent military events, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is trying personally to reorganize his troops. Reinforcements have arrived from the Burma front. Large quantities of war supplies are being brought by air from India. Besides thirty thousand soldiers, there are large contingents of motorized troops, parachute detachments and artillery.

Croat-German Relations

Zagreb: The Minister of Education made a speech before the Croat-German Association. He spoke of the relations existing between the two countries, stating that the Croat population, like the German, reacts against all enemy talk of liberty and equality.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian - 245.5 m. - 2030 - August 19

This is Radio Tevere, the Voice of Free Rome!

War News

In Normandy, General von Kluge's troops continue their disengaging manoeuvres, while the Allies are trying invain to

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

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Detachments of the Third American Army are trying to progress towards the southern course of the Seine, instead of Paris, but they were held up. Canadian troops launched several attacks. From Chartres, the Americans have taken a north-eastern direction, but their territorial gains are negligible.

There is nothing to report from Brittany. The defenders of St. Malo have now joined the garrison of Dinard and, together, they withdrew to the island of.....In Provence, the centre of Allied attacks is in the Argens Valley. They are trying to establish contact with air-borne troops which took refuge in the Maures Mountains. A large Allied ship was sunk in the Channel.

In Italy, severe fighting occurred in the sector of the Adriatic coast. All Allied attacks were repelled.

On the eastern front, the Soviets launched their attacks, particularly in the Warsaw zone, towards the East Prussian boundary, Estonia and Latvia. North-east of Warsaw, the Bolsheviks first gained some territory, but were immediately counter-attacked by the Germans, and compelled to fall back. Towards East Prussia, enemy attempts to break through the German defences failed and the enemy sustained heavy losses. A number of infiltrations were at once eliminated. In Estonia, fluctuating fighting continues.

East of Lake Pleskau, Bolshevik detachments were smashed by the Wehrmacht. In the big Vistula bend, southwest of Baranovi, German armored troops advanced some five kilometres. In the Carpathian region, Hungarian troops succeeded in conquering an important position.

Two Soviet motor-torpedo boats were sunk, while another was damaged in Norwegian waters by German escort vessels.

The Situation in Florence

The Allied radios and press continue to admit that in Florence, street clashes and fighting go on uninterruptedly. The Allied position is very serious. It appears that last night, a war council was held to study the measures to be taken in this connection. Meanwhile, Anglo-American losses are very high, and Fascist resistance gives no hint of subsiding.

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World News of the Last Twenty-Four Hours

This is Vinder speaking: There is very little to say, tonight, on the war situation. In northern France, the Germans are gradually and systematically withdrawing.

2934

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

In southern France, the Allies have landed new contingents on the bridge-head, without, however, scoring any success worth mentioning. In Italy, there is nothing to report. On the eastern front, the German positions are becoming stronger. North-east of Warsaw and on the East Prussian front, it was the Soviets who attacked, but results were negligible.

The frame of mind of the English population is proved by a popular demonstration, organized with the purpose of upholding the necessity for an immediate peace of compromise to be concluded. The police prevented the demonstration from taking place but the fact remains that the British are tired of this war.

Roosevelt spoke of his disappointment because the German home front has not collapsed.

Mikolajezykczk, after his unsuccessful trip to Moscow, is now back on the banks of the Thames, and has somewhat changed his mind. The conclusion is: complete capitulation and his probable entrpy into the Polish Committee for Liberation, controlled by Stalin. In this matter, it is Poland who pays, and it is England who loses a little bit more of her prestige.

Gandhi Fights

Gandhi will continue to fight until such a time as the rights of the Indian people are recognized.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian 345.5 m.-2130-Aug.19

This broadcast was a repetition of the 20.30 broadcast.

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian to Italy -268 Meters-22,10-Aug.19

Greek Naval Losses

DNB reports that units of the Greek Fleet which were taken over by the British in 1941 and forced to participate in the war have, in the last two years, lost more than forty vessels, or two-thirds

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Russo-Turkish Tension

Certain sources in Turkey report that some discord exists between Ankara and Moscow. This comes as no surprise, inasmuch as there were moments of tension between Ankara and Moscow during the negotiation which hailed the rupture of relations between Germany and Turkey. It can be presumed that the present political situation may provoke most interesting developments pertaining to the relations between England and the Soviet Union.

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RADIO SAVOIA in Italian to Italy - 245.5 M. - 22,10 August 19
(Broadcast disturbed)

Failure of Partisan Revolt in Warsaw

Reuter's Moscow correspondent reports that the Soviet newspaper, "Pravda", published a complete report on the projected insurrection of Polish Partisans in Warsaw, - an insurrection, says "Pravda", which ended in a complete fiasco.

Leader of Carabinieri Wounded

The commanding general of the carabinieri of the Orlando Cabinet has been mysteriously wounded. The official version of the incident has it that the General was the victim of an automobile. In other circles, there is reason to believe that such is not the case.

Meeting of Bonomi Ministers

This morning, at the Viminale, a committee of ministers conferred under the presidency of Bonomi. Certain routine matters of administration were studied.

Revolt Against People's Granary

In southern Italy, the farmers still refuse to consign their wheat to stockage. At Brindisi, highway policemen have arrested many persons. Notwithstanding this the amount of wheat handed over is steadily decreasing.

British Pacifists Demand Peace

The attitude of many strata of the British population was demonstrated today in a popular manifestation, organized by a pacifist society in London, demanding the immediate conclusion of a compromise peace.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - 491 - 230 m. -2100
(Interference) August 19

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

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - 491 - 230 m. -2100

(Interference) August 19

The Voice of the Party (Music) 2933

For the honor and the grandeur of Italy, the following Republican Fascists died: "Dr. Michele Castello (Arzila), Francesco Visconte, (Arzila), Paolo Rosso (Savona), Mario Scaduto, Giovanni Claretti and Renato Claretti (Lanzo Torinese), Domenico Consiglio (Turin), [illegible] ratta... (Cesano), Nino Zamano (Ponte Canavese). Mario Fenoglio (Santo Stefano Belbo), Gino Barbieri, Luigi Picchetti (Castellamonte,) Mario Guidetti, Giuseppe Zeppa, (Cuneo), Ernesto Bravini (Francofarte), Luigi Dario, Arturo Battaglia (Reverato di Modena), Giovanni Fini.

They died because they believed in an independent and respected Italy. But their sacrifice will be avenged. (Music).

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Black Brigade in Action

From correspondents in the regions where operations against bandits and outlaws are taking place, the following descriptions of the life led by the "Black Brigade" in action were received. Here are a few of the most important episodes.

For the Defence of Liberty

Little by little, as part of their daily work, groups of the "Black Brigade" mopped up the valleys, and compelled the outlaws, mostly led by foreign elements, French, British and American parachutists, to take refuge in the mountain valleys. The have set store once more in efficiency; they have allowed normal harvesting to take place, and to peasants and farmers the chance of looking after their work in the fields. Communication lines were once more protected and safe. Wheat no longer rots on deserted land, and the sense of security has been restored to the working classes.

The occupation of a little Piedmontese town was accomplished without any trouble. In this little town lives a nobleman, a convinced Fascist, who on July 25th, shut himself up in his house, preserved the Fascist banner, and led a very quiet life.

When Mussolini resumed the Government, his villa was the seat of the Republican Fascists. The Patriots decreed that he should be sentenced to death. But Count B. did not take the threat into consideration, neither did his wife, a noblewoman who, when the opportunity arose, could level a rifle, nor his four sons. Amidst dangers and threats, a whole winter, a spring and half a summer passed. There were days of great anxiety. Near the villa, a loudspeaker connected to the radio of the house allowed the country people and the partisans themselves to listen to the voice of true Italy and the notes of "Giovinezza". This, of course, enraged the bandits and more than once they tried to attack the villa. How many attacks? How many attempts to overcome the little garrison which resisted heroically? The walls of the villa, riddled with bullets and by splinters of hand grenades, are the dumb witnesses of what has gone on during these months. But the Count and his family have resisted. Now, Pavolini, with his "Black Brigade", has come to free them and in the little town life

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Women Members of the "Black Brigade"

How many women of our women have put aside lipsticks and nail-files, put on trousers and donned a black sweater to become members of the "Black Brigade." They are not fighting, naturally. Many of them have found themselves more than once on the front line. They are the nurses of the "Black Brigade". On their arm, they wear a band with the Red Cross. They are all volunteers. Some of them have enlisted to continue the mission of faith and of patriotism of their relatives. Some of them know that they cannot see their families any more; that no family is waiting for them. And they are always at work, carrying out even the most humble duties. You can see how kind and proud they are, following the tradition of the Italian woman.

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But this time, the Germans did not have sufficient forces, nor anything to oppose the Allied air forces. The forces of the Wehrmacht have been buried in the pocket.... The American forces are moving towards the north, in the direction of ... How long will German resistance last? The Allied command can't predict, but one must recognize the military reality, and not expect a rapid decision ... The essential thing in a battle is not day-to-day results, but the destruction of the enemy forces - victory will be assured the day when these forces are destroyed. The Anglo-Americans have not succeeded in eliminating the Germans between the Loire and... The bridge between Paris and Le Havre has been destroyed. It remains to be seen how long General von Kluge will continue his retreating movements. The German retreat is difficult on account of the increasingly manifest superiority of the Anglo-Americans.

When the Germans were repulsed, commentaries were written in Germany on von Runstedt's military plans: von Rundstedt had allowed the Allies to penetrate so as to be able to launch a decisive battle. But this plan was not realised by the Wehrmacht forces on account of the superiority of the enemy forces and because the [illegible] created incredible difficulties for the Germans.

In addition to military difficulties, Germany must face political ones. Far too many intimate collaborators of the Fuehrer were involved in the revolt. Marshal von Keitel has finally ended his silence - by radio he issued a proclamation to the army, demanding that it separate itself from Hitler. He expressed his indignation at the infamous treatment meted out to the generals, who were not shot but hanged as common malefactors. The National-Socialist Party has again assumed control of affairs - too many purely military elements have been eliminated.... The manifestations are revolutionary ones, as in March ... As always happens in revolutions, the Movement has the tendency of becoming more and more radical. The Germans are faced with still further events. Goebbels declared that there will be no further civil life in Germany; everyone must adapt his life to the military situation; there will be only two categories of work - the front and the factory. What will be the result of this great general work effort? It is difficult to know - one wonders if this tardy remedy can change the course of operations. Rather than bring about a change, it might prolong German resistance. In modern war, it is not only individual courage

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Good evening, ladies and gentlemen!

939

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

Repetition Of The Duce's Telegram To Pavolini (soon after the latter was wounded)

Greetings to Pavolini

(music)

To Fascist Pavolini: Commander Pavolini, the wounds received in fighting are immobilizing you by pain of the flesh, but your spirit is always vigilant and active. The Party wants to convey to you the expression of fraternal solidarity of all Republican combatants, of all true Italians of the lands trampled upon by the enemy, of all those who, in the martyred Fatherland, have not given up their essential idea of dignity and pride. Your example, which was glorified in the Duce's words, is such as to command the respect of the enemy. From the "action squads" of Fascist Florence, to the daring flights over the Ethiopian Ambas, to the bloody fighting on the mountains of Greece, from the work of Fascist leader and close collaborator of the Duce, to your activity against profiteers and saboteurs of the revolution, your courage, your faith reached their climax when you proclaimed, in the Duce's name, after forty-five days of infamy, the reborn Republican Nation, when you lifted the purified tri-color, and when in a desperate situation, at the beginning, you bravely led the Black Shirts, following the Duce's order. Now you have consecrated with fighting and blood your work of these months. Your example tells us that action, and only action, is our safety. It will convince uncertain and doubtful people more than words could do. Commander Pavolini "A noi", Long live Italy! Long live the Party!

(music and songs)

2931

The Infamy of Bandits in Army Pay

We are now reporting some recent cases of banditry. The Piedmontese Miss M., was attacked and thrown to the

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

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The Piedmontese Miss M., was attacked and thrown to the floor of her house in the village of P.She had suffered the outrage of a score of brutes, under the eyes of her mother.

A municipal employee of the town of..., the forty year old D. was taken prisoner by a small band of rebels, carried away and imprisoned in a "baita" for over two weeks, during which, he suffered many tortures. Then he succeeded in escaping and, after many difficulties in crossing the mountains, reached a civilized locality.

Here we have another episode, of which the editor of a Milan newspaper was an eye-witness: sixteen year old girl, so small and slim as to appear to be a girl of twelve, was kidnapped, and violence was attempted upon her. She was the daughter of a "Squadrista". Fortunately, the small band was attacked and destroyed in time.

(music and patriotic songs)

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Florence Women Snipers

Some enemy units, on the morning of August 5, entered the Florence sector beyond the Arno River. They were received with hand grenades, rifle and machine-gun fire. The Americans immediately started mopping-up operations, and arrested twenty-five women, all of high social standing, who declared that their gesture aimed at saving the city's honor . The noblest strain of Italian women revealed itself in the activity of the Florence women-snipers. Simple and modest women, apparently taught in their family circles to think and act as a man does. Healthy women, loving their homes and country, whose womanhood was never doubted. Never has history offered such a wonderful example. At Florence, a whole group of women have participated in the fighting, in order to defend their land, their homes, their ideas against the invader.

Heroism and pride of race were mentioned when a French woman slapped a too enterprising enemy soldier. With what kind of yardstick, should we now measure the courage of the twenty-five women-snipers of Florence? We should use extravagant expressions which are not in our style, and which would sound false, compared with the brilliant reality. It is too easy to speak of heroism; but our Italian hearts are filled with emotion and pride, thinking of these women who know how to fight for their convictions. Notwithstanding their twenty years of age, their frailty, they knew how to use a weapon, and how to shoot straight at a barbaric enemy, descending to bring terror to the world.

The Anglo-Americans have crossed the Arno River, and have entered Florence. The accounts of patriotism by Florence Fascists and Italians are without end. We let the enemy propaganda speak. Let our enemies speak!

August 14: A British war correspondent reports: "A group of New Zealand soldiers had just entered the city and from the threshold of a wine shop asked for a drink. Inside, there was only one woman, and apparently, she went to serve the men. She bent down behind the bar as if looking for a bottle. Soon afterwards, she was up again, and threw a hand grenade at the enemies. Many of them were killed, others wounded. In the clash that followed, the woman was killed, but the New Zealanders had to flee, after a violent attack

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August 15: Reuter's transmission at 15,45: Many clashes occured in the Florence streets. Violent fighting took place against Fascist rebels and Partisans.

August 16: The London Radio reports that the first British detachments which had pushed forward in the central section of the city of Florence met groups of Fascists and citizens who offered strong resistance. "Fascists die hard", says Reuter. "Their machine-gun fire continues.

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With their swift movements from one roof to another, helped by some of the civilian population, they are almost unreachable The Anglo-Americans meet Fascist rebels, suffer heavy losses, to the point of being compelled to evacuate their dead, using every means of transportation."

August 17th. A Reuter report says that in the eastern outskirts of the city, Fascists and rebels are inflicting losses upon the Anglo-Americans.

August 18: Fascist Partisans learned that a column of enemy lorries loaded with war material was due to pass through Tavernelle. They succeeded in placing some explosives in the most suitable position. Three enemy lorries were blown, up and two drivers were killed. Other lorries were damaged. Four soldiers, including two wounded, fell into the hands of Fascist Partisans. Disarmed, the prisoners declared that they were tired of fighting, and that they had no intention of returning to their unit.

August 19: A patrol of Fascist Partisans, on liaison duty in Chianti, was stopped by a group of New Zealand motorcyclists who inquired as to the best road to Montevarchi. The leader of the small band sent the enemy soldiers towards a strategic point where, soon afterwards, it would be easy to bring them under the fire of the Partisans' rifles. Two of enemy were killed. (music and songs)

Assault of a British Dump at Campo di Marte

Third afternoon after X day, amidst the ruins of the residential houses at Campo di Marte. (The transmission is heavily) jammed and monitoring is impossible: there is taking in Tuscan dialect, in English, the rattling of machine-guns and hand grenade explosions.)

A Commemoration of Colonel Quagliata

In Albania, in the Empire, on the western front, in the Balkans and in Russia, everywhere, Colonel Quagliata had given ample evidence of his bravery. He had to fall by a fratricidal hand... Twenty-five years of bitterness, of hopes, of struggles and sacrifices and blood were not enough for the Italian people. The whole Italian people was reduced to a state of servitude by you, bandits and outlaws with your allotted weapons... But our promise, bandits, will be fulfilled in the end. You may be sure

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Other Heroes

The first black ribbon has been bound to the banner of the Cremona "Black Brigade." August Fulgeri died, a worker born on August 15, 1906, father of four sons, a member of the Cremonese Black Brigade: he was not a "squadrista", nor a member of the Fascist National Party but, in Republican Fascism, he saw the true face of the Fatherland, the true Italy, his land to be saved and defended. When the Black Brigade of Cremona was created he implored to be enrolled in it.

Ettore Muti - the Fascists of the Black Brigades raise high their arms... always willing to fight for the independence of the fatherland. Those who have taken in custody the name of Ettore Muti most guard themselves against making any gesture which might obscure his glory.

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Traitors

....Those traitors will not be forgotten by us. When the day of liberation dawns, perhaps not as far away as they believe, the traitors on both sides of the barricade will not be forgotten. Then, on that day, we will make a reckoning: eye for eye, tooth for tooth and nobody on the list of infamy will be forgotten nor will succeed in having himself forgotten. Here is, for the moment, a first list of traitors: Dr. Giovanni Balumbo, Eng. Emilio Gerani, Dr. Alberto Bocchi, Comm. Luigi Cardela, Eng. Adolfo Conti, Dr. Pietro Pittalughi or Pittaluga, Rag. Luigi Luigi, Dr. Aldo Angelini, Dr. Luigi Pitali, De Martino Nicola, Dr. Ugo di Mauro, Dr. Domenico Capobianco, Ing. Antonio Albani, Dr.Giovacchino Condaro.

Greetings to the Fallen

To you, fallen for Italy's grandeur, military and civilian combatants who lifted the name of Italy high on the battlefield, prisoners who are waiting to return one day to the honored fatherland, to you, in particular, soldiers of the Republic who took up arms again to raise the betrayed fatherland, to you brothers who are suffering under the enemy yoke in the invaded lands, the Party sends its salute. Forward for Italy, so that the sacrifice of our dead will not be vain and our sons may again say with pride that they are Italians.

The "Prayer to God" of Giuseppe Mazzini follows.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 491 m.2300 - Aug.19

(Broadcast disturbed and partially incomprehensible)

Western Front

All over Normandy, the Germans are engaged in a vast disengaging movement eastward. The manoeuvre is also developing in the coastal sector east of the Vire estuary. The enemy is still in-

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Southern Front

In the Adriatic sector, detachments of the Eighth Army have launched surprise blows intended to surprise the German security forces. But the enemy has continually met with prompt reaction from German troops.

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Enlistment Centre for Women Naval Auxiliaries.

From the 20th to the 23rd of August, an enlistment centre will be opened in Venice for the women's auxiliary units, aggregated to the Xth MAS flotilla. All women from 16 to 35 years of age, having the necessary physical and moral qualities, may enlist in the famous 10th MAS flotilla.

Memorial Service for Victims of Allied Bombing Held in Rome.

A memorial service was held in Rome for the victims of the air raid of August 13, 1943. The local authorities did not take part in the ceremony.

Bentivegna Trial

The Communist, Rosario Bentivegna, has been sentenced by the Allied Court Martial in Rome for having killed an officer belonging to the Customs Guards. The relatively slight punishment of one year's imprisonment was justified by the juridical formula of legitimate defence.

The Communists, who are taking the upper hand in the political life of invaded Italy, have started a press campaign in favor of his liberation.

Trade Unions Address Petition to Bonomi

The Trade Unions' Chiefs of occupied Italy have written a letter to Bonomi in which , after having stressed the futility of their protest demand food and money for the enormous mass of unemployed. The unemployed are extremely numerous, says the letter, and they need the means of getting the bare essentials.

The Bonomi Government has not yet considered this request.

Attitude of Occupation Authorities towards Italy Criticised by Americans

The attitude adopted by the occupation authorities towards Italy and the very hard Armistice terms, have been violently criticised in the United States. Many Americans of Italian extraction have adopted a hostile attitude towards the Washington Government. These polemics are a source of serious worry in Presidential circles, owing to the present critical moment, prior to the Presidential elections.

The situation has been further aggravated by the refusal

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The situation has been further aggravated by the refusal of Fiorello La Guardia to continue his exhilarating radio conversations, until the time when the Anglo-Americans will stop their support of the Italian Royal Family.

Rising of Polish Partisans Unsuccessful.

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According to Reuter's Moscow correspondent, the "Pravda" gave an accurate description of the Polish Partisans' rising in Warsaw, and ended by saying it had been a fiasco.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - 491 M. - 23,30 Aug.19

War in Italy

The Florentine Fascists are still resisting the invader. This is what the United Nations News Bulletin stated yesterday at 2200 hours, at the end of a report on the city of Florence: "The snipers are active once again. Against them, very severe measures are being adopted."

Serb Nationalists Destroy Communist Bands

Berlin: Units of Serb Nationalists, operating in the Sandjak, have annhilated several Communist bands, and liberated the town of Novacadro.

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

DNB in German to Europe - 1217 - Aug.18

Total War Effort in Bohemia and Moravia

Prague: The German Minister of State for Bohemia and Moravia today announced that following the examination of proposal which the Protectorate Government made on August 14, measures for the total war effort will now be carried out in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. The following measures will be taken: All Public administration work which is of no importance to the war effort will cease. Protectorate jurisdiction will restrict its activities, particularly in the sphere of civil law. It is intended to close temporarily a number of law courts and the Prague Patent Office. The Ministry for Economics and Labor will cease compling statistical surveys and giving vocational advice.

To make greater manpower available the age limit for women to be conscripted for labor will be fixed at fifty. Sham labor contracts will be punishable. All advertising and canvassing ceases. Elementary schools and secondary schools will be simplified and far-reaching restrictions will be made in occupational and agricultural colleges.

Numerous cultural institutions will be closed or restricted. All museums will be closed.

As regards the press, periodicals will be subjected to particularly far-reaching restrictions. The daily press was already limited to four pages on weekdays and six pages on Sundays' effective on August 4. On September 1, daily papers will be decreased.

Financial administration will simplify salaries and supply. In the agricultural sphere, all enterprises and institutions which do not immediately serve war and food economy will be closed.

In the Postal services measures similar to those in the Reich area will come into force on September 1.

Bohemian-Morovian railways will cease running trains on Sundays and public holidays which do not serve essential traffic. Taxis and hansoms will no longer run for general hire.

All sports events will be subject to far-reaching cancellation.

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DNB in German for Europe -1234-August 18 (Monitored in London)

Modern Warfare Is Condemned

Venice: Cardinal Patriarch of Venice in a sermon in St. Mark's Cathedral over coffins containing the victims of British-American air forces said: "We can do nothing but deplore deeply methods of warfare which have been raised to the status of a system and which divine laws condemn even more than international law and the feelings of mankind".

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The Patriarch said: "We endeavour to understand the inevitable laws of murderous war but deeds which actually amount to a man-hunting persecution of the aged and of women and children in houses, in churches and on their way to work, which degenerate into terrible butchery cannot be justified in any way. Is that supposed to be the civilization of our century?"

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 0945 - August 19th

Bonomi Discharges Officers

Milan: All non-professional officers of the Italian Army staying in the occupied part of Italy have been granted leave for an indefinite time upon order of the Bonomi Government, "Corriere della Sera" reports. This measure is due to the large number of officers, which greatly surpasses the needs of the few troops left to occupied Italy. The paper further reports that the Bonomi Cabinet did not succeed in forming feesh formations since the men belonging to the age groups called up are not willing to register and prefer rather to flee into the mountains.

Bonomi Takes over Administration of Three Provinces

Rome: When the Italian provinces of Rome, Frosinone and Littoria, which up to now had been under Allied administration, were taken over by the Bonomi Government, a high official declared: "We are fed up, let the people find out for themselves where to get something to eat".

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 11600 kcs.-1500-Aug.19th

London Must Sever Relations With Poland

Stockholm: Upon Stalin's wish England must dissociate itself from Poland. The London correspondent of the "Goeteborg Post"

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 11800 kcs.-1500-Aug.19th

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Stockholm: Upon Stalin's wish England must dissociate itself from Poland. The London correspondent of the "Goeteborg Post" reports that London political quarters informed the Poles that they must not reckon with the military support of the western powers. The Poles must acquiesce in co-operation with the Soviet Union.

"Isvestia" Accuses Sosnkowski

Commenting on the Warsaw events, the "Isvestia" states: The Warsaw revolt revealed the provoking part played by the Sosnkowski band. The band of Warsaw reactionaries caused the revolt. This reactionary scoundrel blames the passive attitude of the Red Army. The Soviet paper writes verbatim: "The Sosnkowskis are murderers and scoundrels which ought to be court-martialled"

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DNB in German 1800 August 19

The Events of July 20th

General Field Marshal von Brauchitsch, the former commander in chief of the army, explains his viewpoint regarding the events of July 20th, 1944, in an article in the "Voelkischer Beobachter".

July 20th, 1944, was the darkest day in the history of the German Army. Men who had the honor to wear the soldier's uniform have become criminals and murderers. They have tried to stab and, had they succeeded, it would have meant the end of Germany. It cannot be interpreted in any other way and it cannot be disguised. The army itself has scotched the planned attempt at its source. The unworthy men have been expelled and thus all the ties of comradeship have been cut to pieces.

After having expressed the deep gratitude of every honest soldier at the wonderful way in which the Fuehrer's life has been saved, Brauchitsch points out that every man wants now more than ever to use all his strength to break the thrust of the enemy's forces. The honor of the army has remained untarnished.

The article goes on: With the appointment of Minister Himmler to be the commander of the Home Army and the chief of armaments, the army and the Waffen S.S.have been united in a common responsibility, inspired by faith in the Fuehrer and in the future of Germany, the highest ideal for waging the war to the end.

In my capacity as former commander-in-chief of the Army I agree with the decision of the Fuehrer both in heart and spirit.

The serious conditions prevailing at the end of the fifth year of war renders it necessary to make the utmost effort in every sphere of human activity. If we really intend to do so in order to win the war and if we omit everything that does not serve this aim, then we have unimaginable possibilities. The whole nation shares in the struggle. At the front it is fought with weapons, at home with labor. Thus both together will

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 00.15 August 19th

"Amidst the Storms of Time" - an essay by Dr. Goebbels in "Das Reich":

The happenings of July 20th and their severe, but just, expiation by the culprits continue to dominate the thoughts not only of the German people, but of a considerable part of world publicity at large. However inscrutable and reluctant we may be to face the fact, that men bearing German names and born of German mothers raised their hands to extinguish the life of the Fuehrer, we see clearly that a miscreancy such infamy could originate only in minds and characters in which all instinct and sentiment have been suppressed by a diabolical intellect and ice-cold, self-conceited calculation. The proceedings before the People's Court revealed the unheard-of stupidity and political short-sightedness with which the accomplices of the conspiracy against the Fuehrer and the National-Socialist State had set to work. Standing before their judges, they not only cut deplorable figures as far as their characters were concerned, but in their ingenuous effrontery they also admitted as their main objective the annihilation of those elements and factors of the National-Socialist people's state that barred the way to the reactionary feudalism which they strove to reinstate. For their attempt they had chosen this moment of the war, because the prevailing general crisis seemed in their opinion to offer fairly good prospects of success. In other words, these traitors did not undertake their coup-de-main because on the fronts symptoms of undue strain had appeared, - it was themselves who had done their best to generate and intensify such symptoms, as essential for the successful realization of their plans.

A similarly execrable felony against the people and the country is unparalleled in German history. We refuse to make the events of July 20th an occasion for public criticism of some portion of the army, some professional class or some social strata. We are fully aware of the fact, confirmed by a thorough study of the judicial dossiers, that in the abominable crime against the Fuehrer, the state and the safety of our land, only a crifling group of officers and some discredited civilians had taken part. What rendered the attempt dangerous was only the circumstance that a number of these persons were holding key positions in our political and, above all, our military leadership. Thus they had no difficulty in finding

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It is hardly possible for an outsider to gauge the full significance of all this. Perhaps he will ask how it was possible that this clique was not discovered earlier and why its activities were not stopped in time.

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It is easier to ask such a question than to answer it, for the spirit of disaffection, in the main skilfully concealed, operated with far too much caution to disclose prematurely its intent, and it is by no means the same thing to suspect a projected crime as to be able to prove it.

At all events, forces were here active which pursued in the most artful way their infernal plans, designed to destroy the National-Socialist people's state together with all its social and national achievements, and to replace it by a fundamentally reactionary class - and feudal state, at the worst even at the cost of renouncing German victory. Words are powerless to express the abomination of such a crime.

When, at the end of this war, freed of our present worries, we hold victory in our hands, this peril will doubtless appear to us the most diabolical of all those which in this momentous time we had to overcome. This does not refer to the dramatic hours of July 20th when the inner crisis flared up suddenly, for the danger of that day was banished at the very moment in which the Fuehrer by a miracle of fate survived unscathed the attempt on his life. The greater danger undeniably was contained in the preceding weeks and months in which the crisis had weighed like a nightmare on the military conduct of this war, without anybody being able to say in what this crisis consisted and by what means it could be effectively met.

A crisis of this kind can generally be overcome only upon its breaking out. The most terrible consequences could have resulted if it had remained latent. The outbreak of the murderous attempt on the Fuehrer was the signal for clearing the air indispensable if we were again to look freely ahead. The festering ulcer gnawing at the inner life of our people was bound to burst, discharging the whole of the accumulated morbid matter, even at the risk of causing a moment's pain or a temporary weakening of our moral war potential. These things are easy to overcome, provided the essentials for convalescence exist, whereas they lead to a slow but inexorable dwindling of the national strength if the seat of the malady is not eradicated.

Therefore the statement made by the Fuehrer in his speech to the Reich - and Gauleiters when he said that July 20th had given him a confidence he never before felt in his life, was more than

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of renouncing German victory. Words are powerless to express the abomination of such a crime.

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Therefore the statement made by the Fuehrer in his speech to the Reich - and Gauleiters when he said that July 20th had given him a confidence he never before felt in his life, was more than justified.

No one would have been surprised, had the enemies (especially in the present circumstances of the war), launched a malicious and arrogant criticism against this statement by the Fuehrer. What happened, was just the opposite. London, Washington and Moscow know only too well that the events of July 20th and their sudden and smooth liquidation are for them tantamount to the loss of an all whom they are unable to replace in any way.

German conduct of war has redeemed itself. While before, the enemies had the chance of paralyzing some of its functions, nothing of the kind can be achieved now.

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The last remnants of a small group of men, whom enemy countries could misuse for their aims and who knowingly and openly felt and acted as their helpers, are wiped out.

The road to Germany no longer leads through mysterious channels of leadership, but exclusively over the German front. Presumably the enemy was greatly astonished that July 20th not followed by even the slightest reaction within the German nation and still less in the German Army.

All the hopes and illusions which our enemies entertained in this respect burst like soap bubbles in face of these dramatic events. It may rightly be said that the consequences of July 20th in favor of German home and war-policy cannot yet be properly estimated. We are convinced that this is the crucial point in the development of the crisis. Apart from the beneficial consequences, i.e., the concentration of German war efforts that July 20th produced, and which are liable even to enhancement in the near future, it considerably strengthened our own position in relation to our enemies, a fact which will make itself clearly felt before long.

The enemies may well contest this truth and try further to turn that event to their own benefit; our opinion will nevertheless carry its point. Perhaps our contentions, invariably referring to the struggle sustained by the National-Socialist movement, may appear to the outside somewhat far-fetched. Nevertheless, the parallel in the development is so strikingly obvious as to preclude any doubt.

The National Socialist movement, as is well known, after severe setbacks had to face in November and December 1932 the most acute inner crisis which it ever sustained and which at some moments threatened to bring about the disrupture of the Party itself. After we had seized power we could, on the strength of documents discovered, easily furnish proof that this crisis had been inspired and financed by the enemies of our movement for the purpose of cheating the Party on the eve of its victory out of the fruits of its labour and struggle.

At that time also we felt profoundly ashamed that a small group of men in whom the Fuehrer had placed his unlimited trust had sunk so far as to commit the infamy of treason. And then

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At that time also we felt profoundly ashamed that a small group of men in whom the Fuehrer had placed his unlimited trust had sunk so far as to commit the infamy of treason. And when also our enemies declared that it was useless to fight the movement further, as it was on the point of self-disintegration. Of course they had overlooked the fact that the crisis, broken out after a long time of waiting, no longer represented a disease but a phenomenon of convalescence that was the most essential pre-requisite for a successful continuation of the Party's struggle.

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It appears stupendous to-day that the Fuehrer, eight weeks after that moment, was able to seize power, but this was strictly in line with the logic of the development. That the attempt to split the Party had no reaction on its members, that consequently the whole thing was a storm in a tea cup, devoid of all importance for the adherents of the Party, gave the movement new momentum, and at the same time illustrated its unity, power and authority as unequivocally as they are now revealed by the corresponding event of July 20th.

Nobody in the enemy camp will be able to hope any longer that somewhere in the German warfare any substantial opposition of a military or political nature could arise, to be a useful instrument for foul play. Inasmuch as such opposition existed, it revealed itself automatically on July 20th, thereby making such a poor show that it may be considered now as having lost all credit, both with its friends and its enemies alike.

For us this outcome was from the start self-evident, but it had to be demonstrated also to our enemies in order to convince them definitely. This has now been done.

In historically evolutions it sometimes happens that truth can be made discernible only by shameful events. We should have preferred not to be compelled to supply the proof which we demonstrated on July 20th, but, as things stood, it was inevitable. A profound and mysterious logic lies in the fact that this crisis led us to the brink of the abyss but not a step further. Only by such dramatic happenings could the crisis come into effect, and impart to our warfare the new impulses indispensable to the attainment of new successes.

When a thunderstorm hangs on the horizon, making the atmosphere heavy and unbearable, the flashes of lightning are felt as a deliverance. They may cause some damage here and there, but they are immediately followed by the rain of fertility. There is no doubt whatever that the effects of July 20th in the general warfare of the Reich by far surpass everything that we should have dared to dream of only a few weeks ago. What this means in regard to our potential of war, both moral and material, the future will show. At any rate our enemies have not the slightest cause to triumph or to consider

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From the happenings of July 20th we have drawn very far-reaching conclusions which are entirely new to us. As a result of July 20th and its events German warfare has cast aside all reservations. We always knew what significance this war has for us, but not all of us were at all times ready to act in accordance with this knowledge. Today we are ready. Our people do not ask to be spared any longer. They demand to be fully and unreservedly employed for the purpose of war; we cannot imagine a task more beatiful and gratifying than converting this willigness into potential of war.

If for the accomplishment of this task we had to demand a certain starting period, this will not last so long as to cause serious delay.

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Thanks to the co-operation of the people themselves a good many things move faster than we had anticipated. And very soon the hundreds of thousands which we set free will be directed into armament works and barracks, opening to the young, at present already under training, the way to the front. Our warfare will be filled with new power and will neglect no means of organization and improvization apt to secure success. A huge amount of force, so far lying fallow, will find expedient employment. We shall all make every effort to act speedily and with joyful recognition of our responsibility, to eliminate as soon as possible the evils adherent in the event of July 20th.

During the past twelve years we very frequently learned how difficult it is to build up a national state and in the last weeks we saw it again imperilled. But this we must not allow to discourage us. We know very well that as soon as we attain our aim the future of the Reich will be secured for all time to come. This is a task worthy of the sweat and the blood of the best among us.

That in our pursuit of this objective we have to pass through vast expanses of suffering and peril, and that in so doing neither our fuehrer nor our people will be spared the highest of tests, proves once more that all infernal forces are conspiring to bar the road which we must take in our sublime and noble fight, but that we shall reach our aim if we remain loyal to our task, unwavering in the storms of time.

In the past four weeks we have made a further step towards victory. Although to-day not everyone may be able to see it, the future will prove the truth of my words. More confident than ever in the coming success of our cause and strengthened in our loyalty towards the Fuehrer, we reverted to the places of our fight and our work. What had to be purified, was purified. We have not spared ourselves, but have denounced dishonourable persons by name and pronounced over them the curse of the people.

Now let us stand upright, and work and fight. We must and shall succeed. If the people turn their eyes exclusively towards the Fuehrer, if they obey loyally and faithfully his commands, moved solely by the ambition now to surpass even themselves, then the end of this gigantic struggle will be a German victory.

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D.N.B. in German August 19

First Battleship of Croatia Delivered to Marine Minister

Zagreb: The Croatian Radio stated in a special broadcast before midnight that in the presence of the War Minister Ante Vokitsch and Admiral Nikolai Steinfl the first Croatian battleship was handed over to the Navy during a solemn ceremony. The War Minister, Vokitsch, returned on Thursday night to Zagreb.

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American Soldiers Bear Bigger Burden than English

Lisbon: Isolationistic press of the United States, such as the "Chicago Daily Tribune", 'New-York Daily News' and "Washington Times Herald", criticised the British, in that the American troops are sent to the front, while the British troops are satisfied to take part in less dangerous operations. In Normandy it was evident that the Americans had to bear the chief weight of the battle.

Portrayal of Benedetto Croce in Madrid Paper

Berlin: The "DNB", in a leading article, "The Case of Benedetto Croce", written by the Madrid reporter, Heinz Barth, gives a picture of the Italian philosopher and historian. Though he handed in his resignation, says the article, as a member of the liberal and pseudo-bourgeois government, he must be called their spiritual father. This politician, who for twenty years lived in Naples, bitterly discontented and never active, is, however, surprisingly blind to reality. This was proved recently by his wrong attitude towards the liberators.

Newspaper Boy Prints His Own Money

Trieste: A newspaper boy has issued his own currency. The first newspaper boy to issue his own money, works in Trieste. Lack of cash in Italy is so great that additional means of payment have to be added everywhere to bank notes and coins. For payment above one hundred lire, checks are now generally used; stamps replace coins. However, their form has not proved successful as a means of payment; therefore private initiative has improvised new forms. Some tramway companies issue pieces of cheap tin to take the place of small coins. These pieces bear only the name of the company and the number ten, twenty or thirty indicating the value. Many shops have tried to use cardboard pieces that may be used again when other shopping is done.

Even the newspaper boys use their own checks, which they hand to clients with their newspapers, as a kind of change. The change of forgery has become great; however no such cases have been recorded, as the sums are too small to make it worth while. On

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Even the newspaper boys use their own checks, which they hand to clients with their newspapers, as a kind of change. The change of forgery has become great; however no such cases have been recorded, as the sums are too small to make it worth while. On the other hand many worthless postage stamps with the pictures of the King are in circulation, and also stamps used for stamp-duty, though they are not recognized as means of payment.

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TRANSOCEAN ____ In English ____ 1400 ____ August 19

The Western Front

Berlin -- Valter Mehr. Formations of the American Third Army have launched a new vertaking thrust from south to north from the area of Laval. They are not moving any nearer to Paris for the time being it seems, but have sent forward tank reconnaissance from the area of Chartres to the east towards the Seine.

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These were held up by German bolt formations. In conjunction with tank thrusts from Dreux to the north and northeast along the Eure, Canadians are trying to move forward with strong forces east of the central reaches of the Dives. Pressure of the canadians is very strong, and induced the Germans to disengage their forces at the centrel and lower Dives further to the east.

General Patton's army, following its breakthrough from south to north, first started to advance in the direction of Argentan in an attempt to encircle the Germans. Then followed a further thrust eastwards in Laigle area, and now comes a third thrust from Dreux (situated on the same level as Laigle) the north and northeast. After the Americans had crossed the Aure(a tributary of the Eure, flowing in a westerly direction and which joins the Eure northwest of Dreux) they proceeded to cross Eure flows in north northwest direction, ... The Allies are trying to push forward north eastwards from Chartres but have only made a slight gain of ground. East of the middle Dives, the Canadian First Army deepened the penetrations, made the previous day. The Canadians are making every effort here also to wage movile warfare. Their pressure comes first of all from the sector Falaise Mezidon in a south-easterly direction.

The German lines at present run through the marshy valleys of the lower Dives and Aure rivers. East of Dives and on the middle Dives, the lines are taken back toward the east. Other heavy thrusts were made by the Canadians immediately west of Falaise in a southerly direction, in order to link with attacks northeast of Domfront to disturb the German disengagement movement in progress there also. Although these attacks gained some ground locally, they were denied success by the stuboornly defending Germans.

German Battle Planes in Action

2150

Berlin - Formations of German battle planes on Saturday continued attacks on enemy troops and columns in the Falaise-Argentan area". The enemy suffered losses in men and meterial, especially in low level attacks against British and Canadian vehicle columns and gun emplacements. German fighters engaged Allied fighter bombers shooting down four enemy planes in air fights, according to still incomplete reports. According to supplementary report from

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Successful Landing Operations Depend on Air Superiority 1225

Berlin - (By Admiral Alfred Saalwaechter) All major landing operations in this war have usually succeeded in the first attempt, even when they had been expected and countermeasures had been taken some time earlier.

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All landing parties, however, had one great asset: air superiority. That applies as much to the German landing in Norway, to Japanese landings in the Pacific area as well as to Anglo-American landings in Europe or the Pacific Ocean. It is usually overlooked that the coastline of many thousand kilometres in length cannot be fitted with so many cannon that the enemy employing numerous heavy naval guns can be driven off. For the attacking party can concentrate its naval forces at any point of the coastline.

The defending party on the other hand can rely only on its local immobile fortifications as only a small number of its heavy guns, such as railwayguns, can be moved. The attacking party, has therefore, enjoys the advantage of being able to gain for itself fire superiority at a point it has selected itself, despite better gunnery conditions of coastal artillery. The chances of ships' artillery fighting coastal artillery, moreover, have improved as compared with the past owing to better instrumentation and aid of observation aircraft. Simultaneous bombing from the air adds to superiority of the opponent. Thus fortifications of the defending party can be [illegible] and [illegible] landing takes place. The bringing up of [illegible] can be held up and even temporarily suspended. The defending party is not able to shift its position behind artificial smoke screens as the landing party can do. Moreover, it must scatter its naval forces along the whole coastline and it is not always in a position to concentrate them without delay at a point which the opponent has selected for landing. The opponent can aid naval operations by night by dropping flares if he has air superiority.

Red Spaniards Fight with the Maquis 1550

Hendaye: (By Transocean's correspondent, Rene Bayer)

Fifty percent of the maquis in the Pyrenees are Red Spaniards, I was told by a Frenchman in Hendaye who is looked upon as an expert in matters concerning the maquis. "We are literally infested with Red Spaniards", he continued. They are remnants of the Spanish Red army from the civil war, which, when the Red regime collapsed in Spain, came across the frontier and have been here in France ever since. Today they are with the

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I remarked that under these circumstance the maquis seem to be a real menace. "That depends", my informant replied. "Automatic pistols are dangerous weapons if the opponent has none. But alreddy small anti-tank gun works ... expert cross-fire from that weapon is sufficient to drive the maquis off. As a rule they chiefly raid isolated remote villages." ... this changed since the Spaniards organized an effective frontier patrol.

Far more interesting than their military might are their political weapons. ... When I asked what the maquis intend to accomplish, my informant declared, "they intend to grasp power in France and hope they can do so with the assistance of Anglo-American troops. The Spaniards among them fight becase they hope the same will come true for their country too. This was confirmed by the hearings of Spaniards who were caught. They declared that the Americans had made promises. At the same time these Spanish maquis, however, were convinced that the Americans will keep their promises".

Italian Refugees in Venice Lagoon Islands

Venice: (By Transocean's correspondent Walter Seidlitz). Thousands of Italian fugitives from Allied bombs and guns are camping on many of the smallest islands in the lagoons south and north of Venice. It is as if history were to repeat itself. Venice was built by people who escaped to to these lagoons from the horrors of war. Today Italians repair to remote lagoon islands from the cities laid in ruins by bombing from the air. On these lagoon islands are only the straw huts of fishermen. As often as not, these islands are mere sandbanks rising but a few centimetres above water level. Despite the hothouse temperature in these islands, there is hardly any vegetation. After far-reaching sanitary measures, the lagoon district now is free from malaria, Italians are camping in a most primitive way on the islands. Hundreds of families sleep on beds of bare board. The most difficult problem is that of supply. Nevertheless fugitives are glad they have found this refuge, primitive as it may be.

The Eastern Front

Berlin: (By Karl Bluecher): The battle for Warsaw has been

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The Eastern Front

Berlin: (By Karl Bluecher): The battle for Warsaw has been resumed by the Russians with a new large-scale attack northeast of the city. Fighting has become livelier along the whole eastern front from the lower Dniester up to the Estonian Lakes. Three centres have become plainly visible: one, the Warsaw area; two, the battle for the East Prussian frontier; three, the battle in Latvia and Estonia.

Northeast of Warsaw the Russians launched an attack on a broad front which was supported by numerous battleplanes and tanks. They were repelled or held up by the Germans in immediate counter-attacks. At the same time the Soviets attacked northwest of Baranov on the western bank of the Vistula with strong forces. They made some penetrations. German counter-attacks are under way. They have gained ground already southwest of Baranov despite strong opposition.

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In the second centre of fighting, the Russians continued their efforts to break through with strong forces between Kalvaris and Schaken in the Lithuanian-East Prussian border area. They made some penetrations, suffering heavy losses. These penetrations were sealed off by the Germans; thus a breakthrough was prevented.

In the northern sector the Russians are continuing their violent attacks in the Modohn area in Latvia. Taken as a whole they collapsed, but isolated penetrations were made against whichiGerman counter-attacks are in progress. The situation in Estonia is characterized by severe fluctuating fighting west of Lake Pskov. No names of localities are given by the Germans and it is only stated that Prussian formations which had broken through were annihilated in the course of German counter-measures.

On the Lower Dniester fighting activity has been revived.

Danish Identification Cards Stolen 1050

Copenhagen: Twenty thousand identification cards were stolen by ten armed men in the Danish Bureau of Statistics on Friday afternoon. Every Dane over fifteen must have such a card, according to the latest regulations. These cards had not yet been fetched by their owners. They were filled with all data and merely lacked the photograph and official stamp. This stamp was taken along by the men too. They arrived in two cars it is believed, and after taking the twenty thousand cards disappeared unnoticed.

Allied Raids on Belgian Cities 2140

Brussels: The Belgian city of Namur was bombed on Friday in successive waves by British and American bombers. The centre of the town was completely destroyed. Two hundred killed and two hundred and fifty wounded Belgians were counted up to Saturday afternoon. Since wreckage is still being cleared away, it is most likely that the above figures will still rise.

The same day the city of Liege was likewise bombed by Americans from a great altitude. Severe damage was inflicted 2922

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counter-attacks are in progress. The situation in Estonia is characterized by severe fluctuating fighting west of Lake Pskov. No names of localities are given by the Germans and it is only stated that Prussian formations which had broken through were annihilated in the course of German counter-measures.

On the Lower Dniester fighting activity has been revived.

Danish Identification Cards Stolen 1050

Copenhagen: Twenty thousand identification cards were stolen by ten armed men in the Danish Bureau of Statistics on Friday afternoon. Every Dane over fifteen must have such a card, according to the latest regulations. These cards had not yet been fetched by their owners. They were filled with all data and merely lacked the photograph and official stamp. This stamp was taken along by the men too. They arrived in two cars it is believed, and after taking the twenty thousand cards disappeared unnoticed.

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The same day the city of Liege was likewise bombed by 2922 Americans from a great altitude. Severe damage was inflicted, particularly in those sections of the town already badly affected by a terror raid in May. Thirty-six killed and fifty wounded have so far been reported.

In Visé, which was likewise bombed that day, four persons were killed and twenty-seven wounded, besides considerable damage. In the small town of Huy a swimming bath was hit directly by a bomb, causing a number of dead and wounded.

The city of Ghent also experienced another attack, when many dwelling houses were wrecked.

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DNB in English - 0950 - August 19

The Fronts in France

Berlin: The battle of attrition in western Normandy, in which both sides are using the greatest array of manpower and material, did not result in any material changes in the front-line yesterday (Thursday), writes Doctor Max Krull, DNB military commentator. Withdrawal of the front bulge west of the Dives and successful German counterthrusts at Argentan are of no strategic importance. The German right wing still runs close to the Seine Bay thus protecting operations of the German Navy, which once again succeeded in dealing crushing blows to the enemy. The left wing is the scene of a mobile battle waged by motorized units. The battle reached its climax in the fighting for Chartres and Orleans. Although the American thrust on Paris failed to make any further advance a war of movement, in which territorial gains are less important than the wearingdown of fighting strength, must be expected to continue. If the Anglo-Americans planned to make the battle in Normandy a battle of annihilation, it can be said already that their hopes have been dashed.

In southern France the enemy has reinforced his beachheads between Toulon and Cannes. Thus far he has been unable to establish a solid continuous front. It is still uncertain in what direction the enemy intends to develop his offensive. On this ring of the landing area, the enemy is still beating about in the dark since his attacks on both sides of Toulon, by whose possession the invaders set great store, have miscarried, as have the Allied landing attempts west of this vital harbor.

French Government May be Moved from Vichy - 1500 -

Berlin: In view of military events and certain necessities the French government is considering whether the seat of government should be moved from Vichy to some other French town, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman stated on Saturday. The spokesman [illegible] that removal was already under way.

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Allied Aircraft Bomb Allied Troops - 2300 -

Amsterdam: Lieutenant General Crerar, Canadian High Commander, published a communique saying that Allied planes in the past two days repeatedly bombed Allied troops.

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Revolution in Warsaw 2335

Stockholm: Regarding the underground movement in Warsaw a "Pravda" report says that the Warsaw revolution had led to a catastrophe and that a mean political game of London emigrants had been revealed. The paper adds that underground leaders in Warsaw had instructed neither the Kremlin nor the Red Army nor the British Government about their plans.

Former Mayor of Leipzig Is Arrested 1745

Berlin: Dr.Karl Goerdele, former lord mayor of Leipzig, was arrested, thanks to a member of the Luftwaffe Women's Auxiliary Corp with the assistance of two members of the Luftwaffe.

Allied Terror Raids Damage Italian Churches 2350

Milan: Anglo-American airmen the last few days continued their systematic terror raids on.the provinces of Bologna, Reggio Emilia, Venice and the town of Fiume. Particularly heavy damage to buildings, and loss of life are reported from Fiume. Attacks were directed exclusively against non-military targets. It is learnt only now that the ancient basilica of Sante Agata, one of the jewels of Byzantine art in Ravenna, was badly damaged in the Allied raids of July 23rd and 24th. Santa Maria in Porto church, situated nearby, which is famous for its splendid marble front dating from the 18th century, received a direct hit. The adjacent monastery, with its famous loggias and arches, dating from the 15th century, was heavily damaged. The same fate was suffered by the neighbouring San Francesco Monastery. Dante's grave was also damaged.

American Schemes for Ending of War 2300

Geneva: The "New York Daily News" advocates making pretty promises to Germany (as in the first world war) so that she will lay down her arms and then acting towards Germany without mercy. The paper raises the question as to whether it would not be wise to

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Roosevelt, however, does not hold out any hopes for the future to Germans or Japanese, thereby firing both peoples to a fight to the finish wherein more and more American people will be killed or wounded. However, once the Germans and Japanese have given up the battle, one can do as he pleases with them. The main issue is to try to influence them to give up and to gain this end all means are fair. As matters now stand, it seems as though Roosevelt is not quite as artful as Wilson.

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TRANSKONTINENTPRESS In German for Southeast Europe 1122 August 19

Alcohol Ban Lifted in Part of Finland

Helsinki : The ban on alcohol, imposed throughout Finland one month ago, was lifted on August 17th for the greater part of the Country. It will remain in force, for the time being, only for the Eastern territories of the Country.

D.N.B. In German to Germany 1600 - August 19 (Monitored in London)

The Landing in Southern France

By war reporter Weisser -

On the night of the 15th of August the enemy decided to land on the south coast of France. This enterprise came as no surprise to the German defense. For weeks, naval activity and troop concentrations had been observed in Corsica. and during the last weeks the bombardment of the coast had increased to an extent which could leave no doubt that the enemy would make an attempt, from the French Riviera, to overrun Western Europe.

The first attempt to land was made at one o'clock at night, to the east of Toulon. The enemy was beaten back in a short time. At about the same time, parachutists were dropped near St. Raphael, and a landing from the sea was carried out at three points, and on the island of Port Cros. Off St. Tropez, big ship concentrations were reported. The historic place of Napoleon's landing on his return from Egypt and Elba, is being heavily shelled by the naval artillery. These widespread actions differ conspicuously in their conception from the plan of the Channel invasion. According to reports received two battleships have approached the famous Riviera resort of Cannes; their visit is accompanied by an extremely heavy aerial bombing of the town.

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FRENCH BROADCASTS

Monitor's note on French broadcasts - (as reported from London, 1400, August 18)

The Radio Paris network remained silent throughout the night and this morning, except for 280.9 meters, the 7 and 8 news bulletins not being broadcast.

The 280.9 meter broadcast came at 0700 hours and relayed the German Hope Service bulletin and subsequently remained linked with the German Home Service.

Paris Information Permanent was not heard during the night.

The only Vichy stations heard this morning were Lyons National (436 m), Toulouse National (386.6 m), and Limoges National (35.3 m).

At 0630 hours these were linked, and after the "Marseillaise" gave gramophone records.

At 0705 hours Lyons National and Toulouse National split the programme, Limoges National remaining linked with Lyons National.

Lyons National broadcast music, physical training, Almanach de France and music.

Radio Toulouse gave physical training, music, and News Bulletin at 0730 hours and more music from 0740 hours on.

The reception of Lyons National is good. Toulouse National is only just identifiable, so that the 07.30 bulletin was not monitorable.

At 08.30 Lyons National, Toulouse National and Radio Lyons (215.4 m) broadcast a repeat of the news bulletin put out at 1930 yesterday.

At 08.30 Radio Toulouse gave what appeared to be a different news bulletin, but the reception was worthless.

At 0900 Radio Paris on (280.9 m) relayed the German Home Service. Other Radio Paris frequencies were silent.

Vichy transmission began as usual at 0630. Bulletins scheduled for 0630 and 0730 were not broadcast. The first news, which was announced as "third news bulletin of the day", was given at 0830 on wave lengths 463 m (Lyons National). 386.6 m (Toulouse National) and 315.8 m (Radio Lyons). It was [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785018

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At the same time the station Radio Toulouse on 328.6 m gave a separate news bulletin of its own. The news scheduled for 1230 did not begin until 1238. The editorial, normally given at 120 and repeated at 1310, was again not broadcast today.

The next news bulletin was broadcast at 1320 as scheduled. It was, however, an exact repetition of the 1230 news.

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French Broadcasts

Paris Home Service. No French transmissions have been given on any of Radio Paris wavelengths since 1445 yesterday. It was observed that wavelength 280.6, allocated to Paris Argenteuil, relayed German Home Service material at irregular intervals this morning.

French Home Service (Paris Information Permanent): No transmissions have been identified.

French Telegraph Service (OF): No transmissions have been identified since 2110 Tuesday.

French broadcasts as reported at 2015, August 18:

The announcer of the RDN-station Lyons National, 463 metres, stated that for reasons beyond their control the station had to close down for Friday and invited listeners to tune in Saturday morning at 0630, after which the "Marseillaise" was played and the station went off the air.

The only Vichy broadcasting station now on the air is FFR station radio Toulouse 328.6 metres, which is carrying on with its usual program of light music, advertisements, etc.

Thursday August 17, this station broadcast a makeshift news bulletin at 2130, in place of the usual RDN-bulletin, as all the other stations were then off the air.

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BALKAN AND HUNGARIAN BROADCASTS

(Monitored in Bari)

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian - 850 Kcs 2030 -- August 19

National Assembly Session Continues

The National Assembly, under the leadership of Vice-President Peter Myoscivanoff, continued its session today. Mr. Dimitor Savoff, Minister of Finance, made a report about the extraordinary budget for the state. After Minister Savoff's report, general discussions began.

Mr. Dimitor Ilioff, Orchovo National Representative, first spoke and, among other things, said: "Gentlemen, the duty of a political leader is to serve his country and his nation; to understand and feel the pulse of his nation; to feel in his heart her pains and sufferings, to live in her thoughts and interests. This is the duty of political leaders. To support every movement which defends their nation's interests, even when it is started by political enemies. This means sacrifice, the second duty of a leader: To prove his words with action and remain faithful to his nation through his conviction. My opinion and yours, which we expressed yesterday, was cheered and applauded with bright hope by thousands of people who listened to the Prime Minister's speech. This speech was not an inspiration of his. It was an expression of the greatest desire of the Bulgarian nation, which desire was hidden, because it was forbidden, as it was forbidden to give opinions about certain things. And this was a firm decision. Bulgaria must remain out of war, out of the world conflict. This means that you must feel the pulse of the nation, that you must live with her pains and ideals; this means that you must fulfill her desires. This is the duty of political leaders, this is the problem of every statesman. Yesterday's Government declaration is unanimously approved by the Bulgarian nation because it is her work, and if the Bulgarian nation unanimously expressed this approval, then the second duty of everyone, who until yesterday did not approve this policy, is to sacrifice his own convictions when a policy which we do not approve is started by an individual or by the government. In order to serve the nation, our duty is the support it

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2919

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That is why more courage, more energy, and more firmness is needed. Let us not allow events to run away with us. Let the problem of the government be dealt with all in the seriousness and firmness that the present time demands.

After that, National Representative Nikola Moushanoff spoke and declared that he acknowledges the historical moment, and understands the approval and unanimity with which the Bulgarian nation received the Prime Minister's speech. He approves the declaration referring to the economic situation of the country, as well as the reasons which brought her to this situation. Mr. Moushanoff approved the greater part of the Government's declaration, and stated that was his opinion as well. He concluded with an appeal for unity and patience, which are necessary to the Bulgarian nation, in order to save the state, and he believes that the Bulgarian nation will support the government in its efforts.

RADIO TIRANA in Albanian to Albania 1,500 kcs - 2045 - August 18

Traitors Kill Rrok Perolla

On the 10th of this month, while returning from a mission, Rrok Perolla, Prefect of Mukes, was killed by the hand of traitors. His funeral took place at Prizrend, where his family is residing. The funeral expenses were paid by the State. The Ministry of the Interior has authorised the prefect of Prizrend to present the Government's sympathies to the family of the deceased. The loss of Rrok Perolla has caused grief not only to the members of his family, but also to all his friends and..., for he has been a conscientious man towards his duty and amiable with friends and acquaintances throughout the twenty-five years of his service as State official, during which time he always held important posts. This Government official now gave his life while performing his duty in the service of the State. His uncle, Lal Perolla, at present residing in Tirana, announces that a service will be held at the Jesuit Church of Tirana, at Brugas Kavajes, on August 19. Besides the members of his family and friends and acquaintances, a large number of State dignitaries will attend the service.

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RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian - 549 meters - 1028 - August 19

Allies Bomb Hungary

The Hungarian Telegraph Service reports that yesterday, enemy aircraft flew over the country several times direction and followed the same route on their return flight. Reports of bombings arrived from one of our north-eastern towns.

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Little damage was caused but there were some casualties. Anti-aircraft artillery destroyed one enemy plane. During the night, enemy aircraft flew over the country in a north-south direction. At the same time, several enemy planes flew in from the east. Reports of insignificant damage were received.

Communists Revolt in Croatia

The Belgrade paper "Ox Obnova" reports that Serbian Communists revolted in Northern Radova and in Banija, in Croatia, because of an agreement between Subasich and Tito. Serbian Communists in clashes, have beaten Tito's Communists.

Vasiliovich Speaks

Yesterday's Serbian papers give a detailed account of the speech delivered in Sabac by the Minister of Agriculture, Vasiliovich, before an audience of 5,000 people. The Serbian Minister pointed out that in view of the grave situation prevailing today, it would be absolutely insane to continue the civil war. He pointed out that more than one million Serbs have perished during this civil war. He finds it difficult to understand why some people still listen to Radio London and, upon its advice, bring themselves to perform ill-considered acts. At the end of his speech, the Serbian Minister of Agriculture turned to the Serbian ... with the declaration to keep calm.

RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian - 549 meters - 1240 - August 19

Ploesti and Bucharest Bombed

During yesterday, enemy planes attacked Ploesti and Bucharest. There were many casualties among the population. German and Rumanian anti-aircraft destroyed several planes.

HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE in German and French for Europe - 1145

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HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE in German and French for Europe - 1145
August 19

Serb Communists Mutiny Against Tito

2918

Belgrade: According to the "Obnova," Serb Communists, in the areas of Lake Krbava and Benic, mutinied against Tito. The mutiny it is said, was caused by the agreement reached between Tito and Subasic. The Serb Communists are said to have inflicted a defeat on Tito's troops.

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HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE 1146 - August 19

Nedich's Army Clears Partisans Hideout

Belgrade: In the course of mopping-up operations against Partisan groups in Serbia a formation of General Nedich's army, 2000 strong, cleared a large Partisan hideout near Leskovac.

HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE MTI in German for Europe - 2046 - August 18
(Monitored in London)

New Government in Montenegro

Belgrade: It is reported from Montenegro that a new government has been formed there. Juba Vuksanovits has been appointed head of the new government.

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

TURKISH OVERSEAS SERVICE in Bulgarian -18,30-Aug.18 (Monitored in London)

New Bulgarian Government Program

Bagryanov yesterday spoke at an extraordinary meeting of the Sobranje. His report, which dominates the attention of the political world today, represents at the same time the program of the new Bulgarian government. What is most striking in this speech is that there is no mention whatsoever about collaboration with the Reich and that his precessor's policy was criticised.

According to reports from Sofia, Bagryanov, after the meeting, was carried in triumph by the population, which shouted, "Long live the saviour of Bulgaria".

RADIO NATIONAL (Enemy Origin) in English for England - 2050 - Aug.18 (Monitored in London)

New Enemy Weapon in Action

What is believed to be Germany's retaliation weapon number two has been reported from Clapham today in the south of London. This new plane-bomb is believed to be of intense capacity for the area which it damaged at its place of impact covered no less than four streets. A German parachutist picked up at the same time claims to have been pilot of the new bomb which, it appears, will always be piloted by single airman who bales out at the last moment over the objective.

SPANISH HOME SERVICE, Radio National-2230-Aug.18 (Monitored in London)

Rumour Asserts German Withdrawal in France

It is being said that Germany is going to abandon the greater part of France.

[illegible] coincide in the assurance that

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SPANISH HOME SERVICE, Radio National-2230-Aug.18 (Monitored in London)

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Different reports from France coincide in the assurance that the German armies are systematically withdrawing from the greater part of France. To that end, every measure has already been taken, and the quicker or slower pace of withdrawal will depend on the intensity and efficacy of Allied attacks against German rearguard detachments which, as it seems, are only charged with slowing down the Allied progress. It is also stated that the south of France is practically by now evacuated, only a security force being left south of the Loire.

5917

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Similar tactics are to be followed in Paris by the German Command. According to those reports, withdrawal will end a line running from north of the Seine, supported in the neighbourhood of the Maginot line, down to the Swiss border. At this new front the German High Command expects to hold finally the Allied advance, and to use it as a spring-board for the offensive reaction which Berlin has been announcing for the end of general mobilisation and for the employment of new weapons manufactured in the last two years.

RADIO BERNE in French -- 2250 -- August 18

News From Switzerland

The Stuttgart-Zurich communication line has been interrupted.

MILANO LIBERTA' RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0.31 - 08,30 - Aug.19

Military Operations in Southern France

Allied military units operating between Toulon and Nice have reached the River Var and have made progress to a depth of thirty-five kilometers inland. They met no German opposition in their advance. At this point, a very natural question arises: what are the Germans doing? The Germansnot only have not sufficient forces to offer any real resistance, but do not even have enough to create an obstacle for the advancing Allied troops. The result of this lack of German defence is that the Allies can manoeuvre just how and where it pleases them most. Very probably the Allies' next objective is to gain possession of Grenoble. Thus menacing the Franco-Italian frontier. From the trend that the landing operations have followed to date, we can see that a serious danger is beginning to loom in the background for Kesselring's troops. When the effectives landed will have reached the necessary total, the Allies will try to penetrate into Liguria and Piedmont and in that case Kesselring's defence system will be attacked in

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MILANO LIBERTA' RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.31 - 08.30 - Aug.19

Military Operations in Southern France

Allied military units operating between Toulon and Nice have reached the River Var and have made progress to a depth of thirty-five kilometers inland. They met no German opposition in their advance. At this point, a very natural question arises: what are the Germans doing? The Germansnot only have not sufficient forces to offer any real resistance, but do not even have enough to create an obstacle for the advancing Allied troops. The result of this lack of German defence is that the Allies can manoeuvre just how and where it pleases them most. Very probably the Allies' next objective is to gain possession of Grenoble. Thus menacing the Franco-Italian frontier. From the trend that the landing operations have followed to date, we can see that a serious danger is beginning to loom in the background for Kesselring's troops. When the effectives landed will have reached the necessary total, the Allies will try to penetrate into Liguria and Piedmont and in that case Kesselring's defence system will be attacked in the rear. Genoa, Turin and Alessandria will find themselves directly threatened. We are therefore face to face with a very favorable situation for the Allies, whereas Kesselring's strategy seems to have deteriorated considerably.

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The Piedmont Patriots are now faced with the immediate task of intensifying the struggle against the Nazis and the Fascists, and of strengthening the links between the various groups of Patriots operating for the same end. The Patriots of Piedmont must destroy small German garrisons and capture all the Alpine passes. Only in this way can they facilitate the entry of Allied troops into Piedmont. If this possibility should actually materialize in the near future and become a tangible reality, the trend of things may turn very favorable indeed for the Allies.

A Few Notes on the Liberation of Florence

It is necessary to tear away the screen with which an attempt has been made to cover the truth regarding the liberation of Florence. The truth must be told, and nothing must be concealed as regards Patriots' contribution to the liberation of the capital of Tuscany. It is high time that the truth should be revealed, because we do not want history to record us as inventors of myths, but as collaborators for the victory of the United Nations. We do not intend to criticize the action taken by the Allied Command, but we should only like to ask why Italian Patriots were ordered to lay down their arms ... the Patriots have special and dangerous missions to accomplish ... It is their duty and their honor to fight for Italy; and why are these possibilities curtailed? ... It would be an error to oblige our Patriots to carry out only secondary operations ... Their primary duty is to fight side by side with the troops of the Allied Nations. Partisan units are to form the nucleus of the new Italian Army. They should therefore be employed in all military operations to hasten the liberation of Italy's national territory. The Patriots have always acted as true Italians and as loyal soldiers ... The Patriots of Florence should not obey to the letter instructions, according to which they ought to withdraw from Florence ... Otherwise the population would be massacred by the Germans ... The infamous Nazis and Fascists would have complete freedom of action ... The Arno divides the city in two, nine-tenths of the city is situated east of the river and only one tenth west of the river ... What happened at San Frediano ... only in that way was it possible for the Partisans to enter Florence before the Allies ...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785018

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(The rest could not be monitored)

2916

RADIO TOKYO in Italian to Italy - 16.85 Meters - 1115 - August 19

News From the Far Eastern Front

Radio Tokyo announces: No changes worthy of note have taken place in the central sector of the Pacific. Our garrisons in the Islands of Horian (?) and Kinag are putting up a stubborn resistance against the enemy, who is incapable of carrying out operations according to plan.

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Enemy propaganda in very active concerning supposed successes obtained by the enemy in the Indo-Burman sector. The successes have, however, not been confirmed up to now. Violent fighting was carried out in a number of other sectors. In China the enemy is making ever more powerful efforts to re-occupy the city of Hengyang. Up to now, the enemy has not been able to advance a single yard from where the operations started.

Air Activities in the Far East

Radio Tokio announces: On August 17, twenty enemy planes attacked the air base at Hengyang. The enemy attack was repulsed and two bombers were shot down.

Our air forces in China attacked an enemy aerodrome on August 18, hitting the runways and other installations. All our planes returned to their bases.

American Air Forces operating in Burma have destroyed many houses in the course of their indiscriminate bombings. The Society of Burma Buddhists met at Rangoon to protest against these indiscriminate bombings. The Association has decided to keep up a relentless struggle against the enemy, who is attempting to destroy Buddhism. Great Britain, the United States and Chiang Kai-shek are the enemies of Burma and Buddhism.

American Officers and Pilots in the Hengyang Castle

Radio Tokio announces: It is learned that the seventy American officers and pilots, who were in the castle at Hengyang at the beginning of the month, fled upon the approach of our victorious troops, to avoid being taken prisoners. A hundred and fifty other Americans residing in the city at the time were carrying on active propaganda. They also fled for fear of being made prisoners.

Japanese Official Gives His Impressions on Situation in South

The Chief of the Direction of Southern Affairs, attached to the Ministry for Great Eastern Asia, has returned to Japan. He described the situation in the south in the following manner: [illegible] of the southern regions wish to collaborate

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Our air forces in China attacked an enemy aerodrome on August 15, hitting the runways and other installations. All our planes returned to their bases.

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American Imperialism

The "Nippon Times" publishes an article under the title, "Evil Smelling American Imperialism", in which the paper says: "The United States has planned an international confederation, personally devised by President Roosevelt, whose aim is to subject all nations of the world to American Imperialism.

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The Atlantic Charter springs from this plan. The Atlantic Charter is today, however, only a scrap of paper. Roosevelt's policy is a gangster's policy, because it aims at subjecting to American Imperialism all the smaller nations, against which the most abominable threats are made.

German Paper Publishes Shameful Armistice Terms Imposed upon Italy

Radio Tokyo reports that the German paper, "Voelkischer Beobatcher", in its issue of August 17, published the Shameful Armistice terms imposed upon Italy by the Allies, and accepted by Badoglio. According to these terms, Italy will be obliged to surrender part of her territory to France, Yugoslavia, Greece and Great Britain. Many Italian ports will become free ports for Great Britain, the United States, France, Yugoslavia and Greece. Economic conditions, according to the Armistice terms, are of such a nature as to reduce Italy to a mere colony, deprived of all liberties. Badoglio has, besides, agreed that two million workers are to be sent to the victorious countries.

German Declaration Regarding Allied Landings in Southern France

Radio Tokyo reports that officials of the German Embassy in Tokyo have, in the last few days, published a declaration regarding Allied landings in southern France. This statement is based on news received relating to the development of military operations on the new war front. Allied forces in southern France are making every effort to join up with Allied forces in Northern France. The German Command has succeeded in stemming this new Allied advance, because it has the means of doing so. The German Command is awaiting more detailed news regarding the enemy's material possibilities, in order to put up adequate resistance. When the German forces are as equally and strongly equipped as the Allied forces, then the tables will be turned in favor of the Germans. The German Command has an easier task, because, now, the Allies are obliged to display all of their resources and reveal their strategy. Consequently, the German Command will be

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNI No. 785018

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RADIO SOTTENS (SWITZERLAND) in French 47.20 m. - 1345 - August 19

Allied Armistice Terms

The "Stefani" Agency, controlled by the Republican Fascist Government, states that it has been informed of the armistice terms signed during the month of September last between Marshal Badoglio and General Eisenhower.

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They include clause of a territorial economic and political nature. According to the Fascist Agency, as regards the territoria questions, the islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and other islands of the peninsula, which are of great strategical importance, in connection with Egypt, will be handed over to Great Britain. France's frontiers will be once more at.....As regards Lybia, Somaliland and Eritrea, their fate will be decided at the Peace Conference. "Stefani" states that Italian heavy industry will be under Anglo-American control. It is further stated that, according to the Armistice terms, the Italian Government will put at the disposal of the winners two million workers for the first reconstretion projects.

RADIO ANKARA In French to France 31 meters 1845 - August 19

Text of Appeal for Revolt Against Germans in France

According to a report from Transocean, the appeal launched yesterday by Algiers Radio calls on the Parisian population to disobey the Germans. Here is the text of the appeal:

"Functionarics, you must refuse to obey the orders of the Germans and of Vichy, and accept those which will be given you,- - those who are familiar with the resistance movement, and who are recognized by the government. Parisians, people of the capital, of the suburbs and of other large cities - those of you who may be effected by the fighting - these are the orders given by your government. The provisional Government of the French Republic counts upon you and upon the entire French Nation, united in the resistance movement."

German Garrison Surrenders to Maquis Forces

According to a report from Berne, the entire German garrison of a town on the border between Switzerland and France has surrender

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Stalin's Order of the Day and Details on Eastern Front

Bulgarian President's Speech - Commentary by Atay in "Ulus"

The speech delivered by the Bulgarian President, Ivan Bagryanoff, has created considerable interest, and the Turkish press devoted several articles to it.

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Today, in the Turkish newspaper, "Ulus", Mr. Atay, editor-in-chief of the paper, made the following editorial comment in an article entited, "Address by the President of the Bulgarian Council".

"The speech delivered by the President of the Bulgarian Council has justified the interest with which it was received. But Mr. Bagryanoff tells us nothing about negotiations with the Allies, nor whether in breaking with Germany, his country would accept the Allied peace conditions. It is our feeling that Bulgaria has no further hope or reason for remaining an ally of Germany, that she is putting an end to her common cause with the Axis and its partners, and that she believes that any good that may come to her from now on depends on the good will of the Allies. According to the words of the President of the Bulgarian Council, Bulgaria was forced into the war against her will. The nation was not in agreement either with the Germans or with the governments which gave in to German pressure.

"The following words deserve repeating: 'I believe that humanity, as a whole, will emerge from the blood bath into which it was pushed five years ago a better, more united and 'fraternal' world. It will depend less on those who began the war than on those who make the peace to decide whether the ideals of fraternity will be realized without further sufferings.

"..... The President of the Bulgarian Council asks for an honorable peace for his country in the new world, governed by the Great Powers. It is therefore a good thing that Bulgaria will not support a German offensive in any direction, and it is this position on the part of Bulgaria which can be.... Words such as, "The Bulgarian Government asks her great brothers not to bring blood and chaos to the Bulgarian people', express the hope of the Bulgarians that the Allies will not bring war to Bulgaria. We do not think it would be just (as certain people think) to consider the words of the President of the Bulgarian Council as a war threat, in case it were desired to deprive Bulgaria of her war gains.

"In the Bulgarian Prime Minister's speech, the factors of economic and social justice predominate. This signifies an appeal for tolerance and pardon from the outside, and for peace against anarchy and revolutions within. In stating that amnesty would be proclaimed, Mr. Bagryanoff leaves us to understand that the régime of oppression has come to an end in Bulgaria. In driving the Germans from her territory, Bulgaria is incapable of taking a clearer position against the Nazi Party. She is only able to bargain her cause with

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"In declaring that Bulgaria will patiently bear up under the consequences of the war, Mr. Bagryahoff gives out the hope that Bulgaria will agree to sacrifices - but in adding that Sofia in ruins represents a sufficient punishment, he infers that said sacrifices should not be exaggerated.

"Mr. Bagrynoff's speech can be summed up as follows: Bulgaria, which though an ally of Germany, has no hope of an Axis victory, is trying to deal with the Allies and to reconcile herself with the Balkan countries. It appears that Bulgaria is ready to redem her errors and that these errors were not willed by the Bulgarian people."

RADIO TEVERE In French to Switzerland - 6.345 Kc. - 20.15 August 19

Children Return

Following our radio appeal to Haute Savoie, seven hundred children have returned to Switzerland. They are all in good health.

German Embassy Leaves Paris

M. Abetz, German Ambassador in Paris, has left Paris with the entire personell of the embassy.

Polish Council Formed

An announcement is made of the formation of a council of Polish ministers, composed of the Polish Vice-President in London and three other members. There is also an announcement of the renewal administrative activity.

THE VATICAN RADIO In Italian to Italy - M. 50.26 - 21.30 - August 19

The Holy Father

...a letter to Cardinal Gonçalves

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THE VATICAN RADIO In Italian to Italy - M. 50.26 - 21.30 - August 19

The Holy Father

The Holy Father addressed a letter to Cardinal Gonçalves Cerejeira, Papal Legate to Lorenço Marques. As already announced, the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon has already arrived in the above mentioned city for the consecration of the new cathedral. Here is a summary of the most venerated document:

The Holy Father begins with the assurence that all that which belongs to the progress of God's worship and the improvement of habits in the missionary field is of high interest to him. For this, he heard with great joy the news of the consecration of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Virgin in the maritime city of Lorenço Marques, capital of the colony of Mozambique."

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RADIO BERNE in French to Switzerland - 6.345 Kc. - 2315 - August 19

Commentary on International Situation by René Payot

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the great dramatic panorama of war events in France, this past week has assumed an outstanding character.

While in the north, operations have increased in intensity and scope, a new theatre of war has been opened in the south. Employing considerable effectives, the Allies landed a new army on the Riviera. Eight hundred ships participated in the operations. Before the enchanting villages of St. Tropez and St. Raphaël, the landing of French, American and British troops took place. The landings were preceded by an intense bombardment, and an appeal from General de Gaulle to the French people, asking them to participate actively in the operations. The hour of liberation has not yet arrived, but when it does, it will also be the occasion for a general uprising. The landing was expected - Corsica had been transformed into an arsenal and her aerodromes well prepared. The French army which had been reconstituted in Africa took part in the landings under the command of General Delattre de Tassigny. Many Frenchmen had wanted operations on a larger scale in France, in order to free France from the Germans. The tri-colored flag flies again on the battlefields; it has never been hauled down. The French army is re-equipped. The dream of those who wanted France to take part in the war is now realized. Important forces, including an armored division, are fighting in Normandy. It is not yet known how large the Allied forces in the Mediterranean theatre of France are, but it is certain that they have succeeded in constituting a bridge-head. The Germans state that this is not surprising - that the Riviera fortifications could not be compared to those on the Channel, having been constructed two years later. The Wehrmacht did not have at its disposal sufficient material. Furthermore, since the landing in Normandy, a part of the Wehrmacht forces had left for the north. General Blaskowitz will not be able to count on a very strong army, but will rather be limited to a dozen or more retarding battles. It is true that the ground is difficult and this will render movement

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While the threat in the south increases, the fighting in Normandy continues with incredible bitterness. South of Cotentin, the German front is fluid. General von Kluge tried an ingenious and hardy manoeuvre; it was directed toward the west, withdrawing towards the town of Mortain and attempting to gain the Channel. In a certain sense, this recalls the tactics of 1940, when the Germans moved from Abbeville towards the Channel ports.

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"As we know from history" - the letter textually continues - "the progress and development of civilization is in relation with the virtues which receive life and vigor from religion". The Holy Father, for this reason, conveys his best congratulations to the Metropolitan Archbishop, Mgr. De Gouveja, first Archbishop of that city, for his activity in favor of the diffusion of the Gospel. Then he congratulates all other citizens who, in an official or private capacity, contributed to the construction and decoration of the sacred building. He recalls his encyclical beginning with; "At the end of the eighth century", in which he expressed his congratulations for the missionaries' work. He praises the zeal of the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon for the intensification of the faith, and then recalls the daring Portuguese explorers who simultaneously were propagators of the faith and expresses the hope that the holy ceremonies of the consecration of the new church, as well as the prayers made on that occasio, will accelerate the end of this atrocious war which is tormenting the world. He ends by asking the Cardinal Patriarch to impart the Apostolic Blessings with plenary indulgence.

Thirtieth Anniversary of Death of Pope Pius X

(See article in the "Osservatore Romano").

RADIO LONTECENERI in Italian to Switzerland - 357 K. -2250-August 19

Evacuation of French Government

Berlin announced this morning that a communiqué would shortly be issued relative to the transfer of the Vichy government. However, so far there has been no news regarding this matter. It is known only that the German ambassador to Paris has left the French capital, with his entire personnel, for an unknown destination. Also Laval, who had been in Paris for some time, has left for parts unknown.

Radio Station Opened in Liberated France

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

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Radio Station Opened in Liberated France

Tonight marked the first broadcast of the initial radio station of liberated France in metropolitan territory. The station is known as Radio Brittany, with a wavelength of 228 meters. Radio Cherbourg will also begin broadcasts shortly.

Patriots Control Haute Savoie

News from the Franco-Swiss border reveals that the forces of French resistance are in firm control of the chief town of Haute Savoie. It is also reported that the German garrison of Chamonix, which had continued resistance in a hotel, has surrendered to the French partisans.

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