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Recommending Reports

Sept. 44

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Public Relations Officer

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACG

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

SEPTEMBER 17, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 87.

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

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Summary

GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDSPOLITICAL

Goebbels' Appeal: The German Radio broadcasts the weekly article which the German Minister of Propaganda writes for the Nazi periodical "Das Reich". Its title this week is: "Determination and Ready for Everything." Its attitude is one of bitter, embattled determination, expressed in almost desperate terminology. This attitude is illustrated by such sentences as the following: "Our task now is not to endeavor to retain this or that untenable area but to fight for our lives."

Goebbels finds certain consoling qualities in the German retreat to the very borders of the Reich. For example, this retreat has, he feels, obviated the disadvantages of overextended "long rear lines." On the subject of the Allied demand for surrender, he writes: "We shall make use of every conceivable means and never, even in our most secret thoughts, contemplate a cowardly capitulation." The stress throughout is on national unity. For example, the conclusion of this essay is: "The nation, from the Fuehrer to the last man and last woman, and even to the last child, is determined, ready for everything."

Conditions in Italy: The German Radio continues to hammer away as much as ever at the alleged Allied misrule of Italy. The German Home Service today points out that "according to official statistics, there are present more than one hundred thousand unemployed in Rome. This news comes from the Swiss telegraph agency in Berne."

Meanwhile, the German Overseas Radio tonight claims that "in Florence and in Perugia and other Italian towns there is famine. In numerous cases, grave demonstrations have taken place, as well as the pillage of shops selling food stuffs. In Perugia the population attacked a food stuff transport destined for hospitals."

Axis Sally: Every Man a General: Axis Sally, broadcasting

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Axis Sally: Every Man a General: Axis Sally, broadcasting from Berlin, continues to treat with sarcasm official matters concerning the American soldiers, who are her intended audience. "The United States War Department announced that on September 1st, 1944, the United States Army boasted a grand total of thirteen hundred generals. Six of them are full generals, ... 34 Lt. Generals, 343 Major Generals, and 917 Brigadier Generals. So cheer up, boys: if you survive you may still wind up as a general!"

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Summary

MILITARY

Military Situation in Finland: The German High Command of the Wehrmacht announces: "The evacuation movements in Finland of the German troops proceeded according to plan during yesterday, in spite of efforts by the Bolsheviks to disturb them."

Battle of Germany: The entrance of Allied troops upon German soil has been accompanied by a new German propaganda trend. The new trend reverses the earlier trend of playing up the Western Wall as impregnable along Germany's borders. Instead, German propaganda appears to be preparing the public for possible retreats on German soil itself by pointing out that the German defence is "in depth", even, apparently, in "depth" inside Germany:

"Near Aix-la-Chapelle the fighting has now moved to the German fortifications. On this occasion, it is stated by official quarters that the term 'Western Wall' was created for the fortifications of the western front built during the years 1939-1940, but wing to the modernization of these fortifications the term can be regarded as out-dated... In place of the former German Western Wall, big western fortifications have come into existence whose chief characteristic is their extraordinary arrangements in depth." Meanwhile, other despatches describe the centre of fighting on this front as being around Aix-la-Chapelle, especially east and south-east thereof.

Eastern Front: "On the Harav front, fighting ceased completely during the last twenty-four hours. In German military circles, the conviction prevails that the present lull in fighting will not be of long duration. In the southern frontier area of East Prussia, considerable fighting activity was recorded only near Suvalki." A later despatch, from Colonel von Hammer, adds that "the focal points of the new Soviet large-scale offensive against the northern wing of the German eastern front were in the areas of Bauske and Lodzin."

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ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

Editor's Note: Reception of the Fascist Radio was extremely bad until the evening. The press review, broadcast at 1400 hours, was practically inaudible. At 2000 hours, the broadcast ended abruptly in the middle of foreign news with a curt announcement that "the bulletin is ended." Music was broadcast afterwards. Considerable comment characterised, however, the "Voice of the Party" programme.

- 3 a - Summary

MILITARY

Western Front: Reports on this front still take up most of the radio time, but the highly optimistic tone of yesterday was somewhat toned down. "Fluctuating fighting" is the term used in describing the struggles now in progress in several sectors of the front.

The alleged resumption of the shelling of Britain by V-1 receives considerable emphasis.

Southern Front: A "violent intensification of Allied pressure" in the Apennine sector is admitted, and the evening broadcast mentions in this connection "small infiltrations", obtained by the Allies. Other infiltrations are admitted southwest of the Futa Pass and northeast of San Lorenzo.

POLITICAL

Another Anniversary: Most of the political comment deals with the first anniversary of the formation of the Fascist Republican Party. The "Voice of the Party" contains a lengthy review of the events after the liberation of Mussolini, and in particular refutes the accusation that Fascism came back, "supported by German bayonets." The commentator claims that the Germans were too much occupied with the military situation to be able to worry about the inner-political problems of Italy. Fascists, badly armed, "with a few pistols and some machine-guns" took charge of the situation, and established their government in Rome and elsewhere. "To-day the Black Brigades are fighting side by side with their German comrades, and the province of Florence is up in arms against the invader."

The Armistice Terms: This topic has again been revived, this time with alleged quotations from British and American papers. It is stated that originally the Allies intended to publish these

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The Armistice Terms: This topic has again been revived, this time with alleged quotations from British and American papers. It is stated that originally the Allies intended to publish these terms, but Badoglio's government was opposed to such a move. Now Bonomi is asking the Allies to publish the armistice conditions "in the hope that public opinion in Anglo-Saxon countries will bring pressure to bear and result in the harsh terms imposed on Italy being mitigated." However, the Allies are unwilling to comply with Bonomi's request, "because a number of the armistice conditions were never put into effect."

The Problem of Partisans: Several short items deal with the reported complaints on the part of police authorities, about the behavior of Partisans in the liberated territories. Such Partisans, it is stated, are assuming the authority of police, and are interfering with normal life. They are also said to be committing all kinds of crimes and acts of revenge. A formal demand for a definite ruling "in the matter of the outlaws", said to have been submitted by the Prefects of southern and central Italy to the Bonomi government, "remained without answer."

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Summary

- 4 -

Mortality in Rome: The death-rate in Rome is on the increase, according to the Leipzig Radio, broadcasting in Italian. A total of 2,535 persons died in Rome in June, as against 1,373 persons during the same period last year. It is also claimed that about 200,000 persons died in Italy of tuberculosis, while during the pre-war period the number of persons suffering from this disease did not exceed 60,000.

BRIEFLY NOTED

We are approaching the third phase of the war, in which now secret weapons will enable Germany to resume the initiative and gain final victory, states a German war correspondent --- The second instalment of the report by the "Special correspondent" of the Fascist Radio, secretly sent to Allied-occupied Italy, deals with conditions in Rome.

CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

Death to Fascist Leaders: Radio Milano Libertà complains of the slackening up in the extermination of Fascist leaders. "The elimination of all Fascist officials is a pressing necessity for a speedy liberation of the country." The broadcast also attacks the AMG, which in liberated Italy is said to be protecting the "Fascist traitors against popular indignation."

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUEGerman Communiqué

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OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUEES

German Communiqué

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 11.8kcs - 1500 - September 15

From the Fuehrer's Headquarters, September 16, 1944 -
The High Command of the German Armed Forces announces:

The focal point of the fighting was again in the area south and south-east of Aix-le-Chapelle yesterday. The enemy with concentrated infantry and tank forces attempted to break through towards the north-east, via Stolberg.

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Continued

After the enemy, with extremely heavy employment of materiel, first succeeded in achieving minor territorial gains, our counter-attacks checked his advance. Twenty-seven enemy tanks were shot up. South of Aix-la-Chapelle, as far as to the area south of Nancy,

often repeated enemy attacks were frustrated. Particularly successful was our defensive fighting in the area of Vesoul, where the enemy in the course of his fruitless attacks sustained severe losses. In Brest, now completely destroyed, our gallant garrison despite very heavy enemy fire and constant air attacks, is still offering stubborn resistance to the enemy who is launching repeated attacks.

The harbor towns on the coast of southern England, yesterday, were subjected without interruption to the fire of our naval coastal batteries.

In the attack as reported yesterday, made by British light coastal craft on a German convoy north of the West Frisian Island of Texel, altogether three enemy boats were sunk, according to final reports.

On the southern Italian front, the enemy throughout the day continued his attempts at breaking through to an increased extent in the area north of Florence. He gained but little ground in the face of stubborn resistance from our divisions. The penetrations have been sealed off. On the Adriatic coast also our troops prevented the enemy once more from making his attempted break-through to Rimini.

In Transylvania, German and Hungarian units repulsed the enemy who had advanced at Torenburg and on the Mirach. Several Soviet attacks were frustrated in the Carpathians.

German War Communiqué

At Sanok and Krosno, our divisions again smashed Bolshevik attempts at breaking through, made with strong forces. Twenty-seven Soviet tanks were shot up. North-east of Warsaw, troops of the Waffen-S.S. and Hungarian formations repulsed the enemy who had made penetrations.

In the area of Bruska, Medokn and Valk, the Soviets, supported by tanks and cavalry,

offering stubborn resistance to the enemy repeated attacks.

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In the area of Bauska, Medohn and Valk, the Soviets, supported by tanks and squadrons of battleplanes, continued their fierce attacks. Our divisions in bitter fighting, side by side with Latvian volunteer formations and in excellent cooperation with strong forces of the Luftwaffe, smashed all enemy attempts at breaking through. Enemy forces which had penetrated were repulsed in immediate counter-thrusts. Eighty-seven enemy tanks were destroyed. Fighters and anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe shot down ninety-two Soviet planes.

In the waters off the northern Norwegian coast, four enemy planes were shot down and one Soviet E-boat was sunk by naval anti-aircraft guns, patrol vessels and anti-aircraft guns of the ships of a German convoy.

Last night, British bombers made a terror attack on Kiel. A few enemy planes dropped bombs on Berlin.

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Communiqués

Hungarian Communiqué (Transcoveen)

September 15

Budapest: The Chief of the Hungarian Army General Staff issued the following communiqué. Our forces are attacking the enemy in the western northwestern forefield of the Hegyes and Bel mountains in the general line Lipka-Borosjenoe-Belenyos, where we are defending himself tenaciously. South of Cluj defensive actions of the enemy were supported by a large number of tanks. Contrary to enemy reports, Torda and Iroszludas are well under the control of Hungarian troops.

In the forefield of the northeastern Carpathian mountains there was lively scouting activity on both sides.

During the past week enemy air units carried out numerous terror attacks against the capital and a number of provincial towns. Forty-seven enemy aircraft were shot down by fighters and AA defence.

In the course of their fast thrust beyond Arad, Hungarian troops among other important war booty have captured thirty serviceable planes, it is reported by competent Hungarian quarters. Due to the exceptionally long line of defence of the Szekler area, part of it was given up in order to make a shorter line of defence. Here one AA unit had smashed fourteen Soviet tanks and seven Soviet aircraft.

Japanese Communiqué (Transcoveen)

September 15

Tokyo: Imperial Headquarters announced on Saturday afternoon: Strong Allied fleet units have been appearing in waters west of the western Carolines since September 6 and together with land-based aircraft which came from New Guinea attacked the islands of Yap, Palau, the Philippines, Celebes and the Moluccas, while several enemy warships shelled the islands of Yap and Palau.

On the morning of September 15 the Allies made an attempt to land on the Palau and the Moluccas. Japanese forces on the Palau islands immediately accepted the enemy's challenge. The enemy tried landing on Filiu island. His first two attacks were beaten back.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTSREPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.491-0700-Sept.16THE WAR IN EUROPEThe South Front

North of Florence enemy armored thrusts were repulsed. In the Adriatic sector all enemy attempts to break through the German positions were frustrated. Very heavy fighting took place round the town of Coriano.

Other Items

The war on the Western Front.--- The war on the Eastern Front.--- Reuter's admits the sinking of a Swiss Red Cross vessel at Marseilles.---The Germans have not removed any art treasures from France.--- Pillage in Belgium after the departure of German troops.--- Quebec talks to end on Saturday.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.491-0800-Sept.16The Southern Front

Kesserling's troops have resisted all the attacks which were uninterruptedly launched by the enemy throughout yesterday. All the enemy's attempts at obtaining a break-through were frustrated. The Germans have adopted very effectual tactics in the mountainous region of the fighting area. Then the enemy attacks, German troops disengage suddenly from some of the positions held and withdraw to other positions in the rear. The enemy advances and occupies the positions which have been abandoned and the enemy's units are thus severed from every possibility of receiving help and are forced to sustain very heavy battle. Then they are annihilated and the Germans retake

round the town of Coriano.

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REPUBLICAN PASTORIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.491-0800-Sept.16

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In the Adriatic sector the Germans have scored new defensive successes. An enemy infiltration which occurred in the vicinity of ... was encircled and wiped out. In the Riccione sector the enemy lost very heavily.

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Italian Broadcasts

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Passenger Train Machine-Gunned - Gorizia Raided

The day before yesterday, enemy aircraft machine-gunned a passenger train in the neighborhood of Milan. Twenty people were killed and forty wounded.

As a result of an air raid carried out by enemy four-engined bombers over the town of Gorizia, twenty-five people were killed.

Partisans to Be Incorporated Into Police Force

The so-called Bonomi government decided to incorporate the Partisans into the Police Force. This measure has been the cause of a wave of protest on the part of Police officials who have threatened to go on strike. In the political field, too, this government decision is the cause of much apprehension to monarchists and liberals who see in it a threat to constitutional power. This decision arises through the necessity of assuring the government and the population a guarantee of safety with regard to defence.

Ferruccio Lantini Arrested in Rome

Ferruccio Lantini, ex-Minister of the Corporations and Social Welfare has been arrested in Rome.

The Purge at the Ministry of Navy

The Rome Radio, in an English broadcast, has announced that the Purge Committee at the Ministry of Navy has decided upon the suspension from service for an indefinite period of nine admirals and twenty-four captains, who have been accused of being pro-Fascists.

Unemployment in Rome

The Swiss Information Agency reports from Chiasso that, according to official figures, in Rome alone there are alleged to be one hundred thousand unemployed.

Conditions Prevailing in Prison Camps in North Africa

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Conditions Prevailing in Prison Camps in North Africa

Several delegates of the Italian Red Cross have visited the Italian prison camps in North Africa and have reported that the treatment received by the prisoners is very hard and that the food is absolutely insufficient. All prisoners, including senior officers, sleep on the ground under tents which are full of holes which let in all the rain. The climate is severe, and the prisoners have not sufficient clothes. The officers and men must perform very heavy labor and food is scanty. In the prison camps administered by the French the situation is still worse. Those who refuse to enlist in the Foreign Legion are sent to farms in the interior.

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Italian Broadcasts

Many prisoners have been beaten because they were sick and could not work. The life of the prisoners is little valued and very often some of them are murdered for petty motives. Those who show Fascist feelings are persecuted. Practically all the prisoners harbor anti-monarchist feelings. British authorities exert continuous pressure to force the prisoners to sign declarations of loyalty to the Allies.

Other Items:

The war on the Western Front.--- The war on the Eastern Front.--- The new exploding surface craft.--- Alto announces that Fascism in Jugoslavia is to be destroyed.--- Rumanian armistice terms.--- Soviet censorship imposed on Allied correspondence in Rumania.--- General Eisenhower takes over command of all Allied forces on Western Front.--- Finnish delegation to be informed on armistice terms.--- The war in China.--- Scarcity of news on Quebec talks.--- U.S. miners not to vote for President Roosevelt.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 101 M. - 1300 -
Sept. 16

(Poor reception; the beginning was inaudible)

News from the Italian Front

Fighting in the Adriatic sector was extremely violent yesterday. Furious enemy attacks, which attempted to pierce German defensive lines, were repulsed and heavy losses were inflicted on the attacking troops. These attacks, launched by British and mercenary forces, were carried out to eliminate a German threat along the flank of a very sharp wedge, where enemy pressure is particularly strong and where infiltrations have taken place. The enemy exerted pressure against Vian di Castello.

The general situation is, however, unchanged, owing to a particularly powerful German barrage. All enemy attempts at penetration have been frustrated. Toward the west, Allied forces renewed their thrust in the direction of Faveo and on both sides of the road leading north from Florence.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST MARCH IN ITALY - 1911 H. - 1300 -

Sept. 16

(Poor reception; the beginning was unimpressive)

News from the Italian front

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The general situation is, however, unchanged, owing to a particularly powerful German barrage. All enemy attempts at penetration have been frustrated. Towards the west, Allied forces renewed their threat in the direction of Inovo and on both sides of the road leading north from Florence.

The heavy fire of German anti-tank units frustrated all enemy attempts and wiped out many enemy armored units and men. German defensive deployment carried out in depth, resisted brilliantly. The enemy was severely repulsed during the bitter fighting which took place yesterday.

News from the Interior

The first anniversary of the foundation of Republican fighting Fasci was celebrated in Milan with an imposing ceremony which was attended by the Prime Minister and the General public. The ceremony took place in Piazza Sant'Ambrogio, where a mass was celebrated by the chaplain of the "Fasci".

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Italian Broadcasts

From Piazza Sant' Ambrogio the Black Shirts, with their standard flying, marched through the city streets down to Piazza San Sepolcro, where, in the presence of the Italian and German authorities, they listened to a speech delivered by the representative of the Party directors, in the absence of the Party Secretary Pavolini, who was not present as he is still suffering from the wounds he received during a recent fight against bandits.

News from the Invaded Territories

Owing to the chaotic conditions of southern and central Italy resulting from Anglo-American occupation, many Prefects of the Provinces of the so-called Bonomi government have asked the Ministry for the Interior for instructions regarding the attitude they should take against outlaw bands guilty of crimes and vendettas.

According to the reports of a Roman paper, these criminal bands prevent citizens and country folk from carrying out their normal business, and turn them out of their homes.

Other Items:

News from the French Front.--- News from the eastern Front:--- SS German war correspondent publishes an interesting article on Germany's position in the present phase of war.

REPUBLICAN NAZIIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 491 A. - 1400 -
September 16

(Summary of news carried in the preceding bulletin)

Italian Front

On the Italian front in the Adriatic sector enemy pressure continues particularly in the direction of Pian di Castellina, Cavaleto and Gornano. The situation is unchanged. In the western sector, German successes are reported on both sides of the Florence-Firenzuola road.

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News from the French Front:--- News from the eastern Front:--- SS German war correspondent publishes an interesting article on Germany's position in the present phase of war.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 491 n. - 1400 -
September 16

(Summary of news carried in the preceding bulletin)

Italian Front

On the Italian front in the Adriatic sector enemy pressure continues particularly in the direction of Pian di Castellina, Livorno and Carrara. The situation is unchanged. In the western sector, German successes are reported on both sides of the Florence-Firenzuola road.

Press Review (Summary of the few fragmentary phrases which could be monitored)

It is asserted that Bolshevism continues to spread in Europe in the territories occupied by Anglo-American forces.

The "speaking of arable land" is mentioned and this appears to be one of the principal points of the Communist programme. An article by Pietro Nenni in "Avanti" is quoted in which Nenni violently attacks Christian Democrats who appear to be unfavorable to any reforms in the land holding landed property.

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Italian Broadcasts

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Stalin has not, however, carried out the authentic Communist program. The Russian peasants have been misled by their present Soviet statesmen, and they are obliged to continue working as slaves without deriving any benefit from the advent of Communism.

An article by Bombacci is also quoted, in which it is asserted that social justice cannot be had without political independence, and Italy, following the armistice terms, does not enjoy such independence.

FASCIST RADIO for South Eastern Europe in French-30 M.-1150-Sept.12Latest Reports from the FrontItaly

Violent artillery duels have been taking place. Combats between armored units and hand-to-hand fighting are reported on the Apennine slopes. The focal point of the struggle is centered east of the Futa Pass, where all enemy efforts have proved in vain.

Summary of the war situation during the past 24 hours.---
Eisenhower's new appointment.--- Summary of news from western and eastern fronts.

Reports from the Italian Social Republic

The Italian Republican press reports an item of news from the Swiss Information Agency, according to which the number of unemployed in Rome today amounts to 100,000. The same press points out that all the fine speeches of representatives of union organizations and Allied authorities in invaded Italy, cannot check unemployment or starvation. The population in the invaded regions looks back to Fascism with regret, for Fascism ensured work and bread for all. All the measures taken by the Fascist government in favor of the working classes, in collaboration with the people themselves, are recalled with longing.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 32 M. -1600-Sept.16

First Anniversary of the Foundation of Republican Fighting Forces

Today is the first anniversary of the foundation of the Republican fighting forces. A year ago, four days after Mussolini's miraculous liberation carried out by our Allies, Fascists from all over Italy, gathered around their chief and re-constituted the Republican fighting forces.

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Italian Broadcasts

During a year of strenuous labor, the Party demonstrated what it could and would do, to put Italy on her feet again, to renew her mission of faith and war and restore her dignity as a nation fighting the enemy of her people. Fascism, which has now been revived, started on its new career at the very moment when danger seemed to threaten the country. Today the Black Brigades are fighting side by side with German forces against the common enemy. From the upper region of the province of Florence towards the north, the battle cry against the enemy is heard, and war operations are multiplied daily.

The people have seen the Black Shirts gather round their Duce, in defence of national independence, and in defence of the people's rights. The people know that the whole nation believes in the Duce, puts her trust in him so as to ensure Italy's future destiny.

Political and Military Situation during the Last Twenty-Four Hours

The three principal focal points of the battle on the northern French front are between the Dutch frontier and the Antwerp region.

German counter-attacks have continued to be carried out against British troops. They suffered severe losses, and were obliged to slow down the rhythm of their offensive. The situation tends to become static.

On the Italian front, enemy forces have started a violent offensive, which has, however, been held up by our forces and German forces, which have launched several counter-attacks.

Regarding the battle which is being fought in Italy, it is pointed out that this battle has not yet reached its culminating point, as General Alexander is ready to throw into battle another imposing array of forces.

On the Soviet front, Russian troops have also launched a large scale offensive in the northern sector of the front in an attempt to penetrate into Latvia.

The attack of the Soviet forces has been launched against the Germans at the very moment when Allied forces in France are exercising their utmost pressure on the western front. Fighting

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The attack of the Soviet forces has been launched against the Germans at the very moment when Allied forces in France are exercising their utmost pressure on the western front. Fighting is raging on all fronts, and the impression is that the struggle has entered its salient phase.

Allied forces fear the reaction of European forces and are therefore attempting to speed up operations.

The report according to which the Command of all Allied forces would be entrusted to General Eisenhower, is the best proof that the Allies are under the necessity of concluding the struggle at the earliest possible date, before Germany has time to use her secret weapons on a large scale.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491 - 20.00 -
Sept. 16

"Segnale Radio"

Today "Segnale Radio" is on sale on all newspaper-stalls. It is a twenty-four page weekly with colored photographs, scientific, artistic and literary articles, music, short stories, games, etc. "Segnale Radio" also publishes lists of prisoners who have sent in their news, a report from invaded territories, and the radio programmes of the week. Newspaper agencies and sellers who have not asked for "Segnale Radio" are invited to write to the Administration of "Segnale Radio", Via Arsenale 21 - Turin.

Italy's Martyrs

Ettore Iuti, Giovanni Gentile, Uther Capelli, Umberto Capelli: died for Italy and like all those who died for Italy, want the Fatherland to live.

The Italian Front

The Allied assault on the German defensive system in the Brenne is steadily increasing in violence. South-west of the Futa Pass and north-east of Borgo San Lorenzo British and American troops were able to make some small infiltrations against which counter-attacks are now in progress. More embittered was the fighting in the Adriatic sector, where British and Indian formations, strongly supported by armored units, vainly attempted to break through, especially near Coriano and west of San Lorenzo. American local infiltrations, after being brought under control on the main fighting line, echeloned in depth, were later scaled off and then wiped out or repulsed in counter-attacks.

Clashes at Novara

Outlaws left fifty dead and ninety wounded on the ground when they clashed with Italian and German armed groups in the province of Novara.

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Italian Generals Indicted

Generals Reatta, Barbieri, Filangieri and Carboni - according to an announcement last night on the Rome Allied radio - have been relieved of their posts by a decree signed by the Lieutenant of the Realm, Umberto.

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Upon the proposal of the pure commissions of the Navy Ministry, nine admirals, twenty-nine captains, twenty-nine commanders, forty-one lieutenant commanders, twenty lieutenants and twenty second lieutenants have been temporarily relieved of their duties.

In addition the Rome police, upon an order by Count Sforza, have arrested the former Italian Minister Ferruccio Iantini.

The Food Situation in Rome

The invaders sometime ago announced that the Rome population would receive a fortnightly pasta ration of 275 grammes on September 18, which would apply to the period August 1 to 15. Today the Rome British radio said that the distribution will be made on the 28th and not on the 18th as previously announced, adding that the previous announcement was to be considered as an error. So even the meagre ration of 18 grammes of pasta daily vanished for the Romans who are fighting against the numberless serious problems of daily living which naturally are of no interest to the occupation authorities or the so-called Bonomi government.

The Italian Armistice

The usually well informed "Newsweek" magazine writes that both the British and the Americans were originally inclined to publish the armistice conditions imposed on Italy. The Badoglio government was then opposed to this, explaining that they were so harsh that it feared their publication might have caused an immediate and strong reaction of the Italian people which would have jeopardized the actual collaboration with Allied military authorities. The latter, according to the magazine, were in agreement with the Badoglio government point of view. Today, however, the Bonomi government is insistently asking for the publication of the armistice conditions hoping that under the pressure of public opinion the Anglo-Americans will be compelled to mitigate them. London and Washington are opposed to this

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Other Items

A long and detailed report on the fighting in the west and in the east, based on German official news.--- The German official statement on the position of German forces in Finland after the Finnish armistice.--- Japanese news on the war in China and in the Pacific.--- Allied air losses on September 15.--- The Finnish Parliament is debating a government reshuffle.--- Soviet censorship in Rumania.--- A warrant of arrest against Pétain issued in Paris; summary trials and executions continue in France.--- Sweden is organizing the reception of refugees from northern Finland.

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RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian to Italy - m.268 - 20,15
September 16

Cordell Hull is Evasive on Italy's Armistice Conditions

Stockholm: Cordell Hull was asked to state why the armistice conditions with Rumania were made known so soon while conditions imposed on Italy have not yet been divulged. To this question Cordell Hull answered that he could give no reply. At first the Anglo-Americans were ready to publish the armistice conditions with the Italian government, but the Badoglio government was opposed to this because the conditions were so harsh that reaction from the Italian people was feared.

Italian Military Leaders Indicted by Bonomi Government

Milan: The Bonomi government has dismissed and indicted General Roatta, who was Chief of Staff of the Italian Army ^{from 1942} to 1943 and was maintained by Badoglio in the same capacity after September 8. General Carbone, General Barbieri and Filangieri have also been indicted.

Anniversary of Foundation of Republican "Fasci" Celebrated

Milan: The first anniversary of the foundation of the Republican "Fasci" was solemnly celebrated in Milan. A Mass was celebrated in the Sant'Ambrogio Square. Immediately afterwards there was a parade through the centre of the city from Piazza Sant'Ambrogio to Piazza San Sepolcro, where the crowd was addressed by the Party's Federal Commissioner, who brought the salute of the leader of the Party, F. Cossiga, still immobilized by his wounds. Republican authorities and German representatives attended the ceremony.

Other Items: A Reuter announcement that V-1 fell again this afternoon on southern England and London. Marshal Mannerheim

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Other Items: A Reuter announcement that V-1 fell again this afternoon on southern England and London.--- Marshal Mannerheim knew the Russian armistice terms before the Finnish Parliament was consulted about starting negotiations and kept them secret, fearing a refusal, according to Swedish sources.--- Minor Finnish news.--- Former Vichy Ministers have been brought to Paris for trial.---

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian - M.245.5 - 2030 - September 16

News

In Italy, the Allied offensive towards Rimini is in progress. So far the British Eighth Army has not been able to score any success worth recording.

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Italian BroadcastForty-five Italian Patriots Shot at Siena

Forty-five Italian Patriots who had refused to hand over their arms, as decreed by the Allies, have been shot at Siena, it is learned.

Collaboration with Communists Impossible, Says De Gasperi

In Rome, the chief of the Christian Democratic party, Minister De Gasperi, addressing himself to communists has declared that a collaboration with them is impossible unless they stop resorting to violence and force at all public demonstration.

Prince Humbert Ridiculed

Some leaflets have been stealthily distributed in Palermo ridiculing Prince Humbert who is called "il bellissimo Ciccé" (the handsome gigolo).

Other Items:

Western front.---V-I's continue to fall on southern England.---Western front.---Clashes between German and Soviet troops take place in Finland.---In London 1,406,000 houses destroyed or damaged by the flying bombs.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 2100 - September 16"Voice of the Party". BroadcastFirst Anniversary of the Foundation of the Fascist Republican Party

As soon as he was liberated from his prison in the Gran Sasso on the 12th of September, Mussolini departed by plane. On the 14th of September, the few Fascists who, from the night of September 8th, talked to the Black Shirts over the radio in the name of the National Fascist Government, had the great joy of greeting the Duce at the same place from where their transmission took place.

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REPUBLICAN FASCISTRALTO in Italian to Italy - 2100 - September 15

"Voice of the Party" Broadcast

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This first solitary radio station was immediately known to all Italians as Radio Munich, though at that moment, this group of Fascists was not in the Bavarian town. They had appealed to their faithful comrades and to all Italians, ever since the night of the infamous armistice, in Mussolini's name, Mussolini, who was still a prisoner. To those who asked, "who is participating in this National Fascist Government?", they answered by radio: "We are sure that Mussolini will be freed. It will be up to him to ratify or not our Government's composition. After this, the members' names will be divulged."

Their faith was fulfilled. After a few days, the miracle was accomplished. And then, the Duce himself was among them. Thinner, owing to forty-five days' moral and material suffering, with eyes bigger than ever, he told them of his legendary adventures and gave them directions for the revival.

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Italian Broadcasts

On the morning of the following day, September 15th, the Duce called Pavolini who was directing this clandestine radio station, and read him five brief paragraphs he had written in pencil on the page of a note-book, instructing him to transmit them over the radio. They were five orders of the day, in which the Duce re-assured the suppression of Italian Fascist, gave instructions for the immediate liquidation of the Italian Fascist organizations, appointed the Secretary of the Fascist party and transformed its name into that of Republican Fascist party. With these brief instructions, the Duce, drawing the first conclusions from the extraordinary betrayal of the 25th of July and the 8th of September, gave a Republican trend to the Fascist revival of the Italian people. With these same instructions, he created our party, the Republican Fascist party, the first anniversary of which we celebrated yesterday.

What happened during the next few days, belongs to history. Everywhere, the faithful Black Shirts, old and young, those who had been betrayed but who never had betrayed, hoisted their black banners, and once again Italy, though wounded and suffering as a consequence of the King's betrayal, and that of Badoglio, Masonry, the Jews and the communists, had a new Government, a new order, an honorable place of combat, and new possibilities for the future.

Today, our thoughts go back to the comrades who reopened the federations and the Fasci: they shall always be proud of this.

To say that in those days, Fascism came back with the German bayonets, is a stupid and false calumny spread by the enemy. Our comradeship with our allies, strengthened by an unshakable faithfulness, is such that we can very easily clear this point. In those days, the German troops were busy with other things, and had no time to worry about Italian politics. They had to fight against the Anglo-Americans, who were trying to take advantage of the Badoglio betrayal, and they had to re-establish the situation regarding the Italian armed forces, which Badoglio had incited to fire against their friends, in favor of the enemy. For this reason the Fascist units, following Mussolini's order and instructions, acted alone, sometimes unarmed, sometimes badly armed, to relight the flames and the hearths of our faith, often against the many internal enemies, armed with the weapons of the Royal army in dissolution. This is the pure, the historical truth.

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In Rome itself when on the 17th of September the Secretary of the Party, together with not more than eighty comrades, re-opened the headquarters in Piazza Colonna, where the government was consequently formed, the only weapons at their disposal were pistols and a few machine-guns, to which were later added a few Italian tanks taken from the Carabinieri in a field in the neighborhood of the Italian capital.

From that moment, under the Duce's guidance, the party stressed its programme with the proclamation of Castelvetrochio, and enacted all the parts of this programme allowed by the war and by the very particular situation of our country.

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Italian Broadcasts

Moreover and above all, the Party offered its volunteers to the newly re-organized armed forces, the National Republican Guard; it generously shed its blood in all the volunteer units which fought with the German soldiers; it suffered thousands of dead and martyrs; it gave its men to rebuild the state; and finally owing to the urgent situation, it totally militarised its ranks, forming with the Black Brigades the most efficient bastion against internal subversion and the most enthusiastic force of resistance and revival.

In the stormy dawn of its second year of life and of struggle, Republican Fascism is fully cognisant of its own essence and its own mission. Whoever believes that in the two words "Republican Fascism" or "Italian Fascism", the word Fascism represents a glorious heredity of the past, in regard to the words "Republic" and "Italy", which hold greater promises for the future, is completely wrong, and lacks comprehension, not to say courage. The name of Italy, the patriotic idea, does not belong either to the past or to the future; it is an eternal idea. On the other hand, the republican formula represents, for today and for tomorrow, the solution of many political problems in the internal field. However, that which gives us really the right to a future, that which gives a true reality to our movement, is exactly the fundamental idea of Fascism. The liberal democratic revolution, as well as the communist one, have their roots in the preceding centuries, in the nineteenth and even in the eighteenth century. Fascist revolution is the new pass-word of this century. Definite sunsets must not be confused with temporary eclipses. All revolutions must undergo deep crises before their full affirmation. Twenty years do not constitute a mortal parable, but only the adolescence of a revolution. The Fascist idea, Mussolini's idea, must still find and will find in a more or less near future, the full expansion of midday sunshine.

Anniversary of Fiume: September 12th

Twenty-five years ago, on the 12th of September, Gabriele D'Annunzio started in Ronchi, the revolt against the old world and

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The sublime gesture of the revolutionary men of the Adriatic passion, who was to give Fiume to Italy, was accomplished in the spirit of that national revival, which has been affirmed in the Fasci of combat in Piazza San Sepolcro on the 23rd of March, 1919, and which was continued by means of a fierce struggle, in the streets and squares of Italy. "I broke the rudder," wrote the Commander, "I entered without firing a shot, and I freed the cities. The flags of France, England and the United States were lowered, and Italy's flag was victoriously hoisted. A popular desire was once again confirmed: devotion to the Fatherland! Our country's history seems to be summarised in the history of Fiume. The Italy of renunciation, just as in that moment, murdered itself. Just as then, the Italy of defeat and dishonor covered, according to the words of the poet, her blind slavery with a mask of liberty."

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Italian Broadcasts

However, just as in 1919 and in 1922, there is still an Italy, which is not that of dishonor and renunciation, there is an Italy which, like that of the Ronchi legionaries, and of the march on Rome, is fighting for its revival and for the reconquest of dignity and independence. This Italy cannot fail to achieve her destiny.

Second Correspondence of our Special Envoy in Invaded Italy -
Visit to Enemy-held Rome

The Roman's psychology is undergoing an evolution. Here I am in Rome. I will begin by summarizing the impressions I received, founded on positive information regarding the present state of mind of the Roman population.

If, during the first days, part of the population had greeted the invaders with great hopes, these hopes are now being transformed for one and all, into great disillusion. Though the enemy continues to speak about liberation, in Rome today one breathes the heavy air of occupation. Popular mentality is completely changed.

During the first days, the Americans, helped by groups of fanatics belonging to the various parties, had requisitioned all kinds of food supplies, and goods in the deposits. The booty was distributed by the soldiers in the streets of the city, who amused themselves by throwing parcels and cigarettes, with the contemptible gesture of people giving alms to the poor. However, this countifal attitude soon ended and the food supplies are exhausted. Restaurants open only at noon, while in the evening they stay closed owing to lack of food. The little there is, is sold at astronomical prices. I myself, lunched in a second-rate restaurant, where the meal cost over seven hundred lire, wine naturally, excluded.

The marvelous promises of the first few days, which were questioned by no one, came to naught: flour, coffee, chocolate were never seen.

In Rome also, just as in Perugia, Allied troops had thrown from their tanks, packages of cigarettes to the Italian population, but...

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In Rome also, just as in Perugia, Allied troops had thrown from their tanks, packages of cigarettes to the Italian population. But now, a packet of ten cigarettes, of mediocre quality, costs from 220 to 230 lire, when one has the good luck of finding them. Naturally, these cigarettes are the object of the most sordid speculations on the part of the British and the Americans whose business is going strong.

All problems, even though they are many and all serious, disappear before the problem of food. The tactic adopted by the Command of the occupation troops is always the same; the people's needs are not taken care of on the grounds that this is the task of the Benoni administration. This Government, on the other hand, cannot move a finger without the previous consent of the Allies. Thus it happens that the Allied Command does allow Italian cars and trucks to circulate in the space of forty kilometers around the capital when the aim of collecting those few products which have not been requisitioned, but the Allied Command does not grant the necessary fuel.

Italian Broadcasts

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Consequently the Bonomi administration must face the usual tragic dilemma: either give up the attempt of finding food in the Roman suburbs, or ask the help of the Anglo-American soldiers, who indulge in the black market of gasoline at prohibitive prices, worthy of laws. Thus, the price of the few tomatoes, string beans and salad which can be found, must be over-charged with the price of transportation, which is absolutely unheard-of. What the products reach the markets, the population finds itself in the impossibility of buying them, either because the prices are too high, or because the occupants immediately buy them for their own consumption.

The Allies, of course, pay no heed to prices, because they have established a prohibitive exchange for the lire, and moreover, they print thousand lire notes as they want, and put them on the market with the utmost indifference.

I will not speak, this time at least, of the political activity of the various parties, also because you already know about it through enemy and neutral information. I will tell, instead, of a few details which I do not think you know of. The troops which entered Rome were Americans of the Fifth Army, special British Units and negroes. The British, as usual, show the greatest contempt for everyone, including the Americans. The Americans, on the other hand, have as much and even more contempt for the British. They know, in fact, that all supplies of arms, ammunition, food, clothing, and even cigarettes, come from America and consequently consider the British as people kept by them. This is the cause of frequent fights and clashes in bars, coffee houses and movie theatres.

The other day, for instance, in the Moderno Cinema, in Piazza Esedra, during the showing of a propaganda film, a few American soldiers started hissing violently when an English warship appeared on the screen. Some British soldiers, who were present in the theatre, reacted. In the course of a few minutes, such fighting developed that the cinema director was obliged to put the lights, while women and children ran screaming toward the exit. Seven children were more or less seriously wounded. A woman, hit in the face by the elbow of an American soldier who was fighting one of his opponents, was taken with a swollen eye to a nearby hospital, probably lose her eye. Well, the lack of

The Allies, of course, pay no heed to prices, because not only have they established a prohibitive exchange for the lire, but moreover, they print thousand lire notes as they want, and put them on the market with the utmost indifference.

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In the ranks of British soldiers as well, the lack of discipline is increasing. Apart from getting regularly drunk, the British soldier distinguishes himself for his brutal contempt of the population, particularly in the shops, in the theatres, and towards women in the streets.

The colored troops are subjected to a severe discipline but, as I have already told you, they have the right of looting in the localities which they cross. Thus, in many villages of the province of Latium serious incidents broke out between colored troops and the population, owing to violation of women which, in many cases, these brutes unfortunately succeeded in perpetrating.

ne/

Italian Broadcasts

I was able to talk with some Canadian officers. They have the greatest respect for the German soldiers, whom they consider extraordinarily valiant. The British and Americans have, however, the same opinion. These Canadian officers, who fought on the Anzio and Nettuno fronts, told me that the sailors of the Barbarigo Battalion fought gallantly. They also spoke admiringly of the very young men of the Folgore Regiment, whose valor profoundly impressed them.

The de Gaullists have the deepest hatred for the Italians. The French have all Italians, of whatever class, whatever their ideas, whatever their intellectual standard may be. They make no distinction, they are united by an implacable hatred, the same hatred which brews in the mind of every Frenchman towards the Italians.

The French Embassy has been immediately reopened in the old seat of Palazzo Farnese. The French Academy has also been reopened, and de Gaulle's soldiers guard it. Cars loaded with de Gaulle troops continue to run about the city, scorning all normal traffic rules, with a defiant attitude towards the Roman citizens and evident contempt for the marvels of the Eternal City.

The de Gaullists also continue to cause incidents. During the last few days, three of them, two Frenchmen and one Moroccan, were found stabbed in Via della Vittoria. It is said that in this street they started a quarrel about women with some Roman citizens.

Speaking of women, I will tell you what can be seen at dusk, particularly on the bridges across the Tiber and in the most populated parts of the city's centre. Colored soldiers are seated about the steps from one another. Before their crossed legs, they have a small mound of cigarettes, bread and money. To each woman, young or old, it does not matter, these brutes say the following words: "Signorina, if you come and sleep with me, I will give you this", and they show the small mound of goods, which would be the price of this horrible transaction.

However, paternalistic

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Speaking of women, I will tell you what can be seen at dusk, particularly on the bridges across the Tiber and in the most populated parts of the city's centre. Colored soldiers are seated about ten steps from one another. Before their crossed legs, they have a small mound of cigarettes, bread and money. To each woman, young or old, it does not matter, these brutes say the following words: "Signorina, if you come and sleep with me, I will give you this", and they show the small mound of goods, which would be the price of this horrible transaction.

However painful it may be to insist on such a disgusting fact, I cannot help giving another horrible detail. The Allied soldiers are nearly all affected with venereal diseases, and such illnesses are rapidly spreading.

I have already said that the people's mentality is changed. Even those who anxiously awaited the English, are now frightened by the hard reality of starvation. From time to time, rumors circulate about great quantities of food supplies which will come from Naples. Then, tiredness and hunger are forgotten; minds are exalted at the idea of the wheat, fat and even coffee rations which will be distributed. However, this feeling of well-being (euforia) does not last long. Days go by, and the food does not arrive.

- 16 b -

Italian Broadcast

Between these ups and downs, the people's psychology has not yet reached a totally defensive attitude towards the Allies, also because it is hoped that the war will not last long. However, the people's ideas are very much changed since the first days of the occupation.

News of terrible episodes which little by little the Roman people learn and which they no more believe to be the fruit of propaganda (also because they are told by eye witnesses who were able to reach Rome) have contributed to the consolidation of this psychological trend of the Romans. One of these episodes has particularly impressed them. It has been told and confirmed by many people. This is what happened.

In a little village a few kilometres from Monterotondo, German troops left during the night of Saturday, June 3rd. The next day, Sunday, the RAF bombed six times the hill on which this village is built. During Monday, Allied artillery bombed almost uninterruptedly these same houses, reduced to a mass of ruins. Finally, on the morning of Tuesday, a priest came out of the ruins, presented himself to the Allies and told them that two days before the Germans had abandoned the locality. Only then, a company of New Zealanders came up the hill to occupy the village of 1500 inhabitants. The invaders found only 700 people. The other 800 inhabitants of this tragic village had perished under the bombs of the RAF and under the English grenades.

I can myself confirm the truth of this episode because I myself was an eye witness. After having escaped from this savage and completely useless bombardment, I was able to come back to Rome and finally rest.

Fascist Heroes

The following Republican Fascists have given their lives for the Fatherland's independence:

Mario Venturini - Gino Romagnoli - Nino Onorini - Armando Allegretti - (Bologna) - Cesare Tugnoli, Commissary of the Longfalcone Fasci - Cesare Lolli (Modo di Modena) - Ludovico Mandelli - Giuseppe Mandelli - Diano Longhi - Romano Faccini (Aosta) - Francesco Rovetti - Attilio Pappalardo - Michele Mentore - Canidi Claudio (Rovigo) - Donato Bergamini (La Spezia).

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Heroism of Black Shirts

During the operations against the rebels carried out by the company of the Verbania (Novara) Fascio, Comrade Spadini Cinesoro found a heroic death.

Surrounded, together with other comrades, by superior rebel forces, he succeeded in pointing his machine-gun against a truck and violently replied to enemy fire, until he was shot beside his weapon.

Extremely young - he was not yet seventeen years old - with indomitable faith and courage, he gave proof to Italy's youth, with his heroic gesture and by offering his life, of how the Black Shirts fight for their cause and for the National revival, against the enemy's followers, traitors to their country. The sacrifice of our dead will be avenged. Youth of Italy, to the rescue!

Italian Broadcasts

- 17 b -

The Law of Talion

The law of retaliation is a necessity in emergency periods. It was received from the most ancient times and it foreverly reappears every time people are involved in serious revolutions. It is a hard and tragic law. And as law we Republican Fascists will firmly apply it, with human serenity, with justice, but also with no wavering. There is nothing to do or to say about it: it will be applied in full - eye for eye, tooth for tooth. It is not vengeance but law, not hatred but law, a law of war and revolution - an exceptional law for exceptional times.

(music)

The Caruso Trial - Former Fascist Minister Casati in Eclipse

On the eve of the trial of Pietro Caruso, former Police Commissioner (Questore) of Rome, it is learned that Casati, who should have presided over the High Court, announced that he is ill. He will be replaced by a senior magistrate. Former Fascist Minister Casati has faded out of the picture. This wicked man evidently felt all the moral ignominy, all the moral uneasiness incurred as a traitors of his sworn pledge, having to pass a sentence on a real soldier and an excellent citizen who always personally answered for his acts and was always loyal to his given word. From the jail of democratic liberty the straight figure of Caruso is contesting Casati's right of passing judgment on a gentleren. The other former Fascist members of the Court also know that Caruso deserves all their respect, the same respect they no longer deserve as vulgar traitors.

Black Brigades in Action

In the locality of Bevegno (Brescia), units of the 10th Black Brigade "Enrico Fenni", during the past few days, carried out excellent

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Black Brigades in Action

In the locality of Bevogno (Brescia), units of the 10th Black Brigade "Enrico Fannini", during the past few days, carried out a large-scale mopping up operation which brought excellent results. Above all they created a local garrison, dispersing rebel groups who during the last few weeks had forced many people to leave and were oppressing the local population. The nightmares of the rebels' retaliations had reached its climax, creating an absolutely exceptional situation. Now after the institution of the Fascist garrison, calm and order has been restored in the town and the population, now back at its normal work, is active, collaborating with the Fascist garrison. The same Brigade carried out some fruitful mopping-up operations in collaboration with German units in the area near Collio. Another similar operation was completed with full success at Ponte dell'Oglio. 4059

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- 18b -

Italian Broadcasts

In the Merate region some bandits were abusively wearing the Black Shirt and were spreading terror among the population. They were succeeding in throwing a bad light on Republican Fascists as a result of their blackmailing and looting. The mopping-up of the above-mentioned area has now been completed and the area is now cleared. Equally successful mopping up operations have been carried out at Sondrio and Cantù.

The 22nd Black Brigade at Vicenza has completed a large-scale mopping up operation at Pian Verdagno. There was much fighting with rebel groups, during which many bandits were killed and others captured. A large quantity of arms and war material was also taken. The towns are now strongly garrisoned by Black Shirts in collaboration with the German comrades who had participated in these actions.

The 18th Black Brigade at Padua has carried out an effective operation at Piove di Sacco and in the areas of Cittadella and Conselve. Some rebels were captured.

The 35th Black Brigade at Apuania has completed a drastic mopping-up operation at Borgo Bavazzino. The whole town was liberated of the presence of some bandits who were living on blackmail and at the expense of the local people. In the region of Calamata an attack in force resulted in the break up of all rebel activity and an important group of bandits was dispersed and captured.

The 28th a Piacenza Black Brigade carried out mopping-up operations in San Paolo and Borgonuovo. In this last locality, together with their German comrades, these troops dispersed an important group of bandits.

The 30th Reggio Emilia Black Brigade carried out anti-rebel disinfection operations in some localities. Near Fellina, in collaboration with the German Command, the men of this Black Brigade fought for three hours on end against the bandits, ending by annihilating them completely.

Elements of the 1st Turin Brigade, in collaboration with a company of the Republican army, engaged in a hard struggle with the rebels in Gasaletto Torinese, succeeding finally in dispersing the bandits, many of whom were killed and others captured.

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A Ridiculous Iconoclast

Count Sforza, whose activity is really phenomenal - if it was carried out in favor of the capital's inhabitants, the Romans would be submerged in abundance - has given orders concerning the demobilisation of the material which formed the Fascist Revolution show, in Valle Giulia, ordering also that everything, except the material which might be used, should be destroyed.

This news leaves us wondering: first of all because the essence of the show of the Fascist Revolution was taken to a secure place far from the claws of the traitors and destroyers, and then because we ask ourselves what Sforza means when he speaks of material which might be used. Maybe some pieces of wood or cloth for an auction sale? This is the usual bright idea of a Jewish merchant.

- 19 b -
Italian Broadcasts

Meanwhile, the destruction of everything which recalls and exalts the Black Shirt revolution, its glorious enterprises, the bloodshed and the works achieved, is vain and does not impress us. However, it might be logical, but a revolution for which and against which men are fighting in five continents, cannot be identified with some pieces of wood or cloth which have nothing to do with its glorious work, its creations, its spirit, with its reflections on the nation. When Sforza will have dispersed or destroyed the show's material, he will have carried out a useless work, because history has already registered in its pages the essence of our revolution, its principles, its ideals. And if someone has forgotten them, it is the ridiculous Fascist, Count Sforza.

Activity of Fascist Partisans in Invaded Italy

Communiqué of September 8th: In the Leghorn region, between Livorno and Orvieto, near a bridge destroyed by the Anglo-Americans and rebuilt as well as possible, a bomb exploded, destroying a food store. The damage caused was very serious. This act of sabotage was carried out by groups of Fascist partisans who already accomplished other operations, also in the territory of Terontola.

September 9th: In the passive resistance to the invader opposed by farmers and peasants, who have no intention of consigning their wheat to the State Granaries because they do not want it to end in the deposits of the occupation troops, the Sicilian farmers have distinguished themselves. The Prefects and the Public Administrations are always very active, inciting the peasants to do their duty, but the peasants are becoming more and more obstinate. The enemy news service speaks of sentences and fines in the Cosenza province. The same sources state that during the month of August, 120 sentences were pronounced in Caltanissetta for not consigning the wheat to the State granaries.

September 11th: In the Naples railway station of Margellina, three fuel tanks belonging to the invaders were set on fire by the Fascist partisans. With great pains, the fires were isolated, because they threatened the station.

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September 12th: In Rivarolo, on the road which leads to Civitavecchia, a motor convoy carrying enemy officers and functionaries who were going to Tuscany, had to interrupt the trip because the tires had been punctured by the numerous nails strewn on the road by the local inhabitants and by Fascist Partisan elements, from Rome, operating in this region.

The Nut Shell

The United Nations News Service reports: "The Mayor of Livorno, Professor Ingrassia, and the municipal assessors have approved the decision of the Municipal Council, revoking the conferment of the honorary Neapolitan citizenship to Benito Mussolini."

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- 20 b - Italian Broadcasts

Muscolini's name represents such a gigantic complexity of works and above all such a universal idea, that this name may be cancelled from ordinary acts and from the street signs, but not from the pages of history. The Mayor of Naples and the Anglo-Americans, following whose orders he probably acted, make us think of that little boy who wanted to empty the sea with a nut shell.

Federal Commissaries Appointed

The Secretary of the Party has appointed the following Federal Commissaries:
Reggio Emilia: Republican Fascist Guglielmo Ferri.
Treviso: Republican Fascist Gennaro Alfredo Valentini.
Ferrara: Republican Fascist Carlo Randi.

"Socciaabende" Tricks Partisans

From the mountains of Romagna, news is forthcoming of the adventure of the so-called "Socciaabende" and of his duplicity against the partisans. Here is the last story which is recounted about him.
During a clear moonlit night, from the mountain tops one could gaze at the sea. A peasant was crossing the coast, going towards an olive bush. All of a sudden an owl hooted. Bad luck, thought the man, who in the meantime had reached the thicket, going towards a locality where a few Partisans had given him an appointment in order to obtain some cheese from him, threatening him meanwhile with dire ends had he not come in time, bringing the cheese.
All of a sudden the peasant saw a light flickering. Terribly frightened, the poor man hid behind a bush, and while the lights continued to flicker, the owl hooted again.

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Terribly frightened, the poor man hid behind a bush, and while
the lights continued to flicker, the owl hooted again.

Five bandits were cautiously advancing towards him,
two of them carrying sacks, the other three armed with pistols.
The peasant was able to hear what the three men were saying
in an undertone. These are signals. Be aware. There must be
Fascists around.

The scene which followed was told by the terrorized
peasant in the following way.

The light went on all of a sudden behind the tree-trunk.
The partisans advanced a few paces with extreme caution. All
of a sudden, altogether they dashed against the tree, near the
light.

Italian Bandage

The owl hooted again, while the light went out, and one of the Partisans hit fell on the ground. These lights were flares, and the hooting of the owl was made by a man who, after having struck the Partisan with a stick, escaped with amazing speed. Once again the "Gocce di Bandiera" was played one of his tricks.

Another trick carried out more or less in the same conditions against another group of Partisans was witnessed by a young shepherdess, who states that she saw the "Gocce di Bandiera" in a locality called "Scorticata", and that she, delighted over the trick played on the bandits, escaped, vanishing.

Traitors Within the Ministry of the Interior

The names have been published of the commission of the Ministry of the Interior, which is to take action against the Fascists. They are: Cesare... lawyer Occhini, etc.

We add even these to the long list of infamous names. On the day of reckoning we shall not forget them. There will be no pity for these ignoble servants of the invaders.

Our Defence of Europe

The Republican Fascist Party, the armed forefront of the rebirth of honor and liberty in Italy, reaffirms the indestructible faith in the salvation of the country and in the certainty of victory for the Brigantite Axis.

Taking the example of the fallen and of the soldiers who were ready to enter the fight beside the valorous German comrades, the Party reminds Italians of the supreme need of the hour: to arms and to work! (Music and patriotic songs)

You have been listening to the Voice of the Party.
(Music and War Songs)

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September 16 2130

RADIO TEVERE in Italian 245.5 M.

4057

Fascism Must be Stripped out of the World

After stressing that Yugoslavia wishes to have her say
with the Allies, when the fate of Europe is decided, Marshal
Tito added: We must strike Fascism in our country. There were
many Fascist sympathizers in Yugoslavia and there still are.
Fascism has its roots everywhere, and will do its utmost to rise
once more if we do not succeed in stamping it out completely.

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Italian Broadcasts

Sforza's Capital in America

It is learned that Count Sforza has left all his money in America. The Minister evidently considers that his presence in the Bonomi Cabinet is not of a permanent character.

Italy's Debt to France

It is reported that General de Gaulle during a speech spoke on the French viewpoint regarding Italy. "After the Allied victory", de Gaulle said, "we shall ask the Allies to force Italy to pay for all her offenses against us, - offenses which no democratic Government will ever make us forget. Her aims, as regards the Mediterranean, will probably arise once more. We must deprive Italy of all possibility of becoming strong again."

Other Items:

"Western Front. --- Flying bombs still dropped over southern England. --- Eastern front. --- Yugoslavia wishes to be hand in glove with the Allies when the fate of Europe is discussed. --- Diplomatic incident between China and the White House. --- Germany will not be defeated because she will fight to the bitter end."

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - M. 245, 5 - 22, 30 - September 16

A Commentary

British propaganda, to which tonight we wish to give full credit, is supplying us with admissions that are adequately clear on the developments of the battle on the French northern front. Were I not afraid to be called presumptuous I would say that it had listened to my criticism of its ill-considered frenzy. Of course this is not the reason, but faced with facts, even journalists in London and Washington must climb down. They report very violent German counter-attacks resulting in territorial gains for the Reich.

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Candinas, speaking last night over the London radio, said that the German people will be severely punished by the Allies because they are guilty of not having revolted against the Nazi oppression. These episodes of gallantry on the part of German soldiers and citizens show that the German citizens did not revolt because the Nazi political doctrine was and is the expression of the people's will, as it comprises all the political and social aspirations of the whole country.

24 b - Italian Broadcasts

New Mayor of Milan Received by Duce

The Duce, in the presence of the Head of the Province, received the new Mayor (Podestà) of Milan, Giuseppe Spinelli, former secretary to the Union of Industrial Workers of Milan. Together with Spinelli, the Duce received the two assistant Mayors, Angelo Gamba and Lualio Loretti. Gamba, a veteran of the first world war, was station manager of the building and upkeep department of the Caproni Company of Milan. He lived abroad for some years. The Duce gave the members of the new city Council of Milan the main lines for their future work, and announced the early constitution of the municipal consultative board (Consulta municipale). The admission to office of people coming from the laboring classes should be considered as the beginning of a movement which will have a greater general development. The Duce also announced his intention of entrusting the representatives of the working classes and of the labor world with the management of two very important sectors at this time: administration and food supply.

Borsani's Visit to Salzburg

The President of the National War Crippled and Invalids' Association, Carlo Borsani, holder of the Gold Medal, met his German counter-part at Salzburg. Their conversation dealt with the social assistance of war invalids.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - 4.24.5 - 2330 - Sept. 16

The War in Italy

In Italy, the allied offensive continued today between Foggia and Rimini. The British Fifth Army however did not succeed in making any progress. So little, that a Reuter report says that "British Army..."

upkeep department of the Caproni Company of Milan. He lived abroad for some years. The Duce gave the members of the new city Council of Milan the main lines for their future work, and announced the early constitution of the municipal consultative board (Consulta municipale). The admission to office of people coming from the laboring classes should be considered as the beginning of a movement which will have a greater general development. The Duce also announced his intention of entrusting the representatives of the working classes and of the labor world with the management of two very important sectors at this time: administration and food supply.

Borsani's Visit to Salzburg

The President of the National War Crippled and Invalid's Association, Carlo Borsani, holder of the Gold Medal, met his German counter-part at Salzburg. Their conversation dealt with the social assistance of war invalids.

RADIO L'AVVERE in Italian to Italy - 4.24.5 - 2330 - Sept. 16

The War in Italy

In Italy, the Allied offensive continued today between Fata Pass and Rimini. The British Fifth Army however did not succeed in making any progress. So little, that a Reuter report says that "British, American and Indian troops of the Fifth Army were engaged in fierce fighting against the Germans in positions along the Gothic line."

Ruini's Speech at Palermo

The Labor Democracy's (Democrazia del Lavoro) minister in the Bonomi Government, Maucio Ruini, made a speech at Palermo in which he dealt with the separatist movement. He said that the government was pledged to give the island full autonomy, compatible with unity. Ruini then spoke of the estate problem (latifondo), saying that it will be solved with new measures.

Civil Servants Dismissed by Fascists Return to Work

The Bonomi Minister for Communications has decided that all personnel dismissed by the Fascist régime as trouble-makers should go back to their former work.

ap

All the British, American and Bolshevik attempts to break through were repulsed both on the Italian and on the eastern front. This is in brief today's German communiqué, confirmed by the Allied communiqués. Thus there is nothing to add.

There is little news on the political front, nor is it of interest. Pietro Nenni in invaded Italy is clearly aiming at the leading rôle. He is the most prominent representative of that socialism which is still linked with the parliamentary politics of the prior-to-the-March on Rome type. He is now working in the monarchist régime but he is absolutely unable to solve any social problem. Much demagoguery, many assemblies and few facts: this is what Italian workers in central and southern Italy must expect should Pietro Nenni succeed in obtaining the most important post. Another instance of the intentions of the new international order is supplied by the flat refusal of the American Foreign Under-Secretary, who was requested by the Presiding Committee of the Indian League to admit India to the conference...

How can people believe in liberation promises when they have to judge on the basis of such instances?

Roosevelt sees his electoral policy undermined by the labor world. Eight hundred thousand miners have openly declared that they will no longer confirm their confidence in Roosevelt. American workers are actually ascertaining the left wing tendencies of a man closely tied to the right wing and thus to capitalist circles, monopolistic groups and high finance.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M. 491.8 - 23:00 -
September 16

The Western Front

The areas southeast of Aix-la-Chapelle and before the Burgundy gate, during the past twenty-four hours were the main focal points of the fighting. The enemy has come up against the German defences which constituted the former Atlantic Wall, but has not been able to approach the fortifications. The bridge-head on the Meuse Canal has been further reduced. The enemy is now concentrating with all his might near Belfort. Fresh enemy attacks were also reported

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 11.491.8 - 23:00 -
September 16

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4056

The Southern Front

German troops on the Italian front, after a day of violent fighting, succeeded in maintaining the continuity of their defensive line, and repulsed all enemy attacks, carried out with superior artillery, armor and air forces. Five enemy thrusts on the road leading to the Gigo Pass were repulsed after furious fighting. A British attempt to push forward to the north along the Dongo San Lorenzo road was utterly broken up. Artillery positions and tank concentrations were violently bombed by German air forces.

CH

Air Personnel Dismissed

In invaded Italy, sixteen generals and thirty-nine colonels of the Air Force have been dismissed from active service, because of Fascist sympathies.

De Gaulle about Italy

General de Gaulle, according to the Algiers radio, spoke of Italy as follows: "After victory is achieved by the Allies, we will exact from Italy the price for the damage we have suffered. No democratic government can make us forget that."

Other Items

Repetition of news on the war situation in France and in Russia. The large-scale Russian offensive against Tallinn is making no progress, according to the Germans.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491.35-2335-Sept.16

The War in Italy

Yesterday's fighting in Italy was characterized by the fact that German troops succeeded in repulsing all enemy attacks and in maintaining a continuous front line, despite Anglo-American superiority in artillery, armor and air forces. North of Florence, some enemy units, after repeated violent attacks, succeeded in pushing forward on both sides of the road leading to the Giogo Pass, but were repulsed in a counter-attack. Enemy infantry forces which were attempting to outflank some sections of the German main line of defence were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting. A British attempt to push northward on the Borgo San Lorenzo road was equally unsuccessful, and British armored cars and artillery were caught under German fire and mostly destroyed. On the mountain positions overlooking the Adriatic coastal plain, which repeatedly changed

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Other Items:

A lyric description of the battle inside Brest. --- Latest details on the fighting on the Franco-German border. --- The Soviet offensive in the northern sector of the eastern front is making no progress. --- Other details on war operations in the east. --- A British air attack against a German convoy off Norway, as seen from the German side. --- Heavy bombers from Soviet bases attacked a German naval base in Norway. --- Stop press announcement of new German successes in France.

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GERMAN BROADCASTSGERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11.8 kes - 0005 - September 16

"Determined and ready for everything" - an essay by Dr. Goebbels
in "Das Reich"

One can hardly commit a graver error in wartime than to indulge in vain self-deception in case of success. A people is not vanquished by suffering a number of military setbacks. The life of a great nation is not easily suppressed and in the ordinary course of things a nation is definitely lost only when it considers itself as lost. In many instances decisive historical successes have been attained after heavy defeats and they were due above all to the fact that the party reputedly victorious was tempted to cherish hopes and illusions inconsistent with bare reality.

If victory in history had always fallen to him who based his claim to it upon his numerical ascendancy, neither a Roman nor a Prussian state would ever have existed. In nearly all stages of their historical evolution they had to struggle against the overwhelming superiority of their enemies and only when they were definitely out of the wood did success become easy for them. Before reaching that point they had to overcome the most exorbitant obstacles and difficulties and often it was a matter of a hair's breadth whether they would be able to survive them. Situations of this kind were ordeals not only for the peoples, but also for their leaders. As a rule it was only a few outstanding personalities that at the most critical moments opposed and finally stemmed the torrent of general disaster. They are the great men in history, which records their names for hundreds and thousands of years. While to contemporary generations which shared their suffering their actions sometimes appeared ruthless and even incomprehensible, they have through these very actions become an incitement, and a luminous example to posterity.

Every generation living in the midst of a great historical revolution and burdened with overwhelming difficulties must decide whether it wishes to obey the commands of history of the urgencies

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Every generation living in the midst of a great historical revelation and burdened with overwhelming difficulties must decide whether it wishes to obey the commands of history of the urgencies of the moment. The sacrifices made by past generations of our people, called upon to found, defend or maintain the Reich, certainly weighed no lighter than those which are incumbent upon ourselves. An impression to the contrary, should it exist, would be merely illusory, for the anxieties of a critical period are as a rule apt to be easily forgotten, in most cases even by the very generation on that sustained them, or, at the latest, by the following one.

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German Broadcasts

What endures, is only the historical glory and the political success. Who remembers to-day the terrific sufferings which the Seven Years' War brought to the people of Prussia and which sometimes caused even the great king to lapse into gloomy and despairing resignation. History only records the fact that from all these trials Prussia rose as a great power destined to become the nucleus of the new German Reich. The crises and ordeals of the Roman empire are now the object of historical research, but the fact that at times Rome and the empire succeeded in asserting themselves only on the very edge of an abyss has long ago vanished from the memory of later generations or at the utmost is regarded by them merely as an admired example.

We all know that we are at present living in one of the most important and momentous revolutions in the history of humanity. It began with the first world war and will probably terminate with the end of this war. It was unleashed by the age of the machine. The broad working masses strive to gain access to the state, wishing to be incorporated in the community of their peoples as members with equal rights. This is a revolution in the truest sense of the term and its issue will decide whether the wheel of history is to turn back once more as far as 1850 or will preserve its present pace and impetus. No one who is used to thinking but like all revolutions recorded by history, this revolution also requires a certain amount of time. Reactionary forces oppose it with all their might, and at moments they seem to get the better of it. But only apparently; in reality the revolution continues its preordained way, and will reach its predestined aim. Then only will the advantages entailed compensate for past suffering and sacrifices. We are the champions of this revolution. Were it impossible to secure its victory, humanity would sink back into darkest reaction; its victory, however, would secure universal peace, welfare and prosperity.

There is therefore no going back from this gigantic struggle for a new world. We must pass through the valley of grief to ascend to the heights of our triumph. Only from this angle can the present military situation be correctly understood. Pending

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There is therefore no going back from this gigantic struggle for a new world. We must pass through the valley of grief to ascend to the heights of our triumph. Only from this angle can the present military situation be correctly understood. Particularly this spring and summer, it has laid an uncommonly heavy strain on our fighting front, resulting in heavy losses of space, manpower and material. But this was only to be expected, since we are waging a defensive war against three world powers, supported by practically no other forces than our own.

If in the first three years of this war we thrust deeply into the living-space of our enemies, we were enabled to do so not only by the bravery of our soldiers but also because we were favored by exceptional circumstances of a necessarily temporary nature. They have largely contributed to our withstanding with brilliant military success the first phase of the war and have supplied us for its final phase with a number of essential conditions, the lack of which would in the present circumstances mean our ruin.

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German Broadcasts

Hence it is perfectly useless to bewail the losses incurred, the more so as our task now is, not to endeavor to retain this or that untenable area, but to fight for our lives.

The long rear lines of our the extensive warfare naturally brought us not only advantages, but disadvantages as well. Public opinion is more familiar with the former than with the latter, and the former therefore seems of more importance in judging the present situation. Nevertheless we should not overlook the disadvantages which now, when things are reversed, become advantages.

Given the extraordinarily extended field of our warfare, the length and vulnerability of our rear supply lines were a constant drawback. Our reserves of manpower were actually too small to pervade the occupied areas and thereby to make them subservient to our war purposes. In addition, we were compelled to split the military forces at our disposal over large expenses, so that from a certain moment onward we were practically unable to undertake offensive operations of large dimensions.

In this respect a change is taking place, as in some places our fronts, having been pressed back, are now near the immediate boundaries of the Reich. Also the great successes attained by us in the years 1935, 1940 and 1941 were in the main due to the fact that we had to defend relatively short fronts, that our rear supply lines were short and unimpaired and that we thus possessed all essentials for preparing and implementing large-scale offensive operations.

By these explanations, we do not wish to convey the impression that we are following the example of the fox, describing the grapes as too sour because they were hanging too high. We are far from all extenuation.

We know very well, nor do we conceal the fact, that our losses of terrain are of very great moment and that we must make the most strenuous efforts to compensate them to some extent. But as appears from the above considerations, it is not only disadvantages which they bring us. Moreover, it does not disgrace a people and its leaders to think and act more decently and honorably than its enemies and so-called

constant drawback. Our reserves of manpower were insufficient actually to pervade the occupied areas and thereby to make them subservient to our war purposes. In addition, we were compelled to split the military forces at our disposal over large expanses, so that from a certain moment onward we were practically unable to undertake offensive operations of large dimensions.

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German Broadcasts

In the first place, that in war he fares best who in the main relies upon himself and his own strength, adapting his warfare to the potential necessity of fighting, if need be, without foreign help.

Bitter as this experience may be, it is undeniably clear, and clearness of thought has always proved the best condition for success. We do regret that some of our former allies have thought fit at a critical stage of this war to desert the common cause, taking refuge in subservience and apathy, in some cases even in treason. But this does not in the least affect our firm resolve to terminate this war, whatever it may cost, only by our victory. Incidentally, these small states, which are just about to fall into anarchy and thus become an easy prey to Bolshevism, have by no means added only advantages to our common strategy.

The German people had to tighten its belt to keep alive, and many a German division was prevented from being formed, not for lack of soldiers, but because the necessary arms had to be put at the disposal of these former allies who in numerous instances divested themselves of them at their first encounter with the enemy in order to avoid fighting.

This will not happen again. We now know exactly where we stand, what we have to defend, what our inalienable vital rights are and what national forces must be employed for safeguarding them.

The grievous lesson of this war was perhaps necessary for freeing us Germans from all illusions and sentimentality. We are in general slow to understand that politics and warfare too are mainly a matter of soberly protecting national interests and that this can be better achieved under the guidance of clever calculation than of vague sentiment. This we have learned by the latest events. We are defending our country and its vital requirements. For this purpose we will make use of every imaginable means and never, even in our most secret thoughts, contemplate a cowardly capitulation. Come what may,

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What to-day is an object of scorn and arrogant triumph for our enemies, will after the war be the object of our highest glory. Who in this world and above all in posterity, provided he be honest with himself, could deny us his respect for the courage and unflinching steadfastness with which we sustain all trials and difficulties?

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German Broadcasts

The German people is preparing in these weeks an enormous concentration of its national strength. Our enemies are entirely unable to grasp the full significance of this fact. They jeeringly assert that we are already compelled to muster our last lame reserves to maintain a wretched balance, but that even this effort will now be useless. The near future will show which opinion is the right one, ours or that of our prematurely exulting adversaries.

Why should the enemy embark upon such a mad race against time, were he not afraid that our numerous new fighting divisions just being formed and equipped with new weapons, in part incomparably superior to his own, will soon bring about a thorough transformation in our favour of the picture of war? We are devoting all our strength and stubborn fanaticism to bringing near this moment and no loss of ground or prestige inevitably connected with this task shall disconcert us or divert us from our aim.

The German people is politically mature. In the particular instance of this war it has gone through the hard school of bitter experience, which, far from paralyzing the power of resistance, has further strengthened and invigorated it.

We will not be hypnotized by the military successes of our enemies resulting from the present situation nor will we resemble the rabbit waiting motionless and impotent for the snake to devour it. We strike in all directions wherever we move or stand; we are waging a people's war by varying methods for the attainment of an unvarying aim and whenever a method proves unsuccessful, we replace it by another.

What matters most is that we keep on our feet, that we never offer the adversary an opportunity of dealing us a deadly blow or even a blow stunning us for a short while, because we know what this would mean for us and our future.

It is quite natural, and we are far from denying it, that the impact of the latest war events reeling off with such dramatic rapidity affects some of us more intensely than others. But our enemies may by no means cherish the hope of thus effecting a diminution of the high war morale of our people.

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No German stands aside; the national struggle for our lives is the cause of our whole people. The nation, from the Fuehrer to the last man and the last woman, and even to the last child, is determined and ready for everything. The new world of our dreams is not lost, it is being born in frightful labor and pains. We will not give it up, but endure until fate grants us its blessing. The weak may go under, the strong will remain. It is for us to choose our place. Who can doubt what our choice will be?

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 0945 - September 16

The Political Situation of the Minor States

Berlin: Finnish circles reckon that Ruomi or Paasikivi will be elected Prime Minister in the next parliamentary session. Nothing definite is known about the armistice conditions, however, according to news from London they will be almost as severe as the Rumanian ones. Finland is to take part in the war against Germany and her army is to be controlled by the Soviets. Furthermore, in conformity with these statements, Finland has to cede the entire northern district, among other places Hangoe, the Åland islands and the fortifications of Helsinki. The London press remarked only yesterday that these demands were justified. However on January 29th, 1940, Churchill declared: "The service that Finland renders humanity is marvellous. Everyone can see how Bolshevism destroys the soul of the nation, how it rejects the longing for peace and knows only the fearful basis of war".

Furthermore the diplomatic "Blitz" of the Soviets shows the following picture: Associated Press reports that Bulgaria will get much more severe armistice conditions than Rumania. And yet the Rumanian armistice conditions are such that the European neutral press speaks of a proclamation of slavery. About the circumstances under which the armistice conditions were made known to Rumania, Moscow Radio stated that the Rumanian delegation signed these conditions without knowing their contents.

This knowledge was only imparted to them some hours later.

The situation in Bulgaria is already altogether confused. Bulgarian troops in the country are partly disarmed, others have fled over the frontier; in Serbia, some of the Bulgarians fight on the German side, some against the Germans; in Macedonia, which the Bulgarians were to quit, the Nationalist Bulgarians fight against their own brothers. That is what the Bolsheviks want: the nations shall devour themselves.

In order to give the world a picture of the Soviet situation...

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In order to give the world a picture of their own power, the Soviet military administration in Rumania and Bulgaria has had expelled all the press representatives not accredited in Moscow. Bulgaria, taken by the Red Army marching at the double, was only a stepping stone on their way, says the chief editor of the Portuguese paper "A Voz". Soon the Red Army will have reached the Aegean sea near the Dardanelles, and then rises the problem of Greece, among other problems. But Stalin has many methods; for instance he will try to solve the case of Greece in a similar manner as he solved the case of Serbia when, by machinations within domestic politics, he succeeded in drawing the country away from the strong hand of Britain and in enclosing it in his own sphere of power.

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German Broadcasts

The Russian impetus was as much powerful and more terrible than ever, states the chief editor in closing. Communism in all countries, like western legends of the liberty of nations, is for the Russian nothing but an instrument for the extension of the domination of Soviet imperialism.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE GERMAN 22.39 SEPTEMBER 10

Report on the Present Situation by Josef Kautzner

Before starting with my report, I should like to read you a news item. Kautzner's announcement: "Last Saturday, shortly before dawn, flying bombs fell on the South English districts as well as on London. Damage and loss in lives were suffered."

And now, to our subject: Some enemy radio commentator recently busied himself in attacking Germany and her so-called New Order, which Germany, before this war, was supposed to have favored for the whole of Europe. It is therefore worth the trouble to answer these abusive utterances now, even if, at present, there is not much talk about a New Europe, because we are otherwise occupied.

In fact, the main principle of German foreign policy, after Germany in 1936 found herself again in a position to part actively in practical European politics, has been the principle of Order. It has been the principle of Germany to create order in the European sphere, and to introduce order in the European sphere later, thus preparing the basis for a general reconstruction and for the welfare of all nations. That chaos threatens everywhere, it can be seen that the German principle has not been so bad, after all. Naturally, it had not been very popular with some Europeans, especially with certain leading classes. The order Germany wanted did not appeal to them. And it did not appeal to many European statesmen to collaborate with Germany, co-operating thereby with the large European community of nations; they were, indeed, longing for

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And now, to our subject! Some many radio commentators recently based himself in announcing Germany had her so-called New Order, which Germany before this war was supposed to have favored for the whole of Europe. It is therefore worth the trouble to answer these abusive utterances now, even if, at present, there is not much talk about a New Europe, because are otherwise occupied.

In fact, the main principle of German foreign policy, after Germany in 1938 found herself again in a position to take part actively in national European politics, has been the principle of Order. It has been the principle of Germany to create order in the European sphere, and to introduce order in the European sphere later, thus preventing the basis for a general reconstruction and for the welfare of all nations. That chaos threatens everywhere, it can be seen that the German principle has not been so bad, after all. Naturally, it had not been very popular with some Europeans, especially with certain leading classes. The order Germany wanted did not appeal to them. And it did not appeal to many European statesmen to collaborate with Germany, co-operating thereby with the large European community of nations; they were, indeed, longing for the moment when they could expel the Germans.

Today this is what has happened in Europe. But the people of the countries concerned are shedding bitter tears! Let us take Rumania, as an example of the first order. While being a member of the Germany system of Order, Rumania had been in full possession of her military and political sovereignty.

German Broadcasts

Economic traffic was based on exchange of goods, i.e., Romania always received a German equivalent for her goods. In return for food, we were sending machines. There was always a "bar" account, and no sack of wheat was forgotten in the balance. As I mentioned before: This was the German Order in Europe.

There were, however, in Europe, too, some people who did not think it desirable to go on like this, and who wanted a change. They finally got their change. The situation in Rumania now presents itself as follows: First, they conspired with the Soviet Union, and they came to terms with the Soviets. Today the country is subjugated by the Soviet Union, and has become a new Soviet colony. This is not an empty statement of ours, but an absolute fact. As a contrast to the past, Rumania of today, militarily as well as politically, belongs 100% to a foreign power. The economic sacrifices Rumania is now forced to endure, do not produce anything in exchange on the part of the Soviet Union. Chaos with all its horrifying aspects, has taken the place of Order. Men who were dissatisfied with the construction of Adolf Hitler's New Europe, today find themselves squeezed into some cattle-truck, somewhere between Moscow and the Urals, looking at their fellow-sufferers, men who did not want to collaborate with Germany, are now somewhere in a Bolshevik concentration camp.

In a preceding report, some time ago, while speaking about the political developments in Italy, we stated that Moscow had one Togliatti in store for each country in Europe. Togliatti, as you will remember, is the Italian Communist who continuously oppresses the Italian civilian population, in spite of the existing Anglo-American occupation. In Rumania, they have entrusted with the same task the Bolshevik Rumene Petrasanu, who signed the treaty in Moscow. We are not surprised to hear that this man, after the signing, declared: "Rumania has no reason to be dissatisfied." And this statement of the dissatisfied Rumanian people is now eagerly taken up by the Anglo-American press. In England and the United States, it is only too well known what fate is in store for Rumania. This they knew

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German Broadcasts

The English and Americans came to such an agreement with Bolshevism. In reality, the pact is quite natural. The roots connected for a long time by the Jews. Besides, Churchill and Roosevelt are dependent on Spain because they could not exist without him, and because they have sold out the true ideals of their nations. In the United States, the Bolshevik machine in all countries on one side has been officially recognized by England and the United States. The Bolshevik parties take their orders from Moscow. What Trotsky is doing in Italy, he does by direct order of the Party. The Bolshevik parties are functioning as well as ever. It is today an Allied official would like to oppose Stalin's orders. It is today an Allied official would immediately encourage the necessary measures and would find himself out of office with an unmarked sword.

Only one fact is still missing to ensure that chaos spreads all over Europe: a German collapse. England and the United States are well aware of the fact that the world would also mean the abolition of a Bolshevik machine in Germany. Only a few days ago, the English newspaper "Manchester Guardian" wrote: "The Soviets are going to play even a tremendous part in the decision of Germany's fate, that it does not pay to waste much thought on the problem at all."

And the American magazine "Time and Tide" wrote a few days ago: "Let us abandon the idea that a prosperous Germany would be essential for the world."

This, of course, is very basic language. It proves again that we would be lost, if we could not master the crisis. The Bolsheviks in Germany would act as the Bolsheviks acted in Rumania. And all the other happenings would take place in our country, only so much more terrible, because the Jew would wage in blood. But this will never happen here. Because the German people will never lay down arms. The time of revolution will pass by, and there will come a day when Europe, united, will recognize again Order as the fundamental principle of existence.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICES in German, 11. Oktober - September 16

Supplement to Communiqué

Fuehrer's Headquarters: The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces: When the night between September 2nd and 3rd Finland made the amazing demand to Germany to withdraw the German troops from Finland before September 15th, the German divisions who hitherto had defended central Finland stood four hundred kilometres from the ports of the Gulf of Bothnia and more than six hundred kilometres from the north-Finnish Norwegian frontier.

- 10 c - German Broadcasts

Only the mere time for marching required at least twenty days up to the Gulf of Bothnia, even without the hampering by the enemy, and thirty-five days to the Norwegian frontier. The enemy, who had made this demand, and the Finnish High Command, which has accepted it, knew that it could not be fulfilled. The fulfillment of this request was rendered more difficult by the fact that the opponent, by uninterrupted attacks, hampered the movement of our units. The German army in Finland will take council for all its movements and measures only from the viewpoint of her own security, also after September 15th.

Hackzell Said to Be Dead

Stockholm: According to unconfirmed news from Helsinki, the leader of the Finnish armistice delegation in Moscow, Prime Minister Hackzell, has died.

RADIO LEIPZIG in Italian - 29, 16 m. - 1900 - Sept. 16

War News

On the Italian front, the enemy continued yesterday to launch his attacks north of Florence. Owing to our strong reaction the Allies' territorial gains were negligible. In the course of the battle a number of enemy infiltrations were eliminated. Fierce fighting is at present raging on the Adriatic sector, near Rimini.

Awful Situation Prevailing in Italy

An American correspondent of a Swedish paper a few days ago sent from Italy a hair-raising report on the situation of the Italian people in the territories occupied by Anglo-American troops. As a result of the many incidents that have occurred, due to the bad administration of Anglo-American authorities, Roosevelt, to avoid any scandal which at the moment would be

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German Broadcasts

In the above-mentioned report it is also stated that mortality in Italy is rapidly increasing daily, that the food situation is terrible and that people are very depressed, all of which induce the Italians to hate Anglo-American troops. In Rome, deaths for the month of June amounted to 2,535 as compared with 1,373 in the preceding year. Deaths due to tuberculosis are about 200,000 a year while before the war they barely reached the total of 50,000.

The report finally states that foodstuffs distributed to the Italian people can develop 374 calories only, while it is necessary for each person to have 2,900 calories.

Another report made by an English journalist with the Anglo-American troops in Italy asserts that the conditions of the Italian people in the occupied territories are very sad and cause great anxiety, especially as regards foodstuffs.

In this connection we recall that the leader of the Christian Democratic party, Minister De Gasperi, during a recent meeting of the Anglo-American authorities in Italy, said: "Conditions prevailing in Italy are such as to cause great anxiety, inasmuch as people are gradually led toward a communist dictatorship. If the British and American governments cannot tackle the situation with efficiency so as to solve the many problems actually pending, a serious danger is threatening Italy and consequently all Allied troops which are on Italian territory."

Other Items:

Western front.---Three British meter torpedo boats sunk.---
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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11.70 - 1945

September 16

Supplementary Wehrmacht Communiqué

Berlin: Near Sankt the Central German 96th Infantry Division under the command of Major General Dittkin (?), has frustrated all the Soviet's attempts to break through by their steadfastness and courage during six days of fighting. Major General Dittkin was killed in action.

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German Fortifications in the West

Berlin: Near Aix-la-Chapelle the fighting has now shifted to the German fortification zone. On this occasion it was today stated by official quarters that the term "West Wall" was created for the fortifications of the western front built during the years 1939-1940, but owing to the modernization of these fortifications, it can be regarded as outdated.

The Maginot line too proved outdated in 1940 and no longer capable of resisting modern weapons, particularly the use of strong tanks and entire air force units.

In the place of the German West Wall, there is now a single western zone of fortifications, the chief characteristic of which is its extraordinary echelon formation in depth. In the forefield of these deeply echeloned western fortifications the strugéles are now going on in the area of Aix-la-Chapelle and north west of Treves, and the units of the U.S. Third Army fighting here have not come up directly against the fortifications themselves.

Violation of Swedish Territory by Allied Airmen

Stockholm: It has been officially reported that western Sweden has again been violated by a great many Anglo-American planes, which flew at a great height over the province of Skane.

Finnish Mass Flight from Bolshevism

Stockholm: "Dagens Nyheter", writing about the mass flight of the Finnish population says: "No one leaves his home and his house, unless driven by mortal terror. When one sees these Finnish fugitives, thin and broken by fear, one understands

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE

605 kcs 2000 September 16

The First Transports of Rumanian Workmen Arrive in Kharkov

Ankara: The first Rumanian workmen and peasants have arrived in Karkov, where they have to do compulsory labor under the direction of the Jewish engineer, Windberg.(?)

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German Broadcasts

Communist Propaganda in Belgium

Madrid: According to American reports, Communist propaganda is increasing continually in Belgium. The London correspondent of the Spanish paper "Ya" writes: As was the case in Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, the Belgian communists now consider that the time has come to realize their revolutionary plans.

More Than One Hundred Thousand Unemployed in Rome

Berne. According to official statistics, there are at present more than one hundred thousand unemployed in Rome. This news comes from the Swiss Telegraph Agency in Berne.

Activity of Bands in Bulgaria

Budapest: Throughout Bulgaria the political bands have shown great activity and by means of self-elected political agents they have taken over local administration. Sofia is entirely cut off from certain parts of the country.

Furthermore it is reported that the new Government has ordered the arrest of almost all the members of the two former cabinets; some of them resisted and were shot.

The Communist Bands in Southern France

Madrid: According to news from the frontier zone near the Pyrenees, the communist bands in the south of France are trying to take power into their hands. Hundreds of Frenchmen are fleeing from the terror in fishing boats and rowing boats or have gone into hiding in the mountains.

AXIS GALLERY

Radio Berlin - 5.0 k.s. - 2100 - September 16

U.S. General

The United States War Department announced that by September 1st, 1914, the United States Army boasted a grand total of 1300 Generals, namely:

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AXIS SALLY Radio Berlin - 5.15 K.S. - 2100 - September 16

U.S. Generals

The United States War Department announced that by September 1st, 1944, the United States Army boasted a grand total of 1300 (thirteen hundred) generals. Six of these are full Generals, namely: Marshall, MacArthur, Eisenhower, Arnold, Stillwell and Craig. There are 34 Lieutenant Generals, 343 Major Generals and 317 Brigadier Generals. So cheer up boys - if you survive, you may still wind up a general yet.

Jersey City Boardwalk

The boardwalk of Jersey City has been almost completely destroyed by the hurricane.

MAN OVERBOARD SERVICE

... 11.80 KCS - 2130 - September 16

Appeal to Transylvanian Population

Budapest: The Commander of the Second Hungarian Army, Col. General Suroi, has issued the following appeal to the population of Transylvania: "We shall hold Transylvania by order of the Supreme Commander. The troops of the Honved will continue the struggle against the traitorous Rumanians at the side of the German Wehrmacht in this struggle the Transylvanian population at some will successfully support us."

- 14c - German Broadcasts

Italian Partisans Members of the Police Corps

Rome: The Bonomi Government has ordered that the Partisans be enrolled in the security police force. The members of the force have made a protest against this measure and threaten to strike.

Famine in Italian Towns

Milan: It is reported from American sources that in Florence and Perugia and other Italian towns there is serious famine. In numerous cases grave demonstrations have taken place and shops selling food have been pillaged. In Perugia the population attacked a food transport destined for the hospitals.

Philippines at disposal of Japanese Government

Manila: Numerous inhabitants of the Philippines have put themselves at the disposal of the Japanese Government. In Manila people are indignant at the acts of terrorism committed by American airmen.

RADIO BERLIN (La Voix du Reich) in French - 1500 - September 16

Political Commentary

There are words, there are expressions, which through usage lose something of their original strength. In order to invigorate them it appears necessary, from time to time and within the light of facts, to comment on them. From time immemorial the French have damned England and have completely justified the appellation "Perfidious Albion". It is only necessary to open a history book to discover, on every page, the slyness of England, which has for centuries worked to make France her slave. There is not the slightest difference between the barges of the Saxons of England, which toiled up the rivers to pillage their shores, and the modern cruisers of His Gracious Majesty.... To be after pillage and

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For they amass things in obedience to their destiny, they gather everything, the agreeable uselessness of chef-d'oeuvres, foodstuffs-their museums are as jammed as their warehouses, they accumulate marvels senselessly. All their stolen riches, stolen from the peoples, do honor to these pirates. The destruction of French and German towns, the pulverising of not-military objectives, are much less a matter of military operations than of post-war operations. The Anglo-Americans intend to destroy all competition to their industry. For Perfidious Albion this is a war of merchants. But will Europe allow this to come to pass? After all, everything is not finished in Europe, as one might think.

Commentary by André Leloux

It would appear that in the areas occupied by the Americans and the British signs can be distinguished of intrigues between the British, the Americans and the Soviets. While de Gaulle tries, with the aid of the British, to obtain a kind of over-all authority and recognition for France, the Americans have prepared a plan for the French which envisages under a democratic parliamentary government. ... The idea of such a government, it appears, would be Chautemps. ... The matter of how one is to dispose of de Gaulle is rather well confirmed by the five attempts against his life since his entry into Paris. On the other hand, Giraud, who has always enjoyed the confidence of the Americans and whom they have held in reserve, was himself the object of an attack. In any case, the rivalries which dominate the centre of the Anglo-American-Soviet alliance are in full development, and show, once again in a significant manner, that the United Nations are not in agreement and that each country is trying to supplant the other to the profit of its own particular war aims. De Gaulle wanted to do away with a general quite as strongly supported as is Giraud - Giraud leans on his masters in an attempt to conquer de Gaulle. As for the monkey who draws the chestnuts out of the fire, we shall see that, one day, Mr. Stalin, with his policy....

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TRANSOCEAN

in English

September 15

The Narev Front

Berlin: On the Narev front, fighting ceased completely during the last twenty-four hours, following the previous days' fierce fighting on the banks of the river near Lomza, which had led to a disengagement movement by German troops to the northern bank of the Narev.

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In German military circles the conviction prevails that the present sudden lull in the fighting will not be of long duration.

In the southern part of the east Prussian frontier area, considerable fighting activity was reported only near Suwalki. In this wooded district, which had hitherto not been affected by any large-scale fighting, the Soviets made several assaults during the last twenty-four hours which, however, did not succeed in gaining any ground.

Conditions for Finland Arrive in Helsinki

2008

Stockholm: The Soviet conditions for Finland were taken to Helsinki by a Soviet courier plane on Friday, according to a report published in "Aftonbladet" on Saturday evening. A member of the Finnish delegation in Moscow was aboard the plane carrying the Soviet conditions which were handed to the Finnish delegation in the Kremlin at 23.00 hours on Thursday evening.

The paper further reports that the publication of the conditions will not take place before negotiations in Moscow have been concluded and the armistice been signed. The report adds, however, that the conditions may also involve the signing of a peace treaty.

Hungarian Parliament to Meet

2025

Budapest: The Hungarian House of Representatives will meet on Thursday, September 21. Premier Lakatos will present his new cabinet and report on the situation. The Upper House will likewise assemble on Thursday to receive a hand-written letter from the Regent and to meet the new cabinet.

Hungarian Request to Romania

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Hungarian Request to Rumania

2025

Budapest: The Hungarian radio on September 16, frequently repeated in Hungarian and French the request of the Hungarian government to the Rumanian government concerning discussions about an exchange of diplomats. There was no answer from Rumania up to a late hour on Saturday evening.

Croat Deputies Murdered

Zagreb: According to reports just arriving from Zagreb, the Partisans have murdered two former deputies of the Croat Farmers Party, namely Boritsch from Orikvenika, and Vrkljan from Suske.

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German Broadcasts

Adherents for Tsankov

Berlin: Numerous Bulgarian troop formations have sworn loyalty to Tsankov. In connection with this, the German government is writing "Folksrecht Beobachter" members of the country's press. The article states that the Bulgarian nation is at a dangerous time when the existence of the Bulgarian nation is greatly menaced by Dolzheva. The fact that the government is formed and prepared to face this danger proves that Bulgaria still has a future and a right to live. Everyone who still has hope of a free and happy future for Bulgaria looks to this government not only because the traitors in Sofia overthrew the legal Regency Council and occupied the Bulgarian capital by coup d'état, but because men around Tsankov embody the true will of the people.

D.M.B.

in English

Dr. Krull on the European War

September 15

1945

Berlin: Dr. Max Krull, D.M.B. military correspondent, writes in Saturday's military roundup: The defensive strength of German formations in Estonia was again shown on the second day of the big battle in the forefield of Riga. The German defenders withstood attacks incessantly launched by day and night and threw back the enemy, inflicting heavy losses on him. Enemy reserves, however, have not yet been used up and the battle goes on in unrelenting intensity.

At Warsaw and Lodz fighting somewhat slackened after the ruins of the suburb of Praga were evacuated by German troops. Individual centres of resistance in the city of Warsaw are being liquidated so that the rear of the German front will be cleared of the enemy before the battle for Warsaw flares up again.

On the western front an Allied attempt to achieve a decisive breakthrough at Aix-la-Chapelle failed. After replenishing their formations and bringing up fresh tank corps they pushed south of Aix-la-Chapelle to the area of Stolberg and have reached the area where German troops in May, 1940, opened the France. At Trier the German troops have reached

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At Warsaw and Lomza fighting somewhat slackened after the ruins of the suburb of Praga were evacuated by German troops. The Soviets are bringing up technical units to the Vistula. Individual centres of resistance in the city of Warsaw are being liquidated so that the rear of the German front will be cleared of the enemy before the battle for Warsaw flares up again.

On the western front an Allied attempt to achieve a decisive break through at Aix-la-Chapelle failed. After replenishing their formations and bringing up fresh tank corps they pushed south of Aix-la-Chapelle to the area of Stolberg and have reached the area where German troops in May, 1940, opened their attack on France. At Trier the Americans in costly fighting advanced in the direction of Bitburg. Plustring fighting is raging on the upper Moselle, while the front on the southern and northern wings as well as on the Meuse-Scheldt canal has become more stable. New enemy concentrations in the area of Hasselt and Maastricht, however, indicate that the enemy is preparing a continuation of attacks here.

The main fighting east of the Reich border is taking place in the forefield of a fortified zone which is not identical with the West Wall, known from the first phase of the war but no longer of the same importance due to the further development of war technology. The main fortifications of this defence system, which is very much more deeply colonnaded today, has not yet been reached by the Allies.

np

Fighting in the West

2145

The main weight of yesterday's fighting on the western front was centered around the area of Aix-la-Chapelle, where the battle raged with the utmost ferocity all day long. East and southeast of the town, German panzer units succeeded in beating back the American forces which had entered the forward fortifications of the German west positions. The American Command thereupon brought up fresh tank forces, which continued to attack to the east and northeast. In many hours of bitter fighting, the German panzer forces were able to frustrate a break through, though the loss of some individual fortifications was inevitable. The Americans lost twenty-seven tanks in this area yesterday. Another nineteen were put out of action. Compared with the fighting here, operations on the Meuse-Scheldt Canal and Scheldt estuary were of minor importance.

Another local centre of gravity yesterday emerged in the Eiffel border district, where American tanks in a surprise attack on a narrow front pushed against the German lines. They succeeded in piercing the foremost German positions and in advancing to the northeast. In the course of clever German counter-maneuvres an American group was cut off. The Americans are faced with total annihilation.

The day was comparatively quiet in the Metz area. Since the concentration of further assault units on the western front of the Metz bridgehead was observed, the German Command expects an early resumption of the American large-scale attack here. In the district of Port-à-Mousson, a strong American assault wedge was circled in concentric attacks by two German panzer units and cut off from its rear connections. The Americans were pressed together in a narrow space.

In the French area, fighting yesterday slackened in violence. For fighting took place at some points on the Saône, where the Americans had succeeded in establishing some bridgeheads. All bridgeheads were liquidated and rich booty fell into German hands.

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The Air War Over Germany 2000

Berlin - (By Wolfgang Kueckler, DAB Luftwaffe correspondent). The air war in the past few weeks has been marked by an intensified enemy offensive from the south and west against Reich territory.

The Anglo-American occupation of vast districts in France and Belgium and the transfer of several enemy air bases to the continent was bound to result in an intensification of the air war against Germany. However, German air defences and flak artillery were concentrated into a smaller area from which they meet the enemy with increased efficiency.

Particularly in the past few days the Anglo-American air force has encountered the concentrated ferocity of German air defences and suffered considerable losses. The High Command of the American air force in daylight raids on Germany has recently used at least as many fighters as bombers, and sometimes even more, in order to reduce the bomber losses.

0103

This proves to what extent the enemy still fears the German fighter weapon which he often claimed to have eliminated. Of late, long-range fighter formations operating independently from the bombers have often been employed by the American High Command. These fighter formations fly far ahead of the bombers to intercept German fighters, particularly in those districts where strong German resistance is expected. The German fighters are meant to be involved in serial combats before they are able to attack the enemy bombers. On the contrary, the enemy has suffered grave losses in long-range fighters, due to this method.

Pétain Is Secure in the Reich

Berlin: According to Radio Brazzaville, de Gaulle's are supposed to have issued a warrant for the arrest of Marshal Pétain. This report is not based on fact, since Marshal Pétain and his entourage have been on German soil for some time.

The Italian Front

Berlin: Karl Praeger, special DNB correspondent, reports from the Italian theatre of war that German troops yesterday absorbed all enemy attacks despite Allied superiority in planes, artillery and tanks. North of Florence Allied formations, which in the course of five thrusts had broken into the German lines on both sides of the Giogo pass road, were beaten back in the evening. A British thrust on the road running from Borgo San Lorenzo to the northeast was likewise unsuccessful. Two villages on heights west of the Adriatic coastal plane changed hands several times. In San Lorenzo furious fighting raged until midnight. German parachutists who have been engaged in heavy resistance on the coastal road yesterday also repulsed British mass attacks.

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The Russian Offensive

Berlin: Focal points of the new Soviet large-scale offensive against the northern wing of the German eastern front were in the areas of Bauska and Miodohn as well as between Walk and Lake Wirz, writes Colonel Ernst von Hammer, DNB military correspondent. The Soviets sent in ten rifle divisions and about two tank corps. In very strong attacks from the air they broke into the German main fighting line east of Bauska.

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Other Broadcasts

On the battlefield northeast of Menden, where the Soviets had concentrated, several tank legions, a strong German panzer group penetrated a Soviet concentration and overpowered them. A furious tank battle ensued in the course of which ninety enemy tanks and eleven assault guns were set afire or destroyed, while the Germans suffered only slight losses. Fighting was of exceptional fierceness between half and full tanks where no less than fourteen enemy rifle divisions and four tank corps tried to penetrate the German lines all day long. Hundreds of battle planes assailed the operations. The Soviets advanced beyond Embach, south of Lake Wara, but their tanks were immediately sent off in counter-attacks.

German Troops in Finland

14

Berlin: The disengaging of the German troops in Finland are proceeding according to plan, despite Soviet attempts at impeding these movements on September 15.

Asylum for Poles in Sweden

The Swedish Government has now asserted that roughly twenty thousand Poles fleeing from Rumania and surroundings will settle down in Sweden.

Bor's Troops Fail to Appear

2250

Stockholm: It is stated, according to Moscow radio, that despite much talk about General Bor's volunteer army, not a single soldier of this underground army has been seen in Rumania.

Censorship in Rumania

1425

Geneva: Military censorship probably has been introduced in Rumania, according to the Turkish semi-official newspaper report published by "Misassociated Press" from Ankara. No cables except diplomatic ones and those in clear have reached Ankara from Bucharest since September 8. Censored news from Bucharest was sent back Bucharest to be repeated in clear even before the signing of the armistice.

German Troops in Finland 14

Berlin: The German troops in Finland are proceeding according to plan, despite Soviet attempts at impeding these movements on September 13.

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Norwegian Press Indignant About Goebbels' Remark 15

Oslo: The interview granted by Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels to the Japanese journalist Kato has met with lively interest in the Norwegian press. Papers lay stress on Goebbels' statement that Germany would soon resume the offensive on all fronts.

in victory at the side of Germany and Japan. The order of the day was read over Legradio Radio. every Croat is to fight for his country and the People's War."

GERMAN EUROPEAN SERVICE in Bulgarian 2100 September 1-

Station Note

From September 13, 1944, the Government of the Reich will provide broadcasting facilities for the Bulgarian National Government. The Bulgarian Government will broadcast four times a day on the following wavelengths: from 615 to 63 hours, on the wavelengths of Donau and Alpen, 49.3 and 31.35 from 1415 to 143 hours, on the wavelengths of Donau 31.3 and 25.5 (sic); from 1915 to 193 hours, on the wavelengths of Donau and Alpen, 31.3 and 49.7; from 23 to 2315 hours, on the wavelengths of Donau and Alpen, 31.3 and 49.7.

The first broadcast of the Bulgarian National Government, will be tomorrow, at 1915 hours.

GERMAN FORCES SERVICE FOR ITALY-SOLDATENSENDE 2107-Sept. 1-
(Monitored in London)

Report from Soviet Russia

The Kremlin has prepared a kind of special propaganda for its aims in the Reich. In leaflets dropped by the Soviets over our lines on the eastern front, as well as by the Anglo-Americans on our southern front, mention is continuously made of a "National Committee of Free Germany" sitting in Moscow. We know that **6044** when asked on one occasion by the Americans about this National Committee, stated that it was a necessary expedient of propaganda. This is not of course, admitted in public. This Committee is alleged to consist of German emigrés and prisoners of war. We repeat "alleged". It is intended to grant them certain rights to raise their voices in the affairs of Germany (Aufbestimmungswort) in case entry into Germany were to become a reality.

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- 22 -

German Broadcasts

The committee has had a spokesman who has made his appearance again and again. It is one, General von Seydlitz, who has been expelled from the German Armed Forces. This Herr von Seydlitz is related to the traitors of July 20. That they attempted from inside the country, he planned to do from abroad. He has been sentenced to death in his absence. There is of course no other way. A man who has gone over to the enemy's side, who fights against us quite openly from the other side against our comrades at the front, a man like that belongs well the court has given the answer. It has sentenced one who believed for a selfish reason (maybe he had been promised a profitable post) that he would be able to scheme against his Fatherland.

There have been men of high rank before who conspired with the enemy. We are thinking for instance, of the end of the last war, when certain Habsburg Princes secretly negotiated with the enemy, on the Alpine front in northern Italy. In generals' uniforms they met enemy emissaries between the fronts, and struck a bargain. We had to pay the price. November, 1918. It meant starvation, misery and distress for more than one decade for peasants and workers. This time, we shall not let it come to that.

Praise be to God. We have a government which does not care for rank, position or family when it finds a traitor, which calls treachery by its real name and knows but this one sentence. No matter how high a person's rank, he will fall. The National Committee cannot help them, as enemy lackeys and the Moscow spokesman, Herr von Seydlitz, promises. The National Committee of "Free Germany" is a wholly powerless institution, firmly in the hands of the Soviets, and subordinated to Soviet propaganda.

D.N.B. in German for Europe - 1316 -

September 15

(Monitored in London)

Military Developments in the Balkans

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D.N.B. in German for Europe - 1315 -

September 15

(Monitored in London)

Military Developments in the Balkans

Berlin: Wilhelm Ritter von Scharn, in the "Völkischer Beobachter", examines the military developments in the Balkans, particularly in former Yugoslavia.

In connection with mopping-up operations and the heavy losses of Bolshevik troops, it is stressed that mopping-up operations in the western Balkans have made great progress during the last month, and are being further hurried. As a result of the blows they have suffered, Communist bands have in recent times not been able to collect into strategic groups, and have again gone over to small-scale warfare of a local character. But the terror has, in the main, been broken.

In the contrary Balkans Bolsheviks have suffered severe blows, and sacrificed thousands of lives. The German troops in the Balkans continue to be engaged in fighting. They will, as a result of the changed military situation, be faced with a new additional task in the future.

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One and half years of fighting have given the German soldiers much experience, and certainly much of his great superiority. The supreme German Command has never considered the Balkans a subsidiary theatre of war. After the declaration of the main mass of Bolshevik lands, German troops are turning to other tasks which face them. The disastrous heritage of the Balkan peoples, their political wavering and their internal disunity, have again had their effect, and have opened the gates for Bolshevism. Only Germany, her armed forces and her allies can halt the Bolshevik chaos and reasoning at this.

NPD - In German for Europe - 192 - sent. 15 (unrevised in London)

Evening Press Survey

In its leading article entitled "Slogans of Hatred", the "Nachtausgabe" says that in Quebec, plans are being made for the economic exploitation of Europe and for the elimination of our national strength. British and United States correspondents report Morgenthau's intention of submitting to Quebec a "currency plan", which may be used as a basis for the economic exploitation of Europe by the United States and the Bolsheviks. This plan deals with the issue of banknotes manufactured in the United States, which are to be the instruments of undermining the entire financial structure of Europe, which will first be issued from France, and later, from Germany.

For the destruction of German national strength, the following plan is at present receiving great attention: All higher schools in Germany are to be closed for an entire generation; at the same time, instruction in the intermediary and elementary schools is to be restricted to such an extent that the educational standard of the whole German nation will be lowered. In this way, Germany is to be prepared for political and economic subjugation. At the same time, they pretend to be prepared for an "amelioration" of capitulation conditions for Germany, in order that as openly admitted - "to promote the collapse of German resistance".

It is quite sufficient to consider the political situation in eastern Europe to know what would be the fate of Germany. The

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It is quite sufficient to consider the political situation in eastern Europe to know what would be the fate of Germany. The best example of this is Rumania. A Moscow correspondent of the "Daily Express" announced that the conditions for Finland would be exactly the same as those for Rumania. All Finland would be Bolshevikized, and would have to pay still higher "reparations".

The "Nachtausgabe" explicitly describes Bullitt, the former United States Ambassador, as an exception. In his article in "Life", Bullitt is of the opinion that it will be easy for the Bolsheviks to achieve the complete Bolshevikization of the continent by a further subjugation of the smaller and medium-sized nations, unless German resistance prevents Stalin from doing this. He warns Americans of the very serious consequences for them also, of the Bolshevikization of Europe.

Under a banner headline, "What they intend to do", the "Angriff" again publishes a note - inspired easily comments on Germany, from which we quote the "London News Review": "Extremists German men and divide Germany between Britain and the West. But German women marry men of other nations, thereby preventing more Germans from being bred in the future."

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-COOPERATED, CLAUDELINE and NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

(Monitored in London)

RADIO BERNI (SWITZERLAND) - 49 E. - 23.15 - September 15

WORLD CHRONIC by Prof. L.N. VAN BALIS

My dear listeners!

If one attempts to characterize this summer's events in a short review, there are three great battles, on three different fronts, which have dominated and completely changed the situation. The first battle, starting on May 11th, took place in Italy, and led General Alexander's forces from Cassino, via Rome, into Tuscany, and finally to the slopes of the Apennines, where they had to stop in front of the so-called Gothic Line. The second great battle, beginning at the end of June, took place in White Russia, leading the Soviet armies from their starting points at Mogilev and Vitebsk quickly to the Dug and Vistula rivers in the centre of the front, to the Baltic States in the northern sector, and into the farmlands of the Germans on the southern sector of the front. The third great battle was the battle for France, which, after a longer period of trench warfare at the invasion on beach-heads in Normandy, during the last days of June, began with the American break-through at Avranches, and, toward the middle of August, was continued with the landings on the coast of southern France, being during the first half of September - successfully concluded with the creation of a long front salient in front of the Reich's frontier.

This week, the Americans coming from south, succeeded in joining the forces advancing from the Paris area along the Seine. By this joining up of the two formerly separately operating invasion columns, pushing forward from the west and from the south, a single front line has been established, extending from the Doubs and Gironde rivers in the southeast in a northeasterly direction to the Plateau, with a turn in a northeasterly direction across the Mass, and then continuing along the Moselle into the region of Lorraine.

At the Franco-Luxembourg border, the front line leaves French territory, crossing the Duchy of Luxembourg and following the Belgian frontiers, via Duxon and Malmedy, into the region of Aix-la-Chapelle, then to take a sharp westward turn and continue, north of Antwerp, along the Scheldt river.

South of Lake Geneva, too, there still exists a part of the western front, consisting of the line separating the Allied troops from the German troops.

of the front, to the Baltic States in the northern sector, and into the frontiers of the Comptians on the southern sector of the front. The third great battle was the battle for France, which, after a longer period of trench warfare at the invasion beach-heads in Normandy, during the last days of June, began with the American break-through at Avranches, and, toward the middle of August, was continued with the landings on the coast of southern France, being during the first half of September - successfully concluded with the creation of a long front salient in front of the Reich's frontier.

This week, the Americans coming from south, succeeded in joining the forces advancing from the Paris area along the Seine. By this joining up of the two formerly separately operating invasion columns, pushing forward from the west and from the south, a single front line has been established, extending from the Doubs and Saône rivers in the southeast in a northeasterly direction to the Plateau, with a turn in a northeasterly direction across the Mass, and then continuing along the Moselle into the region of Arier.

At the Franco-Luxembourg border, the front line leaves French territory, crossing the Duchy of Luxembourg and following the Belgian frontiers, via Tugon and Halméy, into the region of Aix-La-Chapelle, then to take a sharp westward turn and continue, north of Antwerp, along the Scheldt river.

South of Lake Geneva, too, there still exists a part of the western front, consisting of the line separating the Allied troops in Savoy, Dauphiné and Provence, from German-occupied northern Italy. This southern front sector, however, differs from the southern sector running across the Alps along the lake, by the simple fact that a larger offensive action of Allied troops against the Germans stationed in upper Italy, has not been undertaken so far. In the course of the fighting for the... Line, where bitter fighting is in progress for the last fortnight, the Americans have succeeded in reaching the glaciers in front of the Saar and Rhine, but without liberating the entire remaining part of French territory. The Department of the Vosges, with Epinal as capital, as well as the territory of Belfort, including its fortress, and Alsace-Lorraine, are, in the main part, still in German hands. The capture of Nancy by American forces, suddenly announced eight days ago, has not yet taken place, in spite of the fact that, at several places, between these towns, the Moselle had been crossed and bridgeheads been established on the eastern bank of the river.

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The Allied offensive, directed at this forefield of the German Reich's proper defence system, has been brought nearer to the important Belfort Gap during the last few days, especially in Burgundy and the Jura mountains. The towns of Dijon and Vesoul were taken. In the Belfort region, fresh troops coming from Germany were waiting for the remnants of General Blaskowitz's Army which had managed to escape in a northerly direction, after its collapse in southern France. To these two army groups now falls the common task of blocking the way into the Rhine Plains for the advancing Americans.

* If today the great Rhine-Saar-Moselle triangle is still in German hands, the Allies, on the other hand, on a broad front of over 100 kilometers, are in the immediate vicinity of Germany's frontier: starting from Trier, northeast of Aix-la-Chapelle. German territory was entered, last week, at several points by American and English advanced units. In the course of the fighting there, General Montgomery's troops succeeded in throwing back the opponent in northern Belgium from the great Albert Canal into the region of the Scheldt Canal. Allied troops also reached and partially occupied the Maastricht area, while English units advanced into the territory of southern Holland, where the well-known industrial town of Eindhoven is situated.

But the energy with which Montgomery's and Bradley's tanks had raced in record time through Belgium did not suffice to achieve a deeper penetration of the Netherlands area. At the present hour Holland is still almost completely in German hands, and it can be assumed that the principle of the German defence of Holland will consist in making use of the wide Rhine River.

The disadvantage of motorized warfare, as has been shown by developments during the present world war, becomes apparent in the inevitable supply difficulties, after a certain period of advancing. The Allies, after the victorious battle for France and Belgium, found themselves in the position of having to bring up tremendous amounts of troops and food supplies, of having to organize communications and to fortify their positions, before the attack on the Siegfried Line, where the Germans were expecting them, could be launched in full force.

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There has, however, already begun an intensive air offensive directed at German targets, and heavier blows can be expected in the future; for, this time, the Allied Tactical Air Force, concerned prior to the invasion of France only with the pounding of harbor installations and communications in France, can be exclusively used against German targets. It will be employed in addition to the strategical air force formerly operating alone. France, furthermore, is offering a splendid basis to the Allied Air Force, which until now has operated from English airdromes. With the distances becoming smaller, even targets in eastern Germany are now within the operational radius of American and British bombers.

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Other Broadcasts

Next to the advance of the Allies along the German West Wall, (the so-called Siegfried Line), the battle for possession of the Balkans must be regarded as the most important event of the last few days.

Eight days ago, Rumania was completely occupied by the Russians, with the Red Army and the Rumanian Army still fighting in Transylvania. In the meantime, an armistice between the Allies, on the one hand, and Rumania, on the other, has been signed in Moscow.

Last week the shortest war in history took place, with a request for an armistice made by the Bulgarian Government immediately following a Russian declaration of war on Bulgaria. After the Bulgarian Government had declared war on Germany itself, Russian armies marched into Bulgaria without opposition.

The former German satellite states, Rumania and Bulgaria, have now openly come over into the Russian and Allied camp, and continue actively to operate with their own forces against German troops stationed in the Balkans as well as in Hungary. By these developments, Hungary, on one side, and the German army groups stationed in Yugoslavia and in Greece, on the other, are threatened alike. The attacking Russians, however, will have to advance - as have done their western Allies in the Vosges, Moselle and Spessart regions - through mountainous terrain which normally slows down offensive operations. In the hills and valleys of Transylvania, fighting is going on between the Rumanians - now Russia's allies - against German and Hungarian troops.

Rumania's old aim, to put an end to the Vienna agreement, which gave northern Rumania to the Hungarians, has been achieved by her armistice with the Allies. By this armistice, the new Rumanian government agrees with the restoration of the new Rumanian frontiers of 1940, i.e., giving up Bessarabia and the northern Bucovina. At the same time, all of Transylvania returns to Rumania.

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The Russian troops at present engaged in the Balkans are now preparing their advance toward the Yugoslav border, where the Army of Liberation is expecting them. American forces stationed on the Adriatic coast will at the same time assist them in their offensive against the Balkan army groups of the German Wehrmacht, and will help in driving them out. The Balkan theatre of operations is, indeed, playing an important part within the general Allied strategy, the Balkans being Germany's last bastion, protecting the Hungarian plains as well as Austria. With communication roads of the Red Army leading through the northern Carpathians to the Czechoslovakian Partisans, and the British Eighth Army in Italy commencing an offensive on the Adriatic side aimed at the Po Valley, a three-pronged concentrated drive against German positions in the Austrian-Hungarian-Czechoslovakian area can be expected in the future.

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4 - Other Broadcasts

Regarding the fronts in Europe's extreme north, to-day is the deadline when, according to the Russo-Finnish agreements, the last German troops must have left Finland. There is no confirmed news in this connection, at the present time, it can be assumed, however, that the German divisions commanded by General Dietl, and later on by General Rendulitsch, will partially at least, even if not completely, have evacuated northern Finland by now. The question arises whether the Russian High Command will choose to combat these troops in the extreme north in an offensive manner, and how Finland will act in this case. It can be taken for certain that the fact that no agreement has yet been reached in Moscow between the Finnish delegation and Russia, concerning the conditions of an armistice, is closely connected with this question of the evacuation of northern Finland by the Germans.

The development of this war during the summer months naturally brings up the problem of occupation, and notably of the evacuation of Norway by the Germans. Some have been of the opinion, that, after their offensive against the Baltic states, the Allies will begin attacks against the Scandinavian countries. After gaining a foothold in the Baltic region, however, an invasion of these countries by the Allies, can be deferred until later, these regions not being in the centre of interest at present.

In addition to these questions concerning the eastern states, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland, which have already been mentioned, other political problems have arisen in recent times. The complete inner-political change France is undergoing ought to be mentioned first. The Vichy régime has completely collapsed. Its best-known representatives, Marshal Pétain and Prime Minister Laval, have been taken to Germany. De Gaulle is leading the Provisional Government of the French Republic, and the French Interior Forces of Resistance.

Finally, a new conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill is taking place in Quebec, where strategical, political and economical problems are under discussion.

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FINNISH HOME SERVICE - 1915 - September 15 (Monitored in London)

Complete German Withdrawal Was Impossible

The armistice between Finland and the U.S.S.R. contained a condition for the withdrawal of German troops in northern Finland by September 15. That day has arrived. Many people ask what is going to happen. Have the Germans conformed to the Finnish government's demand for withdrawal?

The only official report published in the Finnish press up to yesterday was a Berlin despatch stating that the Russians were trying to hamper the German retreat and these efforts had met with opposition.

mb

Other Broadcasts

- 5 -

A glance at the map and the slightest knowledge of conditions in Lapland, distances and roads, make anyone realize it is impossible for German troops to be out of the country by today. It is impossible to know what the attitude of the German military leaders is toward Finland's demand.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy - M. 31-083-
September 15

A Note by our Political Commentator

A new misdeed for which the Nazis are responsible has been brought to our notice, that is the murder of the leading communist.

Thaelmann and the leading socialist Breitscheid. These men died after bombs were dropped by the Gestapo on the concentration camp in which they were kept in captivity. These two well-known anti-Nazi politicians were in a concentration camp in the German town of Weimar, the little town which gave its name to the German Republican Constitution. Unfortunately these are not the only crimes committed against anti-Naziism, as tens of thousands of men have died through the Gestapo bombs.

With the death of Thaelmann, the German proletariat suffers a very grievous loss. He was a man endowed with an indomitable courage, and ten years of penal servitude could not break him. Even if bound hand and foot in chains, he constituted a grave danger to Hitler. By suppressing this man and other leading men of the proletariat who had already been murdered, the Nazi clique is trying to give credit abroad to the news that a new peace Party has sprung up in Germany, headed by the criminal Goering. These are the means used by that wretched Hitler, who is on the brink of the grave. With the interested complicity of certain reactionary German circles, he tries to delude himself and others, but it is all to no avail. In Germany there certainly exists a Peace Party but this includes all the peace-loving German people who could never reconcile themselves to Nazism. The assassination of people who could never credit anywhere. The great anti-

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The Nazi beasts have shed too much blood; the European continent is far too full of the victims of Nazi crime. Nazism has therefore been condemned to death, nay, it is already a corpse in a state of corruption, and not even the trumpets of the Day of Judgment will be able to make it rise from its sleep. The murder of the two anti-Nazi chiefs shows that Nazi Germany is in a cul-de-sac. She is on a road leading to catastrophe and nobody will dare to raise his voice to ask for pity on behalf of her blood-thirsty clique. The struggle against Germany must be carried on to the bitter end. There can be no compromise with beasts who are only men in locks.

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RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy - 1330
The Italian Front
September 16

In the Adriatic sector, the ridges of Coriano and San Savino, which dominate Rimini, have been captured by Allied troops. San Lorenzo has been liberated.

Allied aircraft have again bombed German units in the Gulf of Genoa and lines of communication in northern Italy.

A New Crime Committed by the Germans

A cruel new crime has been committed by the Nazis. It is reported from Berne that well-known leaders of the Communist and socialist parties in Germany have been murdered. These men were in a concentration camp in the neighborhood of Bremen. One of them was the most courageous and indomitable chief of the communist party, and that is why Hitler had him killed. The Nazi band has shown nothing but crime all over Europe. Nazism murders its enemies in the hope of finding a way of escape to safety, but there can be no safety for them.

The Struggle Against Fascists

The struggle for the liquidation of the Fascist leaders, followers of Petacci, must be resumed by the Patriots. Without descending to acts of vengeance and without striking blindly the struggle must be carried out energetically and with the utmost determination. The allies of the German criminals must be attacked with the utmost decision. The liquidation of these Petacci followers means depriving the aggressors of such support, and this would weaken the Nazis. That is why the liquidation of these men is of vital necessity and a way to swift advance along the road to recovery.

Other Items

Front.
War news on the western Front.---War news on the eastern

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Other Items

War news on the western Front. --- War news on the eastern Front.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian - 25.4 M. 18.30 Sept. 16
(Poor Reception)

Death to Fascist "Gerarchi"

While the activity of Patriots in general has considerably increased, it is noticed that one aspect of the national struggle has relaxed greatly: the elimination of Fascist "Gerarchi". The struggle which began on July 25th and which went on for such a long time must continue without respite. It is of overwhelming necessity for a successful termination the war.

.. 7 e ..

Other Broadcasts

Are not these Fascists helping the Germans? Are they organizing Black Brigades to fight against Patriots? Are they not helping the Germans to deport Italian workers into Germany? In other words, wherever there is destruction, theft and massacre, the German bandits have as active collaborators and supporters the Fascist "Gerarchi". That is why the elimination of these high officials is an urgent necessity, in order to set free all the paths which lead to our country's revival and revenge, and is of vital interest, not only for the present but for the future.

ANG is stopping these traitors from being punished, and protects them against the just rage of the populace. If it were not for ANG they would not be able to circulate freely, as they do in spite of the Patriots.

RADIO DIFFUSION FRANCAISE in French to France - 31.15 Meters -
0900 - Sept. 16

De Gaulle in Marseilles

General de Gaulle, President of the French Republic's Temporary Government, flew to Marseilles, where he was given an enthusiastic welcome as the one he had in Lyons. The General delivered a speech, in which he said among other things, that "France, owing to her greatness, has the right to be numbered among the world's Great Powers. This is a right and an honor to which she must live up." The General invited the audience to sing the French National Anthem with him.

Meeting of National Council for Resistance

The French National Council for Resistance met yesterday in Paris. Some decisions were made, among them an appeal addressed to the people to maintain discipline and self-control and to carry on the struggle for the revival of a strong and free France. General de Gaulle's temporary Government must be

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News From Paris

The Panel of Directors of the National Lottery informs ticket holders that the date of re-opening will be announced shortly.

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pm

- 8 e - Other Broadcasts

The Alma-Marceau subway has been opened to the public. Starting from September 19, the following rations will be distributed: 250 grams of jam; one kilo of potatoes; one kilo of dried vegetables. Manual laborers will have the right to receive 100 grammes of margarine, starting from September 20.

Other Items

News from the Balkan Front.--- Soviet Communiqué.--- Wild enthusiasm at liberation of Warsaw.--- Budapest raided by Soviets.--- Cardinal Villeneuve arrives in London by plane from Canada.--- He will visit France and Italy, and is the bearer of messages from Churchill and Roosevelt to the Holy Father.--- Quebec conference ends today.--- Lisbon reports there is no truth in rumors coming from Madrid that German delegation has started peace negotiations.

RADIO SOTTENS in French to France - 47.28 Meters - 1345 - Sept. 16

Report on the Swiss in Belgium

Following information forwarded by the Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, it is officially announced that the Swiss colonies in Antwerp and Brussels have suffered no damage.

RADIO ANKARA in French to France - 31 M. - 1845 - September 16

Russian and British Comment on Russo-Rumanian Armistice

The Soviet press accords particular importance to the signing of the armistice with Rumania. In an article on the subject the Soviet journal "Izvestia" writes: "Rumania is a neighbor country which intends to live in harmony with the Soviets."

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neighbor country which intends to live in harmony with the Soviets."

Another Soviet paper writes: "The armistice conditions
offered Rumania, which was actively at war, are very favorable."

The diplomatic commentator of the BBC, in speaking of the
peace terms with Rumania, states that Rumania will cede Bukovina
and Bessarabia to Russia and will in turn receive Transylvania.
The same commentator added that, in paying only fifty million
dollars indemnity for the damage caused in Russia, Rumania will
pay a relatively light fee.

Finnish-Russian Situation

It is learned from ... that the Finnish parliament
met last night for a period of eight minutes, when it was decided
to meet again today - no announcement was made as to the aims of
these sessions.

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- 9e -

Other Broadcasts

It is learned that General Malden, who is at present a member of the Finnish delegation to Moscow, will preside over the armistice negotiation in place of the stricken minister.

The Helsinki correspondent of the Swedish Agency writes: "The intensified might signify that the German attack on... was Finland and Germany." The BBC announces that even after the deadline the Germans had still not left Finland but that on the contrary they had taken up fighting positions.

Bulgarian Situation

Reports from Bulgaria indicate that fighting continues in Bulgaria against the Germans and that the latter are fighting in retreat and on the defensive. According to reports from Sofia on the subject of measures taken in Bulgaria, the council of ministers predicts that functionaries will only be nominated by the directors of the services to which they belong. All contraventions of this rule will be severely punished. The National Committee of this National Front will only give advice.

Further more, a circular issued by the Minister of War, the Minister of the Interior and the Commander of the Militia order that strict discipline be maintained in the army, in order to combat mischief - makers and ill-intentioned propagandists. This circular demands that great care be shown in observing respect for the hierarchy, and particularly in the matter of military morale. The military authorities can only arrest soldiers and officers. Only authorized persons can carry out the search of private homes and of stores. All those who evade such a measure will be severely punished.

The Minister of the Interior has furthermore ordered the immediate confiscation of possessions belonging to Fascist organizations. All workers and masons called to Sofia who do not immediately return to their posts will be regarded as suboteurs.

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

RADIO BERNE (Switzerland) in French to France-6,345 Kc. - 2015
September 16

Swiss General Inspects Frontier Troops

It is officially reported that General..... has visited the well-equipped army units which are charged with the protection of the frontier beyond which the battles are taking place. He stated that he was satisfied with the plan and the spirit which animates these troops.

Swiss Territory Again Violated by Planes

4038

Official Communiqué: "Our country was again flown over on numerous occasions near the western frontier. Two violations of our skies took place between 07.40 and 08.44."

- 100 - Other Broadcasts

Other planes flying at high altitude flew over our country between 6.22 and 8.45. Still other violations took place between 10.25 and 11.18. The alarm was sounded in the regions flown over and in adjacent areas."

FRENCH NATIONAL RADIO in French to France - 2115 - 2200 - Sept. 16

De Gaulle Speaks in Toulouse

Continuing his tour of large southern cities, General de Gaulle visited Toulouse, where, in an address, he said: "Toulouse never lost faith in the destiny of France; Toulouse never stopped fighting for victory and for liberty - not for a moment did she lose faith in the great future of France." General de Gaulle called upon the people to sing the Marseillaise, which was taken up the entire crowd.

Red Cross Seeks Contact with POW's in Germany

For the moment it is impossible to obtain news from prisoners or deportees in Germany. Such news will be handled through the facilities of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

France Hopes to Regain Gold Deposits from Bank of Belgium

M. Lefevre, Minister of Finance, has made known the fact that in 1940, the Vichy authorities, under German pressure, deposited their entire gold reserve with the National Bank of Belgium, France, which once again has control of the reserves of the Bank of France. He considers himself a depository of the bank of Belgium and desires to enter into contact with the directors of the institute, and to meet her engagements.

RADIO BERNE in French to France - 6.345 Kc. - 2315 - September 16

The International Situation - By René Reyot

Ladies and Gentlemen:

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RADIO BERNE in French to France - 6.345 Kc. - 2315 - September 16

The International Situation - By René Fayot

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have already remarked that for a certain time, resounding events cannot be expected on the western front. We have entered a preparatory stage in the offensive against the Reich, which is protected by the double barrier of the Siegfried Line and the Reich wall. We exclude from consideration the Maginot Line, because, no matter what one may say, a fortified line does not turn in the same direction. Furthermore, this obstacle, which was not prolonged as far as the sea, has already been passed from Luxembourg onward. It is precisely in this region that the principal assault will begin. For the moment, the British Second Army, under General Dempsey, and the American First Army are slowly pushing the Germans toward the interior of their country. The British, who have crossed the Albert Canal, are advancing towards the south of Holland. And we are no longer against a bitter resistance.

- 12 -

Other Broadcasts

It is important that the members of the resistance be included, members who also represent the mother country, in order that the new government can take over the direction of affairs before the end of the war. One observes that in the new government, there are new political groups and members who do not emanate from Parliament, but reflect rather the popular choice. The parties will be reborn, because, without parties, a country could not call itself democratic, -but we still do not know what will be their programme. France must be renovated. One can observe already in France encouraging spiritual tendencies. But for the new set-up of the country, for its reconstruction, there must be a state with solid, essential bases. The French government, because of the war, still is faced with difficulties, in the sense of exercising its authority in different territories. France must rediscover her national unity, which demands respect and legality.

In his Paris speech, General de Gaulle said that peace is inconceivable without the participation of France. That is true. But the importance of the rôle to be played by France in the international framework will depend on her rebirth. The two questions the rebirth of France within, and her influence on the international plan - are closely linked. The recovery of France in 1944 is similar to that of 1871 and in... It should be achieved in order and discipline, but this time the circumstances are more favorable, because the defeat of France has been rectified. The future of France depends on her courage and wisdom.

In Germany, the repression which followed the rebellion of the military forces against Hitler continues. There have been numerous carloads of martyrs. The sentences are of a diverse nature. For one, there was the condemnation of the soldier against whom was carried out the infamous penalty of hanging. Civilians have also been condemned. Amongst them were included the... of Berlin and the burgomaster of Leipzig, a very well-known member of the Socialist Party and diplomat, amongst whom... the ex-German Ambassador to Rome. It is difficult to say whether or not the new movement will spread deeper, but certainly it

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

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The armistice between Rumania and Russia was concluded on September 12. This armistice lays the groundwork for peace. The Rumanian frontiers have been re-established on the basis of the treaty of 1940. Rumania loses Bucovina and Bessarabia and acquires Transylvania. She must pay a sum of 300,000,000 dollars in goods to Russia. Payment will be made in merchandise and will cover a period of ten years.

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Other Broadcasts

The Hitlerian Germans take up for their inferiority by incredible fanaticism. Furthermore, they have brought in troops from Denmark and Norway. Further south, the Americans, after having passed Liège, have retaken... which the National-Socialist Government had annexed to the Reich in 1940, and have crossed the German frontier at several points between Aix-la-Chapelle and... So far, it has been a matter merely for the advanced guard but the psychological value of their advance will soon take on a strategic importance. It is obviously there that the principal offensive will take place, on a line situated between Cologne and... The advance towards the Siegfried Line was carried on across the Ardennes near Luxembourg, whose capital had been liberated. Between 1942 and 1943, the situation is more or less stationary. General Patton has been able to enlarge his bridgehead on the Moselle. Finally, on the right flank of the front, a solid liaison has been established between the American Third Army and the Seventh Army. The Allies are supported by the French between Dijon and... The advance against Belfort continues, the Wehrmacht defending itself with determination.

Such is the general physiognomy of the front. The battle along the entire front can be resumed in the following manner: The slow and continuous advance of the Allies is meeting with parked resistance from the Germans, who are aware of the consequences of this offensive, and are trying to retard it at all costs. It is to be noted that a new American army, the Ninth, commanded by General Stimson, has arrived at... This means that the Allies are far from having utilised all of their personnel, and that they have an evident superiority over their adversary, facts which will permit them to hold a front of six hundred kilometers... Where they are again employing the tactics used at each. They are fighting with stubbornness for the roads leading to the Reich: The Albert Canal, the Moselle and the Gap of Belfort. The Allies have begun a formidable aerial offensive against the enemy communications situated behind the front, and which lead to Aix-la-Chapelle, Coblenz and... According to London, a single aerial battle has cost the Luftwaffe one hundred fighters. So far, the Allied... with anti-aircraft fire.

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Finally, along the Channel coast, we have the news of the surrender of Le Havre. Unfortunately, the port installations have been completely destroyed, but the example of Cherbourg proves that the repair of a port can be achieved in a short while. Thus, with the exception of Boulogne, Calais and Dunkerque, the entire coast is in Allied hands.

While the liberation of France continues in this fashion General de Gaulle has constituted his Ministry. The committee formed in Algiers has undertaken changes rendered necessary by the transfer to Paris, as the provisional Government of the Republic.

Another clause says that Rumania must pay war damages. The chief of the Rumanian delegation stated that armistice terms, whatever their nature, are never unfavorable for a country which has suffered defeat. But the present opinion amongst political experts holds that there is no stringency in the armistice terms asked of Rumania by the Soviet Union. Whether the clauses of the armistice will be applied in a heavy manner will depend on the spirit with which the clauses are accepted. It would be impossible to predict what will be the situation of Rumania after the cessation of military occupation.

The conclusion of the armistice with Bulgaria was slower. Furthermore, the importance of Russian diplomacy in the Balkans is evident. Four representatives of the Communist Worker's party are included in the government. The Minister of War for Bulgaria is a very strong personality who, in 1934, was on the point of overthrowing King Boris. It is possible that the monarchy will not survive... The final perspective in the Balkans is the preponderant influence of Russia.

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P.R.O.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING DIVISION
Unit No. 10 - 129 512

SEPTEMBER 16, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

HC. 86

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.....Transocean and D.N.B. in Morse

Section D:Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

Section E:Other Axis, Axis-Controlled,

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785016

Section A:Summary of Enemy News (German and Italian Propaganda Trends)
.....Official War Communiqués

Section B:Italian Broadcasts
.....Stefani Heliprinter Transmissions

Section C:German Broadcasts
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Section D:Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

Section E:Other Axis, Axis-Controlled, Neutral and Clandestine Broadcasts

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

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Summary

GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDSPOLITICAL

Axis Sally: Tonight Axis Sally spoke again over Radio Berlin. The propaganda trend throughout is to try to make American soldiers feel exploited and confused. To this end, she lists various alleged disasters and menaces confronting the soldier, ranging from a railroad disaster in India, "where most of the dead were soldiers," to a "nation-wide marriage-swindle" exploiting soldier-marriages. German fears of a post-war occupation of Germany appear indicated by Axis Sally's warning to American soldiers that such a plan is a "Jewish" plot: "The Jews desire the establishment of a strong army which should be employed as an occupation force in Germany".

The Death of Killinger: After a temporary silence on this topic, the German news agencies are again reviving the question of who killed the German envoy to Bucharest, Herr von Killinger. Allied reports had said that Killinger had gone insane and killed himself after running amok in the legation building and firing a pistol with cries of Nazi slogans. In an apparent belated refutation of this Allied version, D.N.B. relates that Killinger "was killed when Rumanian militia troops attempted to storm the legation building and to abandon the envoy and his staff to the Bolsheviks." This statement is considered sufficiently important and sufficiently official to be attributed to a "Wilhelmstrasse spokesman."

Shaver Horror of Soviet Terms Prostrates Finn Premier: Transocean subjects the news of the illness of the Finnish premier to a special propaganda treatment, alleging that his stroke is the result of being psychologically overwhelmed by the supposedly monstrous Soviet conditions of peace. "Prime Minister Hackzell suffered an apoplectic stroke when presented with the armistice terms." (This again "is according to a

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Summary

MILITARY

Sertorius on Belgium Lull: The prominent German military commentator, who writes under the pseudonym of Sertorius, states: "With German resistance stiffening, further fighting in northern Belgium in general remained stationary. However, it is impossible to foretell how long this is going to last."

"Hand-to-hand Fight" for Brest: "German artillery in Brest is now firing with only a few guns. The final fight for Brest has thus entered the stage of close-up fighting. The Germans have turned the ruins of every house into a small fortress and in a hard fight are repulsing the continuously storming American troops in hand-to-hand fighting."

"Initial Successes" Already "Customary" on Western Front: It is striking evidence of the increased pessimism of German propaganda that Allied "initial successes" are now being characterized as "customary". The correspondent Krull reports: "The enemy had concentrated strong forces in the areas of Maastricht and Aix-La-Chapelle. It was certain that he would attack there and would achieve the customary initial successes." The fall of Maastricht to the Allies is attributed to "superiority of material." Heavy fighting is noted at the upper Moselle, at the Burgundy gate, near Belfort, and south and southeast of Aix-La-Chapelle.

Eastern Front: "The battle for Warsaw continues. Several German batteries shelled the suburb of Praga, where the Bolsheviks had established strong tank formations after its evacuation by the Germans. Praga was systematically laid in ruins... In order to avoid unnecessary losses, the Germans evacuated the city of Novgorod in the area east of Ostrolenka... The expected large-scale attack has been opened by the Bolsheviks at the northern wing of the eastern front... in order to smash the German fronts in Esthonia and Latvia."

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ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

RETURN OF THE WEHRMACHT

Western Front: Front reports take up the greater part of all broadcasts to-day, and all record the commencement of "a powerful German counter-offensive." While an earlier report on the western front admits very strong American attacks, all later broadcasts speak mostly of a German counter-offensive, in which important positions were recaptured; of the "murderous fire of the German artillery"; and of the confused and panicky reaction on the part of the Allied forces, when confronted with this new German move.

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Southern Front: The same propaganda trend is followed in reports on the fighting in Italy, which is allotted far more space than has been usual during the past few days. The Allies are said to have begun the second phase of the offensive, their objectives being the Futa Pass and the roads leading to Torli. "Although the German lines were slightly moved", practically all attacks against German defences are said to have been broken.

East of the Florence sector the Germans, "in powerful counter-attacks", are credited with the recapturing of "several important positions" previously lost. Bitter fighting is reported to be in progress around Coriano.

Eastern Front: Contrary to the previous practice of giving rather a sober picture of the situation in the East, to-day's front reports are in tune with the day's general trend, as mentioned above. The evacuation of Leningrad is presented as an actual victory, as the Soviet troops were "in this way prevented from fording the Murev river." In another "great German victory", the Wehrmacht, which counter-attacked, is said to have captured a huge booty of war material, in addition to a large number of prisoners, "whose number could not yet be ascertained."

POLITICAL

The Quebec Conference: In view of the fact that most of the Radio time is taken up by front reports, there was little political comment throughout the day. Instead of the review of Fascist press, the Italian Radio discusses the Quebec conference in the light of to-day's article by Dr. Goebbels in "Das Reich". Dismissing the Allied communiqués on the conference as "mere bluff", the Radio maintains that the true background of the meeting is very different, "and it would be quite interesting to learn what is really going on in Canada." However, the true situation at the fronts is best illustrated, in the eyes of the commentators, by the statements of Dr. Goebbels, as well as by an article, published in the "Arriba". The latter maintains that the National-

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The Enemies of the People: A forcible comment discusses questions arising out of the findings of the Fascist commission for the investigation of illicitly gained property. Against a few Fascists, who became corrupt, says the commentator, there are thousands of ardent members of the Party, who started twenty years ago with a pittance in their pocket and ended to-day with a few lire less. And these honest, scrupulous members of the national revolution, have the right, states the broadcaster, to demand what has happened to all the money stolen from the public by to-day's anti-Fascists.

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Summary

Public works, executed on a large scale by the Fascist régime, are said to have given countless opportunities to people, "who to-day are either openly in the enemy camp, or are hoping for the arrival of the Anglo-Americans", to amass large fortunes. And even to-day -- and here the commentator brings his feature to a pitch -- there are numerous persons living in the Italian Social Republic, "under the Fascists and under the Germans", who had not a cent in their pocket twelve months ago, and who today have large fortunes, "gained from the Fascists and from the Germans." These people, it is said, trembling for the safety of their ill-gotten gains, are already preparing red flags.

"The so-called liberty." An early morning comment deals with the liberty of press, art and literature in Allied-occupied territories. Rumania is believed to be the latest example of the strict Allied censorship "of every word, written or spoken". However, an earlier experience in Italy has already proved, in the opinion of the broadcast, "how much the liberty brought by the liberators is really worth." It consists, states the Radio, of curfews, censorship, mass arrests and persecutions. The intellectuals and scribblers, who greeted the 26th of July with great enthusiasm, "to-day can ponder the conception of liberty in jails, where they were put by Colonel Piletti for their ancient or recent Fascist crimes."

BRIEFLY NOTED

Roman workers have not yet been granted their request for a cost-of-living allowance. --- Two railroad trucks, containing 28,327 parcels with warm clothing, were sent from northern Italy to Italian ex-internees, now free workers in Germany.

CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

The Vatican and Russia: After the repeated Fascist attacks of the last days, attacks in which the Vatican was termed "a representative of traditionalism and an enemy of Fascism, and therefore of Italy", comes to-day extremely sharp criticism of the Vatican from Radio Milano Liberta. The Radio states:

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Communiqués

OFFICIAL GERMANY COMMUNIQUEGERMAN COMMUNIQUEGERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 1500September 15The Fuehrer's Headquarters, 15 September

The High Command of the German Armed Forces announces:
At the Albert and Jemeppe-Saulzet Canal, enemy bridgeheads were further narrowed down in successful counter-attacks by our troops. Between Maastricht and Aix-la-Chapelle, the Moricans, supported by strong tank forces, continued their large-scale offensive. Maastricht was lost. South and south-east of Aix-la-Chapelle, the enemy succeeded at some points in penetrating into the forefield areas of the West Wall. Heavy fighting, in the course of which forty enemy tanks were knocked out yesterday, continues with undiminished fury. In the region of Nancy and in front of the Gateway of Burgundy, bitter fighting also continues. From the fortified harbors and bases on the Channel and Atlantic coast, heavy but successful defensive fighting was reported yesterday. Before Brest, which is still under attack, fighting was reported yesterday. The attackers suffered particularly heavy losses.

For several days, the forts on the southeast coast of England have been subjected to heavy fire by German long-range batteries.

Escort vessels of a German convoy sank a British light coastal craft in the waters to the north of the West Frisian island of Texel.

In Italy, the enemy continued his attempts to break through our positions in the mountains and the Adriatic sector, before the bad weather sets in. Ruthlessly employing strong infantry and tank forces, the enemy made assaults on our defence front until late in the evening. In the course of fierce fighting, the enemy succeeded in gaining only little ground, apart from a penetration near Coriano. To the north of Florence, all attacks, supported by strong artillery, were also repulsed. Local penetrations were cleared up by immediate counter-attacks.

In southern France,

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In southern Transylvania and in the northern part of the Szekler salient, numerous Soviet attacks were repulsed. At Sack and Krosno, renewed attempts by the Bolsheviks to break through our front line were frustrated. One penetration was sealed off in a counter-attack. At the Vistula, to the north of Sandomierz, grenadiers and snipers, supported by assault artillery of the army and mortars, liquidated an enemy bridgehead in the course of fierce offensive fighting lasting for several days, and destroyed the bulk of two reinforced Soviet rifle divisions. A large number of prisoners was taken, and 161 guns as well as numerous other weapons were captured. In the battle region of Warsaw, Prague was lost after fierce horse-to-horse fighting. To the north of the city, fierce enemy attacks were repelled.

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Communiqués

To the northwest of Iomze, our troops disengaged themselves from the enemy after fierce fighting, and took up positions on the northern bank of the Narev. In the northern sector of the eastern front, the Bolsheviks opened the expected large-scale attack on a broad front, with over forty rifle divisions and a large number of tank and battleplane formations. Despite the fact that the Soviets employed far superior forces in men and material, our troops, splendidly supported by the Luftwaffe, frustrated all break-through attempts of the Soviets in fierce fighting. Penetrations were checked or sealed off by immediate counter-attacks.

German bomber and battleplane formations attacked Soviet columns on the march and traffic targets on the eastern front by day and night with good effect. Particularly in the battle region of the Carpathians and near Jedohn, they destroyed a large number of tanks and guns, as well as over one hundred motor vehicles of the enemy. In fierce air battles and by the activity of the anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe, ninety-nine Soviet aircraft were shot down yesterday. On the Kandelaksha front, our rearward troops again repelled several Soviet attacks yesterday.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - m.481 - 0700 -
September 15

Italian Front

As the enemy attempt at breaking through the German defences south of Rimini failed, the Allies are trying to attack frontally in the mountainous zone. From the Adriatic coast to the north of Florence, fierce fighting is in progress, during which enemy armored forces have been annihilated. In the Sieve sector, the enemy succeeded in capturing an important position, at the price of heavy losses. Fifty tanks and an important quantity of war material were destroyed. The Germans captured two hundred prisoners.

Reuter's reports that for the first time on the Italian front Indian troops were employed. These men are savages who carry out their attacks shouting and using the famous "kris" shaped like a serpent.

Minister of Justice Makes Report on Illicit Wealth

The Minister of Justice made a report to the Duce on the work carried out by the Commission for illicit wealth. In it, he stresses that the work has been carried out with an impartial spirit.

Appointment of Federal Commissaries

The Secretary of the Party has appointed Guglielmo Ferri as Federal Commissary for Reggio Emilia, and Captain Alfredo Valeri for Treviso.

Postal Rates increased in Invaded Italy

From invaded Italy it is learned that postal rates have

the north of Florence, where fighting is in progress, during which enemy armored forces have been annihilated. In the Sieve sector, the enemy succeeded in capturing an important position, at the price of heavy losses. Fifty tanks and an important quantity of war material were destroyed. The Germans captured two hundred prisoners.

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From invaded Italy, it is learned that postal rates have been doubled while telegraphic ones have been increased to six times the original tariff.

Azzolini Trial Postponed

The trial against the former director of the Bank of Italy, Azzolini, has been postponed by Count Sforza to the 9th of October.

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Other Items: Western Front. -- The German Wehrmacht -- since 1911 states this war might have been avoided with the help of the League of Nations. -- Prince Cyril and three generals arrested by the new Bulgarian Government -- according to Associated Press, the Bulgarian armistice conditions will be harder than the Rumanian ones.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 1491 - 0800 -
September 15

A decisive German defensive success was achieved yesterday in the course of the fighting which may be considered as the beginning of the second phase of the Anglo-American offensive. The enemy attempt at breaking through in the Adriatic sector having failed, the Allies extended their attacks to the mountainous region. The region north of Incca was the scene of violent fighting. Here, the enemy sustained heavy losses during his attempts at breaking through the German lines. The struggle was particularly fierce in the sector of the Futa pass. The German defence checked the Anglo-American advance. German troops, established in excellent mountain positions, carried out a counter-attack forcing the enemy to withdraw in disorder after having sustained heavy losses. German counter-measures are in progress in the Sieve sector, with the aim of recapturing a dominating position, occupied yesterday by the enemy, at the cost of heavy losses.

In the Adriatic sector, following an artillery barrage which lasted about two hours and a half, German armored forces attacked. Here also, the German defence achieved a complete success. Fifty enemy tanks and thirty-four armored cars were destroyed, while great quantities of war material and two hundred prisoners were captured.

Protest of Young Italians Called to Arms

A Roman newspaper publishes the protest of a few young men called to arms, who express their disillusion at having been

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A Roman newspaper publishes the protest of a few young men called to arms, who express their disillusion at having been sent to work in the rear-lines with units of colored troops and under impossible living conditions.

The Dönem War Ministry tried to clear up this question, by stating that the labor battalions also cooperate with the allies. If young men wish to enlist, says the Ministry, they are free to do so.

Commentary - "Where Liberty Triumphs"

Among the artistic terms imposed by the Allies on Rumania, there is a secondary but very significant one. It says: "Publication and distribution of theatrical and cinema works, radio station activity, postal, telephonic and telegraphic services, will be carried out in agreement with the Allied Commands."

Now, we believe that all the traitors who abandoned the true cause, justifying themselves with the pretext of reconquered liberty, will be shamed, disillusioned, starved and impotent. When it is a question of liberty, any sacrifice is worth making. For this reason Badoglio and Bonomi, just like the Rumanian leaders, gave themselves up to the Russians. In Italy, liberty coincided with a state of siege, rebellion, curfew and mass arrests. In Rumania, the extent of liberty is shown through the above-mentioned artistic term.

Restrictions will be normal manifestations of daily life. Posting a letter, going to the theatre or the cinema, publishing a book, - all this is subject to control. The free Rumanian intellectuals, who greeted the end of tyranny, have now every reason to be pleased with the results achieved, - just as were those mediocre writers who after the 25th of July wrote that one could finally smile after twenty years of sadness.

Today, Colonel Poletti is entrusted with the task of disillusioning these people; sometimes, he sends them to prison, accusing them of old or recent Fascist crimes. The same thing is happening in Rumania. The Rumanian civilian administration is in the hands of the Allies; everything is under the control of Allied Commands. In other words, the liberals of this country have every reason to be gay. They will be able to enjoy that supreme good to which they have sacrificed the interests and the independence of their Fatherland.

Other Items: Western Front.--- Eastern Front.--- According to the "Front und Heimat" in three years of war, the Russians lost thirty-one million men.--- Goebbels announces the simplification of tax collecting, restricting the number of employees.---

Bolshevik penetration in the territories is methodically

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491 - 1300 -
September 15

News From The Italian Front

The Anglo-American offensive on the Italian front continued yesterday. It now be considered that this offensive forms the second phase of the Apennine offensive.

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Italian Broadcasts

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The enemy's principal objectives would appear to be the Futa Pass on one side and the roads leading to the city of Forli on the other. The German defensive line has shifted slightly, but the greater part of Allied attacks along this line have been repulsed. Enemy troops found themselves faced with stiff resistance, owing to the fact that they came upon minefields where they suffered very severe losses, increased by the cross fire of German batteries and automatic weapons. During the first phase of the battle which took place yesterday, the Anglo-American forces suffered very heavy losses. Subsequently enemy troops were obliged to retreat before the powerful German defensive barrage and to surrender some positions they had captured. Enemy infiltrations were also wiped out. At some points enemy forces had to withdraw after having suffered some very severe losses indeed, both in men and materials. Other infantry units which attacked German positions subsequently were equally unsuccessful. The Wehrmacht supported by tanks and anti-tank units launched powerful infantry forces against the enemy and succeeded in halting his advance. Thanks to these operations, the Futa Pass is still firmly held by the Germans.

German counter-attacks in the Sieve sector continue. British forces have succeeded in capturing an important strategic position there.

Latest reports state that German forces have obtained important successes during their counter-offensive in this sector, especially in the extremely important sector of the Apennine front.

Enemy units, especially British units, have continued their pressure in the region of the Adriatic sector. The focal points of the struggle in the region of Monte Forlano (?), Gornano and in the Carano (?) zone. Bitter

fighting is still going on in these regions. A notable decrease in enemy pressure has been registered, however; this is probably due to the severe losses suffered by the enemy during the preceding days. German attacks, which enemy radios define as particularly powerful, are being carried on at the time of writing. Many prisoners have been captured by the German forces

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News from the Invaded Territories

Regarding the treatment of workers and their representatives in invaded Italy, an interesting report has been issued containing an order of the day, formulated in Rome during a meeting of the Inter-firms (interaziendali) Commissions.

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Italian Broadcasts

In this Order of the Day, the Commissions called the attention of the authorities and the labor office to the question of a bonus for the high cost of living, which was demanded by the Labor Confederation so long ago as August 9 last. They expressed their regret over the delay in the enactment of such provisions, and requested that, taking into account the seriousness of the situation for workers, the high cost of living bonus should be immediately paid to them.

Other Items

News from the western front.--- News from the eastern front; Mr. Apfel, Chief of the Finnish Mission in the U.S.S.R., has had a stroke.--- A new Bulgarian government has been constituted, all members of which are well-known for their anti-Communist sentiments.--- Stockholm papers report that thirteen Bulgarian diplomats have been recalled from their various posts.--- The Swiss paper "Basler Nachrichten" reports that important innovations have taken place in Rumania since the Soviet occupation.--- General Eisenhower to be appointed chief of all Allied Forces, including those in the Far East, the United States thus asserting themselves over Great Britain's declining power.--- Andorra authorities protest against the violation of their territory by French bandits.--- Heavy losses suffered by the American armies.--- Churchill will attend meeting of Canadian Parliament and then go fishing. Plans for an attack against Japan settled by Churchill and Roosevelt at Quebec. Mr. Hughes, Head of British Labor Office present at Quebec Conference.--- Bullitt protests against weakness of Anglo-American policy in regard to Russia on the European continent.--- Ginnah, leader of the Indian Mohammedans and Gandhi, have important talks.--- Iran-Soviet association for cultural relations.--- British firms called up for trial in the United States.--- Violent hurricane in New York and along the eastern coast.--- Rio Grande River in flood, causes great damage.---

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-491 M-1490-September 14

Press Survey (Summary)

The atmosphere of "Bluff" generated at the Conference at Quebec is beginning to be broadcast by enemy propaganda. Churchill and Roosevelt meet to share the spoils which are not yet, however, in their possession. The animal at bay is making ready to pounce on the hunters and bite them an unpleasant surprise. Dr. Goebbels in "Das Reich", says, that despite the great territorial losses suffered by Germany, the last word in the matter of winning the war has not yet been said. The future holds surprises in store.

mb

- 6 b -

Italian Broadcasts

Dr. Goebbels, during an interview granted to a Japanese journalist, stated that he is convinced that in the future the tables will turn in Germany's favor. German soldiers and German armaments are superior to those of the Allies.

Questioned as to secret weapons, Dr. Goebbels replied: "I can assure you that their efficiency is notable. The enemy will soon feel it to their cost. The Anglo-Americans are now praying for a speedy end to the war, because they know what kind of weapon we are preparing to use against them."

The Spanish paper "Arriba", emphasising German resistance, states among other things that the National-Socialist Party is the very soul of the German people. National Socialist principles will remain firmly rooted in the German people no matter what happens. Only National-Socialism can save Europe's cultural, religious and historic treasures.

Dr. Goebbels' assertions, and statements made by neutrals, give a fair idea of the real situation, which is probably none too easy for those who believe they have won the war. The Quebec Conference aims only at creating confusion.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -491 M, -1420-Sept.15The Soldiers, Radio (Summary)

In this broadcast a young 2nd Lieutenant tells of his prowess during the African and Spanish wars as well as during the present conflict. He was for two months in a British concentration camp and, having recovered his freedom, asked to be enrolled once more to fight the British, whom he has learnt to know and to hate during his imprisonment.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.35 - 1600 Sept.15 (The broadcast was almost completely jammed)

Food Situation in Liberated Italy

British newspapers devote much space to news items on the bad food situation prevailing in the areas of liberated Italy.

Hatred against Allied authorities and Allied troops has grown to such an extent that the latter have had to be evacuated from the major inhabited localities.

Italian Broadcasts

In Rome there is lack of light, water and electric power and other services of a collective nature. Fresh vegetables are nowhere to be found and the price of fruit is really fantastic.

In Florence and Perugia the food situation prevailing among the civilian population is the very worst that can be imagined. A motorised convoy which was carrying food-stuffs to the Perugia hospitals was assaulted by the starving population.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italy to Italy 491 m. 1900 September

Suggestions for Broadcasts from our Listeners

..... I want to be perfectly sincere, and we must confess that we were rather disappointed, not at the number of replies received, but at their contents. We wanted them to be coached in general terms, but not to such an extent that nothing definite could be drawn from them.

We wanted our listeners to tell us which broadcasts they preferred on holidays. Broadcasts must have some definite set rules and they must also satisfy the public in general.

What we wanted to know, for instance, was the hours when broadcasts were mostly listened to by such and such a class, and we have learned nothing on this point out of all the replies received.

Everybody agreed with the broadcasts on Sunday mornings; the only suggestion we had was one from Mr. Rinaldini who would like to substitute for the broadcasts of the Mass, narrations on the life of Jesus and the Saints. Undoubtedly his suggestion will not meet with the approval of all our listeners who, being forced for one reason or another to stay at home, want to hear Mass just the same.

There are no criticisms of the morning broadcasts. Everybody likes the "Hour of the Farmer" and its programmes are found very satisfactory.

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There are no criticisms of the morning broadcasts. Everybody likes the "Hour of the Farmer" and its programmes are found very satisfactory.

Opinions on the afternoon broadcasts vary greatly. Many say that the Sunday afternoon broadcasts ought to be of a more popular character. People who work do not want to be bored but to be amused, therefore away with symphony and chamber music, and have light operas and popular songs of old and modern times. On Sunday, listeners want to be entertained.

Everyone likes the "Soldier's hour"; they say it is pleasant and amusing.

On Sunday afternoons there are generally symphony concerts or something of the sort, because it is thought that many people, particularly the old and the sick, who are compelled to go to bed early, like to hear something that reminds them of the theatre. This is a habit adopted by all the broadcasting stations of the world. But there are some persons who have a different opinion and would like concerts and operas to be broadcast in the evening, with the afternoon devoted to light music.

em

- 8 b - Italian Broadcasts

But we agree with those who prefer symphony and operatic music in the afternoon and light music in the evening. Sunday evenings are not suitable for serious broadcasts; at the most, they should be given on Saturday when, being the evening of the day of rest, one can prolong staying up, while on Sunday evening the mind, which is already tired, goes back to daily preoccupations and must be entertained by a type of music which can be easily followed even without paying much attention to it.

Mrs. Elvira Conti of Como writes that there is a medicine which would be good for everybody and which should be given to everybody. This medicine is called "Good Manners" and would be a useful treatment for many. Why not devote a Sunday morning broadcast to the subject? asks Mrs. Conti. We have some excellent texts on manners though somewhat difficult to digest, but there is no doubt that it would be useful to remind people that these still exist.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy L. 491 2000 September 15The Italian Front

On the Italian front, north of Florence, British and American armored formations were repelled on both sides of the road leading to the Futa Pass. East of this area German troops counter-attacked and captured several positions which had been lost to the enemy on the preceding day. On the ridges west of the Adriatic coast, artillery duels are still in progress. Large British armored forces tried in vain throughout the day to break through the German positions. Very heavy fighting took place in the town of Coriano.

Parcels for Former Italian Internees in Germany

Between the 12th and the 13th of September two wagon-loads of parcels, containing 28,327 packets, were shipped to Germany to

0168
Classified E.O. 12356 Section 1.3/NND No. 785016

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy M. 491.2000 September 15

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Parcels for Former Italian Internees in Germany

Between the 12th and the 13th of September two waggon-loads of parcels, containing 28,327 packets, were shipped to Germany to be distributed amongst the former Italian internees in Germany. This is only a part of the parcels which have been collected by the various Italian post offices and which will be sent to Germany in the near future. In Bologna alone more than 10,000 parcels have been collected. In other large Italian cities, like Milan and Venice for instance, this total has been largely exceeded.

- 103 -

Italian Broadcasts

Even though certain Fascists - even illegally into possession of riches by exploiting the posts they held, how many anti-Fascists are there on the other hand who have made millions through Fascism?

The Fascists, the many, the very many Fascists who on October 28th, 1922, had only 100 lire in their pockets, and on July 25th, 1943, were in debt for this amount most certainly have the right to put this question to the Italian people. For one unworthy Fascist who, finding himself in a post of great responsibility allowed himself to be bribed, how many are the corrupt anti-Fascists who have profited by this fact? Hundreds, nay, thousands. Well, there is nothing lower, more cowardly, more hateful, more scroddid, more illegal than a person who for twenty years has exploited the work of Fascism and for twenty years has himself an anti-Fascist, - spitting - excuse the word - in the plate out of which he ate.

Some of these anti-Fascists - industrialists, business men, etc. - have stated that they owed nothing to Fascism because they had made their millions by their own honest work, and, naturally, with their own intelligence.

Rot. They made their millions through Fascism, and even if they did not make them through Fascism they made them under Fascist rule, which means that Fascism not only allowed them to live but to accumulate millions at the same time. And it also means another thing. It means that the enterprises of the régime, the work carried out by the régime: roads, bridges, houses, railways, land reclaiming, port and mountain installations were carried out on such a scale that a whole new bourgeoisie was created. These millionaires not only act as anti-Fascists, not only expect the British to come, but hope to be able to create for themselves a testimonial of merit on the part of the adversive parties if they ever reach us up here!

Let us ignore tribunals and commissions: everyone is a judge and only of himself but of those around him. Try, you who are listening, to review the set of your private acquaintances: how many anti-Fascists are you acquainted with, who twenty years ago had nothing and now have plenty.

Fascists who have profited by this fact? Hundreds, nay, thousands. Well, there is nothing lower, more cowardly, more hateful, more scrodid, more illegal than a person who for twenty years has exploited the work of Fascism and for twenty years has proclaimed himself an anti-Fascist, - spitting - excuse the word - in the plate out of which he ate.

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Let us ignore tribunals and commissions: everyone is a judge and only of himself but of those around him. Try, you who are listening, to review the set of your private acquaintances: how many anti-Fascists are you acquainted with, who twenty years ago had nothing and now have plenty of money?

But there is more and worse to come. There are some people, and they are not a few, who, even though they hate the Fascist Republic, even though they hate the Germans and even though they expect the British to come, have made millions under the Fascist régime, with the Germans, whilst waiting for the British, and continue to make millions even though they speak badly of the Republic, even though they curse the Germans, even though they long for the invasion to arrive. These are people who twelve months ago lived by their wits and now that they have money, are very anxious to save their unhopd-for fortunes and are preparing their red flags - made of the purest silk, of course!

- 9 b - Italian Broadcasts

This participation of the Italian people in an act of national solidarity, represents brotherly assistance to those sons of Italy who are at present living in Germany. A very noble contribution has been made by the Italian clergy. Believers have been invited by the churches to participate in this act of Christian charity. The success of this enterprise leaves no doubt that those internees whose families reside in the areas of invaded Italy will receive warm clothing, toilet articles and all that they will need for the coming winter.

The last date for the acceptance of these parcels by the post offices has been postponed to October 1st.

Socialists Gratitude Towards Christian Democrats

Socialists of the invaded areas of Italy have started a violent press campaign against the Christian Democrats. The "Avanti!", in considering the value of the order of the day issued by Christian Democracy in relation to problems connected with agriculture, writes as follows: "The Christian Democrats are behind the times. They adopt themselves half-heartedly, because they can do nothing else, to the idea that farms be operated by co-operative bodies; and they do this because they intend to exploit these co-operative bodies in the preparation of small agricultural properties."

Anti-Fascist Millions (Commentary)

The Minister of Justice has presented to the Duce a report, which is already known to us, on the fairness of the sentences passed by the Commission for the investigation of illicit enrichment. Some sentences condemn the defendant, others acquit him. The latter correspond to denunciations which were found unjustified, a morbid manifestation - the Minister of Justice emphasised - of the political hatred which poisoned our country

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One could say: stop, enough. But it is not enough. Because, thank God, even if certain traitors and profiteers who, in their acts of treachery and sharp practices were able to throw the blame on the whole Fascist system during a period in which the authentic gentlemen of Fascism had no possibility whatever of defending themselves, the moment has now come to put the following question to the Italians, to all Italians without distinction, without the opinion of any Commission being taken into consideration: whether it is a Royal or Republican Commission."

ap

- 11 b -

Other Items: The war on the western front. --- The war on the eastern front. --- The war in the Pacific. --- Comment on the situation in the Pacific. --- Swiss Red Cross ship sunk killed. --- No news of German Minister at Sofia. --- Russian Armistice terms to Finland. --- Finnish Minister has a stroke of apoplexy. --- Reputation of the Red Cross ship sunk etc.

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian 24.5.5 2030 September 15

During August the German navy used a new weapon which proved to be very efficient. --- German long-range artillery shells the English coast. --- Unsuccessful attempt of the Anglo-Americans to land in the Morotai Island. --- Finnish Premier's serious illness probably due to hard conditions imposed by the Soviet Union on Finland, says Berlin. --- The "Svenske Dagbladet" says that armistice conditions imposed by Russia on Rumania are sufficient proof that Rumania no longer exists as a free nation.

RADIO TEVLING in Italian 24.5.5 2030 September 15

Allied air losses. --- The British Ambassador to the French Provisional Government arrived in Paris yesterday. --- No changes in the situation on the western, southern and eastern fronts, says a German spokesman. --- The new Bulgarian government has been formed. --- Germany's total mobilization.

RADIO TEVLING in Italian 24.5.5 2130 September 15

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RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian 2415 2015 September 15

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RADIO TEVEDE in Italian 245.5 m. 2130 September 15

The Italian Front

On the Italian front the Allies tried once more to attack the German positions on the Apennines north of Florence and along the Adriatic coast. All Allied attacks were smashed.

4028

-- 12 b --

Italian Broadcasts

Rome Paper Criticizes Bonomi Government

A Christian Democratic paper published in Rome has asserted that it is over a month since some Prefects asked the government to issue definite instructions regarding the activity of a number of political parties whose members prevent some persons, who are either independent, or bound to other parties, or to the National Committee of Liberation, from carrying out their activities and even from living in their place of residence. The newspaper has severely criticized the government because until now it has given no consideration to the matter. The paper adds that in this way the government leaves those Prefects who have asked for instructions in a state of uncertainty.

Where is the Italian Army of Invaded Italy?

"Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Corporals and Soldiers!" This is the beginning of a high-sounding and solemn order of the day addressed by the Minister of War to the Italian army operating in different sectors of the front of invaded Italy. But where is the Italian Army? It is a mere gathering of detachments employed in the so-called auxiliary services. . . . A similar order of the day, like the one that the Minister of War addressed to his troops, can only be justified when important communications are to be made. "A few disbanded detachments have accomplished what, in the last war, five million Italian soldiers did not achieve and now they have been praised by an English general."

Cheer up! Italians, rejoice! That is a tribute which will have its weight at the peace table. Yes, it is quite true. If peace is to be dictated by the Allies, Minister Cesiati will have the honor of dusting the table!

Other Items

Western front. --- Eastern front. --- Allied Air losses. --- United Nations must not underestimate Japanese power, says

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Other Items

Western front.--- Eastern front.--- Allied Air losses.--- United Nations must not underestimate Japanese power, says Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain.--- United States losses.--- Appointment of new Government at Malta.

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian to Italy -N.268-2215 -Sept.15

Italian Front

In Italy the enemy in the Adriatic sector continued his attempts to break through German positions in the Apennines before the winter season.

tm

- 13 b -

Italian Broadcast

In the course of heavy fighting the enemy only made some slight territorial gains and an infiltration near Coriano. North of Florence all enemy attacks, supported by heavy artillery fire, were broken up. Local infiltrations were eliminated with immediate counter-attacks. On both sides of the road leading to the Futa Pass some mountain positions repeatedly changed hands during the day. On the other sectors of the front there was lively artillery activity from both sides. Near Coriano the fighting was severe.

A New Mayor in Milan

Milan - Following the resignation of Andreani, comrade Giuseppe Spinelli, at present Commissioner to the Provincial Union of Industrial Workers, was appointed to succeed him as Mayor (Podestà) of Milan.

Other Items

Repetition of news on the fighting in the west and in the east (see 2000 Fascist broadcast). --- German official news on the air war. --- Tass communiqué on the Soviet request that the leader of the Finnish armistice delegation to Moscow be replaced. Conditions are expected to be the same as those of 1943. --- The sinking of a Swiss ship chartered by the Red Cross. Another was damaged.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy M. 245.5 2230 September 15

Change of Scene in Fascist Trials

A sudden change of scene has taken place almost on the eve of the trial which was to be held before the High Court of Justice created by Bonomi to judge Fascists. In fact, Casati, first President of the Court of Cassation, who was to

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Food-Distribution in Rome

The British Rome radio has announced that it will be impossible to distribute to the population of Rome the pasta ration of 275 grams, due for the month of September, before the 28th of this month.

Other Items

Attack made on de Gaulle's life. --- New German naval weapon. --- Canadian troops abandoned the Léopold Canal bridge-head.

- 14 b -

Italian Broadcasts

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491.8 - 23.00
September 15

The Western Front (inaudible)

The Southern Front

On the Italian front German defences, after uninterrupted artillery duels, armored clashes and most violent hand-to-hand fighting, repulsed all attempts made by the enemy in the Apennine sector to attain a break-through north of Florence. The elasticity of German tactics as well as the rapid shifting of German troops prevented enemy air forces from intervening in the main fighting area.

On both sides of the motor road leading to the Futa Pass.... enemy units which had succeeded in penetrating into the German lines were repulsed back to their starting points. The British at present are regrouping their forces along the road leading northward through Borgo San Lorenzo, after the failure of their recent attacks.

Particularly severe was the fighting in the Adriatic sector, where the British renewed their attempts to break through, supported by many tanks. German troops in hard fighting have mopped up the area near Coriano. In the Riccione zone an armored group which had entered into some points of the German positions, has been checked and German grenadiers are now launching a counter-attack.

Italian Concerns Socialized

The Minister of Corporate Economy ordered the "Socialization" of the following concerns: Alfa-Romeo, Dalmine, Sant'Eustachio, Borgo Paper Mills. He also approved the statutes of a number of publishing companies including Società Anonima Lombarda, Bompiani, Garzanti, Signorelli, Gandolfi, Zingarelli and Internazionale, as well as the publishing company of the newspaper "Il Lavoro", the company Fratelli Crespi, publishers of the "Corriere della Sera", Vallardi and Ricordi.

New Party's Commissioner at Forlì

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New Party's Commissioner at Forli

The Secretary of the Party has appointed the Republican Fascist Ciro Randi to be Federal Commissioner at Forli. Conferences on Prominent People in Invaded Territories

The provincial branches of the Institute of Fascist Culture and of the National Board for Assistance to Refugees have arranged a series of lectures on men and events in invaded territories with the aim of keeping the feeling of the fatherland's unity alive in the hearts of refugees and Italians in general.

Other Items:

In the east, Soviet tank forces have been launched in action by the Soviet high command in an all-out effort to capture Warsaw, but the Russian attack was broken up by the German defence. Other enemy operations failed around the Vistula bridge-head. In the Carpathians the Russians have resumed their offensive, engaging many infantry and tank divisions.---Bare announcement of an Allied air raid on Budapest.---Riots, arson and looting at Brussels, Ghent and Antwerp, after the Germans left these cities.

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15 b Italian Broadcasts
Left wing elements are very active in France with Communists
openly against de Gaulle according to Swiss reports

REPUBLICAN THEORIES RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY N. 491, 35-2335-Sept. 15
(Largely inaudible)

War in Italy

After an interrupted artillery duel, prolonged error
clashes and fierce hand-to-hand fighting in the high mountains,
the German defence of the Italian front repulsed all enemy
attempts to attain a break-through, despite the superiority
in men and material of the enemy. Thanks to the... of German
tactics and the movements of such a defence, consisting in...
and surprise flank attacks, enemy air forces were unable to
intervene in the main fighting areas. Local infiltrations were
thus checked in some of the motor road leading to the
Futa Pass, some mountain positions repeatedly changed hands.
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The British are now regrouping their forces and bringing
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Fighting in the Adriatic sector was extremely fierce
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After an interrupted artillery duel, prolonged armor clashes and fierce hand-to-hand fighting in the high mountains, the German defence of the Italian front repulsed all enemy attempts to attain a break-through, despite the superiority in men and material of the enemy. Thanks to the... of German tactics and the movements of such a defence, consisting in... and surprise flank attacks, enemy air forces were unable to intervene in the main fighting areas. Local infiltrations were thus checked. In some parts of the motor road leading to the Futa Pass some mountain positions repeatedly changed hands. ...Enemy units which had succeeded in penetrating into the German line were repulsed. Only at night the Germans succeeded in capturing an advanced mountain position south of the Futa Pass. German forces then withdrew on the main fighting line. The British are now regrouping their forces and bringing up reinforcements on the road which leads northward through Borgo San Lorenzo.

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Other Items

German semi-official evening review of the situation in the west.

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GERMAN BROADCASTSGERMAN HOME SERVICE

09.00

September 15

Swedish Resumé of War Situation

Stockholm.- A military survey in the Swedish newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" contains the following statement: "Time and again, the Germans inflict the heaviest losses on the Anglo-American units fighting on the western front. From Brest up to the Channel ports, German bombers are tying down masses of enemy troops".

Arms Scandal in Sweden

Stockholm.- An arms scandal of considerable size has been discovered in the Swedish capital. The police have seized large quantities of rifles and ammunition. As "Nya Dagbladet Illahanda" reports, these arms were to be smuggled to terrorists in neighboring countries.

American Optimists on France

New York.- American journalists are speaking of new mass arrests in Paris. They report of serious clashes there. The Paris food situation is described as "extremely tense".

Bolshevists Make Progress in Italy

Zurich.- Lively activity is being shown by the Bolsheviks in central and southern Italy, it is reported by Swiss newspapers. Their intention is to replace the present Benoni Government by a purely Bolshevik one.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE

9.45

September 15

Some Observations on Peace Conditions for Rumania

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE

9.45

September 15

Some Observations on Peace Conditions for Rumania

Berlin.-- The British and American radio have broadcast statements on the Russo-Rumanian Peace Treaty, calling it "extraordinarily mild". The American radio commentator went so far as to call the armistice conditions for Rumania "an example for all European countries". In reality, the conditions of the Rumanian treaty are nothing but a complete sell-out of Rumania to the Bolsheviks. Rumania has to give up Bessarabia and the Bukovina, she has to stay in the war, and is forced to put her entire traffic facilities at the Soviets' disposal; she must give up her oil and make her workers available for labor in the Soviet Union; she has to pay war indemnities totalling 300,000,000 dollars, and will henceforth be brought under the cultural as well as economic influence of the Soviet Union.

- 2 c - German Broadcasts

It is a mockery when Radio Moscow asks all Rumanians to be grateful to the Soviet Union for this generous attitude.

New York.- In a commentary on the Rumanian armistice conditions, Associated Press states: The indemnities contained in these conditions should serve as an example for the treatment of other enemy countries. The 300,000,000 dollars are regarded as modest in Washington. In fact, the armistice conditions to be signed by Bulgaria are likely to be considerably stiffer.

Helsinki.- In Finland it is stated that the conditions for Rumania are regarded as absolutely cruel. It is expected here that a treaty of similar cruelty will be forced upon the Finnish delegation in Moscow.

Russo-Finnish Peace Talks

Berlin: The Swiss News Agency reports from Moscow that the situation in the present peace negotiations with Finland is a very complicated one. The Soviets are requesting military bases in southern and central Finland, especially in the Abo region.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German -11,800 kcs-1500-September 15

Fuehrer's Headquarters: Supplementary Wehrmacht communiqué of Friday: Serving with the German Navy, Lieutenant Vatter of the naval administration has distinguished himself particularly as leader of a gunboat group.

Allied Losses on the Western Front

Berlin: The allied losses on the western front have been defined as very heavy by neutral Swiss reporters. Certain units have lost half of their men in the area of the Burgundy gateway. According to information from the German High Command communiqué, the losses of the British at the Albert Canal were so heavy that

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

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The Newspaper "Alcazar" on the Western Front

Madrid: The Spanish paper "Alcazar" writes about the situation on the western front: The logic of the German plans is proved by the fact that the allies meet with constantly growing resistance, as they approach the German frontier.

"Diario Da Manhã" on the Situation on the Western Front

Lisbon: By withdrawing her front lines and shortening her communications, Germany's power of resistance has grown, writes the Portuguese paper "Diario da Manhã". The German people are perfectly ready to play their last card, irrespective of the sacrifices already made.

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German Broadcasts

Further Measures for the Total War Effort

Berlin.- A decree for the simplification of the German taxation system has been published as a new measure assisting the total war effort. The Reich Minister of Economic Affairs has also issued decrees releasing more people for the armed forces and armaments industry.

"Gazette de Lausanne" on Allied "Humbug News"

Berne.- The summer of 1944 will be marked in black in the memory of journalists, because it is the summer of humbug news, of premature information and diplomatic cheating, writes the "Gazette de Lausanne". The Swiss paper gives a number of examples of this assertion, and states that the Swiss newspapers have thus become the victims of the big American papers' and agencies' frantic competition in wanting always to be the first with a piece of news. The Swiss paper reports recent examples: an American agency reported on Tuesday last the occupation of Treves.

Made suspicious by the humbug news of last summer, the "Gazette de Lausanne" made enquiries and after some hesitation the U.S. agency cancelled the news, saying there was a "mistake in translating". These gentlemen do not seem to know, continues the paper, that news which is without any importance for Limesote, a Texas, has a certain value for newspapers which want to give proper information. However, the U.S. agencies treat the truth in a manner which exceeds the limits of decency.

German Ambassador Received by Japanese Foreign Minister

Tokio.- The German Ambassador in Tokio, Heinrich Stahmer, paid a visit to Shigenitsu, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, to discuss current business with him.

Enterprises to be Annexed to the Social Union

Berlin.- The German labor bank has ordered that all enterprises having up to one hundred members have to be annexed to the

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Tokio.- The German Ambassador in Tokio, Heinrich Stamer, paid a visit to Shigenitsu, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, to discuss current business with him.

Enterprises to be Annexed to the Social Unions

Berlin.- The German labor bank has ordered that all enterprises having up to one hundred members have to be annexed to the social unions. Thus small enterprises can also offer their employees and their workmen comprehensive social welfare.

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German Broadcasts
German India Service
in English
Living Standard in South America
11.7 - 1600 - Sept. 15

The imperialistic war policy of the United States has brought misery to the republics of South America.
According to a report from Washington, the standard of living index has fallen since the beginning of the war, as follows: in Bolivia by 220 %, in Mexico by approximately 90 %, in Cuba by 50 %, and in Chile by about 100 %. These figures represent the average index of the public common...

German Overseas Service
Russian Demands on Finland
11.70 kcs - 1945 - Sept. 15

London: The "Daily Express" forecasts that the demands which the Soviets will make on Finland will be much more severe than those made on Rumania.

Poland to be Bolshevized
Berne: The "Basler Nachrichten" writes as follows, on the Bolshevizing of Poland: The Soviet influence rides more quickly than the quickest Cossack. In the territories under its administration, situated between the Bug and the Vistula, the Liberation Committee of Lublin is trying to make their assimilation so the Soviet Union a fait accompli.

German Home Service
Pillage and Excesses in Belgian Towns
605 kcs - 2000 - Sept. 15

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE

605 kes - 2000 - Sept. 15

Pillage and Excesses in Belgian Towns

Berlin: According to information received from refugees in Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent and other Belgian cities, there were acts of incendiarism, pillage and other excesses after the departure of the German occupation troops. For instance in Brussels, before the very eyes of the British soldiers, the mob set fire to the world-renowned palace of justice. It was burnt down entirely. After the arrival in Brussels of the British the first paper to appear was "Le Drapeau Rouge".

Soviet Trade Union Delegation Expected in Rome

Rome: In Rome a delegation of the Soviet trade unions is expected. This delegation has to deal, among other questions, with the internal organization of the life of the trade-unions in Italy.

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

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AXIS-SALLY. RADIO BERLIN - 6.2 kcs - 21.00 - September 15
German Broadcasts
Juvenile Delinquency in Italy

Juvenile delinquency in Italy has reached a record peak. There are even cases in which Allied soldiers have been robbed by children. The boys and girls are experts in blackmarket activities. All this is going on under the very eyes of the Allied occupation authorities who are unable to put an end to these appalling conditions. The Americans admit that these conditions are reminiscent of Soviet Russia, and, for this reason, Soviet educational experts have been summoned to the spot.

Rail Disaster in Indiana

The U.S. News Service announces that in Indiana two passenger trains collided yesterday morning. One of the trains was an express which was on its way from Chicago to Detroit. Most of the dead were soldiers.

Marriage Swindle in U.S.A.

A marriage swindle of nation-wide extent has been discovered by U.S. authorities. After having married one soldier husband, the girls involved moved to another State to get married again. According to what the authorities disclose, seven of these girls have married no less than twenty to thirty times. So far, several thousand of these cases of "soldier marriages" have been discovered.

Jewish Empire

The Canadian Jewish Congress has submitted a memorandum to Roosevelt and Churchill in Quebec. In their program the Jews propose no less than the establishment of a Greater Palestine Empire, where an international police force consisting of Jews would maintain order. Moreover, the Jews suggest the creation of an International Court to sentence enemies of the Jews, no matter in what country. The Jews further suggest that the expenses for the rehabilitation of European Jewry should be

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German Broadcasts

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11, 70 kcs - 2130 - September 15

Spanish Newspapers on Rumania's Fate

Madrid: The whole Spanish press stresses that Rumania is now completely dependent on Moscow, according to the armistice conditions that have been imposed. "Pueblo" states: "Stalin has taken all measures to transform Rumania into a Bolshevik satellite state."

GERMAN HOME SERVICE

- 605 kcs - 2200 - September 15

Soviets Hamper German Retreat in Finland

Berlin: It is officially stated that the Soviets continue to hamper the retreat from Finland of the German troops.

Sad Happenings in Lapland

Stockholm: In the capital of Lapland a tragic sight can be observed at present. From the most distant parts fugitives are coming with all their belongings, in order to save them from the Soviets.

Confusion in Sofia

London: According to British reports, there is great confusion in the Bulgarian capital. Armed Soviet troops pass almost continuously through the streets, ruthlessly terrorizing the population. The traitor government of Georgiev has to obey the orders of the Soviets in every respect.

D.N.B.

in German

September 15

Press Report of Sept. 15th, 1944

The headlines of the Friday morning papers are taken up by the

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D.N.B.

in German

September 15Press Report of Sept. 15th, 1944

The headlines of the Friday-morning papers are taken up by the new measures in favor of the total war effort. These include the simplification of the taxation system, of the calculation of pay and salaries, of the means for distributing information by registrar's offices, of standardisation in the field of commerce, of restrictions in the sphere of activity of the Reich Commissioner for Price Control and an order from the Reich Doctors Leader on longer consulting hours.

The newspapers comment on these measures in detail. The "D.Z" remarks, that the measures so far announced give the general impression that the orders ... until the liberty and life of the nation have been secured for a long time to come.

Writing about the armistice conditions for Rumania published on Wednesday in Moscow, the "VB" commentator says that they are a model of cold conquering and the subjection of a state to the Soviet Union.

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They contain all the factors necessary for the complete bolshevization of the Rumanian people, depriving them of their own nationality and finally guaranteeing their passing over as a more or less....new Soviet state to the Soviet Union. To camouflage the political aims of Bolshevism inside the country a control commission will be set up. The methods of Soviet Russian control commissions and their activity are only too well known from the time of the subjection of the Baltic states. For the same machinations in the Balkans the Bolsheviks have now almost unlimited time at their disposal, so that there is no doubt as to the practical political results.

TRANSOCEAN

in English

Sept. 15

Sertorius on the Western Front

Berlin: With German resistance stiffening, further fighting in northern Belgium has in general remained stationary. However, it is impossible to foretell how long this is going to last. In the area north of Hasselt between the Meuse and the Meuse-Scheldt canal, that is, in the penetration area of the British Second Army, pressure and counter-pressure are about equal. North of Maastricht American forces by crossing the ... river have penetrated into the Dutch province of Limburg and are trying to continue the advance in a northeasterly direction. The city of Maastricht had to be abandoned after the enemy several days ago had launched strong forces from the Liège-Verviers area in a northerly direction.

In the Aachen area enemy pressure from west of that city is not strong as yet. It is all the stronger, however, south and southeast of the city where forces of the U.S. First Army advancing from Hoge Venn are marching on the forefield of the German western fortifications. The enemy succeeded in marking a few breaches, for which fighting still continues.

Farther to the south in the region of Malmédy-Saint Vith the enemy has not yet reached the perimeter of the forefield of German fortifications. In the Luxembourg German frontier

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Farther to the south in the region of Malméd-Saint Vith the enemy has not yet reached the perimeter of the forefield of German fortifications. In the Luxembourg German frontier area the enemy for days has been standing close to the outer rim of the forefield but up till now has thought better to refrain from launching a major attack. It is not clear to which American unit the troops belong which are operating between Malméd and the southeast corner of Luxembourg. But it does not seem anise to assume that they belong to the U.S. Ninth Army which, according to neutral reports, has now been drawn up on the western front.

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German Broadcasts

The left wing of the U.S. Army attacking along the Moselle, with the centre of gravity directed at Diedenshoes(?), has increased its pressure. The German bridgehead at Metz was subjected to new strong enemy attacks, all of which, however, failed. East of Pontà-Mousson the enemy was able to drive forward from his bridgehead in an easterly direction in a narrow tank wedge, but was denied operational exploitation of this tactical success.

Advance of the right wing of General Patton's army south of Nancy, which on account of its direction toward the Saarburg basin during the past two days appeared somewhat dan... in the meantime seems to be deadlocked off Lunéville and on the Meurthe River.

The Battle for Brest

2115

Berlin: German artillery in Brest is still firing, though with only a few guns. The final fight for Brest has thus entered the stage of close-range fighting. The Germans have turned the ruins of every house into a small fortress and are repulsing, in hand-to-hand fighting the continuously attacking American troops.

Only very slowly are the Americans able to gain a foothold in the destroyed city. Thus, after protracted fighting, they fought their way through to the fortifications of the submarine port. In directing his German resistance, the fortress commander... General Ramcke is being supported by the naval commander... Otto Kessler. The Americans' last capitulation request to General Ramcke contains one noteworthy passage. It recommends the German fortress commander to surrender rather to American troops led by professional soldiers than to continue fighting since French formations may possibly continue the siege later.

In the communication addressed to General Ramcke by the American commander, Major General Troy - Middelst, it is stressed three times that he is making the request as an American professional soldier to a German professional soldier. The attitude expressed can

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In the communication addressed to General Remcke by the American commander, Major General Troy - Middel, it is stressed three times that he is making the request as an American professional soldier to a German professional soldier. The attitude expressed can only be interpreted, in the German view, as standing aloof from French irregulars.

Paris Used "Explosive Boats" in Channel

Berlin: "Remote-controlled explosive boats" are the latest means of naval warfare employed by Germany against transports of the Allied invasion fleet in the Channel. This was revealed by the spokesman of the German Admiralty on Friday. This new weapon, a secret which has been, up to now, carefully safeguarded, has accounted, so far, for the sinking of thirty-five transports totaling 225,000 tons

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The new German naval weapon consists of two boats, namely an "explosive boat" which develops high speed and is armed like well-known peacetime speedboats and which is loaded to full capacity with highly explosive matter, and secondly of a solidly built "command boat" whose task it is to reconnoitre the enemy target and bring the "explosive boat" within accurate firing range of it. The "command boat", which simultaneously directs a number of explosive boats is, like the latter, steered by a single man who is unarmed and wears a life belt and a rubber suit. When the "explosive boat" reaches a maximum distance of two hundred metres from the target, the driver of the boat sets the fuse and by pressing a button lets himself be blown out of the boat. The driver of the "command boat" then assumes long-distance control over the "explosive boat" against the enemy ship.

Contrary to the slow "one-man" torpedoes, the explosive boat cannot approach... its target unobserved since owing to its great speed it leaves a track behind it visible even at night. Great speed, however, invariably guarantees that the defence will be pierced by surprise. Owing to the highly explosive matter, which explodes at the slightest shock, the new weapon cannot be employed in rough seas. Transport ships attacked by explosive boats were in almost all cases entirely destroyed as the quantity of explosive matter conveyed is very large. After the Allies had discovered this latest weapon, it was observed by the Germans that the transports every evening left shore and anchored farther out at sea to prevent unobserved... This is regarded here as proof of the efficacy of the explosive boats.

German Tactics on Italian Front

2210

Berlin: (By Walter Platto) - By frequent and sudden change of tactics German Alpine troops fighting on the Italian front are making things extremely difficult for Allied forces. Allied offensive operations thus frequently end in confusion. Again and again it happens that the Germans stubbornly hold

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Fighting for the Futa Pass continued with unabated fierceness during the last twenty-four hours. Several hills on both sides of the highway leading to the pass changed hands repeatedly.

4018

- 10 c - German Broadcasts

An advanced German mountain position south of Tuta Pass was lost to the enemy after a stubborn fight.

In the Adriatic coastal sector the British were able to gain some ground, the importance of which, however, stands in no relation to the high price paid in men and material. After the fiercest struggle a mountain height near Monte Colombo fell into British hands.

Also in the Coriano area the British gained some ground after fiercest fighting.

Throughout the day Allied airmen were incessantly employed in air attacks along the front and their attacks were also extended to hinterland objectives.

New Russian Offensive

Berlin: (By von Olberg). The shifting of the focal point of the fighting on the eastern front to the German north front, which has been expected for several days, has now become a reality. Behind their fronts, the Soviet High Command had rushed up a considerable number of fresh divisions from the hinterland and lined them up for the new offensive in the direction of the Gulf of Riga. Lively reconnoitring and an especially large employment of reconnaissance planes has for some time indicated coming.... After artillery preparation on Wednesday the Soviets repeatedly tried to establish a bridgehead across the Obach which was frustrated.... by German

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..... large-scale attack by at least forty Soviet divisions and several tank corps. Strongest artillery preparation and the use of numbers of bomber squadrons initiated the onslaught. Then an assault of Soviet infantrymen broke loose. A fierce battle developed, whose focal points centred around Bauska, Madohn and both sides of the Valca. The Soviets, however, did not succeed

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Fighting in the north has not spread to the East Prussian border. There is in north and east almost complete quiet. Only at the southeastern border the battle is still going on. Its focal points are at the bridgehead on the Harev, around Novgorod ... and Lomza. This base has stood firm despite an onslaught of five Soviet rifle divisions. But Lomza had to be evacuated owing to pressure by support... the garrison is continuing to fight on the northern bank of the river where from prepared positions a Soviet thrust was warded off across the Harev.

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German Broadcasts

Finnish Premier Collapses on Hearing Armistice Conditions 1615

Berlin: Prime Minister Hackzell suffered an apoplectic stroke when presented with the armistice conditions from Moscow, according to the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman. He pointed out that Hackzell flew to Moscow a healthy man but it is easy to imagine that Soviet conditions could drive a man like Hackzell to a physical and spiritual breakdown. The spokesman called to mind information which leaked through Swedish and Swiss papers, for example, the fact that the Russians demanded bases in central and southern Finland. From these press reports it may be seen that the Kremlin had the same fate in store for the Finns as for the Rumanians. The spokesman declared that further developments in military and political must be awaited.

He also called to mind reports according to which the Soviets are trying to prevent German troops from withdrawal, by air attacks, and pointed out that "Grunder" as well as the "Times" stated that non-fulfilment of any conditions will be met with severe reprisals.

Swedish Waters Closed

Stockholm: Beginning September 14, the island area of Oere sund and neighboring Swedish coastal waters are to be closed to shipping.

1545

German Staff Is Refused Entry into Turkey

Berlin: Members of the German Legation in Sofia, headed by Minister Beckenle, were not allowed by the Turkish Government to enter Turkish territory, according to the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse. Therefore the party returned to Sofia. It remains to be seen what further news there will be of their fate.

1605

Reich Monetary System

Berlin: The ordinary revenues of the Reich budget in the fifth year of war.

1150

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1150

Berlin: The ordinary revenues of the Reich budget in the fifth year of war are estimated at about seventy milliard marks by the economic writer Heinrich Hennermann in "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung." Credits should reach about eighty milliard marks. Thus the ratio of 50:50...and credits had been preserved. It was quite easy to obtain money by credits, as the German system of a closed circuit of money circulation always conducts money by various means back into the coffers of the state. "Just as the German economic and financial system continually provides the state with the money which it needs, it likewise protects the currency", Hennermann writes. "It keeps away all abroad influences and thus produces monetary stability. This financial system will make it possible to master post-war problems and to consolidate the public debt which amounts to about three hundred milliard marks at present. Of course it cannot be foretold today how this is to be done; but one thing is certain, that no cents will be made and that savings accounts will not be touched."

German Broadcasts

12 c -

German Summer Time 1354

Berlin: German summer time ends at three o'clock in the morning on October 2, when clocks will be put back one hour, re-introducing normal time.

DVE In English September 5

Max Krull on Fighting in France 2130

Berlin: The enemy has concentrated strong forces in the areas of Maastricht and Aix-la-Chapelle, writes Dr. Max Krull, DVB military correspondent. It was certain that he would attack there and achieve the customary initial successes. Superiority in material enabled him to capture Maastricht. Fighting was very lively on the upper Moselle and at the Burgundy Gateway South and southeast of Aix-la-Chapelle the bitter fight is still raging for two works of the German fortifications. Enemy losses, particularly in the forefield of German positions, have been exceedingly heavy. By-passing Nancy, the enemy has advanced towards Lunéville. The British, as well as Americans, have prepared themselves for a heavy struggle, as they have to pay a stiff price for every inch of ground.

At Belfort, also, the Americans are concentrating troops and material in order to make further attempts at a break-through. The struggle here was very intense, whereas northwest of Langres the enemy met with less resistance.

Italy May Have Access to Finances in America 1535

Geneva: Washington is considering the release of frozen Italian credits in the United States which total one hundred million dollars, reports the "New York Post", adding that this money would enable Italy to improve the bad food situation. It is recalled that UNRRA has not been allowed to give any help to Italy.

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Forty Divisions Open Soviet Offensive 2058

Berlin: The expected large-scale attack has been opened by the Bolsheviks at the north wing of the eastern front with more than forty rifle divisions and several tank brigades in an effort to smash German fronts in Estonia and Latvia. After several air attacks and heavy gunfire the enemy succeeded near Bauska(?) in crossing the Nemel river east of the town. Some German nests of resistance, however, held out long enough to permit German formations to start a counter-attack. Assisted by assault guns the enemy bridgehead was compressed. Near Lake Wirz the Bolsheviks made nine attacks all of which proved vain. The enemy was repelled everywhere. German battalions attacked enemy tank groups and mowing columns along the whole front. German fighters shot down 75 Soviet planes yesterday.

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- 13 c -

German Broadcasts

Death of German Envoy to Bucharest

1515

Berlin: The German Envoy to Bucharest, von Killinger, was killed when Rumanian militia troops attempted to storm the legation building and abandon the envoy and his staff to the Bolsheviks, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman announced on Friday.

Soviet Terms Were Known to Mannerheim

2045

Stockholm: Marshal Mannerheim knew the Soviet terms before asking authority from the Finnish Diet for the opening of armistice negotiations, reports "Tolkets Dagbladet" from an absolutely reliable source. Mannerheim informed neither the Finnish Government nor the Diet regarding the Kremlin demands, as the first of all wanted to make sure of approval by the Diet in principle. He was afraid it would be impossible to obtain a majority in the Diet if various clauses in the Soviet terms became known.

According to the paper, the Soviet terms are: firstly, occupation of the whole of north Finland; secondly, occupation of Vaasa; thirdly, occupation of the Åland islands; fourthly, occupation of Hangoo; fifthly, occupation of the fortifications of Helsinki and of the Sveaborg district (Suomenlinna).

Finnish Negotiations

12315

Stockholm: Finnish Defence Minister Walden took over temporarily the work of Hackzell as leader of the Finnish delegation in Moscow, reports "Aftonbladet" from Helsinki. According to a report from the Finnish capital, the government is at present considering whether to send a new man to Moscow. In this connection Foreign Minister Leckell is mentioned.

"Nya Dagligt Allehanda" learned from well-informed Finnish quarters that Soviet peace terms had been known to Finnish members of the Diet for some days. On the whole the terms

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RADIO BERLIN (Le Voix du Reich) in French 29 M. - 1800 - Sept. 15 4616

Allies Indulge in Sensationalised War News

The Swiss newspaper "Le Temps de Lausanne", treating the matter of the sensationalised news issued by the Allies this summer, writes: "This summer was marked by an incredible number of false news stories; these reports changed their angle according to the circumstances."

German Broadcasts

British Opinion on Situation in Italy

The "Daily Telegraph", commenting on the subject of the catastrophic conditions in occupied Italy, writes: "This condition is our fault; before occupying Italy the Allies made numerous promises; today the situation in the country is aggravated by a policy without parallel and by setting throughout the occupied territory. The democracies have not kept their promises and have not followed an intelligent policy."

Catholic Opinion on Bolshevization of Baltic States

A British Catholic paper, "Catholic Herald", writes: "We must not have too many illusions as to the future of the Baltic states. Soviet occupation of the Baltic states signifies the Bolshevization of the people in them."

Swedish Churchmen Denounce Soviet Entrance into Baltic States

Last night, in Stockholm cathedral, prayers were said for the Baltic peoples. The Dean, in his sermon, said: "These peoples are in a terrible situation. We have already heard too many horrible things about the first Bolshevik occupation."

Today we quote a page from Nietzsche: "All that is noble in the world, nobility of production, of taste for the arts, nobility in the highest sense of the word - all this is the result of French creation, and, on the other hand, the European platitude, the French mediocrity of modern ideas, has been introduced by England. No one believes any more that England will be strong enough to hold her place in the world."

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The sickness of the world reveals itself in particularly serious and varied forms wherever there is an older civilisation. France, it is easy to see, is the most seriously affected country, the most threatened. Next comes England, with her sickly passion for civilising -- but the country where this melody of the will expresses itself ever more strongly and in the most disquieting fashion is that empire lying between two continents (Europe and Asia): Russia. In Russia a determination is forming: whose destructive intervention it is difficult to predict: in any case it certainly threatens Europe and the world. Russia is the great European danger. As for Germany, her will power is very, very great.

(Commentary interrupted, unclear) Today this formidable willpower is concentrated on a single goal: the Europe of tomorrow.

- 15 c - German Broadcasts

Political Commentary

In the last few days the British radio press agency announced: "Germans in desperate situation in the west, Strasbourg falls to Allies; Montgomery's armored forces drive towards Frankfurt." In reality, however, the military situation has evolved in an entirely different manner, contrary to reports from the adversaries of the Reich. In the east the massive Soviet assaults are failing; in the west contingents brought from the east for the defense of Le Havre are resisting. Meanwhile, overwhelming industrial production is assuring supplies. All this shows that we are witnessing a hollow display. Let us enter the citadel of Quebec: for it is known that the situation from now on is much less favorable for the Allies than it was several weeks ago It is this error that British propaganda is trying to cover up, by launching an avalanche of false reports destined to shatter the morale of the Germans and of all Europe. The Anglo-American press is surrounding the Quebec conference with mystery and it is not known what decisions are being made there. We all know that Churchill and Roosevelt have conferred across the round table, once again they will try to make an agreement by salutation by promises of advantageous conditions; this anticlimax reveals, on the part of the democracies, a complete lack of understanding of the German people and a pressing disquietude about the immediate future. Churchill and Roosevelt are forced to count on a rapid resolution of the conflict; because they have ceded too much to demagogic ideals, and because they realize that if the conflict is prolonged the Reich will be victorious and that their people will realize what immense sacrifices they will still have to undergo.

On July 20 the Reich showed the world how it deals with those who took part in the attempted assassination.

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RADIO LEIPZIG in Italian to Italy - 19:00 - September 15

The War in Italy

In Italy yesterday the enemy continued his assaults on our positions in the Apennines and on the Adriatic coastal front, but did not succeed in scoring any success. Notwithstanding the heavy losses they had suffered the enemy yesterday launched strong infantry and tank attacks on our positions and succeeded in making only a slight penetration near Coriano.

North of Florence all enemy attempts to penetrate our lines failed. Some infiltrations were eliminated in counter-attack.

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Other Items

The battle is still raging there with conditions of some importance. The ports are under German control holding out.--- British southern front the Russians attacked at many points but the Germans, on the other hand, eliminated a Soviet bridgehead on the Vistula. On the northern sector, the enemy attacked with forty divisions but the Germans checked this attempt.--- The Swiss newspaper "Gazette de Lausanne" expresses admiration for the ability of the German command and the fighting spirit of German troops. The Allied preparations are an admission that the war will not be over before the winter, as the shortening of the lines will favor future German strategic plans.--- Despite all the boasts of Allied propaganda, the French and Belgian population have already admitted that their situation was better under German domination than under Allied liberation.--- Moscow armistice terms to Rumania are the harshest ever seen; both London and Washington have been shocked by their severity.--- The President of the American Chamber of Commerce, after a visit to Moscow, said that the United Nations after the war will not be able to supply Europe with foodstuffs and clothing. Their propaganda, which makes promises to the contrary, it is quite unfounded.--- Berlin has issued an inspired and reassuring statement on the economic and food situation in Germany. Germany can contemplate continuing the war for many years.--- Summary of the Swiss official communiqué on the nine Allied air raids of September 13 over Swiss territory, followed by a German comment expressing indignation at the repeated violations of Swiss neutrality. --- The Supreme leaders of world Jewry are at present holding a meeting in New York where it has been decided that Paris will be the European continental headquarters of Jewish activities.

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, BRITISH AIR SERVICE (HQS)

0007 - September 14
Enclosed in London)

Soviets Refuse Allies Air Bases

Stockholm: The note in which the Soviet Union rejected the British Government's request for Soviet air bases to be used as bases from which British aircraft might support the Warsaw Patriots, states: "The Soviet Government uses this opportunity to inform the British Government that in future, it will no longer be able to make available to its allies air bases on Soviet territory or on any territory occupied by the Soviet Army. At the same time, the Soviet Government requests that Allied air forces should in future no longer fly over those territories."

- 17 -
 GERMAN EUROPEAN SERVICE - In Slovak - 1615.
 (Monitored in London)
 German Broadcasts
 September 14

(Extract) Composition of the Bulgarian "National" Government

Prime Minister, Professor Alexander Tsankov.
 Minister of Interior and Minister of War, Professor Asen Kantardzhiev.
 Foreign Minister and Minister of Finance, Professor Asen Tsankov.

MRD-In German For Europe - 1758 - September 13 (Monitored in London)
Wilhelm Pressa Press Conference

"A document of complete subjugation"-this is how Minister Schmidt at today's foreign press conference at the Wilhelm Pressa described the armistice conditions for Rumania, in answer to a question. Dr. Schmidt opened his statement by saying that this so-called armistice agreement lacked the most important prerequisite of such a legal document - that is, the disbanding of the army; the main stipulation made by the Soviets was the setting up of twelve new Rumanian divisions which are to wage war against Germany. The spokesman then proved in detail that by signing this agreement, Rumania was losing every single right to be a sovereign state; that this country would be from now on completely dependent upon the Red Army, and would face the total elimination of her sovereign rights.

Dr. Schmidt substantiated his opinion by a detailed analysis of the individual conditions of the agreement and their effect on the various rights enjoyed by a sovereign state.

He said, among other things, that:

- 1) Rumanian military sovereignty has been suspended, inasmuch as all branches of the Rumanian armed forces are being placed under the Soviet High Command immediately.
- 2) Rumanian economic sovereignty is being wiped out, because all branches of Rumanian economic life will

NED-In German For Europe - 1758 - September 13 (Monitored in London)

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- 2) Rumanian economic sovereignty is being wiped out, because all branches of Rumanian economic life will pass over to the Allied or Soviet High Command.
- 3) Administrative sovereignty has entirely passed into the hands of the Soviet High Command.
- 4) Judicial sovereignty is explicitly suspended, inasmuch as the laws to be decreed or abolished will be dictated to the Rumanians; and similarly the liberating of pro-Allied convicts and criminals will be ordered.
- 5) Monetary sovereignty is suspended by the dictate of the hardest possible financial conditions, which doubtless will lead to a collapse of Rumanian currency.

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- 15 c -

German Broadcasts

Even her territorial integrity has been suspended. Although, according to the text of the conditions, the 1940 frontiers are to be restored. This undertaking will immediately be cancelled by the conditions under which the frontiers are open to these Soviet monsters, and the Red Army is allowed complete operational freedom in Rumanian territory.

Dr. Schmidt emphatically stressed the article in which Rumania is condemned to pay the entire cost of maintenance and operations of the Red Army in Rumania and from Rumanian bases; this, Dr. Schmidt added, practically means that Rumania has to bear the entire cost of the war on the southern Russian front. These and similar conditions have offered the Soviets and their allies the unique opportunity of bleeding white Rumanian economic life. In Dr. Schmidt's opinion, the most repulsive paragraph, from a humane point of view, was that which stipulated the immediate release of Soviet prisoners of war, without mentioning a single word about the fate of Rumanian prisoners in Russia.

In this connection, the spokesman recalled an earlier well-founded report, according to which the Rumanian Government had undertaken to deport one and a half million workers to the Soviet Union. There is no doubt, Dr. Schmidt argued, that the Rumanian prisoners of war in the Soviet Union represent the first instalment, so to speak, on these "consignments".

The spokesman drew special attention to article 19 of the agreement in which the clique around King Michael has tried to use Transylvania as a sop to Rumania, in compensation for the other hardships imposed by the agreement. That this stipulation actually amounted to was explained by Dr. Schmidt, who pointed out the fact that the Vienna award, as is well known, was never recognised by the Allies; moreover article 19 cautiously only provides for the Allies' consent a partial return of Transylvania.

In conclusion, the spokesman said that there was no fact with which a Rumanian politician, however small his position, could justify this capitulation before the history of his people. An interesting confirmation of this principle reflected in these

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In conclusion, the spokesman said that there was no fact with which a Rumanian politician, however small his position, could justify this capitulation before the history of his people. An interesting confirmation of this principle reflected in these armistice conditions was, in the Minister's opinion, a comment by a Reuter correspondent from Moscow. It is stated there in that these armistice conditions were not only of importance for the relationship between Rumania and the Allies, but had a fundamental ideological importance and represented, so to speak, a model document which in the future might serve as a pattern for all similar agreements.

It was good, Dr. Schmidt added, to find our opinion confirmed once again in these quarters, and it was advisable to imagine what Europe would look like in the light of such a model armistice agreement.

- 19 c - German Broadcasts

The question about the report of the shifting of the armistice negotiations with Bulgaria to London gave the spokesman an opportunity of briefly summing up events, according to information available here: The Bulgarian delegation, headed by Lushanov, went to Cairo to obtain the conditions. It reported to the British and Americans when the Soviet Union declared war on Bulgaria. Thereupon, Moscow declared precedence in the negotiations...

The Bulgarian delegation appeared in the Kremlin, and as far as the spokesman knew, the conditions have already been laid down. According to information now available, these conditions are now to be handed out in London. The whole affair, Dr. Schmidt argued, was a pure dramatic coup, in which Stalin obviously was particularly interested, because this could make Britain and the United States share the responsibility for the harsh conditions to be imposed upon Bulgaria. In conclusion, Minister Dr. Schmidt gave the correspondents most revealing information with reference to an Exchange Telegraph report from Eupen-Malmédy. According to this report, all despatches agreed - a surprise indeed to the Anglo-American imagination - that the town's population by no means received the United States troops as liberators, but only as conquerors. The atmosphere was gloomy, indifferent, even hostile. This was interesting, the spokesman said, because Eupen-Malmédy had been segregated from Germany by a United States dictate after the first world war. The unparalleled ignorance of U.S. politicians about European, particularly German, conditions was thus demonstrated to the U.S. soldiers on the spot.

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BALKAN AND HUNGARIAN BROADCASTSRADIO FREE YUGOSLAVIA in Serbo-Croat - 2005 - September 14Tito's Speech(Extract from Tito's speech on Second anniversary of formation of First Dalmatian Brigade)

Today we have our own people's government. We have a supreme organ of state authority in Yugoslavia, the anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia. These are great achievements of our struggle, paid with blood and the lives of the best sons of Yugoslavia. We have overcome all obstacles and today there is no power able to rob us of our achievements.

There is a reactionary clique here with communications abroad. This is trying to strengthen its position regardless of ways and means. But thanks to the selfless fight of our peoples it has been possible to a great extent to denounce these enemies of a new federative democratic Yugoslavia.

Our nation is fighting for its freedom, independence and a better and happier future, but it is also fighting for the liberation of those of our brothers who have been for years groaning under an alien yoke. Our brothers in Istria and the Slovene coastal areas must be freed and live freely in their country with their brothers. This is the wish of all of us: It is also their wish. We do not want what is not ours, but that which is ours we shall not give away.

We demand the amendment of past injustices, such as Versailles and other treaties, a demand which some people in countries that were at war with us a short time ago consider to be some kind of imperialism and something which might cause another war in a few years time. They think that we should leave our compatriots under a foreign yoke.

Military victory over the German invader and his servants will come soon, but do not think that this will be the end of Fascism. A long and hard struggle will be necessary in our lands. It has its roots everywhere and will try to rise again if a mortal blow is not struck at it now. This is a most important task. Every nation which wishes to avoid such disasters in future as

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Military victory over the German invader and his servants
will come soon, but do not think that this will be the end of
Fascism. A long and hard struggle will be necessary in our lands.
It has its roots everywhere and will try to rise again if a mortal
blow is not struck at it now. This is a most important task.
Every nation which wishes to avoid such disasters in future as
we have suffered in this war must accomplish it. In our country
there were many allies of Fascism. They are still here. They are
Jastashi, Medicists, Chetaks and Rupnik's White Guard, who have
served and are still serving the German occupiers.

Recently, when it became quite clear that the Germans had lost
the war, these enemies through their connections abroad have
been trying not only to save their own skins but also to get the
better of our people. Unfortunately here I must say we are very
sorry that certain circles in Allied countries still cannot or
will not believe what has happened and is happening here. There
are still people in Allied countries who consider that Draja
Pahilevitch and other traitors of our nation speak in the name
of the entire people. This is very painful to us.

For three and a half years we have been very very patient.

4012

I think nobody can deny this, but we understood and justified them by saying that these people in Allied countries were uninformed. But today this cannot be the case. We shall convince those who still doubt and hesitate that they are on the wrong road.

Now a few words about the agreement with the government of Dr. Subasic in London. This was necessary so that nobody might be able to accuse us of making impossible the unification of all Slavs into one national front. It was necessary to prove once more to the Allies that we are for fraternity and unity, that throughout this time our fundamental slogan has been "unity and fraternity of all nations of Yugoslavia."

This agreement with the government of Dr. Subasic has met with a lack of understanding from our fighting men and people. Perhaps it would be better to say there was a certain amount of surprise as to why we should conclude this agreement now, when we have overcome the hardest obstacles and as we had to make such sacrifices without help from anybody. No, comrades, it was necessary. This agreement has not weakened our ranks, but on the contrary, has strengthened them. It will not threaten that for which our people fought and are fighting. This agreement is proof of our strength as well as our victory in the field of politics. It is in complete harmony with all our former efforts to achieve as complete a unity of our nation as possible, so that our country may be able to occupy a worthy place in relation to other countries. But we shall be firm that no further steps should be taken on the strength of this agreement without the approval of all our nations. We maintain that our nations must themselves determine their form of internal government. This is the principle supported by our great allies and we adhere to it. If, in comparison with our allies, we are a small country as far as territory is concerned, we have proved by our deeds that we are great in spirit. We could not be reconciled to it if, when the fate of individual countries is being decided, our country were considered third-rate and we were kept outside. We wish to be with our allies at the table where the fate of Europe and our country will be decided. This is our right. I am sure this our wish will be met with understanding by our allies.

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Great days of freedom are before us, but there are also days of new effort and new struggle in creating a new Yugoslavia. I am sure our fighting men of the Army of National Liberation will not only crown this great struggle with victory, but will also be able to preserve their achievements for our people so that nobody will be able to take away from them what they have gained by fighting.

Long live our democratic, new federative, happy Yugoslavia. Long live our great allies—the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain. Long live the victorious Great fraternal Red Army, which stands today at our frontiers. Death to the fascists and freedom to the nation.

- 34 - Balkan Broadcasts

BULGARIAN HOME SERVICE - 2230 - September 23 (Monitored in London)
Commander of Sofia Issues Decree

The military commander of Sofia has issued the following order, aimed at facilitating the execution of the most efficient measures against inciters to disorder. All movements during curfew are strictly prohibited to all members of the forces without a special permit from the military commander. Those who are found in the streets without a permit, and not knowing the password for the night, will be arrested. 2. For the sake of the maintenance of order, and to ensure the necessary supplies of petrol for army needs, all driving in motor vehicles is prohibited from today without special authorization issued by the military commander of Sofia for military vehicles, and by the police for civilian vehicles. 3. Every one in possession of war material, armored cars, motor vehicles, or other articles left behind by the Germans must declare these within twenty-four hours to the military commander, regardless of any documents entitling them to possession of the articles in question.

BULGARIAN HOME SERVICE - 2230 - September 23 (Monitored in London)
No Partisans to be Disarmed or Detained

In accordance with the preliminary agreement between representatives of the army, Partisan forces and the Fatherland Front militia, it is prohibited to detain or arrest any members of these forces. All such cases should be referred to the investigation service attached to the Cabinet of the Minister of War, which alone is entitled to decide such an issue. In future, all persons committing such arbitrary actions will be prosecuted as inciters to disorder, acting against the new government. It is forbidden to disarm any members of these forces. This may only be undertaken by order of the competent authorities subordinated to the military commander of the capital, or other military organs. Those who, after this warning, dare take such arbitrary action, should know that they are traitors to the state, since at this

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BULGARIAN HOME SERVICE - 2240 - September 11 (Monitored in London)

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Other Broadcasts

AVIS-CONTROLLED, CLIMDESTINE and NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

OUTSIDE ~~_____~~ (monitored in London)

September 13

0062

QUANTITATIVE HOLD SERVICES

Amount of Test Material Submitted

Treatment of War Criminals

In an election speech this evening, the Minister of Justice, Bergquist, mentioned the treatment of any so-called war criminals in Sweden.

Bergquist, mentioned above, who might seek refuge in Sweden. He declared that so far, only a small number of quislings have entered Sweden, and they are kept interned in special camps, where they cannot cause any real difficulties. It is clear, however, that the problem at any time may take on quite different dimensions. Within the Ministry of Justice, the detailed procedure for a policy to be followed is now being worked out. It is evident that Sweden must not become a sanctuary for all kinds of war criminals, and it is desirable that we, as far as possible, turn back those uninvited guests at our frontiers. On the other hand, we insist in this matter, as in all others, on justice and humanity, and it is obvious that the demand for freedom must be in accordance with justice.

Italian to Italy - 31 E.-0830-
September 15

Situation on the Italian Front

Situation on the Italian Front

In these last few days, fighting has flared up again on the Italian front. The Germans have been driven from their important positions of Scarpia and Barberino. This means that the Allies are about to reach the main Apennine passes. The battle which raged in the Rimini sector during the last few days, has now been moved to the Tuscany sector.

In all these zones, the Patriots are active in collaboration with the Allies. The moment has come to start the struggle and to organise ambushes, to organise guerrilla warfare, to organise the capability of the army out of the more or less rapid advance of the

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RADIO MILANO LIBERTY (COMUNISTINE) in Italian to Italy - 31 N.-0820-
September 15

Situation on the Italian Front

In these last few days, fighting has flared up again on the Italian front. The Germans have been driven from their important positions of Scarpaccia and Barberino. This means that the Allies are about to reach the main Apennine passes. The battle which raged in the Rimini sector during the last few days, has now been extended to the Lucca sector.

In all these zones, the patriots are active in collaboration with the Allies. The moment has come to start the struggle and to carry out active guerrilla warfare, to organize ambushes, to sabotage communication lines. The more or less rapid advance of the German command to send reinforcements to the front line. The Germans possess two important railway lines in the immediate rearlines of the front: the Bologna-Florence and the Florence-Padova. They can count also on various roads, starting from Borgo San Lorenzo, but these are threatened, following the occupation of Scarpaccia. All these roads are interspersed by tunnels and traffic can be easily interrupted. The bridges in this mountainous region are also an important part of the communication lines, but they can be easily damaged or destroyed. To destroy bridges and tunnels, to block cross roads, to dig deep holes in the roads and to place trees across them; all this is easy to do.

- 2 e -

Other Broadcasts

With all the means in our power, we must create chaos in the German lines, a pitiless guerilla warfare must be waged in the enemy rear lines, so that they have no peace neither by day nor by night. Sentinels guarding bridges must be eliminated; confusion must be created among the enemy, with the aim of forcing him to surrender. The peasants and their families must stop the Germans from finding food. The Germans must be starved. ...

Patriots, to action, lose no time. In the valleys of the Tuscan-Emilian Apennines, the enemy must find his grave.

Aspects of the Political Situation in France

The French Ministry of the Interior has created a so-called "security" commission, composed of nine representatives. One representative belongs to the French Armed Forces, to the snipers and the Partisans, one is appointed by the National Council of Resistance, and another is elected by the workers trade unions. The task with which this Commission is entrusted is that of giving to the Ministry of the Interior the names of the persons to be arrested for having carried out activities against the interests of the nation. Another commission will hand the arrested persons over to the competent authorities.

Such is the situation in France. The Patriots, the National Council of Resistance and the workers can, through their representatives, assist in the punishment of the country's traitors. Justice must follow its course, but this is not everything.

Some days ago, the Minister of Internal Affairs came back to Paris from a trip in the Rhone Valley regions. The purpose of the visit was to ascertain that the local, municipal and provincial administrations were entrusted to the right people. The Minister told of a significant incident which happened in Bourg (?). This city's population rose in revolt against a man who had been sent there as Prefect. He was placed in a wicker cage, similar to those used for the transport of cattle, and sent back to Paris by train. He was accompanied by an energetic protest, saying that the population was not ready to tolerate a philo-Fascist prefect. Political agitators, people under the guise of Frenchmen, cannot be entrusted with the administration of public affairs.

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The French example must not be forgotten by the Italians. We should act in this way towards many people.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy-25.4 Meters-
- 1330 - September 15

News from the Italian Front

The liberation of Viareggio has been confirmed. In the central Apennines the Allies are approaching the Futa Pass.

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Other Broadcasts

In the Rimini sector the battle is still raging and appears to be going feverishly for the Allies. The last German bastions protecting Rimini seem to have been captured. The Germans' offensive continues victoriously in the Lake Maggiore region. The Patriots are now threatening Biella and Novara. They have also captured the entire German garrison at Bonadossola.

(Daily Comment by our Political Commentator.)

Vatican returns to old ways

Incredible but true! The "Osservatore Romano" staff must imagine that the public has a very short memory and that it has forgotten what was, and still is, the Vatican's attitude towards Fascism. We wish to remind the Church's principal organ that here in the north, the accusations against the Holy See have never been as strong as since it was realized that..... does everything to postpone indefinitely the condemnation of Fascism and Nazism. Especially the vilest controversy in the British press against the Holy See with regard to the Pope's appeal to the British to forgive the Germans provoked a strong reaction and brought up anew many questions which had been shelved of late. For example, in Milan, rumors are afloat again regarding the Vatican's financial participation in... the attempt made... by the Pope with an important personage... to save, in so far as possible, the régime which had been unanimously overthrown by popular will.

There are some who also believe that the Vatican is doing its utmost to save Nazi and Fascist war criminals by negotiating for their exile in Argentina or Spain. The Vatican is also accused of subtly organizing help to be extended to reactionary forces which are appearing in Southern Italy. Many of these accusations are probably false, and others are undoubtedly exaggerated and misrepresented. However, such rumors are afloat, and their diffusion will certainly not be stemmed by the ambiguous attitude taken up by the Holy See regarding problems...

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(interference)

- 1°) the irrevocable condemnation of Fascism and Nazism;
- 2°) the democratization of the Italian State;
- 3°) the necessity for union among all popular and national forces to throw out the Germans and wipe out Fascism from the country;
- 4°) the re-establishing of friendly and brotherly relations between Italy and Russia;

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Other Broadcasts

On these questions the Vatican is biding time. It appears as though the Vatican were trying not to reveal its game and not show... that the Pope, contrary to the aspirations of the Catholic masses, is working in Italy and abroad for the creation of a reactionary semi-Fascist group which would have the task, within of keeping the laboring and democratic forces at bay and, without, of isolating Russia.

Occasionally the game is given away, especially when there is any mention of questions relating to Russia, the Red Army or the peoples of the Soviet Union, who have the merit of having placed Hitler with one foot in the grave.

The "Osservatore Romano", for example, during twenty years of Fascism, and one of German occupation, took up a strictly neutral attitude, because such neutrality was favorable to the enemies of liberty and warmongers. The paper now presents facts in a tendentious manner, to credit the idea that Communist Russia wishes to swallow up Catholic Poland.

Now we wish to give the Vatican paper some friendly advice. Let them play an above-board game, let them pronounce themselves openly in favor of or against Fascism and Nazism, in favor of or against the wiping out of warmongers, for or against liberty, for or against the sacred rights of the workers.

It is necessary to do this, if those who write or inspire the articles appearing in the "Osservatore Romano" wish at least to gain... because to imagine that accusing the Russians of obscure manoeuvres or other similar nonsense, when the latter have paid the free peoples' cause such a large tribute of blood and have for more than three years opposed the Germans single-handed, (even when the latter were upheld by the Vatican), have beaten them, and have placed them in the position of having to choose between capitulation or being totally wiped out; to accuse the Russians, we say, who, according to this same paper, give proof of absolute correctness of methods in Poland and in the Balkan countries, to say such things, is practically insulting any man who has a heart and a clear conscience.

Yes, because if it were not for the so-called bolsheviks

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Yes, because if it were not for the so-called bolsheviks of Europe, the "Osservatore Romano" would not even find it possible to write, as it writes today, with perfect freedom, and the Catholic Church itself could not guarantee that it would have withstood the assaults hurled against it, and not be substituted by that Church which Hitler dreamt of as his crowning success. Not a single free being would have escaped from the slavery of Russia and Vatican.

- 5 e -

Other Broadcasts

Soviet Russia has saved humanity, and in doing so, she has also freed the Church, the Clergy and the faithful from the bonds with which Hitler had bound them hand and foot. If through a lack of sense of responsibility the Vatican organ throws mud on the liberating power, on the state, on the army and on the men, who have chased back into its evil smelling den, the wild beast Hitler, this means that something is amiss. This means precisely that the Vatican is returning to its old love, the reactionary forces, that the Holy Father has not, and is not able, to profit by the fair lesson shown by the historical experience of the last quarter of a century.

Should things really stand thus, in other words, should the Holy See think of continuing to be, as it has been during the past twenty-five years, a rallying point for pro-Fascist reactionary forces, a sectarian organization which does not tolerate the parallel development of ideologies and progressive forces, it will be difficult for the Italian people not to push the Catholic Church towards a very serious schism. But why do the Catholic masses, who for twenty years have been subjected to Fascist tyranny, for the last five years to ineptitude and hardships which beggar description, for one year to German occupation, follow those who are preparing a new form of Fascism, new wars, and are sowing reactionary germs among the people, those who reject progressive forces and incite the nation's enemies? Today every honest citizen, all citizens who possess heart and conscience, Catholics included, only wish to deal a decisive blow at the very roots of the causes of war and Fascism. They want a durable peace and unqualified liberty. And even if the Vatican attempted to put obstacles in the way, the course of history can no longer be arrested. Those who would have to pay a bitter price for past and present errors, would be in the first instance the Holy See itself.

Resolution of the Socialist Party with Regard to Present Problems

The Council of the Italian Socialist party recently met in Naples and only to-day are we in a position to bring to the knowledge of our listeners the resolution it approved. The

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Position of the Socialist Party with regard to Present Problems

The Council of the Italian Socialist party recently met in Naples and only to-day are we in a position to bring to the knowledge of our listeners the resolution it approved. The following are the more important points.

The National Council of the Italian Socialist party requires:

- 1) That the Italian Army of Liberation and the Partisan organisations be recognised the right to participate in this war in a measure corresponding to the quantity and the quality of the popular forces willing to fight;

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- 2) That League-Lend facilities be extended to Italy;

- 3) That the administrative organisations of finance and economy be gradually freed from Allied control in order that the country may resume its rights to independent decisions;

- 4) That a statement be published in order that the laborers' anxieties in regard to the nature of currency notes of occupation be appeased.

- 6e - Other Broadcasts

Further:

In confirming its participation in the Government the Socialist Party insists that certain measures be taken against unemployment and increasing poverty... The party wishes that a plan of urgent works be carried out, prepared by the Reconstruction Committee which includes representatives of the construction forces of the country, particularly representatives of the local building commissions and of laborers' unions. Intervening as a spokesman for the claims of popular justice, the Council requires that the law on sanctions be applied with implacable decision against the Fascist chiefs and against those who used the Fascist party for their own personal benefit. The properties of these men are to represent the first nucleus of collective property.

In order that a proper administration be created, conscious of its duties towards the people, the Party requires that a purge be carried out also in respect to higher officials, prefects and chiefs of police and the numerous odious collaborators of Fascist tyranny. Lastly, in order that moral and political recovery be started from the ground up and in order that a real force may be created which could form a basis for the various parties, the National Council considers that the moment has come when communal elections should be started, thereby allowing the direction of communal affairs to be entrusted to the masses. By allying itself with the Communist party in the struggle for the interests of the working classes, the Socialist party, whilst waiting for the meeting of the Assembly of the Constituency, wishes to co-operate in the unity of all parties and to fight for a democratic republic. For this purpose and on this basis the party is willing to extend, in the political field, the agreement already existing with the Christian Democrats with respect to unions.

OTHER ITEMS

The war in Yugoslavia. --- The political situation in France.

0238
Classified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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OTHER ITEMS

The war in Yugoslavia. --- The political situation in France.

RADIO DIFFUSION FRANCAISE in French to France - 31.15 M. - 0900
September 15

Men and Women required for Military Service

The Direction of General Koenig's services announces: Military services need workers, men and women (civilians) possessing the best possible references and guarantees, and having the following requirements: Minimum age: men 20 years of age; women: 21 years of age. Diplomas: Baccalauréat, Superior "Brevet", Elementary "Brevet". Birth certificate and knowledge of languages. Moreover the military services need photographers, typists, stenographers. The people concerned must present themselves at 93 Boulevard Montparnasse, Paris.

Foreigners who wish to enlist in the Foreign Legion, must present themselves at the General Headquarters of the Foreign Legion, 37 Boulevard du Port Royal, Paris.

pp

- 7 e -

Other Broadcasts

Vandal Murderers Await Trial

The Ministry of Justice reports: the murderers of Georges Mandel have been arrested. They are three militiamen, who admitted their guilt. According to their statement, the murder was committed in Fontainebleau forest. They will be tried before the Paris Court of Justice.

Newspapers Will Not Be Sold on Monday Mornings

The Ministry of Information states that according to a decree issued on September 14th, 1944, the publication, circulation, sale and distribution of daily newspapers will stop on Sunday night. For the moment, it is forbidden to... on Monday.

Concerning the Increase of Salaries

The Ministry of Finance issues the following information: Following the recent decision of the Government, the Ministry of Finance has submitted a decree to the Council of Ministers, regarding the increase of salaries for employees and state officials, from September 1st, 1944. This measure will be applied on the hierarchic basis and the increase will be equivalent to that applicable to private workers.

General de Gaulle in Lyons

The city of Lyons yesterday enthusiastically greeted General de Gaulle, provisional Chief of the French Republican Government. General de Gaulle's car was cheered by the populace, along the streets of Lyons. The General went to the Hôtel de Ville, where he received many notable persons and made a speech. After having paid a particular tribute to the French Forces of the Interior and to the city of Lyons, centre of the French Resistance, the General asserted his faith in the French revival. "France", he said, among other things "is resuming her place among the great nations and we shall continue..."

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Coal for Paris

The first train loaded with coal arrived yesterday in one of the Paris stations. The Minister of Communications, Monsieur Bayère, stressed the importance of this fact, which is only the beginning of the establishment of normal transport conditions in the Paris region.

- 8 - Other Broadcasts

RADIO SOTTENS in French 47, 28 M. - 1345 - Sept. 15Postal Services Between Switzerland and Foreign Countries

The General Direction of the Postal, Telegraphic and Telephone services has issued the following information: Service of stamped postal parcels for France: A transport service by means of trucks will shortly be established between Geneva and the Franco-Spanish frontier, until normal railway traffic is re-established. This service will be used also for the sending of postal parcels to Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, Ireland and other countries. However, the loading space of these trucks will be limited and it will not be possible to accept new parcels. The great number of parcels which could not leave Switzerland and which were sent back by the French postal service, following the interruption of French communication lines last June, will have to be transported first of all. Other expeditions will follow, as soon as the first have been carried out.

RADIO ANTARA in French to France - 31 M. - 1345 - September 15Increasing Importance of Americans in European Affairs

Speaking yesterday of the entry of the Americans into Germany, Mr. Huseying Cahit Valcin, editor-in-chief of the Turkish daily "Haber", wrote:

"The United States, which, at the opening of hostilities, made it clear that she had no wish to interfere in European affairs . . . is now the first to enter German territory, carrying along the banner of liberty and independence, a banner which is the incarnation of the spirit of the United Nations,

"No one can say at the moment how long the Wehrmacht will offer resistance. One thing, however, is certain; that is, that the Nazi régime is in decline, while the United Nations are marching towards victory. Furthermore, it appears evident that from now on the United States will have her place in the council of United Nations and the status of a European state. After this

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MONTECEMERE RAPIDLY IN ITALIAN TO ITALY -15. 357-22:50-September 15

Cigarette Prices Increased in Switzerland

The competent Swiss federal bureau has authorized an increase in cigarette prices, effective immediately.

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- 9 c - Other Broadcasts

Packages which till now have cost forty-seven centimes from tomorrow will be sold at fifty, and those costing fifty-two will be sold at fifty-five. The general increase is three centimes per package of twenty cigarettes, without any consideration of the quality of the tobacco. Packages costing eighty, eighty-five and ninety centimes will not have the prices changed, while those costing ninety centimes and one franc will cost five centimes more.

RADIO BERNE in French to France - 6.345 Kcs-2305-Sept.15

French Children Arrive in Switzerland

A new convoy of French children has arrived in Switzerland. The 240 children concerned will be lodged with families at Geneva, St. Gall and Zurich. On the other hand, 550 French children have returned to Haute Savoie.

FRENCH NATIONAL RADIO in French to France - 3115 - 2200 - Sept.15

French Government Restores Department of Justice

M. de Menthon, French Minister of Justice, states that the provisional French government is pursuing a Republican course. Purge tribunals will be constituted in the different departments. In the department of the Seine such a tribunal has been already constituted. Another has been functioning at Marseilles for a week. The law of June 16, 1940, will be applied. Those subordinates who obeyed orders will escape disciplinary action, with the exception of persons who had the opportunity to contravert these orders or those persons who are found guilty of having turned over persons or goods to the enemy. The condemnation of national disgrace may be passed on those guilty of having collaborated directly or indirectly with the enemy or who served enemy propaganda.

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406

Estimate of Cost of War for France

The Minister of Finance states that within four years the war of occupation cost France nine hundred billion francs. This debt to a great extent involved the circulation of bank notes. Nevertheless, the financial situation of France is not catastrophic. France must consecrate herself to the task of re-establishing her finances and repairing her ruins.

- 10 e - Other Broadcasts

RADIO POLSKIE LUBLIN (Polish National Liberation Committee) - 2030
September 14

Appeal to Fighters of Warsaw

The Polish Committee for National Liberation has issued the following appeal to all Partisans in Warsaw: Citizens of Warsaw, the hour of liberation for heroic Warsaw is near. Your sufferings and martyrdom will soon be over. The Germans will pay dearly for the ruins and blood of Warsaw. The First Polish Division, named after Kosciuszko, has entered Praga. It fights side by side with the heroic Red Army. Relief is coming. Keep fighting!

P. R. O.

INFORMATION DIVISION

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

SEPTEMBER 15, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 85

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O O O

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

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- 1 a -

GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDSPOLITICAL

Death of Thaelmann: Transocean announces the death of the former chief of the Communist party in Germany, Ernst Thaelmann, and claims that the death was caused by Allied planes. Thaelmann had been presidential candidate of the Communist party in the German elections of 1932.

The Despatch states: "Ernst Thaelmann and the former socialist deputy, Rudolf Breitscheid, were killed on August 28 when Allied bombers dropped explosive bombs upon the concentration camp of Buchenwald near Weimar."

Conditions under German Occupation in Belgium: At the time of the Allied landings in Normandy, the German Radio had played up the supposed Allied astonishment at the economic welfare of German-occupied France. Today this same propaganda trend is applied by the Germans Overseas Radio to the Allied liberation of Belgium. "The amazement of the London correspondents in France and Belgium will not end. Now even the London correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' has to admit that not only in France but also in Belgium conditions under German occupation were more normal than had been assumed in England. There are no traces of any German policy of oppression towards the civilian population. In Belgian stores there is more merchandise than in English shops!"

Let Them Eat 'Dog Biscuits': In accord with its established trend of presenting alleged Allied statements in a fashion calculated to make wince the sensitive pride of inhabitants of liberated Europe, the German Radio today indicates that the Allied response to European cries for bread is to let them eat such pride-humiliating objects as dog biscuits. "According to the opinion of Dr. Anton Carlton, President of the American Aid for Soldiers..."

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Pro-Nazi Bulgar Government: Claiming it to be representative of the people of Bulgaria, the German Radio continues to give prominence to the "Nationalist Bulgarian Government" formed under the leadership of Professor Tsankov." The members of this supposedly "national" government are described as all anti-Bolshevik and as all "collaborating intimately with the Greater German Reich."

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Summary

MILITARY

New Army of Million Men: An entire new army is said to have resulted from the total mobilization measures carried out at the appeal of Propaganda Minister Goebbels. "It is officially announced that the total war effort has created a new army of a million men. Everyone in Germany knows today that the great decisive battle of the war has still to come."

New Phase in Italy: "German military quarters opine that the second phase of the battle for possession of the Po plain has started. Since the early morning hours of Wednesday, massed break-through attempts had become a major offensive operation on a broad front. At present heavy fighting rages on the whole front, from Florence down to the Adriatic coast."

Western Front: The correspondent Walter Plato reports: "The Americans are in the Metz area with a strong force and have begun preparations for a major assault with very powerful artillery fire. On Thursday this was the new factor in the embittered struggle on the western plains of the main German positions on Reich territory... The First American Army is concentrating its attacks upon the railway line of Aix-la-Chapelle -- Liège in the direction north-north-east..."

The battle waged by the Third American Army on the Moselle has spread further north to the Metz area. Here the main attack appears to be planned in the direction of the Saar region. Lively resistance was offered by the Germans south of Nancy."

A midnight despatch adds the following new development: "The Americans succeeded in forcing several indentations which resulted in the Germans taking back their positions to the line of Maastrick-Valkenburg and to the western area of Aix-la-Chapelle."

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ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

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Summary

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Southern Front: "The enemy has obviously lost all hope of effecting a breach in the German lines along the Adriatic sector", maintains the Italian Radio.

It is believed that thrusts made in force by American patrols astride the Florence-Firenzuola road portend a large-scale Allied offensive in the western sector of the front. Heavy hand-to-hand fighting is said to have taken place along the River. "The enemy suffered serious losses."

POLITICAL.

The Disarming of Patriots: An early morning feature comments on the complaints of the Radio Milano-Liberta with regard to the disarming of patriots in Allied-occupied Italy. It is obvious, states the commentator, "that the so-called Italian patriots are running the risk of meeting the same end as the patriots of Warsaw." The reasons for this Allied policy are seen mainly in the Anglo-American distrust of everything Italian. "One day the Italian patriots will take up their arms and turn them against those who originally armed them."

"Stalin, Hitler, Horthy": Today's Fascist press, as quoted in the press review, deals mainly with questions of a social revolution. An article in the "Repubblica Fascista" analyzes the social structure of pre-war Italy, which is said to have been divided into revolutionary classes, represented by Fascism; conservative elements, represented by the Monarchy, aristocracy and big business; and traditionalist elements, represented by the Vatican. Fascism first tried to reconcile the varied interests of these three groups. However, once the social and national ambition of Fascism became evident, the conservatives "became openly hostile to the ideas of social progress, whereas the Vatican, favoring the conception of small states, was opposed to the unity of two big and powerful nations."

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In concluding his article, the journalist maintains that only those countries proved strong of which the national leaders were not compelled to share their power with a minority, viz.: Stalin, Hitler and Horthy (listed in that order).

The Mission of Fascism: The "Corriere della Sera", discussing post-war problems, predicts that the war will bring a radical swing to the left. Fascism is said to have comprehended this trend of history and to be its vanguard. "We do not ask the working classes for their consent or approval," states the paper. "We are a political minority. But it is the minorities which make history."

- 4 a - Summary

ECONOMIC

Food for Workers: The Fascist Radio quotes from an alleged U.N.N. report stating that restaurants in southern Italy charge about one Pound Sterling for a meal. The Allies are criticized in this connection for their lack of interest in the problem of food supplies. It is, in particular, pointed out that in Fascist Italy there exist canteens in every plant, where workers can have a meal for as little as 3.40 Lire. "The maximum price for a meal in any restaurant in northern Italy is 20 Lire."

Privileges for War Workers: The Fascist government is granting special privileges to workers employed on the war effort, particularly in the fields of industry, transportation and agriculture. Such workers will obtain priority for the purchase of manufactured articles, "whose sale must be reduced to the minimum and restricted to indispensable cases only." Such privileges, it is hoped, will serve as an incentive for the workers to increase their production.

BRIEFLY NOTED

Although Abyssinia was invited to participate in the International Air Transport Conference, no such invitation has been extended to co-belligerent Italy. --- The Democratic Party's representative Ruini, in a speech over the Bari Radio, accused the Allies of sabotaging the work of reconstruction in southern Italy.

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUEGerman Communiqué

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 1500 11.7 - 1500 - Sept. 14

The Fuehrer's Headquarters, 14 September, The Reich

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OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUE

German Communiqué

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE

1500

11.7 - 1500 - Sept. 14

The Fuehrer's Headquarters, 14 September - The High Command of the German Armed Forces announces:

In the west, our troops frustrated British attacks south of Dunkirk, as well as north of Bruges and Ghent. Enemy bridgeheads across the Albert Canal, and the Meuse-Scheldt Canal, were eliminated or narrowed down by counter-attacks. Between Maastricht and the German frontier - in the area of Eupen - our troops fiercely resisted the American large-scale offensive. A German counter-attack to the south-west, based on Aix-la-Chapelle, drove the enemy back. During these actions, a larger number of enemy tanks and assault guns was destroyed. In northern Luxembourg, and in the northern part of the Metz bridgehead, our own counter-attacks also proceeded successfully. On both sides of Nancy, fairly strong enemy forces are advancing across the Moselle river in an easterly direction. Southeast of Nancy, the enemy was stopped at the Neurthe river and in the southern outskirts of Lunéville.

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- 5 a - Communiqués

The garrison of Neufchâteau, after being attacked from all sides, succeeded by counter-attack in fighting through to the east. The town itself had to be abandoned. Southwest of Mirecourt, the enemy continues to advance. Our covering forces slowly withdrew, under strong enemy pressure in the area south-east of Langres up to the Upper Doubs, in a northerly direction. During the bitter fighting for possession of Vesoul, the Seventh U.S. Army suffered especially heavy losses.

The stubborn defence of our bases and fortified ports on the Channel and Atlantic coast continues. The garrisons of Calais and Boulogne repelled several enemy attacks, inflicting losses. In the fortified zone of Brest, the defenders, although exposed to concentrated artillery fire and continuous air attacks, are fighting on with an unflinching sense of duty, receiving exemplary support from army artillery. In the western sector, they repelled several enemy attacks by immediate counter-action.

GERMAN WAR COMMUNIQUE September 14

The garrison of our strongpoint at the mouth of the Gironde threw the attacking enemy forces back, inflicting considerable losses.

In Italy, enemy attacks failed north of Lucca and Pistoia further strong attacks against our groups northeast of Florence, supported by battleplanes, likewise failed. On the eastern part of the front, the enemy extended his large-scale offensive to further sectors. In spite of strong support from artillery and battleplanes, all attacks collapsed under the impact of our defensive fire. Small penetrations were sealed.

In southern Transylvania, German and Hungarian troops repelled the attacks of Soviet and Rumanian units. In order to shorten our lines, the southern part of the Szekel salient has been evacuated according to plan without enemy interference. At the Sanok and Krosno penetration points, our defence again successfully attacked the onslaught of the continuously attacking

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East of Mersav, the enemy, from his penetration point, broke into the suburb of Praga, where bitter street fighting is in progress. Northeast of Praga, formations of the Waffen SS and Hungarian units successfully repelled all Bolshevik attacks. Forty-five enemy tanks were knocked out.

Northwest of Lonza, bitter fighting is in progress
our own bridgehead on the Neretva. **4001**

In Estonia, south of Lake Virz, numerous enemy attacks failed. The Soviets suffered extremely heavy losses.

Yesterday, too, the enemy attempted to interfere with our disengagement movements in Finland. He was repelled by counter-attacks.

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- 6 a - Communiqués

Enemy bomber and fighter formations yesterday attacked western and southern Germany, extending their raids into central Germany.

Terror attacks were aimed especially at the cities of Stuttgart, Darmstadt, Osnabrück and Auschwitz.

Last night, isolated enemy planes dropped bombs on Berlin. Eighty-one Anglo-American planes, including fifty-eight four-engined bombers, were shot down by our anti-aircraft defences.

Hungarian Communiqué (DME)Sept. 14

Budapest. The Hungarian war communiqué says: During Wednesday forenoon a counter-attack by Hungarian troops northwest of Arad dispersed Rumanian forces concentrated there. Hungarian troops pursuing the enemy entered Arad at 1900 hours.

- 2 b -

ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.491-0700-Sept.14

THE WAR IN EUROPE

Southern Front

In the Tyrrhenian sector the British and Americans have opened up a heavy artillery barrage. German heavy calibre guns are returning the fire and enemy batteries were hit. North of Florence enemy reconnaissance thrusts were repulsed by German outposts. In the Adriatic sector German grenadiers penetrated into the enemy's second line and destroyed numerous tanks.

On Japanese Foreign Minister Sends Message to Mussolini

On the occasion of the anniversary of the liberation of the Duce the Japanese Foreign Minister sent a message of best wishes to Mussolini.

Other Items

The western front.--- The eastern front.--- Removal of debris caused by flying bombs in London.--- General Eisenhower's statement on German atrocities against non-Germans.--- "New York Herald Tribune" criticises Allied strategy in the Pacific.--- Wing disappears in France.--- Prisoners freed by Allies used in auxiliary services in rear of the front.--- Three American aircraft made forced landings in Switzerland.--- Rumanian armistice with Allies.

In the Tyrrhenian sector the British and Americans have opened up a heavy artillery barrage. German heavy calibre guns are returning the fire and enemy batteries were hit. North of Florence enemy reconnaissance thrusts were repulsed by German outposts. In the Adriatic sector German grenadiers penetrated into the enemy's second line and destroyed numerous tanks.

Our Japanese Foreign Minister Sends Message to Mussolini

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.491-0890-Sept.14

The Italian Front

Fighting flared up again in the Tyrrhenian sector. Lined up on advantageous mountain positions, Kesselring's troops barred the Allied progress. Considerable enemy armored forces were annihilated in the narrow gorges which intersect the Apennine range. Enemy infantry units which are operating with tank support, have been repulsed. In the Adriatic sector the situation is tactically unchanged. A few infiltrations which the enemy had managed to make in the vicinity of Pian di Castello and south of Germano were wiped out. The German defence has broken up all attempts made by the enemy south and south-west of Riccione. These attacks forced the enemy to withdraw to positions further back and to abandon a large number of dead on the field.

4000

Italian Broadcasts

- 2 -

"Reality" - A Reply to Milano Libertà

We wish to give few extracts of a political note transmitted by Radio Milano Libertà in its usual daily complaints. This note refers to the partisans of the liberated areas who have been forced to lay down their arms notwithstanding their indomitable will to fight.

We must own to the fact that these patriots are being disarmed against their will. After a series of accusations, the commentator of Radio Milano Libertà concludes as follows: "It is an error to act in this way, and altogether inconceivable and irreconcilable, in respect to the promises made by Prime Minister Churchill, according to whom the patriots were to be given arms and food. Why is this so? It is time that such a thing came to an end. Our patriots must be given weapons and the few they already have should not be taken away from them. An end should be put to this scandalous system".

This is the statement made by Milano Libertà, and we believe that comment is unnecessary. We can state however, that the so-called Italian patriots run the risk of meeting a similar end to that met by patriots in Warsaw who were abandoned to their fate after having been promised by the Allies that they would be helped in every possible manner. We do not know how London and Washington manage to agree both verbally and factually with regard to the Italian patriots. General Alexander issues one order after another which he presents to the patriots with clocklike regularity. The ingenuities are taken in but the sly will not commit themselves. In any case, German and Fascist forces give the patriots something to think about. When the Allies advance, they distribute a few cigarettes or a few biscuits whilst the patriots are being disarmed. And why may the patriots not continue to hold the weapons with which they fought? Why is Italy co-belligerent?

The real reason is the following: the Allies do not trust the Italians. Notwithstanding all the promises of freedom, welfare and happiness, the fate of the Italians has undergone no change. At some not far distant date, the patriots will again resort to arms and will fight against those who gave them these weapons. These are the true facts; the rest is nothing but

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Other Items

The western front.--- The eastern front.--- Russian losses--- German spirit of self-sacrifice commented upon by the "Gazette de Lausanne".--- Hungarian Cabinet meeting.--- The deserter Lindemann captured.--- Finnish delegation in Moscow.---Consequences of Finnish-German break.--- Bulgarian Ministers arrested.

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Italian Broadcasts

This particular aspect of the present conflict, which reveals the beginning of a new era in world history, is examined in an article written by Maurizio Basti, entitled "The Policy of Treason and Integral Revolution", published in "Repubblica Fascista".

After having recalled that in Russia, total revolution was carried out because the entire past was completely wiped out, the author examines what occurred in Italy: "Here," he says, "we have a field in which three different forces battled for power through the centuries, namely the revolutionary, conservative and traditional forces: the first was represented by Fascism, the second by traditional tendencies, - the coalition of the Monarchy, the aristocracy, the Army, the General Staff, the great industrial groups and the great financial groups; the third, by the Vatican and the Clergy, with their diverse influences.

Fascism was obliged to take into account the contrasting tendencies in the hope of reconciling what appeared to be irreconcilable, and carry out its revolution by degrees, in order that it should not come up too violently against tradition and conservatism. But as soon as the war imposed sacrifices on the masses and alternate vicissitudes of victory and defeat became apparent, Mussolini immediately stressed the necessity of carrying out reforms regarding social justice (it suffices to recall his speech after the Greek campaign). The dissensions between these three forces became apparent and it was evident that they no longer proceeded on parallel lines and in the interests of war. Conflict and tradition joined forces and started sabotaging the war, as soon as they perceived that Axis war aims were of a revolutionary nature and had a definite social aim.

"The Vatican could not favor the Axis powers' development and extension as 'united powers'. The Church's traditional policy had always favored the dividing up of states, in order that intrigue and penetration would be facilitated. Favored by this atmosphere, conservatism laid the plot for a coup d'etat and assumed the material responsibility for it."

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"It is necessary to draw our conclusions from these two facts. The states which have shown the greatest resistance during the trials of war, have been those states whose heads were not obliged by historical circumstances, to share their power with the monarchists. They are Stalin, Hitler and Horthy. Mussolini and Antonescu, on the contrary, have been stabbed in the back."

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Italian Broadcasts

The writer also asserts that we have now reached an important milestone in the course of history. Monarchy is about to disappear, through the impartial judgment of history. Favorable testimonials the interests of the people, even up at last with their own innate rottenness. We are on the eve of a new era. Following the setting of a royal sun, a new form of civilization is about to dawn on the world, a civilization founded on the right to work.

The same arguments are supported by an article published in the "Corriere della Sera", entitled "Resistance and Renewal." Following an accurate study of the war situation, in which German resistance is underlined and changes in the immediate future, in favor of the Axis, forecast, the journalist proceeds to examine the various aspects of social revolution, asserting: "The event of war alone would suffice to legitimize and justify the changes of any political party wishing to keep up with the present times. If to this is added the national crisis and our spiritual trials, any trend towards more determined and precise social ideals, will be found logical, consequent and moral."

We are in favor of all social reforms, even those of the most advanced nature, so long as they aim towards political and economic well-being. There are, however, some social classes, or better, certain social strata and classes, who refuse to participate in national life; and so there always will be, no matter what turn events take.

The present war will cause the whole world to turn revolutionary, as it has already, though not entirely so. One great step has already been taken in this direction, others will follow. We do not ask the working world for its consent or approval; already as a political minority we are far too many. It is a well-known fact that minorities make history.

Payment of Holidays for Milanese Railwaymen

The Duce has provided for the payment of holidays under the form of an extra indemnity for Milanese Railwaymen according to their various grades.

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Other Items

German and Hungarian property seized, following Russo-Rumanian armistice. --- The United States has proposed organizing an international conference for aerial transport November next, from which "co-belligerent" Italy has been excluded. --- Generoso Pope, director of the "Progresso Italo-Americano", ex-friend of the Duce, wants to be included in a committee for sending help to Italy. --- De Gaulle resorts to Frenchmen residing in Great Britain in order to form a new French army. --- German garrison in Brest still resists despite repeated invitations to surrender. ---

Italian Broadcasts

Moral strength of German people calls forth universal admiration. German prisoners believe in their final victory, more firmly than British soldiers believe in an Allied one. --- Morgenthau present at Quebec Conference --- Swiss territory again violated by fascists planes.

COMMUNIST AND FASCIST RADIO ADDRESS TO ITALY - 11:35-1:00 - Sept. 1

Condition in Italy

The British United Nations Agency gives certain particulars on the very bad conditions in which the populations of Southern Italy find themselves in regard to food. This radio station states that a meal on a very modest restaurant does not cost less than one pound sterling. This is the situation prevailing in invaded Italy; and the Allied Nations purposely ignore the food situation existing in free Republican Italy. As is known, the Fascist Government has confiscated a number of public messes in all towns of Italy, large and small, where meals can be obtained at a maximum price of 30 lire. Of this sum, half and some times even two thirds of it, is paid by the firm with which the men supplying themselves of this meal are employed. Thus, in Milan, over three hundred thousand laborers have a daily meal for 350 lire.

The Italian Front

On the Italian front, Allied Forces have renewed their attacks on a wide front but were beaten back everywhere. In order to justify the unsuccessful attempts made by Allied troops, the United Nations Agency reports that German resistance has stiffened considerably. This statement should justify public opinion in the two Allied countries regarding the lack of success met by the Allied nations on the Italian front.

House of Nazism Destroyed

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House of Raphael Destroyed

The house of Raphael in Rome was almost completely destroyed during the attack made on Rome by enemy aircraft during the night between the 15th and 16th of August 1943. The house where Mazzini was born was at a considerable distance from the railway station and the harbor. When it was destroyed all the masterpieces which adorned the monument for world, of which great Italian had gathered a few days before, the House in Rome where the great Italian, an embodiment of the Renaissance ideal, had also been destroyed. This is a terrible loss suffered out by the Anglo-Americans.

Italian Broadcasts

- 7 b -

Other Items

The Western Front. --- The situation in Rumania. --- The situation in Bulgaria and France.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M. 491 - 20.00 -

September 14

The War in Italy

Yesterday's fighting in the Adriatic sector was characterized by the enemy's attempt to extend his pressure to both sides of the limited advanced wedge in the region of Coriano and against German units strongly entrenched on positions in the mountains. Allied territorial gains were absolutely negligible, though the enemy extended his attack to the west, in the direction of the Apennine main crest, and had strong forces concentrated in the Piano di Castello, Favaleto and Germano areas.

The thrust made by strong American forces on both sides of the road leading from Florence to Piombino is regarded as a forerunner of the impending enemy offensive. In the region of the Sieve River there was severe fighting, including some hand-to-hand skirmishes in which the enemy suffered heavy losses.

Report by the Minister of Justice on Illegal Profiteering.

The Minister of Justice presented to the Duce the following report: "Duce - I send you herewith the detailed report which, as previously announced, the Commission of inquiry into illicit accumulation of wealth, the severity and the urgency of the matters which lead to the thorough discussion are an ample proof of the belief that the many hundreds of acquittals correspond to an equal number of groundless accusations, a dangerous expression of the political hatred which poisoned our country from July 25 to September 8, 1943-XXI. Therefore, in agreement with the

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Passenger Train Strafed near Venice

Enemy aircraft last Saturday strafed a passenger train from low level just outside Venice station. Today a solemn funeral service was celebrated in the Basilica of Saint John and Saint Paul for the victims of the barbaric action of the enemy. The funeral service was arranged by the municipality of Venice and has been made at the expense of the state.

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- 8 b -

Italian Broadcasts

The ceremony was attended by relatives of the victims, the State Commissioner to the Municipal Administration, the representatives of the province, the Cardinal Patriarch, the Party's Federal Commissioner and the German commander in Venice.

Distribution of Rationed Products to Be Graduated

The Ministry of Corporate Economy, considering that war necessities have limited the production and consumption of some essential products, decreed that in distributing rationed industrial products to the civilian population, consideration should be given in future to real cases of necessity and that priority must be granted to workers engaged in activities of a national character. As the control of workers engaged in war works (industry, agriculture, transportation) is quite easy, and as therefore an estimate of their needs may be checked and compared with those of the civilian population as a whole, the above-mentioned Ministry deemed it opportune to introduce a system of preference in distribution, which will also be an encouragement to increase the output.

The Ministry of Corporate Economy also issued new measures for the control of the production of farm machinery. The decree embraces nine articles and is the direct result of general instructions for the discipline of national economy in war time, including the creation of boards for industrial production and other offices for its distribution.

Milan Raises Subscription for Arms to the Fatherland

The Veterans' Association of Milan has collected 3,031,244,55 lire during the subscription for arms for the Fatherland. In accordance with orders issued by the appropriate authorities, this sum has been handed over to the Ministry of Armed Forces.

Ruini's Speech

The Democrat Ruini made a long speech over the Bari radio to show that the lack of any reconstruction activity is to the disadvantage of the

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- 9 b -

Italian Broadcasts

Mail and Cable Fees Increased in Invaded Italy

The Rome Allied radio last night announced that in invaded Italy mail fees have been doubled while cable tariffs have been increased six times.

Azaolini's Trial Postponed

Count Sforza has postponed to October 9 the trial of the governor of the Bank of Italy, Azaolini.

Situation at Messina is Critical

The UNNS reports the receipt of a telegram from the High Commissioner for Sicily, Aldisio, in which it is stated that the food situation at Messina is critical.

Savage Warfare in Italy

One of today's Reuter reports on fighting in Italy included the following item of news: Formations of savage Indians have been used for the first time in this phase of the campaign: they attack with bestial cries and brandishing their famous twisted "kris".

After this official confirmation the Anglo-Americans will no longer be able to say that the many cases of barbarism committed by Anglo-American forces are a sheer invention of the Fascist propaganda.

A List of Civilians

We now transmit a list of civilians residing in the Italian Social Republic whose relatives in invaded territory have written that they are well and send regards:

Aldo Ademollo (Brescia) - Costantino Borretta (Affori-Milan) - Alessandro Bianchi (Brescia) - Angelo D'Argioni (Cremone) - Famiglia D'Auria (Brescia) Salvatore Hiuffrè (Brescia) - Luigina Locatelli - Giacomo Mantovani - Francesco Montani

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The Special Messengers

Helen I am n. seeing, etc.

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- 10 b - Italian Broadcasts

Other Items:

Official details on the battle in the west reveal some concern for the situation in the Saar region. --- Details on the fighting in Russia convey the impression that Soviet pressure is being mastered by the Germans. --- Excerpts of Churchill's message to Lord Cecil, followed by a brief comment. --- The "Daily Mail" shows concern at the lack of political news from France. --- Arrests of former regency members and other prominent persons in Bulgaria. --- Eden is expected in Quebec soon. Speculations on the activities of the conference.

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO - in Italian - 268 M. - 2015 - Sept. 14

German long-range artillery shells the English coast. --- V-1 bomb hits a passenger train, causing many casualties. --- Russian armistice conditions to Rumania considered by Berlin as depriving the nation of her sovereignty.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian 245.5 M. - 2030 - September 14

Italian War News

In Italy, the British Eighth Army has resumed its attacks. Fresh troops, mostly Indians, launched a powerful new offensive along the Adriatic coast but were not able to score any success worth reporting.

Meanwhile there are many signs prognosticating a new Allied offensive in the Apennines of Tuscany and Emilia. Full-scale fighting was recorded north of Florence, in the Sieve River region. Here, however, the Allies made no progress.

World News of the Last Twenty-Four Hours

This is Vindex speaking:

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Anglo-American propaganda is a real masterpiece of noisy flamboyancy. But I have had the opportunity of comparing the Italian and English texts of the London Radio propaganda. The London Radio in Italian speaks of penetrations in the Albert Canal sector, in Belgium, and in that of the Meuse and the Scheldt, while the English radio, in English, is not so bold in its declarations and forecasts.

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Italian Broadcasts

I am, however, in a position to tell you that the situation in France is as follows: Allied bridgeheads on the Albert Canal and on the Scheldt have been reduced still further through successful German counterattacks. In the Aix-la-Chapelle sector the situation has been stabilized, while in Luxembourg, German reaction is developing hourly. Allied advances is reported in the Nancy zone and in Holland. I have gone into these details to show you that things are not so bad as Allied propaganda asserts, and as it would like the Italians to believe. Anglo-Americans generally speculate a lot on Italian cowardly.

The situation in Italy is unchanged. On the eastern front, Bolshevik pressure on Warsaw and Transylvania has considerably increased, compelling the Germans to withdraw for a few kilometres.

Armistice conditions imposed by the Soviet Union on Rumania are very hard. We are not surprised. They include large sums to be paid, deportation of hundreds of thousands workers into the Russian territory, and above all, continuation of the struggle under reversed conditions, i.e. against the former German ally. These conditions are very severe on the Rumanian people and a perpetual regression to the treachery of the Rumanen.

The home situation in Finland is not too good either. Before the reality of facts the Finns have had ample opportunity to see the moral and material value of an alliance with Russia. In Finland there were many St. Monettes. They wanted to see for themselves in order to be convinced. Now they have seen what the position is. In Italy, too, the same phenomenon is beginning to be remarked. Let us hope it will be made use of.

Other Items:

Western front. --- Eastern front. --- King Leopold accused of betraying the constitution. --- Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. Roosevelt have spoken from the Quebec Radio. --- French purge of all those who collaborated with Vichy. --- Polish Committee of Liberation in Moscow agrees on the evacuation of many Polish citizens. American loyalty announces the loss of

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian 2030 M. - 2030 - September 14

Italian Soldiers go back for the Allies

The news that men called to the colors will be allotted to detachments working in the rear of the front and some also on the front line, has caused great dissatisfaction in southern Italy.

- 12b -

Italian Broadcasts

According to unconfirmed reports from Lisbon, it appears that a large number of these men have also been sent to work in British pits and in American industries.

Political Comment

(The first part was inaudible)

.... We remember a certain Midlow (?) of whom we do not hear any more. Midlow? Who was he? He is an old friend of ours, an American senator who, a few years ago, made a name for himself because of his simplicity. We hope he is still alive and that he may come to know, through this means, that there is still someone who remembers him. One day this senator, who believed blindly in democracy, made this most extraordinary suggestion to the American Senate: "If democracy means government by the people and if people, to govern themselves, are to be arbiters of their fate, it is only natural that the decision whether to declare war or not should fall on the people themselves." It is therefore to be presumed that the United States could not participate in the war unless the American people had first given their approval through voting. It was the decisive test of the democratic system. But he was wrong. The senator was scorned by everybody and he became famous for his ingenuousness. Roosevelt, who was quietly preparing for war, removed from his path that tiresome fool who, through his suggestion, threatened to upset his future election. Roosevelt, by pledging himself to American mothers that their sons would never be sent to fight outside the United States, managed to be re-elected. Afterwards, though it was too late, American mothers understood that if Mr. Midlow was a fool, Roosevelt was a rascal.

Where are you now, Mr. Midlow? Perhaps in one of your country houses thinking about the Quebec meeting... where your President if he had uttered but one word in support of Mussolini's word, would have avoided the war - will assert once more that democratic principles must triumph throughout the world. And democracy, if we are not mistaken, Mr. Midlow, is a thing for which people cherish illusions, but only the illusion that they will be all powerful, while in reality they are but dupes as you were.

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Other Items: Relations between the United States and Argentina more strained than ever. --- Syria delegates participating in the Pan-Arabic Conference have arrived in Cairo. --- Stubborn German resistance at Metz warns the allies that the struggle ahead will be hard. --- Anglo-American Syndical delegation to visit Italy. --- Australia's participation in the war will be whole hearted.

- I3 -
Italian Broadcasts

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian to Italy 11.26.43-22.15-Sept. 14

War in Italy

As the right wing of the British 8th Army has not so far succeeded in breaking up German forces, which skillfully disengaged themselves, and thus achieved a break-through on the Apennine front, the allies are now compelled to launch a costly frontal attack on the fortified areas in the mountains. Extremely hard fighting was resumed today on the whole front of the sector north of Florence to the Adriatic coast. Simultaneously fresh American formations are getting ready to attack north of Lucca and Livorno in order to immobilize the German troops manning that part of the line. The focal point of the new offensive is north of Florence and on the highlands west of the Adriatic coastal plain. North of Florence the extreme left wing of the British has been replaced by an American corps which has the task of penetrating towards the Futa Pass along the motor road from Florence to Bologna while the British are launching their attack west of it, in the direction of Forlì. The first day of fighting in both sectors ended with a full defensive success for the German troops.

Labor Mobilization at Trieste

The Supreme Commander of the operational area along the Adriatic coast, following his Order No. 8 of November 26, 1943, today ordered the mobilization of all men between sixteen and sixty years of age residing in the city of Trieste. They will be engaged in war work. The mobilization will start from the younger classes. All those who receive a personal card must present themselves at the place and at the hour indicated on the card itself. They should be supplied with a form, a knife, and at least...

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Other Items

• 3996

The invasion front: Allied attacks failed south of Dunkirk.

- I4 - - Italian Broadcasts

Near the German border German troops are opposing the Americans with dogged resistance and in some places caused them to give up ground. German counter-attacks were successful in Luxembourg and to the south, German machine strongholds are still holding out. The only system of the invasion front is now being very severely tested, according to a British war correspondent, as a result of German resistance on land, causing heavy losses and destruction of material. The situation in the east is substantially unchanged. Excerpts from Goebbels' article in "Das Reich". The Finnish armistice delegation to Moscow to return to Helsinki, according to Swiss sources, following difficulties met in Moscow. New arrests in Paris. A Swedish criticism of Russia's attitude towards the Poles. The Bois de Boulogne is being destroyed to supply wood for Paris batteries.

RADIO TEVRE in Italian to Italy - E. 245.5 - 2230 - Sept. 14

Jannelli Arrested in Rome

Jannelli, former Under-Secretary for Communications, has been arrested in Rome. He is accused of having collaborated in the creation of the Fascist régime and of having later contributed to its remaining in power.

Other Items

The War in France. Control of press, theatres, postal

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Other Items

The War in France. Control of press, theatres, postal services, etc., is part of Rumanian armistice conditions. Lord Gort appointed Commissioner for Palestine and Transjordan. Bulgarian armistice conditions will be harder than the Rumanian terms, says the Associated Press. De Gaulle now agency states that New Zealanders are not taking part in the Quebec Conference because they were asked too late. Edouard Herriot re-elected Mayor of Lyons. Red Army losses apparently total thirty-one million men.

New Broadcast Starts Tomorrow

We are starting an interesting new programme: "Do you know that...". consisting of anecdotes, facts, strange stories.

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Italian Broadcasts

anecdotes, gossip about music, history, literature, the theatre, sports, movies and the radio.

You will learn why Archimedes discovered the gravity of bodies, you will know all about R'Annunzio's stay in France, how to dance the Argentine Tango, why Girardengo did not win the "Tour de France" and many other things. Every episode will be accompanied by music.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy N. 491, 8-2300-Sept 7:

The Western Front

No substantial change has taken place during the past twenty-four hours. There are no details yet on the fighting now in progress along the railway between Liège and Aix-la-Chapelle, but it seems that German counter-attacks limited American progress to a minimum.

The fighting now going on from the gateway of Burgundy to the upper Meuse is steadily increasing in violence and extension. The impetus of the Americans was well met by German defences and this enabled the main body to carry out its movements according to plan.

German long range batteries in the Pas-de-Calais area violently bombard the south coast of England.

In addition the following information is known of operational developments on the western front. The Anglo-American landing of August 15 on the French southern coast, thanks to the superiority of the enemy in land, air and sea forces, confronted the German High Command with a serious problem, as it immediately undertaken the Anglo-American intention of pushing forward into the Rhone valley to cut the retreat of German troops in southern France.

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A second goal of the Anglo-Americans was to force the French Alpine masses, followed by a break-through into northern Italy. German counter-measures were immediately decided upon and even before the enemy attack on the Rhone valley started, the German Command issued the order to evacuate the whole of the French south coast. The question was one of rescuing and preserving a whole army for future battle. So the great disorganising movement of German forces in southern and western France began, and continued as a race against time and against an enemy which was determined to carry out its plan of annihilation.

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16 3 - Italian Broadcasts

German units from south-western France had to cross regions where terrorists were particularly active. But all British and American outflanking attempts failed completely and only some isolated groups fell into enemy hands. A considerable quantity of German war material was saved in this way. The withdrawal of German troops from south-western France was not carried out under enemy pressure, but considerable difficulties had to be overcome, on account of the fact that there were no suitable bases for a continued defence of the movements of the main body. Despite enemy attacks, German engineers and railwaymen succeeded in keeping open one line of communication, along which a considerable quantity of war material could be transported to a new destination. One whole army has been able to escape from the enemy. This movement is one of the most difficult operations of the 1944 campaign and military history will record it as a unusual and extraordinary action.

The War in Italy

The failure of the enemy attempt to break through German defences south of Rimini, in order to outflank German troops lined up along the Apennines, forced the enemy to attempt a frontal attack in the mountains. On the front, from the north of Florence to the Adriatic coast, extremely violent fighting was resumed this morning. The first day of the new battle ended with a full German defensive success. Along the road leading to the Futa Pass many American armored units were destroyed and enemy infantry groups which were attempting to take the road leading to the pass were repulsed. All British thrusts were checked in the Fiviera region. The British, after four strong attacks, succeeded in capturing a defensive position. German counter-attacks are now in progress.

Fascist Appointments

The Secretary of the Party has appointed Republican

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Fascist Appointments

The Secretary of the Party has appointed Republican Fascist Gaetano Ferraro Federal Commissioner at Reggio Emilia and Republican Fascist Captain Alfredo Balè to be Federal Commissioner at Treviso.

Soviet Peace Union Delegation to Axis Invaded Italy

The Anglo-Russian-American radio yesterday announced that

- I7 b - Italian Broadcasts

a Soviet Trade Union delegation will soon arrive in the invaded territory. It can be easily foreseen that during its stay in Italy the delegation will have as its main task that of making an intense Bolshevik propaganda among workers in invaded territories.

Italian Problems to be Studied in the United States

A Reuter report says that Italo-American institutions in the United States have started consultations with a view to achieving concerted action at Washington, which in turn should approach the UNRRA to obtain for Italy its help in alleviating the famine prevailing in invaded Italy. It must be noted that with all these consultations the Italian people will in the end receive nothing, or if any thing does reach it, it will be too late. On the other hand help should come through UNRRA which is a sort of business concern worth.

Other Items

These included in the "Radio Litorale Adriatico" broadcast of 22:15.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy M.49I-2335-Sept.14

The War in Italy

Berlin: Very severe fighting raged yesterday in the mountains northeast of Florence. The focal point of enemy operations is along the highway from Florence to Firenzuola where the German defence, often in hand-to-hand fighting, has been able to check attacks of enemy armored forces in front of

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The War in Italy

Berlin: Very severe fighting raged yesterday in the mountains northeast of Florence. The focal point of enemy operations is along the highway from Florence to Firenzuola where the German defence, often in hand-to-hand fighting, broke up heavy attacks of enemy armored forces in front of the German main line of resistance. Fighting was also resumed in the Adriatic sector. The British opened fire with guns of all calibers and German positions on a large front were subjected to a barrage lasting over two hours and a half. The enemy succeeded in making only slight infiltrations into the German lines.

The "Fascist Women's Week"

Upon the initiative of the National Inspectorate of Fascist women's groups a series of celebrations will be held from September 18 to 24, all destined to honor the silent, steady and heroic contribution made by Italian women to the Fatherland in arms.

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Italian Broadcasts

This "week" will be devoted to the civic virtues of Italian women, with the aim of bringing to public knowledge their efforts in the domestic world and at the side of Italy's armed forces our country.

Italians! Let us honor the mothers, wives, sisters, all Italian women who have certainly suffered in this war hardships greater than men and who have preserved in their hearts more than any others their strong faith in a just destiny for our immortal Italy.

Other Items

Tonight's details of fighting in Russia. --- German official details on Allied air raids on German territory during the past twenty - four hours. --- "Gazette de Lausanne" report on spirit of self-sacrifice of German Soldiers. --- Swedish details on the activity of the Finnish armistice delegation in Moscow.

STEEL-AGENCY HEADQUARTERS-Transmission - September 14

Commentary on the Allied Landings in Southern France (Summary)

After a long description of the various operations in southern France, the commentator ends his article by saying:

"On the 6th of September, the bulletin issued by the German armed forces stated that the troops withdrawn from southern and south-western France had met in the Saone valley and on the Langres Hill. The great disengaging movement was thus completed and an entire army was saved from the enemy.

"These movements constitute one of the most difficult operations of the 1944 western campaign. Military history will record it as an outstanding action.

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War in Italy

In the mountains north-east of Florence, fierce fighting broke out yesterday. The focal point of the enemy's offensive was the Florence-Firenzuola road, where powerful Anglo-American tank attacks were frustrated in the course of hand-to-hand fighting in front of the main German lines.

At the same time, in the Adriatic sector, fighting continued on a vast front. In spite of a bombardment which lasted two hours, and of continuous shelling, the British succeeded in obtaining only slight infiltrations, which were immediately eliminated by counter-attacks.

GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - O. 945 - September 14

Murderer in Private Life - Flyer in U.S. Army

Berne: During the interrogation of one of the American terror flyers landed here, it was found that the man had an active hand in five murder cases. Like many others of his fellow pilots, he had been released from an American penitentiary to take part in the European terror raids of the U.S. Army as an airman. He was promised that he would be pardoned upon his return.

English Correspondent Surprised at Conditions in Belgium

London: The amazement of the London correspondents in France and Belgium knows no end. Now even the London correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" has to admit that, not only in France but also in Belgium, conditions under German occupation were much more normal than had been assumed in England. There are no traces of a German policy of oppression towards the civil population. In Belgian stores there is more merchandise than in English shops. A special correspondent of the "Observer" reports from France that the internal political situation there is especially difficult. There is strong dissatisfaction with the de Gaulle régime, especially among communists who do everything they can to increase de Gaulle's difficulties.

London Reports Dog-Food for Europeans

London: According to the opinion of Dr. Anton Carlton, president of the American ^{Aid Society} for the encouragement of Science, biscuit produced from the same material as American dog-food will prove a wholesome food for the liberated nations of Europe. The "Daily Express" quotes him, saying that 5 to 10 million people could be fed on the material wasted in the U.S.A. Dog-food, he states, is an absolutely well balanced diet for

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3993

Partisans Persecute Clergyman

Zagreb: In Croatia, sixty-three Catholic clergymen have been killed by Partisans so far. They had to die - writes the official paper of the Zagreb Diocese "Katolicki List" - because they were priests and willing to stand up for their Catholic convictions.

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- 2 C - German Broadcasts

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 1230 - September 14

Report on the Situation by Dr. Edward

During the last few days the report on the situation has openly and in detail dealt with the question of how things will develop on the various fronts. And this question occupies the minds of all warring nations.

Today there is much that testifies to the fact that the enemy is by no means in a bright mood either. "The Times" writes: "One may not assume that entering the Reich will be an easy enterprise. The Allies must first break the tenacious resistance of the Germans. It is possible that in two months wintry weather will set in and considerably hamper the maneuverability of the troops."

"The rains and fogs of late autumn will doubtlessly restrict the exploitation of Allied air superiority. The obstacles placed in the way of our troops are anything but insignificant."

The front reporter of the "Daily Express" writes: "The German Wehrmacht fights in order to keep the Allies from breaking into Greater Germany. Fanatic soldiers fight a stubborn and extremely skillful defensive battle. On all the fronts, wherever Germany has been attacked, there have been set-backs."

The events on the Italian front have caused much disillusion. The Allies not yet being in the valley of the Po. On the eastern front the Germans have made continuous counter-attacks and forced the Soviets to a stop.

Writing on the difficulties of the Anglo-American High Command the London "Daily Sketch" says: "We need all the Channel ports. Our supply system gets more and more difficult. We need Calais, Dunkirk and Antwerp!"

A British radio commentator admitted today: "Germany has the advantage of assured food supplies."

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A British radio commentator admitted today: "Germany has the advantage of assured food supplies as compared with 1918." The British newspaper "Manchester Guardian" is of the same opinion, saying that during the war there has not been any famine in the territories occupied by Germany and that little credence is now given to stories of German cruelty.

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German Broadcasts

- 30 -

In view of the above statements it is no wonder that the nations ask how things will go on the various fronts. They ask also why the war has cost them such great sacrifices.

Social questions have given rise to much worry. At present there is in London a meeting of representatives of the British Labor Party and of representatives of the Labor Party of the Dominions. Much publicity was given to this meeting as the champion of a joint social policy in the entire empire. British workmen as well as soldiers at the front, preoccupied about their economic future, were much interested to learn what the Labor leaders would find for prevailing conditions. However, the amazed assembly was informed that all discussions on social questions as well as all reports destined for the press would be subject to severe censorship.

This political isolation, we might even call it the "interning" of the British Labor leaders inside their meeting hall, is probably connected with events in eastern and southern Europe. The representatives of the Labor Party of the Dominions may raise unpleasant questions, such as the surrender of the smaller European countries to Bolshevism and the request made by the British Bolsheviks to decide, although a minority, the social-political future of the Empire.

If we look at the conditions for surrender signed in Moscow with regard to Rumania, conditions that had been presented months ago to Churchill for approval, it can easily be understood why the representatives of the Labor Party in the war cabinet wanted to avoid a public discussion with their political friends. The Moscow agreement delivers the Rumanian state and the Rumanian people unconditionally for spoliation to the Bolsheviks for many years to come.

The armistice with Rumania is a classical example of the fate of a European nation which, unlike Germany, is not ready to fight for its existence.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German -11.80 kos-1500-September 14

"Daily Mail" Dissatisfied with Lack of News

London: The "Daily Mail" is alarmed about the lack of political news from France. The British population is almost entirely in the dark about what is happening in Paris and in France.

3992

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE

-11, 0 kos-1945-September 14

Supplementary Wehrmacht Communiqué

Berlin: In the fierce fighting north-east of Warsaw, the Royal Hungarian First Tamar Division, commanded by Major General Ribrandy (?) had distinguished itself particularly by fighting capacity and daring counter-attacks.

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- 40 -

German Broadcast

In the fighting area of the Carpathians, the Fifth and Seventh companies of the Grenadier Regiment 97, commanded by Lieutenant Luckebien and First Lieutenant Fetz, have proved remarkably able. The Hungarian First Lieutenant Braunstein (?), of a Hungarian frontier rifle battalion, has distinguished himself for his bravery.

Hospital Train Attacked by US Planes

Berlin: An American plane, has made a low-level attack on a hospital train marked according to regulations, on the Arnheim-Kischen (?) railway line.

GERMAN TRENCH SURVIVED IN BREITEN - 11.11 - 1600 - September 14Brest

Our garrison of the fortress of Brest is still offering splendid resistance, although the enemy's onslaught against this stronghold has now been going on for three weeks, and although the entire area of the fortress has been converted into a field of craters due to the terrific gun fire and air bombardment.

Le Havre

The civilian population of Le Havre has been reduced by one-fourth as a result of the ruthless Allied air bombardment. Far more than ten thousand civilians have been killed.

German Long-Range Guns Active

It was announced in London this morning that German long-range batteries were in action again last night along the Straits of Dover.

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GERMAN INTELLIGENCE in English - 11.1.16 - 1600 - September 14

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Italy

Strong Allied attacks were thrown back along the road between Florence and Vincenza.

American Losses

During the fighting in southern France, the American 179th Infantry Division suffered especially high losses. Three battalions of this regiment were practically wiped out by Panzer commandos.

German Broadcasts

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE

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2000

- Sept. 14

Commentaries on Armistice Conditions for Rumania

Berlin: The armistice conditions now published, imposed upon Rumania, are such that, according to opinions expressed in Berlin political circles, it is rather an agreement securing the country to Bolshevism. All the sovereign rights that are the essence of a sovereign state have been taken from Rumania by the armistice conditions. Is Britain and America have signed i.e. approved, then, this subjection of Rumania to the Soviet Union has the complete consent of the Anglo-Americans. This is a further proof that Britain and America cede European territories to Russia, and it stresses the policy of renunciation of the Anglo-Americans, started at Wehran, towards the Soviet Union.

Delahevik Atrocities in Lwow

Cracow: The Cracow newspaper reports about fugitives who succeeded in reaching German territory after the occupation of Lwow by the Delaheviki and about conditions in Lwow. The Soviet troops who entered Lwow stole and plundered everything that came their way. One of the fugitives had himself seen how a Soviet officer, his drawn pistol in his hand, stole their watches from two passers-by. Another reports that he had seen from a house how twenty-four persons were killed in the street. Though the Soviets tried to frustrate every attempt at flight, regrouping and changing continuously the army formations into which the inhabitants were pressed, the majority of the men in compulsory service succeeded in reaching safety with the German troops.

Rumania, are such that, according to opinions expressed in Berlin political circles, it is rather an agreement securing the country to Bolshevism. All the sovereign rights that are the essence of a sovereign state have been taken from Rumania by the armistice conditions. Is Britain and America have signed i.e. approved, then, this subjection of Rumania to the Soviet Union has the complete consent of the Anglo-Americans. This is a further proof that Britain and America code European territories to Russia, and it stresses the policy of renunciation of the Anglo-Americans, started at Leningrad, towards the Soviet Union.

Bolshevik Atrocities in Lwow

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11.70 hrs - 2130 - Sept. 14, 1939

Spanish Opinion on the German Soldier

Madrid: Manuel Azua, the Spanish military critic, writes as follows about the defenders of Trest, Torient and St. Nazaire: "These German soldiers are unique in the world, and their deeds will be handed down to posterity."

German Broadcasts

500 kcs - 2200 - September 14

The Complete Radio List of the German Government Formed

Berlin. The Nationalist German Government formed under the leadership of a professor of law has now published the names of its members. All the ministers are known as decided opponents of Bolshevism. They collaborate closely with the Greater German Reich and are determined to make the Bulgarian people a part of the community of independent European nations under German leadership, sharing the same fate and the same living space.

Telephone Messages on Situation on Eastern Front

Berlin. At the foreign press conference today the Reichsmarschall military spokesman, discussing the situation on the eastern front, remarked: The centre of gravity of the fighting on the eastern front is in the Warsaw-Prague area. The suburbs of the former Polish capital are now only heaps of rubble.

September 14

in German

Soviet Losses Against Germany

Berlin: "Front und Heimat", a soldiers' paper closely connected with Dr. Goebbels, states that the Red Army losses in the battle against Germany amount to thirty-one million men during three years of war, that is from June 22nd, 1941, to August 10th, 1944. The losses are made up as follows: 5,126,000 Soviet prisoners in German hands; 12,000,000 killed; 20,000,000 wounded; fifty per cent of the latter are unfit for further active service. On the basis of these figures the German soldiers' paper estimates a total loss of thirty-one million men for the Red Army. During the same period the Germans lost in the battle against Germany 90,160 tanks, 86,442 guns, 35,333 anti-tank guns, 4,323 air-guns, 34,938 planes. To this must be added millions of hand firearms and enormous quantities of ammunition.

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Refugees in Germany September 14

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FRANCOCEAN in English September 14

Refugees on the Western Front 1340

Berlin: (Dr. Walter Platz) In the Metz area the Americans are in
strong force and have commenced preparations for a major assault
with very powerful artillery fire. On Thursday this was the new
factor in the embittered struggle on the western axis of the main
German positions on Reich territory. The centre of gravity has not
changed as compared with previous days. In Flanders the Canadians
slowly follow retreating German troops. Harassing attacks near
Bruges, Ghent and Antwerp did not shake tenacious German resistance.

-- 70 --

German Broadcasts

The British Second Army was unsuccessful in its attempt to break through into Holland in the direction of Eindhoven. German counter-attacks barred the route to the British north of Hasselt already, south of the Meuse-Scheldt Canal between the river Grand Nethe and the canal. The American First Army is concentrating its attacks on the railway line Aix-la-Chapelle-Liège in a north-northeast direction. Other American formations in the eastern Ardennes are pushing forward along a wide front in an easterly direction. No localities in this sector are mentioned in authoritative German quarters. Neither are any reports available from the frontier area between Luxembourg and Germany. Attention is called to tenacious German resistance which in conjunction with German counter-thrusts was responsible for a slackening of progress of the Americans.

The battle waged by the American Third Army on the Moselle has spread farther to the north to the Metz area. Here the main attack appears to be planned in the direction of the Saar region. Lively resistance was offered by the Germans south of Nancy... across the Moselle on Lunéville. Formations of the American Third Army and especially of the Seventh Army are still... troops under Field Marshal von Blaskowitz withdrawing to the east by means of flanking attacks from roads leading to Alsace. In consequence the fighting in the entire area stretching from Belfort gap to the upper reaches of the Meuse increases in violence hourly. This is especially the case of the German barrage directly in front of Belfort gap, south of Belfort between the Dorts and the Swiss frontier and also of the Gray line between the upper Saône and Vesoul. Hard fighting is likewise in progress south of Mirecourt as well as near Neufchâteau on the upper Meuse where advancing Americans are trying to bar the route to German troops. German counter-thrusts coupled with tenacious defence of the river lines were successful in holding up the Americans and in enabling German movements to be continued.

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Communists Are Active in Belgium

3990
2155

Rotterdam: Immediately after the British entered Brussels a communist paper appeared under the title of "The Red Banner". Prime Minister Pierlot, who is now back in Brussels, had prohibited all communist papers in 1939. By order of the Allied authorities he has had to cancel this prohibition.

According to other reports from Belgium, plundering and other excesses took place under the very eyes of the British in Brussels, Antwerp and Ghent. In Brussels a mob set the famous Palais De Justice on fire, which has been largely destroyed.

- 8c -

Communications from Denmark Suspended German Broadcasts

Copenhagen: The telegraphic service and telephone communication from Denmark to Bulgaria, Rumania, France and Turkey have been suspended, it was announced by the postal authorities here.

1100

Major Offensive Expected in Italy

Berlin - (By Walter Plate) German military quarters are of the opinion that the second phase of the battle for possession of the Po plain has started. Since the early morning hours of Wednesday massed break-through attempts, which originally had started on a small sector of the Adriatic coast, have developed to a major offensive operation on a broad front. At present heavy fights are raging on the whole front from Florence down to the Adriatic coast. West of this fighting area, namely in the areas of Lucca and Pietrasanta, major deployment areas of American troops have been observed. Local points of the battle are being crystallized in the area north of Florence and in the high plateau near the Adriatic coastal plain.

2045

The Eastern Front

Berlin: (By Alfred von Olberg) A glance at the map shows that the German-Hungarian front line now runs along the Hungarian-Rumanian border, almost challenging the opponent to try a pincer-front to a line from the height of the German-Hungarian defence to the height of Cituz Pass is equal to shortening the previous length of the front by four-fifths. This means the saving of a considerable number of troops, and forces the opponent to occupy difficult mountain forest with stronger forces, and thus from a strategic as well as a tactical point of view is an absolutely understandable measure, the more so since the front is easily protectable from the Snokler mountain strip and its removal could therefore be carried out without any interference from the Soviet side. Lively scouting activity by Soviet and Rumanian forces is now directed against activity by German and Rumanian forces in the neighborhood of the new front.

1930

Carpathians the enemy is also limiting his activity to purely local skirmishes. A thrust by the First Ukrainian Army across Dukla Pass towards the Hungarian border is being observed. In the neighboring sectors in France, Yugoslavia and the eastern local skirmishes. A thrust by the First Ukrainian Army across Dukla Pass towards the Hungarian border is being observed. In the neighboring sectors in France, Yugoslavia and the eastern local skirmishes.

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The Eastern Front

1930

Berlin: (By Alfred von Olberg) A glance at the map shows that the German-Hungarian front line now runs along the Hungarian-Rumanian border, almost challenging the opponent to try a pincer-like encirclement. The removal of the German-Hungarian defence front to a line from the height of Feredos Pass, south of Brasov, to the height of Oituz Pass is equal to shortening the previous length of the front by four-fifths. This means the saving of a considerable number of troops, and forces the opponent to occupy difficult mountain forest with stronger forces, and thus from a strategic as well as a tactical point of view is an absolutely understandable measure, the more so since the front is easily protectable from the Szekler mountain strip and its removal could therefore be carried out without any interference from the Soviet side. Lively scouting activity by Soviet and Rumanian forces is now directed against the new front.

In the neighboring sectors in Transylvania and the eastern Carpathians the enemy is also limiting his activity to purely local skirmishes. A thrust by the First Ukrainian Army across Dukla Pass towards the Hungarian border has made little headway. Southeast of Samok, south of Krosno and near Jaslo a grim battle is raging. German counter-attacks have prevented exploitation of the success scored on Tuesday by the crossing of the San and breaking into the forest region. Continuation of the offensive in this region is to be expected.

In the big battle for Warsaw the Soviets were able to expand their deep thrust southeast of the city. From there individual formations entered the suburbs of Praga where they met grim resistance from German troops in street fighting.

pp

German Broadcasts

Northeast of Praga the German bridgehead withstood all onslaughts along both sides of the Vialystok - Warsaw road. Here the fierceness of the fighting slackened today. In the fighting zone on the Narov a heavy battle is raging for one German bridgehead between Novgorod and Leningrad.

The German main line on the northern bank of the Narov has obviously been strengthened and it remains to be seen whether the Russians here will renew their break-through attempts. Scouting parties towards the border, however, are increasing.

In the Baltic region numerous individual attacks on a broad front developed from the local skirmishes of the past days. At present these attacks are still disconnected in Estonia, south of Lake Vinn. German air reconnaissance established some time ago already that here a new Soviet thrust is to be expected as soon as regrouping and the bringing up of fresh reserves has been completed. No detailed reports are available about the fighting on the Finnish-Laplandish front. There were Soviet attacks on a broad front against German disengagement movements in Finland which constituted heavy rearward actions.

Soviet Plane Losses 2140

Berlin: Fighter plane units on the eastern front on Thursday scored great successes. Over the northern sector of the front forty-seven Soviet aircraft were shot down in air combat. Most of these victories were scored by German fighters near Mordov. Six Soviet aircraft were shot down over the Baltic fighting area by German AA defenses. According to incomplete reports, on other sectors of the front eight more craft were shot down in the course of the day. Among these are four Heister bombers which belonged to a unit of twenty aircraft which undertook an unsuccessful attack against a German convoy west of Rostov. According to incomplete reports, the Soviets thus lost during the past twenty-four hours sixty-one aircraft.

Hungarian Troops Enter Rumania 2130

Berlin: In the area of Nagy Varad Hungarian troops have launched an attack on a wide front and in the course of operations they have crossed the Hungarian border at different points. They met only little resistance and gained considerable terrain in a general

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southeasterly direction. Other units carried out a surprise attack
against Ired and stormed that town. During the last twenty-four
hours the Austrians and Rumanians carried out attacks south of Torda
and in the Tiersch valley, which have been repulsed by German and
Hungarian troops. Fourteen enemy tanks were shot up.

- 10 c -

German Broadcasts

Correspondents Must Leave Rumania

Stockholm: British and American war correspondents who arrived in Bucharest from Turkey have been told by Soviet military authorities to leave Rumania at once, "Goeteborgs Posten" reports from Ankara. The Soviets give as reason for this demand the fact that Rumania was exclusively in the operation area of the Red Army and that for this reason only Allied correspondents who have been accredited in Moscow were allowed to stay.

Polish-Soviet Conflict

New York: Moscow refused to place bases at the disposal of the British and American aeroplanes which were to drop weapons for the insurgents over Warsaw. This is revealed in an article in the "New Statesman" dealing with the Polish-Soviet conflict. This refusal, the article declares, is perhaps militarily justifiable, but politically it was foolish. The journal is of the opinion that the Polish-Soviet conflict cannot be settled as long as General Sosnkovski, "the embittered enemy of the Russians holds command over the Polish forces."

German Minister Returning to Berlin

The German Minister to Lisbon, Baron von Hoenningon Huene, arrived here on Wednesday by air from Lisbon on his way to Berlin.

Goebbels Assures Japanese Correspondents

Tokyo: Conviction that by application of new German defence weapons the war situation would soon turn in favor of the Reich, was expressed by Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels in an interview granted to Dr. Kato, Berlin correspondent of the paper "Mai Niebie". The Minister first dealt with carrying out the programme of total mobilisation. "I assumed my new office in the middle of August", declared Dr. Goebbels. "At that time Field Marshal Keitel came to me and said he had much to demand, so and so many divisions must be raised in August. I replied that the desired number of divisions would be formed and it is a fact that the

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..... I can assure you that their effect will be tremendous. The enemy will soon have direct personal experience of these new weapons. The Americans and British are today calling for the end of the war because they know what might these new weapons...."

- 11 C - German Broadcasts

Concerning German defence measures, the minister declared that heavy enemy air attacks had forced Germany to face many a problem. "I believe, however, that these difficulties can be overcome by increased output of fighter planes. Our defence measures have reached today a stage of high perfection and also we shall not have to experience heavy attacks like those of last autumn and winter."

Dr. Goebbels then asked what measures had been provided against the states of Rumania, Finland and Bulgaria, which had deserted Germany, and especially what was being done to solve raw material problems caused by these developments. The Reich Minister replied that from a political viewpoint it was a regrettable fact that these countries had left the German side but that Germany itself was not seriously affected by the dropping out of such small nations. "I can most convincingly declare that Germany's raw material supplies are fully assured for an indefinite time. These countries which left Germany's side will disappear from the world map as free nations."

Dr. Goebbels concluded the interview with a message to the Japanese people: "If in 1939 anyone had declared that Germany would keep German soil free of the enemy for five long years against the United States, the British Empire and the Soviet Union, no one would have believed him. We have made the impossible possible. We have fought for five years. Our enthusiasm is... Disregarding the hardship and trials the German people must endure they will continue to overcome all difficulties. One day our enemies will realize that they have sacrificed more blood in this war than they expected and will have to come to the conviction that Germany cannot be beaten. For this day we are waiting, and until this day we shall fight. I beg you to report to the Japanese people that there is not one single German showing any signs of weakness or even considering a thought of capitulation."

Manoeuvres in Sweden

The second phase of the Great Swedish autumn manoeuvres was already reported. They are designed as

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Manoeuvres in Sweden

The second phase of the Great Swedish autumn manoeuvres began on Wednesday. As already reported, they are designed as the warring off of an imaginary large-scale invasion from the east. During the first stage the defenders were able to repel the attacking naval forces of the enemy with their own fleet and dive-bombers. The attacking party then changed its methods and employed paratroopers. The latter succeeded in capturing two aerodromes near Nykoeping during Wednesday. Formations of enemy bombers then landed there. The defending party, which is inferior in air defence, is now bringing up reinforcements to regain the aerodromes. Simultaneously with these manoeuvres, which are taking place south of Stockholm on Aland island, manoeuvres are also taking place in south-west Sweden. The defending forces sustained a considerable defeat there as the enemy succeeded in capturing the Commander-in-Chief with his staff.

- 12 c -

German Broadcasts

Who Is to Be Pacific Commander?

Stockholm: The American public is greatly interested in who will be appointed Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific. The candidates are: Admiral King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet; Admiral Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific; General MacArthur. This is not so much a question of competition among the leading commanders, but a matter of grave strategic considerations. Admiral Nimitz, for instance, advocates an audacious thrust against the Japanese islands proper, reports the New York correspondent of "Stockholms Tidningen", while Chungking China is to be aided only as a side issue, mainly by the air force. MacArthur, on the other hand, adheres to his old and more cautious plan of aiming at a gradual encirclement of Japan by the regaining of the Philippines and a subsequent landing in China. Should direct action against Japan proper be decided on, undoubtedly only an admiral would be selected as Supreme Commander, as the Navy would have to bear the brunt. It would then be only of secondary importance whether King or Nimitz were selected.

DNB

in English

September 14

Brest Garrison Takes Heroic Stand

2010

Berlin: For more than two months German troops in the fortress of Brest have been engaged in a battle against numerically superior forces. For three full weeks the German garrison, consisting of only a few thousand men, has been subjected to concentric attacks by one whole army of numerous tank corps, very strong squadrons of American battleplanes and bombers as well as numerous warships. Due to the tenacity and heroic courage displayed by the defenders, the battle for Brest

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Yesterday's American attacks on the peninsula of Crozon(?) in the forefield of Brest, were again prepared by strong artillery fire and attacks from the air. The Americans were nonetheless thrown back on the whole front. The enemy array of artillery and air formations in attacks against Brest itself was still stronger. Attacks were again preceded by an appeal to the German defenders to capitulate. The appeal remained unanswered. Since the front has become interlocked it has happened several times that American assault troops were covered by their own bombardments or were subjected to their own artillery fire.

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0322

- 130 -

German Broadcasts

NPD - In German for Europe (12:22 - 12:27 PM) 13 (Monitored in London)

Evening Press Survey

All evening papers again quote every statement which reflect deep hatred and the absolute will for the annihilation of Germany. "Nachtausgabe" publishes these statements in an editorial entitled "Ever New Bluff Man arrives" thus, Ilja Ehrenburg had described how, at the most, only one hundred thousand Germans will remain alive, and how a huge desert would be formed between the Rhine and Oder, in which plundering bands would prowl about. Prof. Eugen Vargas, who has been given this week by Stalin, has worked out plans for the mass evacuation of European men to Siberia, and has demanded ten million skilled workers from Germany. Who are condemned to ten years forced labor in Siberia. The Anglo-American press has considered for months past this program of Vargas as the most important foundation, for a Bolshevik policy for attainment of its war aim. The Jew Theodor Nathan Kaufmann, one of the best known assistants of Roosevelt, has demanded in his book the sterilization of all German men able to bear arms. Everything which has appeared in the United States about American war aims in the war against Germany is based on this work.

All British papers have also demanded, time and again, the complete annihilation of the German Reich, and the utter economic and political enslavement of Germany. Churchill and Roosevelt in Quebec evidently desire to start, now, a political bluff manoeuvre in the fashion of Wilson's fourteen points but the German people are not in the least doubtful about the fact that there is only one way to defeat the plans of her enemies: The strongest resistance, and thus victory.

Generally, it is stated in Britain and the United States that these countries are confronted with an autumn campaign and probably, also, a winter campaign on the western front, and that thus Britain and America would fall back in the race between the employment of the entire military power of the allies on the one hand, and the German power of resistance and new German weapons on the other.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" reports from 1941:

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The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" learned from Stockholm that up to Tuesday morning, nothing had become known in Helsinki of the results of the Finnish armistice commission in Moscow. Already, six days have passed since they reached the final destination of their hopeless and humiliating pilgrimage. In the meantime, the Swedes are preparing for the possibility that nearly a hundred thousand people, accompanied by approximately 25,000 head of cattle, will flood over the northern border after the 15th of September. The huge task of the Finnish Evacuation Commission will be further complicated if it turns out that the Soviets, by their unceasing attacks on the German lines in northern Finland, have delayed or have even made impossible the evacuation which they had demanded themselves. The time limit set, the 15th of September, is approaching. If the Soviets should succeed in preventing the Finns from fulfilling their conditions by that time, one can expect the very worst for the Finnish government on the part of the Soviets. There is hardly a Finn capable of judging political situations who denies that the Kremlin is preoccupied only to find an excuse to occupy the whole of Finland.

3987

- 14 c -

German Broadcasts

Most papers in northern Finland, and the present Minister for the Interior, Hillilac, have only the very highest opinion of the bearing of German officers and soldiers. The "Daz", in a military report, comments on the defence of the fortresses, Brest and De laivre, which had become the breasting water of the Allied advance. The utter destruction of the harbors which must be evacuated in the course of the disengaging movements of our troops also serves the same purpose, namely of denying to the enemy the use of these disembarkation harbors as long as possible. Another article throws light on the success of the German air defence, and stresses that the German people have faced with great determination the prospect of the intensification of the terror war against German towns, and that the German people could not be turned from their will to victory by this means. The fact that our fighters and our flak are concentrated on a much more limited space has effected an improvement of our defences, as they can now be employed with greater striking power against the attackers.

DNE - in German for Europe

- 210 -

September 13

Fortunes Confiscated by Fascists

Milan: It is officially announced: A special committee for the discovery of looting personages who had accumulated illegal fortunes, which was set up by the Badoglio government and subsequently taken over by the Fascist government for the territory of the Italian Social Republic, announces the names of all persons against whom proceedings were instituted. The proceedings have now been concluded either by acquittal or sentence. The list contains more than 400 names of persons from 48 towns.

All defendants with the exception of four were acquitted. Among those acquitted is Farinacci, the head of "Regime Fascista".

A special committee accused to confiscate the fortune, amounting to ninety million lire, of Dino Grandi, last Minister of

Great determination and purpose in the terror war against German towns, and that the German people could not be turned from their will to victory by this means. The fact that our fighters and our flak are concentrated on a much more limited space has effected an improvement of our defences, as they can now be employed with greater striking power against the attackers.

DNE - in German for Europe - 2150 - September 13

Fortunes Confiscated by Fascists

Milan: It is officially announced: A special committee for the discovery of leading personages who had accumulated illegal fortunes, which was set up by the Badoglio government and subsequently taken over by the Fascist government for the territory of the Italian Social Republic, announces the names of all persons against whom proceedings were instituted. The proceedings have now been concluded either by acquittal or sentence. The list contains more than 400 names of persons from 48 towns.

All defendants with the exception of four were acquitted. Among those acquitted is Farinacci, the head of "Regime Fascista".

A special committee agreed to confiscate the fortune, amounting to ninety million lire, of Dino Grandi, last Minister of Justice, who fled abroad immediately after July 25th, and that of former Minister of Agriculture Accardo, amounting to one million lire. The fortune of former Minister for Education, amounting to ten million lire, and of Ugo Rocci, amounting to 790,000 lire will also be confiscated.

DNE in German for Germany - 1825 September 13

Naples Picture on Sale in Stockholm.

Stockholm: The famous painting by the elder Peter Breughol, "Blind lead the blind into the Abyss." Which belongs to the Naples Museum has been offered for sale in Stockholm. The United States art gangsters have lost no time in realizing their loot.

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DNB in German for Europe - 1600 - September 13
(Monitored in London)

Spanish Foreign Policy

Madrid: The "Vencer" on Tuesday said: "The Caudillo has proclaimed a policy of peace since the beginning of the war, and has maintained this policy. The Spanish state therefore does not have to decide on its international attitude, as it has upheld it since the beginning of the war. The Caudillo has overcome all dangers in the past. Spain does not fight to serve foreign nations, but exclusively for herself. The Spanish Government is concerned only with maintaining order, prosperity and security within the nation. Thanks to the Caudillo's leadership, Spain has been neutral from the beginning, and has not given way to any pressure from the outside. The Spanish attitude today is no different from the one she adopted at the beginning of the conflict."

DNB in German for Europe - 1219 - September 13 (Monitored in London)

Fighting in Italy

Berlin: North of Florence, Allied troops, supported by a hail of shell, tried to storm the approaches to the pass roads leading northward. Their armored spearheads were annihilated in narrow valleys, and the accompanying infantry formations were repelled in close combat. After the destruction of eleven tanks, the Allied troops did not again risk exposing themselves to the furious German shelling. In the Adriatic sector, fierce fighting continues at all local points south of Taveloto. Some valleys and heights are continually changing hands. Local penetrations at Pian Di Castelli and south of Gerardo were eliminated by our Alpine Chasseurs and Grenadiers. In the Adriatic coastal plain, British armored forces, protected by artillery, prepared to attack south and southwest of Riccione. They were unable to mount their attack, as they were forced to turn back in the face of a terrific barrage put up by our artillery.

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DNE -- in German for Europe - 1249 - September 13 (Monitored in London)

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TRANSOCEANIC - No War East - 1140 - September 13 (Monitored in London)

Large-Scale Operations in Pacific

Although the United States Naval Command is assembling considerable forces around Pearl Harbor in preparation for impending large-scale operations, the Japanese Navy is far from alarmed about future prospects in the Pacific, but is taking all the necessary measures for the coming battle against the enemy; these were the words of a Japanese Navy spokesman at a press conference in London.

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- 16 c - German Broadcasts
DNB In German for Europe - 1709 13 September 13 (Monitored London)

Diplomats Invited to Join Insurgents
Bratislava: "Slovak" reports that insurgents tried to persuade the former Foreign Minister, Ferdinand Durcansky, to join the so-called Slovak National Council. He and Karl Sidor, Slovak Minister to the Vatican, whom the Czech emigrés in London tried to win for their cause, turned down the offer.

GERMAN EUROPEAN SERVICE-IN SLOVAK FOR SLOVAKIA - 1815 - September 13
(Monitored London)

Emergency Measures in Slovakia
According to reports, extensive measures are being taken to prevent the liberated towns from being disturbed again, and perhaps even re-occupied by insurgents. The building up of state machinery, as well as of the whole Slovak State security organization, which is intended to take over liberated areas from German detachments, is in full swing. It is to be expected that security detachments will be formed in the course of the next few days.

LA VOIX DU REICH IN French - M. 29 - 1800 September 14
Commentary on the Western Front

The whole German nation is preparing to defend the European front. This is an extremely difficult task, and yet it is not only the Germans who have to submit to the jeopardising of their lines of communication, the enemy has the very great disadvantage that everything he needs has to come across the sea. During the night of August 5th, for example, five enemy transport ships, loaded with tanks, were sunk. This means as much as if a tank battle had taken place.

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During the night of August 5th, for example, five enemy transport ships, loaded with tanks, were sunk. This means as much as if a tank battle had been won by the German navy.

Generally speaking, one can say that a damaged ship may be considered lost. Consequently, during the month of August, the enemy lost 781,000 tons of shipping. Loaded on trucks, carrying three tons each, this amount would require the amazing number of 260,500 trucks. Supposing each truck was about seven metres long, an uninterrupted column of these trucks would occupy 1,824 kilometres, that is to say, if ranged two by two, the road from Dunkirk to Perpignan.

These facts, of course, are not conclusive; however, they are a great consolation when looking at the remains of German tanks, cast aside at the edge of the roads.

German Broadcasts

Hitler's Statement on 19th

On the 19th of May, 1941, Hitler stated: I look forward to the future with the greatest calm and the most complete confidence. The German Army will never come and go like the wind, here and there, where necessary (?), but the German people will faithfully follow the advance of their soldiers. They know that war is the worst of all enterprises, and that it is the consequence of the publicity of a few thousand tactical war-mongers and of the spite of the Jewish conscience which is backing them. Now, we must fight for our very existence and to free the world from the unscrupulous consequences which are subordinate to their own selfishness the happiness of nations and of individuals. The National Socialist movement has achieved victory over its internal enemies: the National Socialist State will succeed also in exterminating its external foes. In Germany, a state of mind was born, which has never been understood up to now in the world at large: an idealistic faith has spread among the German people, in the century of Jewish capitalism. The National Socialist State has arisen as a socialist movement, an unassailable monument to social justice and revolution. It will survive not only after this war, but after this millennium in which we live.

Return Staged at Top of Mount St. Etienne
 (from the German Press)

A few minutes on the top of our sea, and we start on our return journey. One hears about low-level machine-gunning, but ever since machine-gun has been added to each company, the exploits of Allied planes have been directed against possums getting in the harvest: the dangerous spots are not frequented by the pirates of the air, so we wish them a good journey. My companion was taking his car back from Karlsruhe: his adventurous trip of 1000 kilometres has not altered his bright spirits, full of the strongest emotions. Very soon, he told me, the British and Americans will go back as quickly as they came, and for many months, only the sea will be left for retreat.

At a cross-roads where we are stopped by a police patrol: they want to see our documents, and I can assure you that everything must be in order to travel and that any return is severely

enemies: the National Socialist State, a state of mind was exterminating its external foes. In Germany, a state of mind was born, which has never been understood up to now in the world at large: an ideological faith has spread among the German people, in the century of Jewish capitalism, the National Socialist State has arisen as a step, as a monument, as an irrefragable monument to social justice and revolution. It will survive not only after this war, but after this millennium in which we live.

Return Stage of the Journey - By the correspondent René d'Avricourt (from the Western Front)

A few branches on the top of the car, and we start on our return journey. On the left about low-level machine-gunning, but ever since a machine-gun has been aimed to each company, the exploits of Allied airmen have been directed against persistent getting in the harvest: the dangerous spots are not frequent by the minutes of the air, so we wish them a good journey. My companion was taking his car back from the front; his adventure was a trip of 1000 kilometres had not altered his bright spirits. Full of the triumphal machine. Very soon, he told me, the British and Americans will go back as quickly as they came and for many of them, only the sea will be left for retreat.

At a cross-roads we are stopped by a police patrol: they want to see our documents, and I can assure you that everything must be in order to travel, and that my return is severely controlled. From beginning to end, everything is done in order: officialism, this can be translated as "Now troops have carried out the withdrawal operations ordered by the High Command." We meet several machine-gunners, well-armed, well-looked pawns manoeuvred by unknown orders on the front lines, and at the end of the front. We cross villages and fields, and the groups of children come to meet us.

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German Broadcasts

At dusk, we reach the town, goal of our last stage but troops? With the male voices, single feminine accents. Yes, it is really an army, armed with spears. These women and old men have been digging trenches, building fortifications, establishing anti-tank traps, changing the course of rivers. As in Eastern Prussia, the whole civilian population has moved towards the frontier. In Germany, while some are fighting, others are working. Everyone shares in the struggle in his own way, animated by the same faith and the same ideal, because Germany does not believe in miracles. Germany accomplishes the miracles herself.

Echoes of France by André Delon

In the midst of the mountains of Savoy, there is Annemasse, a little town with a tragic destiny. The people of the maquis, the outlaws, (they have no right to call themselves Frenchmen) collect their victims. Following a make-believe trial before a court martial, they kill like animals, at nightfall, in the cemeteries of the villages the people reasonable enough to have recognised in these cowards, the descendants of the ancient brigands and of highway robbers. Brigands, yes. They do not deserve any other name, these despicable individuals with unchained instincts, who apply the methods of the Guepou, these specialists and professional murderers. And do you know who their victims are? Traitors and spies? Not at all. They are innocent tradesmen, who have prayed and waited for their long-desired freedom. Well, now they have been freed. Others, however, deserve greater attention: the real peasants of France, conscious of their mission and their duty. They will not be forgotten. Surely a day will come in which they will be avenged.

RADIO LEIPZIG in Italian to Italy

1900 - September 14

Parcels for Italians in Germany

Milan: The Italian Red Cross has

In the midst of the mountains of Savoy, there is Annemasse, a little town with a tragic destiny. The people of the maquis, the outlaws, (they have no right to call themselves Frenchmen) collect their victims. Following a make-believe trial before a court martial, they kill like animals, at nightfall, in the cemeteries of the villages the people reasonable enough to have recognized in these cowards, the descendants of the ancient brigands and of highway robbers. Brigands, yes. They do not deserve any other name, these despicable individuals with unchained instincts, who apply the methods of the Guepou, these specialists and professional assassins. And do you know who their victims are? Traitors and spies? Not at all. They are innocent tradesmen, who have prayed and waited for their long-desired freedom. Well, now they have been freed. Others, however, deserve greater attention: the poor peasants of France, conscious of their mission and their duty. They will not be forgotten. Surely a day will come in which they will be avenged.

RADIO LEIPZIG in Italian to Italy 1900 - September 14

Parcels for Italians in Germany.

Milan: The Italian Red Cross has gathered foodstuffs, clothing and medicines to be distributed to former Italian internees in Germany. In these days whole waggons are being laden with parcels despatched to the Reich, where a special commission will distribute clothing and foodstuffs to Italian workers.

The Italian Front

All Allied attacks launched yesterday north of Lucca and Pistoia have failed, as well as those north of Florence. In the eastern side of the Italian front the enemy has widened his offensive to other sectors.

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- 19 c - German Broadcasts

In spite of the fact that enemy infantry was supported by a large number of artillery and by big fighter formations, it was everywhere repelled.

Other Items:

Western front. --- The war in the Balkans. --- Japanese air successes. --- Eastern front. --- German hospital ship struck by British bombers. --- Allied air losses.

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

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BALKAN AND HUNGARIAN BROADCASTS
(Monitored in Bari)

BULGARIAN HOME SERVICE - 2030 - September 12

National Committee Appeals

The National Committee of the Fatherland Front appeals to all its organizations and adherents and calls upon them to see that the prestige and good reputation of the authorities should be preserved. In all localities where it has not been possible to organize Fatherland Front committees, these should be formed now.

These committees must include, under all circumstances, one representative of each of the following groups of the Fatherland Front: Communists, Agrarians, the "19th of May" group, Social Democrats and Independents. The worthiest and best citizens who enjoy general confidence should be elected. The National Committee orders that regional and district Fatherland Front committees should be formed as speedily as possible. These groups of which the Fatherland Front consists must under all circumstances be equally represented.

Committees may apply for dismissal of officials and may make suggestions for appointment of replacements, but they have not the right to dismiss or appoint officials themselves. This right lies only with the Government and its official organs. Persons appointed through a different procedure have no official or financial rights.

All those who have received arms from the staff or their authorities should report at the offices where weapons had been supplied to them. Those who fail to do so will be prosecuted with all severity.

So as to avoid undesirable misunderstandings, the staff of the People's Militia wishes to make it known that up to now vehicles are not being requisitioned. These citizens who wish to place their vehicles at the disposal of the militia may do so by approaching the staff at Alavianska Bosedra House in Rakovsky street.

To all ranks of the First Army: Members of reserve of the Fifth Army at present on leave in the country should not return

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To all ranks of the First Army: Members of reserve of the Fifth Army at present on leave in the country should not return but continue their leave where they are at present until further instructions, signed: Major General L. Marinov, C.-in-C.

HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE in German and French for Europe -
- 2142 - September 12

Labor Control in Hungary

Budapest: In order to bring all labor under one comprehensive control, Major General Nagyoeszy has been appointed government Commissioner for Labor.

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- 2 d - Balkan Broadcasts

He will be responsible for the direction and control of manpower in wartime, for the adjustment of military and civilian personnel requirements, for seeing that every citizen, in accordance with his qualifications, does his share in war work, and for seeing that persons in military service and those left in civilian jobs are, from time to time, exchanged. He will further be responsible for seeing that as few people as possible are released for civilian occupations and that men are systematically replaced by women.

RADIO BELGRADE in Serbian to Serbia - 437 M.-1300-September 13

Bolshevist Coup d'Etat in Bulgaria

On the occasion of the Bolshevik coup d'etat in Sofia, the Commander-in-Chief of the Third Ukrainian Front gave orders for the introduction of the necessary measures for the bolshevisation of Bulgaria. The declaration given by the new Bulgarian minister for foreign affairs is regarded as a very significant event in Berlin.

RADIO BELGRADE in Serbian to Serbia - 437 M. - 1700 - Sept. 13

Further on the Bulgarian Coup d'Etat

On the occasion of the successful Bolshevik coup d'etat in Sofia, it is announced that the Third Ukrainian Front Commander, General Tolbukhin, led the putsch and that he ordered the political and military measures necessary for the bolshevisation of Bulgaria. A plenipotentiary of Dimitroff, who himself is still in Moscow, is in the General's Headquarters, and acts as adviser to the Soviet government authorities. The "Tribune de Genève" confirms, in one of its reports by its Istanbul correspondent, that the Bulgarian government of Georgieff was formed through a putsch. All former leading personalities of Bulgaria, among them the

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RADIO BELGRADE in Serbian to Serbia - 437 M. - 1730 - Sept. 13

The Fate of Bulgaria

Bulgaria is irresistibly marching on the tragic path of its internal collapse, which will plunge it deeper into bolshevism.

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collapse which may have catastrophic consequences. Bulgaria is even today, asked that to bury the monarchy.

and the manner in which the new government liquidated the regency shows restoration and unambiguous. The Kingdom of Bulgaria, which was independent and the last remnants of the monarchy. The Kingdom of Bulgaria, which was independent and the last remnants of the monarchy. The Kingdom of Bulgaria, which was independent and the last remnants of the monarchy.

In Bulgaria, the forces of destruction are active. The masses will have no difficulty in understanding the Bulgarian farmer and the Bulgarian worker are not committed to being tried on their own skins and bones. The forces of destruction are active. The masses will have no difficulty in understanding the Bulgarian farmer and the Bulgarian worker are not committed to being tried on their own skins and bones.

THEY ARE NOT ACCEPTING THEIR OWN DESTINY WITH FEAR AND TREMBLING IN THEIR PROPERTIES AND THEIR OWNERS. DISSENTATION IS ALREADY GROWING INTO OPEN

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Balkan Broadcasts

The enemy suffered heavy losses. Fifty-eight Partisans were killed in these operations. According to reports from Zabljak, the Chetniks, in their last attacks on ... in Zabljak, killed a number of Ustashi and Demobranici families, burning down five houses.

New Bulgarian Regent Appointed

Berlin: The direction of the development of Bulgarian policy is clearly outlined. The new Regent and Minister for Foreign Affairs have been appointed. The new minister declared that Bulgaria will become a republic. This opens the way to Soviet plans for the bolshevization of the country. Bulgaria is certain to be finally annexed by the Soviet Union.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 850 kcs. - 2030 - Sept. 13
Soviet Correspondents in Sofia

The following Soviet correspondents arrived in our capital this morning: war correspondents: "Pravda", Major Kojebnikov; "Pravda", Major Suhov, Major Kaplanski, and Captain Lopulubov; Radio Committee Captain Konstantinovski; "Krasnii Slovo", Captain Rudnev... Other war correspondents include: "Pravda", Captain Koroshov; "Krasnaya Zvezda", Captain Knorin; Photographic Unit 2nd Lt. Haldel and 2nd Lt. Iokin, Illustrations, Captain Grigorev.

RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece - 601 Kc. - 1900 - Sept. 13
Situation in Bulgaria

The situation in Bulgaria, dear listeners, can be described in one word as chaotic. Georgieff's communist clique aims at abolishing the very last sign of legality in order to at Bolshevist régime. Rising...

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The situation in Bulgaria, dear listeners, can be described in one word as chaotic. Georgieff's communist clique aims at abolishing the very last sign of legality in order to... system Bolshevik régime. Risings and anarchy in the Bulgarian capital are the order of the day, and the masses, in a state of lawlessness and anarchy, are looting and maltreating various political personalities. More nationalist Bulgarians, meanwhile, who, despite Bolshevik pressure, were able to preserve their political freedom, have formed a nationalist government under Prof. Tsankov. Furthermore the situation in Bulgaria demonstrates the real objectives of the Moscow communists, after the Baltic states and Rumania. It is a fact that the Balkans have been delivered over to the communists to be plundered; and the allies of the Bolsheviks, the Anglo-Americans, with their... promises of freedom, independence and protection for small countries, are contributing to the task of destruction.

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Balkan Broadcasts

BULGARIAN HOME SERVICE - 2030 - September 13 (Monitored in London)

Order During Revolution

(Extracts from Speech by Dimo Kazasov, Propaganda Minister):

Four days ago, a terrifying monster established himself in our country. The mere name of this stern, blood-thirsty and destructive monster spreads terror. This revolution has gained a firm foothold in our land. However, there is no blood or destruction.

I am certain that the picture of this revolution is still vivid in your minds. The streets were packed with people. Even the faces of gloomy individuals were lit up with joy. Calm and phlegm had given way to enthusiasm. Songs and shouts of hurrah filled the air. Citizens armed to the teeth drove along in cars and lorries. No one stayed at home. Children and old men clad in rags and people in fine clothes, mothers and daughters, everybody was in the streets.

Calm, absolute order and wonder: all self-possession prevailed. There were no police, but there was order. There was shooting, but there were no killed or wounded. Luxurious houses were surrounded by thousands and thousands of poor people. But there was no destruction, no looting. The lofty image of a new, inspired and enlightened revolution arose before our eyes.

We must never forget that many of those who, on that day, marched along the streets had been in concentration camps before, or arrested and beaten up at police stations for years, because they loved the people. There were mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters of thousands of friends, of hundreds of hanged, of thousands of those who had fallen in the struggle for freedom and for the people. Do not forget this! Never!

CROAT HOME SERVICE - 2200 - September 13 (Monitored in London)

Police Announcement

The police of Zagreb order that as from September 14th until

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Calm, absolute order and wonderful self-possession prevailed. There were no police, but there was order. There was shooting, but there were no killed or wounded. Luxurious houses were surrounded by thousands and thousands of poor people. But there was no destruction, no looting. The lofty image of a new, inspired and enlightened revolution arose before our eyes.

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CROAT HOME SERVICE - 2200 - September 13 (Monitored in London)
Police Announcement

The police of Zagreb order that as from September 14th until further notice, a curfew period will exist in the city area of Zagreb from 2200 hours. After this hour, tramway traffic will stop and all restaurants, cinemas and theatres are to be closed. Offenders will be arrested at once, and severely punished.

CROAT HOME SERVICE in Croat to Croatia 2200 September 13 (Monitored in London)
Croat Warning to Partisans Sympathizers

Zagreb: The Presidency of the government has issued a statement which reads:

State authorities have ascertained that rumors are being spread that the communist command of partisans is calling upon people to join them.

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Balkan Broadcasts

Although this appeal can find no response in any Croat Patriot, and still less in a soldier, attention is drawn to a decree which so far has not been applied, since there was no need to apply it. The decree states that members of the family of persons responsible for offensive acts against the state can be sent to concentration camps, and their property confiscated. The public is warned that this decree is still in force, and will be applied to all those who responded to the call of the credits.

OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, MANIFESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTSSWEDISH EUROPEAN SERVICE in English and Swedish 1940-September 13Germeas Have Two Days Left

The Germeas have only two days left to be out of Finland. This course of events is followed in Sweden with tense interest. Persistent reports have begun to circulate that the German evacuation will not be completed by the 15th of September. There are signs that hostilities are to be expected in northern Finland in the next few days. Naturally, whether their scale nor their nature can be foreseen.

Here in Sweden, we are counting on hostilities in northern Finland creating such difficulties for the Finnish authorities that they may not succeed in completely evacuating southward the civil population in the districts affected.

While not seeming it desirable from a Swedish point of view that northern Sweden should be invaded by refugees from Finland, steps have been taken here to meet the situation in which the population from northernmost Finland might seek to cross the river Torne in order to find asylum on the Swedish side. About ten receiving stations will be established along the Hagesuando-Haparanda line. From these primary stations, Finns and their cattle, possibly 100,000 persons and 25,000 head of cattle, will be transferred to rallying centres.

Preparations are not quite complete, but should the problem arise, the authorities are ready to receive refugees on the 15th.

Station Note

1315 September 13

The following announcement was heard on the wavelength of 13.19 metres: "This is Radio France, radio of the government of the French Republic. We speak to you from Marseilles. Our news bulletins are broadcast daily at 0715, 0815, 1215, 1315, 1530, and 2130 on 450 metres, the

No mention was made

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1315 September 13

The following announcement was heard on the wavelength of 13.19 metres: "This is Radio France, radio of the Government of the French Republic. We speak to you from Marseilles. Our news bulletins are broadcast daily at 0715, 0815, 1215, 1315, 1930, 2030, and 2130 on 450 metres, the former wavelength of Marseilles-Provence." No mention was made of the wavelength on which the announcement was heard.

FRENCH NATIONAL RADIO BUREAU - 0800

September 13

Laval's New Appearance

Berne: The "Nouvelles Zeitungen" reports that Pierre Laval and Robert Wagner, Gauleiter of Alsace, are living in the former residence of Louis, Grand Duke of Baden.

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Other Broadcasts

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DANISH HOME SERVICE - 0815 - September 13

(Monitored in London)

Plans for Evacuation

Every household in the north Sjælland ARP District has received a leaflet from the ARP authorities with an appeal to be prepared for evacuation, in case war should draw nearer. Similar appeals will be distributed in other parts of the country. An evacuation would mean that practically the whole population of the district in question will have to leave their homes and go to another district, probably several days journey away: People will have to walk or cycle, as all cars will be confiscated to transfer the sick, old people and children. People will have to take with them rugs, cutlery, crockery, dinner pails, identity cards, ration cards, purchase cards, securities, cash and a list of belongings left behind. People are requested to take food for three to four days, as they cannot expect to get meals at inns, hotels or private houses on their way. The evacuation route will be marked, and aid centres will be established along the way. All horses not ^{will} confiscated will have to be taken, while cattle, pigs and poultry ^{will} be left behind. Considering that the evacuation may last several weeks, people are requested to turn off gas, water and electricity mains. All places which are not evacuated must be prepared to quarter presumably two people per household but, if necessary, several more.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy M. 31-08.30.

September 14

The Situation on Our Front and the Tasks Connected with It

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September 14

The Situation on Our Front and the Tasks Connected with It

A fierce battle continues to rage from the Adriatic to Florence. The enemy is not only resisting but is counter-attacking desperately. He knows that if he loses Rimini and Forlì he will be obliged to withdraw to the Alps. The forces which are available to the enemy are limited and his resistance cannot be indefinite. The Allies are now in sight of Rimini and the front may collapse in the Adriatic sector from one moment to the other. This would mean that a breach would be opened in the enemy defences which would allow the Apennines to be by-passed and our forces to fan out in the Po Valley. When the German defences are overcome the Allies will be able to advance up to a point sixty kilometres from Bologna. But what are sixty kilometres according to present day standards for an army armed and equipped like the one under the command of General Alexander? For instance, when the Abetone Pass has been reached the terrain descends towards Modena and Faenza. The efforts which are to be made are

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relatively small, on condition Patriots be supplied with mortars and machine-guns, and that Patriots co-operate with the Allies.

Patriots in Lombardy and the Veneto must undertake a large-scale action against the Germans, they must destroy all lines of communication, they must attack all German convoys. The Italians must all go on a general strike. It is necessary for Patriots to attack and destroy German and Fascist garrisons. It is necessary that the enemy garrisons in the cities be heavily engaged in hard fighting with the Patriots. On these conditions the war of liberation will very soon enter its conclusive phase. The "Times" writes that the day is near when General Alexander's forces will be able to link up with those of Marshal Tito and with the Red Army. The prospective will soon become a reality. The Patriots in northern Italy should understand this and act accordingly. It is now not a question of months but of weeks or even days.

Statements Made by Five Partisan Commanders

Five commanders of Partisan units operating in northern Italy, have made statements which correspond, in principle, with those which have been repeatedly put on the air by our radio station for some time past. They have said: "The news revealing that in liberated Italy Patriots are being disarmed has been the cause of strong protest among the rank and file of the Italian Partisans who are still fighting in northern Italy. Why disarm these units who have contributed in such heroic manner to the struggle of liberation against the Germans? It is not at all just to state that the liberated Patriots cannot be incorporated in the Italian Army. Our combatants want to fight, wish to fight until final victory has been achieved. If they have fought for the liberation of a part of their Fatherland, there is all the more reason for their wanting to go on fighting until the whole of their soil is liberated. Patriots should not be disarmed. They ought to be given weapons in order that they may continue to fight until final victory. The Patriots must constitute the essential nucleus of the new Italian Army, and they must fight side by side with the Allies. Patriots should be in the Italian Army not singly but as armed units which have already proved their worth. Patriots must not rid themselves of their rifles at the very moment

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The five Patriot commanders stated then that weapons should be given to the Patriots because the Germans and Fascists are not yet defeated, and because German resistance is stiffening. The commanders concluded with the following words: "We invite the Italian and Allied authorities to suspend disarming the Patriots and instead to see that they are collectively incorporated in the ranks of the Italian Army."

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RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy 1330 Sept. 14

Repetition of 0830 broadcast.

Other Items

General de Gaulle has asked the Pope to remove the Archbishop of Paris, as he is accused of having collaborated with the Germans.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) In Italian 25.4 n. 1830 Sept. 14

Assistance to Partisans

... Partisans must be in a position to go on fighting to the end. Partisans must constitute the essential nucleus of the Italian army which must free the whole of northern Italy. Partisans of northern Italy must be organized and be part of the Italian army, not as a separate detachment, but as a contingent....

To chase the Germans beyond the Brenner and destroy the fifth Fascist column we must not abandon either the Partisans or the Patriots. We entreat Italian and Allied authorities to suspend the disarming of Patriots and take, instead, the necessary measures to include the Patriots in the army and constitute complete detachments, fully armed and equipped.

RADIO ANKARA in French to France - 31 H. 1845- September 14

New Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance

Mr. Hasan Saka, deputy from Trabzon (Trebizond) has just been named Minister of Foreign Affairs, a post which has been temporarily held, up to the present, by Mr. Saracoglu, President of the Council.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hasan Saka,

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The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hasan Saka, was born at Trabzon in 1885. After having ended his higher studies at the School of Political Science at Istanbul, he went to Paris to extend his professional studies. Mr. Hasan Saka, who has a perfect command of the French language, is particularly distinguished in the realm of economic and financial sciences. After having been for many years professor at the School of Political Science and at the Law Faculty, he was named deputy from Trabzon. He rendered great services to the country during the last war as well as during the war of independence, and once victory was assured he accompanied our national leader, Ismet Inonu, to the peace conference at Lausanne.

Other Broadcasts

Immediately after returning to Turkey the new Minister of Foreign Affairs distinguished himself particularly in the political and diplomatic fields and successfully directed Turkish finances after being elected Minister of Finance. Mr. Hasan Saka, who is rightly appreciated both in Turkey and in foreign countries, held the post, until yesterday, of Vice-President of the Parliamentary Group of the People's Republican Party.

Great honor, deputy Prime Minister, has been named Minister of Finance, as a result of the recommendation of Bevd Adali whose state of health would not permit him to carry out his duties regularly.

Bulgarian Refugee Minister Landed from Turkey

It is learned that, in virtue of the Turkish Government's decision not to permit any refugees to cross the frontier from Thrace, the Bulgarian Minister of the Interior, who entered Turkish territory on September 9th, 1944, has been asked to leave the country within three days.

Germans Interned in Turkey

On September 10, 1944, two groups of German refugees were discovered on the shores of the Black Sea, one at Akca Ada and the other coming from the shore towards Karasu. The first group was composed of two officers and twenty soldiers, and the other group consisted of one officer and twenty-one soldiers. One of these groups of German soldiers had had to swim to the Turkish shore, their landing ship having been sunk in the Black Sea. They were all handed over to the military authorities to be interned.

Atay Editorial in "Cumhuriyet" on "German Boats"

Although the boats have long ago carried the war into German soil, the German armies have now crossed the Reich frontier. Neither Goering's statements, according to which no foreign planes would ever fly over German cities, nor the bravery of German soldiers, who won battles on foreign soil, were durable. The boats, which in 1940 were unable to cross the Channel, are now

Bulgarian Refugees Discovered on the Turkish Frontier

It is learned that, in view of the Turkish Government's decision not to permit any refugees to cross the frontier from Thrace, the Bulgarian representatives of the Interior, who entered Turkish territory on September 8th, 1944, has been asked to leave the country within three days.

 Germans Interned in Turkey

On September 14, 1944, two groups of German refugees were discovered on the shores of the Black Sea, one at Akça Ala and the other coming from the shore towards Kerasu. The first group was composed of two officers and twenty soldiers, and the other group consisted of one officer and twenty-one soldiers. One of these groups of German soldiers had had to swim to the Turkish shore, their landing ship having been sunk in the Black Sea. They were all handed over to the military authorities to be interned.

Atay Editorial in "Hürriyet" on "The German Soldier"

Although air raids have not carried the war into the German soil, foreign enemies have not crossed the Reich frontier. Neither Germany's elements, according to which no foreign planes would ever fly over German cities, nor the bravery of German soldiers, who won battles on foreign soil, were inviolable. The Germans, who in 1940 were unable to cross the Channel, are now fighting, on their native soil, the Americans who crossed the immense Atlantic. The first great battles will reveal the miracles promised by Goebbels for the final phase of the battle and which have about as much relation to the truth as the secret weapons.

If the battles in Germany last as long as those which have already taken place in France, the question of Germany can be considered settled. The Germans left a half million of their best armed men in France. They thought they would be able to throw the Allies into the sea, and we learn from the German generals themselves that errors were committed by the German High Command.

It is hard to say why units which could have served in the defence of the country are scattered throughout Macedonia, or why others have remained in the Aegean. These units are engaged neither against the Red Army, which advances from the east, nor against the Anglo-Saxons coming from the west.

The total of completely irreparable losses increases without cease. Since 1939 thousands of lives... and young generation exterminated. Why all this?..... a handful of politicians left no choice other than death and suicide; there was nothing else to be done... Even though the German people do not in the least share this despair, the decision and the German manner of being traditional will prevent incidents for the moment in Bulgaria, just as in Italy and in Rumania, and we cannot expect sudden changes....

RADIO BERNE (Switzerland) in French to France -6.345 kcs -
2000 - September 14

Commentary - Switzerland and Air Raids

Ladies and Gentlemen,

..... the black-out has been abolished in our country... The black-out was a measure of protection and a safeguard.... We must not forget that it was decreed for reasons different from those which today have led to its being abolished. At that period we renounced.... in order not to favor the belligerents. We did not want to indicate to them the boundaries of our country, which their governments were in duty bound to respect under all circumstances. We did not want to make ourselves stand out against that which surrounded us. did not understand this decision... in these black-out measures people found some difficulty in grasping the idea of neutrality. We then chose to apply our neutrality in the interests of the belligerents, from the point of view of foreign politics. Today we are taking neutrality precautions which will assure the security of our people - we will apply our neutrality in the sense of guaranteeing our independence and our liberty, that is to say, on the basis of the right which we possess to complete our defence measures.

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At the time, that is in May of 1940, our territory had been constantly violated by British planes flying from England to northern Italy. They took the shortest route, flying over our territory.

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- 7 e - Other Broadcasts

Our territory could at that time have become a stopping place in the heart of Europe, it could have rendered a precious service to the belligerents. This was not our intention and we instituted the black-out. This move increased the danger of our country's being bombed. However, we preferred to run this risk in the interest of the belligerents. Today the situation has changed. Powerful formations fly over our country towards objectives quite beyond our territory. These are long-range strategic operations. Air operations of the present have an entirely different character from those at the beginning. The Allied planes which have violated our neutrality are fighters, which serve as support for operations, particularly against neighboring territories. The authorities must before all else assure the security of our people - that is why they have cancelled a decision which they would otherwise have preferred. To considerations of a political order, they prefer today considerations in respect of security for the people. We adapt ourselves to circumstances. We prefer to take measures against the threat against our country. Today, as before, we want to avoid the worst, and to choose, amongst two evils, the lesser. We treat all belligerents on the same level of equality. For several weeks our country has been harassed by foreign planes. In developing our measures of security we do not rule out the principles of neutrality. No one can tax us with that. We will resume some of our freedom of action...

The end of the war is approaching; there is always a danger to our country, which is exposed... we shall not fail to spread throughout our country an atmosphere of faith, but we must not forget that our country might be endangered. A great part of our frontier is bordered by forests and fields... the attacks have multiplied, and we shall take measures to avoid a more serious catastrophe. It is with this object that we are taking steps to avoid all provocation. In our border regions our colors are painted on buildings of any importance; our frontiers are guarded by our fighter squadrons. Our country is in great danger... It cannot be pretended that a neutral country could make

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Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Evening.

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P.R.O.

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

SEPTEMBER 13, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT

NO. 83.

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Section D:Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

Section E:Other Axis, Axis-Controlled,
Neutral and Clandestine Broadcasts

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

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GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDSPOLITICAL

Slovakia: On the occasion of his appointment as Foreign Minister of Slovakia, Premier Dr. Stefan Tiso sent a telegram to the Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop in this telegram Tiso expressed the "gratitude of the Slovak people towards Germany" and their appreciation of the "eternal treaty between Slovakia and Greater Germany." Ribbentrop replied with a telegram saying that Dr. Tiso could always count on him and on the full support of the Reich Government.

Future Bulgarian Soviet: Germany's Foreign News Service "risks the prediction that the proclamation of a Bulgarian Soviet Republic can be expected in the immediate future. To Premier Georgiev, whose government must be regarded as a more leftist cabinet, falls the task of liquidating the last remnants of legality in Bulgaria and of introducing the Bolshevik system there."

Allied Demand Predicted: The Frenchman correspondent Schroeder predicts that at the Quebec Conference Roosevelt and Churchill intend to issue a "request for capitulation to the German people." This prediction is followed with the current propaganda trend of claiming that the German "will to resistance" is enormous and that the expected allied "request for unconditional surrender will from the outset have no possibility of being adopted."

Dutch Nazi "Confident in Hitler": The German Overseas Radio repeats in part a radio address by Goebbels, the leader of the Dutch Nazi Government. "We Dutch National Socialists believe that National Socialism was brought to us in order to save Europe from Bolshevism and from American imperialism. We are standing together, firmly confident in Adolf Hitler, who will succeed in keeping the New Europe upright under his leadership."

MILITARY

Schurping Commentary: Dr. Schurping in a long radio commentary states what he deems to be the "unsoling factness" for Germany in

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MILITARY

Schering Commentary: Dr. Schering in a long radio commentary states what he deems to be the concluding features for Germany in the current military situation. "Apart from the Rumanian front, our forces in the east have on the whole been able during these last weeks to retain their lines of defense and to inflict upon the adversary losses which are bound to make themselves felt." In the west, he believes, that the recent situation has hardly changed during these last days. "While about a week ago the Allies announced that within a few hours the frontier of the Reich would be reached, today's reports state that in the vicinity of the German frontier resistance as well as bitter fighting are expected from French forces."

- 2 a - Summary

Allied Vandalism Claimed in Italy: The German news agencies continue their frequent claims of Allied desecration of cultural monuments in the Italian theatre. Today it is alleged that "all historical buildings and cultural monuments in the famous city of Ravenna have been destroyed by Anglo-American bombardment, according to Italian press reports." There follows a list of the famous historical buildings in Ravenna which have supposedly been destroyed.

Eastern Front: German sources today divide the fighting in the eastern theatre into what they call "three focal points." These are described as follows:

- (1) "In the Sanok area, Krosno has been lost without the Soviets obtaining a break-through."
- (2) "East of Warsaw and between the Bug and the Narev the Soviets could not realize their intended break-through."
- (3) "Three Soviet armies... are advancing towards Sofia and the Aegean."

Western Front: D.M.B. speaks of "German successes on the western front, such as the failure of enemy attacks at Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp, as well as the smashing of the bridgehead across the Albert Canal near Hasselt and the taking of prisoners north of Nancy." It is added that these "successes" may "not be decisive" but that, nonetheless, they indicate "the beginning of a change in the situation, particularly as regards that immense effort now being prepared in Germany in order to keep the enemy off German frontiers." There is no mention so far of an Allied advance across the frontier.

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ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

MILITARY

Western Front: The superior quality of the German soldiers, who in several sectors employed new weapons particularly suited for hand-to-hand fighting, compelled the enemy to slow down his advance, states the Fascist Radio.

Southern Front: There is only scanty news available from this front. All reports claim that the Allied attacks have lost their momentum.

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- 3 a -
Summary

"After seventeen days of Allied offensive, the battle ended with a complete German victory. The enemy had to pay dear for the possession of a few small villages." It is also announced that Greek "mercenaries" have made an appearance on the Adriatic coast. "The hardly hit Anglo-Canadians, who originally replaced the Poles, have to be further reinforced." Large concentrations of Allied armor and motorized units have been observed north of Lucca, Pistoia and Florence.

POLITICAL

Two Anniversaries: Two anniversaries fall on the 12th of September, both of which are linked together by the Fascist propaganda. On September 12th, 1919, D'Annunzio occupied Fiume, and "began the march of our victory." On September 12th, 1943, Mussolini was freed by German parachute troops, and this was "the signal for the Italian and Fascist resurrection, for the resumption of fight against our enemies, both internal and external." Numerous comments are devoted to these anniversaries, and the Italian press brings a review of events from the time Mussolini again took matters into his hands" until to-day. The Duce, writes a Fascist paper, is the true expression of Italy's historic mission. He succeeded in breaking away from the capitalists, and in piercing the nebulous myth of democratic lies with the luminous beacon of his political and social doctrine, the new ideal of Europe."

Mussolini's Freedom of Naples: The Fascist Radio derides the decision of the "temporary" Municipal Council of Naples to withdraw from Mussolini the freedom of the city. The broadcast states the various construction works executed in the city during

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

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Mussolini's Freedom of Naples: The Fascist Radio derides the decision of the "temporary" Municipal Council of Naples to withdraw from Mussolini the freedom of the city. The broadcast states the various construction works executed in the city during the Fascist era, and adds that all these works were due solely to Mussolini's good will. "Empty words cannot destroy irrefutable reality."

The Bogy of Fascism: "The various Italian parties in Allied-occupied Italy live in a constant tremor, fearful of the return of Fascism." All the propaganda of these parties and their repeated warnings "prove that Fascism remains alive." The numerous crosses who sacrificed their lives for Fascism are said to testify to the immortal beauty of the ideal.

The Future of Italy: The "Gazzetta del Popolo" speculates on the political future of Italy. The past has proved, according to this paper, that no good can come from a policy of "renunciations." In Rumania and Bulgaria, and is again being experienced

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Summary

"There is no salvation for the Italian people and for the European community, except in an Axis victory." This victory will bring about "nationalism operating on a social basis, and socialism based on nationalism."

CHIEFLY NOTED

The program of the Christian Socialist Party is another manifestation of Fascist principles --- Churchill arrived in Canada on a hospital ship, under the protection of the Red Cross.

CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

The Pope's Attitude: For several days in succession Radio Milano Libertà has been attacking the policy of the Holy See, manifested by the Pope's recent speech. The Radio is particularly dissatisfied with His Holiness's appeal to pardon political enemies, and with the fact that the Pope did not condemn the atrocities committed by the Nazis. "In the interest of the Church and of humanity, the Nazi criminals must be punished."

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIESGERMAN COMMUNIQUE

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 1500 Hrs - 11,7

September 12

The Fuehrer's Headquarters, September 12, 1944 - The High Command of the German Armed Forces Announces:

In the west, enemy attacks near Bruges, Ghent and North of Antwerp failed. One enemy bridgehead across the Albert Canal, north-west of Hasselt, has been eliminated. Only on the northern bank, weak enemy formations still remain entrenched. North of Hasselt, the enemy, supported by strong infantry and tank forces, succeeded in advancing towards Eindhoven. Counterattacks have been ordered. East and south-east of Liège, as well as in the Metz area, there have been no changes.

0371
Classified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

The Pope's Attitude: For several days in succession Radio Milano Liberta has been attacking the policy of the Holy See, as manifested by the Pope's recent speech. The Radio is particularly dissatisfied with His Holiness's appeal to pardon political enemies, and with the fact that the Pope did not condemn the atrocities committed by the Nazis. "In the interest of the Church and of humanity, the Nazi criminals must be punished."

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIES

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

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South of Nancy, several hundred prisoners were taken in a successful German attack. Strong enemy pressure against the town of Vesoul continues from the south. During the last two days, over one hundred enemy tanks were knocked out on the Western Front. The garrisons of Dunkirk and Le Havre resisted strong enemy attacks. West of Brest, at Le Coquet, a small German group, led by Lieutenant Colonel Fuerst, is holding its position with exemplary bravery. The fortress of Brest itself is being shelled by heavy enemy artillery. The Lorient garrison, during successful raids, destroyed enemy ammunition and supply depots.

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Communiqués

In the course of the great defensive battle which has been going on fortnight along the Adriatic coast, our troops, time and again, inflicted very heavy losses on an opponent far superior to our own forces in men and material. His break-through attempts failed. Under the impact of his tremendous losses, the enemy yesterday launched only weak local attacks which were all repelled. Behind the front, in Italian rear areas, numerous bandit camps were destroyed and over 750 bandits killed in battle. Approximately 500 prisoners were taken.

In the south of Transylvania and in the eastern Carpathians; enemy attacks were held and repulsed by our troops in immediate counter-attacks. Heavy defensive fighting is still in progress at Sank and Triesno. The enemy did not achieve the intended breakthrough. East of Warsaw, and northwest of Ostrolenka, our divisions fiercely resisted the strong renewed Bolshevik drive, frustrating in this area, too, all Soviet break-through intentions. No important fighting activity is reported from the remaining sectors of the eastern front.

During Anglo-American daylight attacks against western and central Germany, the cities of Hanover, Magdeburg and Eisenach suffered especially heavy damage. Last night, Darmstadt was the target of a British terror raid. Isolated enemy planes again dropped bombs on Berlin. In the course of bitter air battles, as well as by anti-aircraft fire, the enemy - according to incomplete reports - lost 133 planes, including 104 four-engined bombers.

Hungarian Communiqué (Transcoean)

September 12

Budapest: The communiqué of the chief of Armed Forces Staff on Tuesday says: Along the border section between Kozeke and Kelozsavar several Rumanian thrusts across the border were driven back. Hungarian troops which advanced south of Kelozsavar beyond... today contained the Rumanian forces and pursued them to the Maros line. At the border of the Slovak country, fighting against superior Soviet and Rumanian forces is continuing with unabated fierceness. On the approaches to the eastern and north-eastern Carpathians several enemy scouting operations were pushed back. Between September 2 and 9 greater enemy air formations made terror attacks against Budapest.

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- 1 - Italian Broadcasts

ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -- R.491 - 0700 -
September 12

Italian Front

The Anglo-Americans have continued their attacks on the Adriatic sector without, however, obtaining any real success. Along the coast, enemy destroyers and torpedo boats tried to break down German resistance south of Riccione, but they were repelled by the German coastal batteries which damaged two enemy units.

De Ruggero visits Sardinia

From invaded Italy it is learned that the Minister of Education in the Bonomi Government, De Ruggero, has visited Sardinia. Faced with the many important problems to be solved, he found nothing better than to talk about the matter of the Purge.

Jewish Professor at Trial of Caruso

The Jewish professor, Ascarelli, will appear as witness in the trial of the former chief of the Rome Police, Caruso.

Other Items: The western front.--- The eastern front.--- Meeting of Communist Party held in Paris.--- The Bolshevization of Bulgaria. --- English apprehension of powerful new explosives.--- Moscow intends to suppress all monarchies in the Balkans.--- Future world structure will depend on Russo-American collaboration.

0375

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

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - m.491 - 0800 - September 12

War in Italy

On the ground, on the sea and in the air, Kesselring's troops have been attacked by the Anglo-Americans. In the Adriatic sector, German troops have consolidated their positions. A communiqué issued last night by Reuter's admits that the Germans are concentrating troops and material in the Adriatic sector.

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Italian Broadcasts

Other Items

Western front. --- Eastern front. --- Mopping-up operations against communists in the Balkans. --- Statement of Japanese Government's spokesman on Russia's action. --- Turkey worried about events in Bulgaria. --- British aircraft attack Swiss passenger train. --- Mrs. Ch. De Gaulle ill in a New York hospital.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 1300 -
September 12

On September 12 last year, Mussolini was liberated. A group of daring German parachutists landed on the Gran Sasso mountain and tore the face away from the hands of his captors, thus frustrating Badoglio's and the King's plan, of handing over to the enemy the man who had added such lustre to the Crown and such glory to the country.

The best Italians welcomed this event as the dawn of Italy's resurrection and as a tangible proof of Italy's loyalty to the laws of friendship which no treason could shake. The generous German ally in giving us back our chief offered us the possibility of auto-discrimination: which Mussolini, or against him, in other words, with Italy, or against Italy.

More than ever today Mussolini is the embodiment of real Italy, the Italy conscious of her historic mission, and bent on a mighty struggle to assert the rights of her people. That very same Italy, who, thanks to Mussolini, found anew, after so many centuries of subjection, the capacity and energy to wrench herself free from the character of capitulation and penetrate the fog of democratic lies with the light of her and social doctrine, which has become the flaming ideal of the European continent.

Anniversary of the Duce's Liberation

On September 12 last year, Mussolini was liberated. A group of daring German parachutists landed on the Gran Sasso mountain and tore the Duce away from the hands of his captors, thus frustrating Badoglio's and the King's plan, of handing over to the enemy the man who had added such lustre to the Crown and such glory to the country.

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Having overcome treason, Mussolini has returned and has taken up once more his titanic task. The aristocracy of labor and warfare has gathered around him. In the hard struggle of the present day, they see a continuation of the previous fight, when the smithy's son, Bersagliere Mussolini, started the war against anti-social organizations and subversive villainess. These people feel that the tide is now at hand when all enemies, internal and external, will be definitely beaten.

News from the Italian Front

In the Adriatic sector a decrease in the pressure exerted by the Eighth Army has been registered.

- 3 b -

Italian Broadcasts

Only north of Tavolara, where bitter fighting has been going on for six days, British troops have continued their offensive operations supported by armored cars. The enemy has been again repulsed by German counter-attacks. In the coastal sector, the British have carried out no attacks of any kind.

Enemy propaganda, after the optimism shown in the past days, now limits itself to broadcasting laconic accounts of stiff combats in which the Germans display extraordinary stubbornness.

Palilla Activities

Ronato Ricci held a meeting in Milan which was attended by the various Chairmen and provincial directors of the Opera Palilla, which resumed its activities by order of the Duce, on September 24, 1943. Ronato Ricci gave instructions regarding the work to be carried out, and provided for the immediate resumption of school activity. They will reopen as soon as the summer colonies close. Two hundred and fifty thousand children have profited by these organizations.

Representatives of the Hitler Jugend were present at the meeting. One of them read a message addressed by the chairman of the Association of European Youth, Commander General of the Hitler Jugend.

News from the Invaded Territories

The United Nations News Agency reports that the Mayor of Naples, Professor Gustavo Ingresso, and the Municipal Assessor, in obedience to orders given by the Allies, unanimously decided to render null and void the deliberation which conferred honorary citizenship of Naples on Benito Mussolini.

We know perfectly well the value of this type of gesture and what credence such manifestations find among the people, who see in them merely a bolder's form of servility. These are not the people who will succeed in making the Neapolitans forget that where once upon a time stood the unhealthy and ill-famed quarters of

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Passion for Statistics

The passion for statistics has taken such a firm hold on the invaders in occupied Italy, that now an elaborate list is being made of all public services disorganized by war. The problems of water supply, electric light, gas and sewers, both in the larger and smaller cities, require immediate attention.

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Italian Broadcasts

It is necessary to know accurately, how many hydro-electric plants have been destroyed or damaged by war, and their exact situation. All these statistics, which pretend to be exact assume the appearance of a list of bankruptcy items drawn up by the major creditors. Similar operations are generally followed by mortgaged or worse still by the "Cessio bonorum".

Christian Democrats in Favor of Small Property

The Council of the Christian Democratic Party concluded its activities yesterday. The Christian Democrats have asserted anew the necessity of a reform of property laws, in order to give better chances of development to small rural properties. The Council stated that the form of rural cultivation is that embodied in the system of sharing expenses and products between the landlord and the tenants, or that of renting small tracts of land to tenants as well as the sharing of products on a family basis. The National Council also proposed that provisions be made with extreme urgency for the imposing of rational discipline on all large property owners and administrators of arable land.

Anti-Fascists always believe they are making new discoveries. Now it is the Christian Democrats' turn. They have discovered the necessity of favoring small holdings and the various other systems mentioned above. As if Fascism had not done all this before them, and had not made it its business to subdivide large properties, a scheme which at the present moment seems to attract the Christian Democrats' attention.

An important meeting took place yesterday at Palermo at the seat of the Regional Union of labor. It was attended by members of the Anglo-American Trade Unions and representatives of the Sicilian laborers. The aim of this meeting should be placed in relation with the census of all the unemployed ordered by the Allied Command and the Bonomi Government. This meeting and the census are a prelude to mass contracts for Italian laborers in order to transfer them to England or America, where they will be subjected to the same conditions as prisoners of war.

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Union of Emergents

Fascism, according to our enemies in Italy and abroad, is only a shadow, and a very uncomfortable shadow at that. The recent message of W. Churchill addressed to the Italians, certain phrases once common sources in British and American papers, and certain admissions made by Radio Moscow; the speeches proclaimed by various party chiefs in petty monarchist Italy, in an unsuccessful attempt to hide their shame, the articles of the far too numerous papers which have cropped up like mushrooms in the invaded territories, all have a common refrain: "Fascism is dead" -- but it may revive; "Fascism is never for good"; -- however, it may be that a passing cloud has merely hidden it for a while.

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Italian Broadcasts

Fascism, expelled from public squares and eradicated from emblems, may have sought refuge in individual consciences, and may unexpectedly return to the surface once more under new forms and so dominate Italian policy.

Such a unanimity of views expressed by the enemies of Italy and Fascism opens up large vistas of terror over which Republican Italy rejoices. This is also the source of a new and unshakable certainty regarding its vitality. The struggle carried on by a fearful enemy, who is continually feeling his pulse and registering the regularity of his breathing, gives us a sense of unshakable pride. We are indeed die-hards. The cult for Fascism is still very much alive. When the authentic champion of the conservative and reactionary world, Winston Churchill, warns Italian people to beware of a return of reactionary forces, we know perfectly well to whom he is alluding, namely Fascism, a purely revolutionary force which has caused the old order to rock on its foundation, that very same old system of exploitation on which the economic well-being of the British empire was based. We can only accept the qualification of reactionaries in so much as we were the first to react against British hypocrisy and oppression. And we have taught other poor people to shake off Albion's yoke. When the renegade Pietro Nenni, who is the perfect embodiment of the Italian socialists' hatred for Italy, asserts the dangers of a revival of the "sharpers' union", and does not exclude that this might be brought about by the Constituent Assembly, we know perfectly well that for him, the "sharpers' union" is Fascism.

Now if the Patriots of the Risorgimento camouflaged themselves as "Carbonari" (Charbonniers) to carry on conspiracies for the union and independence of Italy, we may accept this term of infamy our enemies wish to cast upon us as a sign of purity. For the enemy invaded Italy, to wish for moral and political revival and to sacrifice all to this end, is infamy. Well, we are not ashamed of such infamy. Fascists give their lives for it every day at the front, both in Italian cities and in the Italian country-side. They prove with their spirit of sacrifice the immortal beauty and sanctity of our cause.

Other Italy.

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Other Items:

The war in Europe.- News from the French front.- News from the eastern front.- Churchill, hoping to escape air raids leaves for Canada in a transport ship for American wounded soldiers.- Churchill and Roosevelt meet at Quebec.- Stalin not present, supposedly because Russia and Japan are not at war.- International Radio Union meets in Geneva and appoints new Council.- Argentine representative to the Montevideo Committee recalled.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in French - 35 m. - 1150 - Sept. 12

Anniversary of the Liberation of the Duce

September 12th is a historical date for the young Italian Social Republic.

... broadcasts

It is the day of the liberation of the Duce. A year ago Mussolini was freed by a handful of men who carried out a deed that will pass into history. Mussolini had been put into prison by the King, - he, the creator of modern Italy, at the moment when Italy was on the verge of collapse. Italy once more has trust in the future and, led by her Chief, she will march towards a new life. It is the new Italian Social Republic that will guarantee the future to the Italian people.

Italian Front

On the Italian front, Italian and German troops have offered stubborn resistance to all enemy attacks on the Adriatic sector, where a fierce battle is raging.

Royal Household May be Subjected to Purge Commission Activities

The Republican Press publishes a despatch from the "Afi" Agency in which it is stated that the Bonomi Government intends to proceed to dismissals in the Royal Household. What a wonderful opportunity for personal revenge!

Chaos in Florence

After the departure of German troops from Florence, the situation there is chaotic. Several Fascists have been killed without even having been shot, and chaos has reigned.

Other Items: Western front. --- The situation in the Balkans is very confused. --- Washington Conference postponed.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy : E.491.8 - 1400 -

September 12

Review of the Press

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Other items: Western front. --- The situation in the Balkans is very confused. --- Washington Conference postponed.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M. 491.8 - 1400 -

September 12

Review of the Press

All the newspapers recall the anniversary of September 12th, 1943, which, through the liberation of the Duce, who was then a prisoner in Gran Sasso, marked the beginning of Italian and Fascist reawakening. That day a ray of light began to brighten the soul of the people and to wake a conscience which had been sunk in sleep. That day the great news told us that everything was not lost, that Germany was still at our side with unchangeable feelings of friendship and that it was possible to hope in a revival because the Duce had been saved and would once more be the leader of all Italians. And so it was.

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Italian Broadcasts

Today all the newspapers recall the hardships met and partly overcome through the work of reconstruction accomplished by Mussolini, a work which in only twelve months laid the foundation for a new state and for the salvation of the country. It has been a gigantic task, especially as he had nothing to start from but the treason of Italy's traitors. He could count on only a few people who had not lost their faith and hope. Yet the work was carried out in an atmosphere of ever-growing enthusiasm and faith in the Fatherland and its honor.

It is useless to recall the various comments of the press, because every Italian can understand for himself what has been accomplished if he merely compares the situation following the 8th of September of a year ago and the present situation, when, though there are still black clouds on the horizon, we have, nevertheless, the supreme joy of feeling that we are once more on our feet, ready to fight.

Now, a year after the 12th of September, 1943, we have the certainty that Italy was not bound to die and we feel sure that she will find her way to rise again, as glorious and strong as she was, thanks to Mussolini and to Fascism.

We must not forget the symbolic coincidence of this date with that of September 12th, 1919, when Fiume was liberated by the daring feat of Gabriele D'Annunzio, in vindication of the Carso, Piave, Vittorio Veneto and of the seven hundred thousand dead who had been scorned by those powers which are today our openly avowed enemies.

Giulio Benvenuto writes in this connection in the "Repubblica Fascista": "It pleases us to link up the two dates. As September 12th, 1919 saw the beginning of the turning tide of our victory, so the 12th of September, 1943 is the beginning of the revenge of our Fatherland bartered by a band of traitors for a mess of pottage. Italy will once more take her place among the great powers, thanks to the Republic arisen through a new revolution."

Alfredo Colombo writes in the "Gazzetta del Popolo" on these same lines. After pointing out that no nation can turn

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these same lines. After pointing out that no nation can turn
its back when fate has brought it to the path of war, he
stresses: "People have learned what it means to have a peace
brought about by surrender. In the epidemic of royal
defections, Rumania is a clear proof of what to expect, in
that she is now much more actively involved in the war than
she was before, and it is now the turn of Bulgaria, who
appealed to her Russian brother and was rejected."

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Italian Broadcasts

"Men can only live if they stand upright: let them fall and you will see that others will dance over their bodies. They will dance on your soul too if you don't keep that straight, even though your feet be firmly on the soil, and this would be the greatest misfortune. In truth, our enemies have not crushed us and they will not crush our souls or our bodies either.

The salvation of the Italian people, and of all Europe as a matter of fact, lies in the triumph of the Axis. Do not confound revolution with a strike, socialization with a co-operative concern, the conquest of a state with general suffrage. The Republic is carrying out a revolution of the working classes, including socialism and nationalism, two inseparable terms: nationalism working within the social sphere of action and socialism working in a national sphere of action. To achieve such an order at home it is necessary to achieve it also in the international field and it is for this very purpose that we declared war and that we continue the struggle."

Italian Front

North of Tavoleto the impetus of the offensive launched by the British Eighth Army has considerably slackened. A German counter-attack has forced the enemy to withdraw to his original positions.

Empty Houses to Be Requisitioned for Refugees

The National Refugees' Assistance Association, with the object of solving the serious problem of dwellings for refugees, has decided that Provincial Prefects should seize all uninhabited houses, especially those belonging to Jews, which will be allotted to refugees. Needy refugees may address themselves to the Central Office of the National Refugees' Association.

The National Refugees' Assistance Association, entrusted

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The National Refugees' Assistance Association, entrusted also with looking after the interests of refugees in invaded provinces, is now particularly busy with assistance to student refugees, thus completing other plans made in this connection by the Board of Education. Counting on the collaboration of school directors and teachers, it has been decided that special courses for refugees will be arranged in a number of schools.

Other Items: The western front.---The eastern front.---The talks between Roosevelt and Churchill are of a military character.---The Argentine Government's decision to withdraw from the Montevideo Consultative Committee welcomed in Buenos Aires.---Geneva meeting of International Radio Broadcasting Union.---Roosevelt's economic policy criticised.---

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Italian Broadcasts

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - M. 491 - 1420 Sept. 12
Soldier's Hour

Sergeant Perella Alberto, class of 1921, combatant in Russia and decorated with the silver medal for military valor and the German Iron Cross, is speaking to you.

"I have fought in Russia with the 8th Sapper Regiment. Little has been said about the Sappers in this war. Some thought that this unit was not a fighting unit in the real sense of the word. However, the Sappers gave proof on all fronts...

"In January 1942 I was in Russia. I was in command of two sections, the 90th and the 60th motorised...

"The enemy took advantage of darkness to play havoc with our lines. On the 29th of January the captain summoned me and ordered me to advance with my... We were entrusted with the task of discovering machine-gun installations which harassed all our movements.

"At about 21 hours, we began our manoeuvre. The captain was leading us. After two hours, when we were about to reach the point which we had... I saw my captain fall a few yards away from me. I ran to him. He said only a few words, entrusting me with the command of the company. I swore I would, and I kept my oath. Got a word of complaint was uttered by him, though he knew he was dying. Only half an hour later, our lights discovered the enemy installations. Our artillery at once opened fire, putting them out of action. However, the enemy had a good target: our trucks. I was wounded twice. I couldn't give up my post. I had promised the captain. So for the third time, I was wounded. I lost consciousness and woke up in a camp hospital. No one could tell me who brought me back. For a long time I went on asking, but in vain. In my memory, in my mind, this dear and unknown soldier always lives. He saved me at the risk of his own life. If he is listening to me, I want him to know that I will be eternally grateful to him."

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian To Italy - M.491 - 2000 Sept.12

The Southern Front

On the Italian front the fighting has died down considerably. The first phase of the fierce skirmishes which have taken place during the last seventeen days is now over and has ended in a German defensive success. The anticipated break-through has not materialised anywhere and the British and Canadian units which replaced the Polish units, have paid very dearly for the capture of a small village or two.

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- 10 b - Italian Broadcasts

It is estimated that over and above several thousand men, the enemy has lost more than 400 tanks. Further, the appearance of Greek mercenaries on the Adriatic coast leads one to believe that the British 8th Army has been compelled to replace its severely tested divisions. British units which, west of Gennano, had advanced 800 metres, were repulsed by a German counter-attack and were obliged to withdraw to their original positions after they had reached the foot-hills of a ridge.

In the Tyrrhenian sector, the fighting has died down somewhat, but north of Lucca, Pistoia and Florence enemy troop and armor concentrations were observed, and this may be the prelude of more battles to come.

Enemy Aircraft Machine-Gunned Cremona

During the night of September 11th, enemy aircraft machine-gunned and dropped fragmentation bombs in the outskirts of Cremona. Some casualties were caused. Yesterday afternoon other attacks were carried out against the suburbs of this city. Slight damage and a few casualties are reported. During one of these raids a fighter-bomber, after having machine-gunned a lorry, dived low and machine-gunned a field where a group of children was playing. A few boys were killed and others were injured. The plane crashed and the crew was killed.

First Anniversary of the Liberation of the Duce

In order to commemorate the first anniversary of the liberation of the Duce, a ceremony has taken place at the Italian Embassy in Tokyo at which the following were present: foreign diplomatic representatives, representatives of the Republican Fascist Party and of the German National Socialist Party, Italian and German citizens residing in Japan and many wounded Japanese soldiers.

Salvemini's Letter

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The British radio in Rome has broadcast a letter which Salvemini has sent to some of his friends in Italy. "I could have returned to resume ^{my} place a long time ago", Salvemini writes, "But I have taken out American citizenship ~~per ora~~." Salvemini goes straight to the core of the question: "I am an American and that is why I am not coming to Italy." After having played the martyr for so many years and stated that Fascism had forced him to live far away from his Fatherland, he now asserts that he has an affection for the country of his adoption and justifies this by saying: "I have now been bound for many years to the country in which the administration and the opinions of its policy are nearer to my ideal." If all men were like Salvemini, that is, if they were all renegades and decided to throw in their lot with the nation which uses the political system they prefer, it is easy to imagine what would be the result.

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- 11 b -

Italian Broadcasts

Salvemini, in regard to Italy, has behaved like a son who all of a sudden abandons his family to enter another because he did not like his father's ideas and because, and this is what counts most, it is a much richer one and affords him better opportunities. But up to this point there is nothing really extraordinary about the matter. Salvemini reveals himself as a brilliant opportunist who seeks in vain to conceal himself behind the screen of a Utopian political ideal.

"I am not a king and I come from a family of fishermen", Salvemini continues in his letter. "And so far as I am concerned an oath is a very serious thing. I shall live up to my oath unless America and the Americans should betray their ideals of freedom. Honor, loyalty and treachery are all mixed up together in his filthy hypocrisy. Salvemini cannot betray. A king can betray, a country can betray, a people can betray: not he. He forgets that he has betrayed the most sacred of oaths, the one which ties us indissolubly to the soil on which we are born. But the wily politician is fully aware of the anomaly of his position and tries to justify himself. "However, that does not mean" he goes on to say, "that one becomes a stranger in respect to the people with whom one has suffered and spent the first years of one's existence."

Ever since the beginning of the world, one cannot belong to two nations. Only men without country are parentless, but one cannot have two mothers, that is contrary to the laws of nature, and Salvemini cannot overcome this obstacle even if he asserts that in America "citizens have the right", to quote his own words, "to have two hearts: one for their country of origin and the other for their country of adoption".

We should like to know how Salvemini manages to divide his heart in two: that is, to have one part which weeps over the devastation brought to Italy by the American armies; and the other which floats over it because wrought by the country of his adoption. It is a real mystery. Perhaps we are faced with a new case of double personality. The conclusion of the letter is of particular interest, because it is

Salvemini continues in his letter "and so far as I am concerned an oath is a very serious thing. I shall live up to my oath unless America and the Americans should betray their ideals of freedom". Honor, loyalty and treachery are all mixed up together in his filthy hypocrisy. Salvemini cannot betray. A king can betray, a country can betray, a people can betray, not he. He forgets that indissolubly to the soil on which we are born, the one which ties us politician is fully aware of the culpability of his position and tries to justify himself. "However, that does not mean" he goes on to say, "that one becomes a stranger in respect to the people with whom one has suffered and spent the first years of one's existence."

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"As a loyal American citizen", Salvemini writes, "I have not only a right to love Italy, my country of origin, but also the duty to see that America gives Italy a square deal". And so as an American Salvemini has a right to love Italy, and of this love we have had frequent proof, especially in the shape of air raids and of justice which naturally meets the approval of Salvemini's liberal ideas. But this is not all, the subtle skill of Salvemini reaches its climax in the following words: "When I became an American citizen I was also given the right of asking that justice should be done in respect of the Italian people and of all the other peoples of the world".

And justice, in fact, has been done. Thousands of women and children have been executed by American bombs! This is the kind of justice about which Salvemini brags so much; this is the purpose for which, he, an Italian citizen, has become an American and renders justice to his erstwhile brothers. He would like us to believe that he has become a foreigner only to do good.

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A generous gesture indeed, especially in view of the fact that it gave him the opportunity of earning much money with little or no trouble. But here is the end of the letter: "Italian citizens must work in order to make their country great. Every American citizen of Italian origin, or rather, those of us who do not want to betray Italy, must work in America." Very well. Salvemini with these words enters a cul de sac: whatever the trend of things may be he will always be a traitor. He was a traitor now because he is amongst those who want to destroy Italy. And if due to sudden repentance, he should work in Italy's interest, he would be a traitor to America.

We have no place in Italy for this kind of traitor. We thank America therefore, which in this case has harbored a poisonous serpent and by so doing has prevented the invaded areas of Italy from being contaminated further. It is already full of men of the Salvemini type.

We are now broadcasting the names of civilians residing in the Italian Social Republic to whom their relatives who live far away send greetings, in anticipation of news from them: Ernesto Bergelly (Trevise), Ines Colic (Udine), Angela Cremasco, Giuseppe de Lazzari, Famiglia Ferrari, Vittorio Gallina, Giuseppe Gatti (Casale Monferrate) Anna Giorgi, Ernesto Lazzari, Pic Giulia Marin (Udine), Mario Raffa (Novi Ligure), Rosa Ronchi, Annunziata Schiaffi (Medicina), Famiglia Vitali (Peschiera), Giovanni Zanetta, Giulia Baiocco Camporlini, Giuseppe Bertani (Reggio Emilia), Maria Casori (Reggio Emilia), Luigi Chierici (Reggio Emilia), Famiglia Febini (Parma), Marina Ferrari (Reggio Emilia), Famiglia Levati Tornini (Parma), Elvira Elisa Mella (Lendinara).

Special Message:

Attention! We are now broadcasting a special message: "Helen I cannot see. The sea is rough. It is urgent that a tug be sent in order that the vessel may be saved. The skipper is a great friend of mine. (Elena non ci vedo. Il mare è in tempesta. Urge inviare rimorchio onde salvare la nave. Il comandante è mio grande amico).

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Other Items

The western front. --- The eastern front. --- The air war. ---
The war in China. --- The war in the Pacific. --- A drama in a
German U-boat. --- The situation in Bulgaria. --- The political
situation in Paris. --- Duff Cooper appointed British Ambassador to
France. --- The blackout to cease in Switzerland. --- Cyclone sweeps
over Mexico.

RADIO LITORALE ABRUZZO In Italian to Italy - M.268-20, 15 Sept. 12 Anniversary of Duce's Liberation Celebrated in Republican Italy

Milan: The anniversary of the Duce's liberation by the
German SS was celebrated today in all the main cities and centres
of the Italian Social Republic. Everywhere at the end of the
celebrations there were expressions of loyalty to the alliance
with Germany, to the Duce and the Fuehrer.

- 13 b -

Italian Broadcasts

The anniversary was also celebrated this afternoon at the "Casa Littoria" (Fascist headquarters). The provincial delegates of the Party attended the ceremony where acclamations were accorded to National-Socialist Germany, to the Fuehrer and Duce. Cables were sent to both the Fuehrer and Duce.

Instructions on Field Post Service

The Ministry for Armed Forces announced that correspondence to soldiers attached to the divisions which recently returned from Germany to Italy is to be addressed in the same way as when the recipients were in Germany.

Nine Communists Executed

As a result of actions against terror bands, nine communists have been executed in the past few days.

Other Items: Americans today resumed their attacks against Brest but scored no success. -- Allied bombers attacked Le Havre. --- De Gaulle has formed a new cabinet; Communist influence is increasing.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - E.245.5 - 20.30 - September 12 Greek Government at Caserta

It is learned that the Greek government has transferred its headquarters from Cairo to Caserta. The Greek Prime Minister and some of the ministers are already in Italy.

Senator Giannini Arrested in Occupied Italy

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Senator Giannini Arrested in Occupied Italy

It is learned that Senator Giannini has been arrested in Allied occupied Italy. He was charged with having been instrumental in keeping Fascism in power.

The Situation on the Italian Front

On the Italian front the Allies yesterday desisted from their violent attacks along the Adriatic coast. They limited their action to some local thrusts which were easily repulsed. It seems that the British Eighth Army is now regrouping, after the severe losses suffered in the heavy fighting of the past few days.

- 14 b -

Italian Broadcasts

Other Items: Soviet forces repulsed east of Warsaw. Local fighting in other sectors.--- Yesterday's Allied air losses: 153 aircraft.--- The Bulgarian Government has dismissed all Bulgarian envoys abroad.--- Turkish reaction is unfavorable to Lothar is not known as the fate of King Siroon and his Turkish soil is not confirmed.--- Today's Allied air raid over Switzerland.--- Churchill travelled to Canada aboard a hospital ship.--- Eighty per cent of Polish partisans killed at Warsaw during recent fighting.--- The battle of France: stiffening of German reaction and warning that Allied nonchalance lead to some surprises later.

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO In Italian to Italy - M.268-22,15 -
The War in Italy
September 12

Our troops have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, considerably superior in men and material, during the great defensive battle of the last two weeks, and the enemy attempt to break-through has been frustrated. Following these heavy losses the enemy yesterday made only local thrusts, which were repulsed. After seventeen days of hard fighting it can be stated that our troops have scored a full defensive success. (An attack made by) perfectly equipped Canadians, was checked before the Apennines. The possession of some hill positions cost the enemy thousands of dead and wounded and more than four hundred tanks. In no sector did the enemy succeed in making the break-through he had counted on. The appearance of Greek mercenaries in the Adriatic front shows that the British Eight Army has been forced to bring up reinforcements. No fighting of importance is reported from the other sectors of the Italian front. New American motorized formations sighted north of Pisa.

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Behind the Italian front, encampments of bandits were destroyed. More than six hundred bandits were wiped out in battle and five hundred more were captured.

Other Items:

The war in the west: Allied bridge-head across the Albert Canal eliminated. Fighting is heavy east and south-east of Liège. The enemy is maintaining heavy pressure on the southern front. Dunkirk and Le Havre garrisons are still resisting and the Orient garrison made a successful sortie, destroying Allied ammunition and supply dumps.

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- 15 b - Italian Broadcasts

--- The eastern front: all Soviet attacks repulsed. The situation in Rumania is "not clear". In Bulgaria the Soviets are heading for the Aegean Sea.---Today's Allied air raids over Germany.---Bulgaria: the Government has dismissed all envoys abroad. It is alleged that this will pave the way to Bulgaria's incorporation into the Soviet Union.

The Bulgarian Foreign Minister has announced that Bulgaria will become a republic. No news yet of the fate of King Simeon and his mother.---Blackout abolished in Switzerland.---British Ambassador, Duff Cooper, has arrived in Paris.

RADIO TEVERE In Italian to Italy - 22,30 - September 12

Fascist Names of Rome's Streets Changed

The permanent committee in Rome for giving names to new streets has decided to change the Fascist names of some of the city's streets. In this way Via Michele Bianchi, Via Legionari, Via Ventitre Marzo and Ventotto Ottobre, Via Martiri Fascisti, Piazza Costanzo Ciano and Piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio will have their names changed.

Mussolini's Honorary Citizenship of Naples Revoked

We entertain no illusion as to the intelligence of the Bonomi politicians. An event of today confirms that we were right. This is the announcement that Mussolini has been deprived of the honorary citizenship of Naples. Anti-Fascists, with all their screaming in invaded Italy, are committing suicide so far as public appreciation is concerned. Nobody will ever be able to cancel from the Neapolitans' memory what Mussolini has done for Naples. So the anti-Fascists' gesture has the value of a bitter personal attack against a giant, who is still frightening though he is far away.

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- 15 b - Italian Broadcasts

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Classified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NPD No. 785016

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Other Items:

The Swiss Federal Council has abolished black-out.---
Concern in Washington over Brazil's rapprochement with Argentina.
Cordell Hull is evasive on the matter.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - M.491 - 23,00

September 12

The War in the West

The concentration of British and Canadian armies into a narrow sector of Flanders continued yesterday and it is expected that the enemy will carry out an attempt to break through at all costs in the Dutch coastal region. Fighting in the infiltration sector of Beerlingen and in the Aix-la-Chapelle and Metz sectors yesterday was very severe. In the fortified zone along the coast there was bitter fighting around Le Havre.

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- 16 b -

Italian Broadcasts

The great battle in the infiltration zone of Beeringer continued yesterday and throughout the night as powerful armored and artillery forces arrived on the front line. A British attempt to advance northwest from the infiltration zone was frustrated by German counter-attacks. A violent tank battle followed, which ended in favor of German forces. Two other British motorized columns succeeded in gaining some kilometres of ground towards the north and north-east.

The Southern Front

In face of efficient German resistance, Allied forces which had attempted a break-through in the Adriatic sector, yesterday gave up their useless attempt. A slight territorial gain about eight hundred metres deep, made by the British west of Gemmano, was immediately eliminated in a counter-attack and the enemy was driven back to the starting point. Losses suffered by the 8th Army are heavy.

Concentrations of armored and motorized forces noted north of Lucca, Pistoia and Florence support the anticipation of an early resumption of major operations in this sector after the lull of the past few days.

Provincial Special Tribunals to Be Suspended

The Duce, upon the proposal of the Minister of Justice, in agreement with the Secretary of the Party, yesterday decreed that provincial special tribunals shall cease their activity on September 15.

For the Education of Children from Invaded Territories

The National Board of Assistance to Refugees for the protection of their interests in invaded provinces, announced that the Ministry of Education, following other measures so far adopted, will put at the disposal of student refugees a certain number of free places in the national colleges. Applications, with the necessary documents, should be addressed to the President of the Council of Ministers, National Board Assistance to Refugees, Civil Post 350.

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The Special Message

Helen, I am not seeing. The sea is rough. A tug is urgently needed to save the ship. The commander is a great friend of mine.

Other Items

Arrests in Paris continue. --- A Swiss newspaper has announced that de Gaulle confiscated at Marseilles food supplies destined for Switzerland.

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German Broadcasts

- 1 c -

GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS - in German - 09.45 - September 12

Telegram Exchange Between Tiso and Ribbentrop

Bratislava: On the occasion of his appointment as Foreign Minister of Slovakia, Premier Dr. Stefan Tiso sent a telegram to Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, stating that, knowing fully the gratitude of the Slovak people towards Germany and in appreciation of the indissoluble alliance between Slovakia and Greater Germany and her Fuehrer, he would always be ready to look after the issues arising from it. Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop answered with a telegram, saying that Dr. Tiso could always count on the full support of himself and the Reich Government in carrying out his tasks.

Conditions in Bulgaria

Bern in: The Foreign Information Service (AID) risks the prediction that the proclamation of a Bulgarian Soviet Republic can be expected in the immediate future. To Premier Georgiev who with his government must be regarded as distinctly leftist, falls the task of liquidating the last remnants of legality in Bulgaria, and of introducing the Bolshevik system there. The new government as well as the new regents - the journal writes - cannot even claim a legal assumption of their power. According to the Bulgarian Constitution, the Bulgarian National Assembly, after the King's death, and if the heir to the throne is not yet of age, elects the Regents. It was in this manner that the former Regents, Prince Cyrill, General Michoff and the former Premier Filoff, were elected. They were named Regents by the then existing National assembly. But now, in the name of H.M. Simeon II, they find themselves out of office. And nobody knows who acted in the name of the six-year-old King of Bulgaria in this matter. Only the Regents were entitled to act in the name of the young King. On the other hand, they cannot proclaim themselves Regents, nor can they disclaim themselves. The Bulgarian Parliament, however, the only body entitled to act,

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The Bulgarian Parliament, however, the only body entitled to act, had been dissolved earlier. The result is that neither the new Regents, Jeneff and Pavloff, nor the Georgiev Government called by them as office, have legal foundations for their power. On the other hand the position of the Bulgarian National Government of Tsankov is of very definite importance. The Tsankov Government was created by the will of all Bulgarians able to preserve their liberty of political action outside the zones of Soviet pressure. The Bulgarian nation, was never asked for its consent via the legislative bodies, nor by a plebiscite.

- 20 - German Broadcasts

Part of Bulgarian Army for National Tsankov Government

Berlin: According to information received here, it is reported that not inconsiderable parts of the Bulgarian Army have refused allegiance to the Georgiev Government with its Communist leanings, and have pledged obedience to the National Tsankov Government. The seat of the Government is on Bulgarian soil.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 11.80 hrs. - 1500 - September 12

Dr. Schaefer on the Situation

Berlin: With regard to the present situation Dr. Schaefer, war correspondent, states: For reasons the meaning of which is only beginning to become clear in the last few days, the German Command have confined themselves to meet the general enemy attack with forces small in number. Everything that has been done these days, all local successes gained in spite of the enemy's superiority, can be explained only by the incomparable bearing of all the fighting units. The German soldiers, fighting in the west have, each and every one, the feeling that this time, as never before, it is a question of protecting the Reich from this general attack and of securing for the leaders the indispensable time necessary for new measures and the switch-over to new methods.

The Situation in Rumania

Budapest: The following report on the situation in Rumania is very informative: There is indeed no longer a Rumanian government to speak of, as the country is completely subject to the Soviet administration. The political police of the Soviets and the Jews connected with them are the absolute masters of the situation. The tribunal of Bucharest presided over by the Jew Rabinovitz exercises a complete system of terror against all those, who are even remotely suspected of being enemies of the Soviets or anti-Jewish. The tribunal passes only sentences of capital punishment. The Soviets in Rumania disarmed entire divisions. The commanders of the divisions were executed without trial.

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Former Mayor of Bucharest Shot

Bucharest: The former Mayor of Bucharest, General Dombrowski, has been shot by the Soviets.

The Soviets Seize Food Supplies in Rumania

Bucharest: In Rumania all food stocks not already plundered by the Bolshevik troops from the store-houses have been seized for the Soviet army. The Rumanian population is suffering from famine and, on account of the enormous increase in prices, they are unable to buy even the most elementary necessities.

"Uj Magyarasag" on the Russian Advances in the Balkans

Budapest: In connection with the Bolshevik advance in the Balkans the leading Budapest paper "Uj Magyarasag" writes: "The Hungarians have only two choices: to fight honorably to the last breath or if victory is denied us, to die a soldier's death; or to suffer the fate and death of slaves".

GERMAN INDIA SERVICE in English - 11.7 - 1600 - Sept. 12

FACTS AND FICTION (Edition 138)I "Early Victory"

There has been more talk about an early victory. There have been no predictions that the war will be over by the end of October! The Anglo-Americans now find themselves in the not enviable position of having promised their public victory for 1942, for 1943 and - for 1944. But to the dead-line, the month of October 1944, there is less than a month. The trouble with these predictions, as always, is that the final outcome of a struggle does not always depend on one party. But no, fly on two.

All Allied hopes that victory was just around the corner have been badly smashed by a message which was broadcast last week via Stockholm to Washington and London. The message read: "A message broadcast by Radio Brussels, on Germany's alleged capitulation and later contradicted by General Eisenhower's Headquarters, gave rise in London to a number of premature festivities which were soon broken off. All telephone lines were blocked for two hours, but the telephone girls continuously repeated the same answer: 'No, the message is wrong.' The bar-tenders, who did not believe

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British and American have been able to report considerable gains in territory, but they have never been able to inform their public that the German High Command has lost control of the situation.

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- 4 c - German Broadcasts

An enemy correspondent writes: "Although Germany's retreat was, at times, very speedy, it could not be called a rout." "The Times" correspondent also stresses the fact that the German Supreme Command had remained master of the situation. "Germany's resistance has again considerably stiffened at many points." This recognition of the success of German disengaging movements is further proof that Allied hopes for victory in October, 1944, are quite far from being fulfilled!"

II. "Liberation"

There have been numerous messages about what the Anglo-Americans describe as "the liberation" of Paris and the other French towns. What does this liberation look like? Especially when you remember what happened to Italy, where starvation and misery are spreading havoc in consequence of Allied occupation. Even British and American newspapermen have not been able to hide these facts from the public. And the correspondent of a Swedish paper, "Stockholms Tidningen", reported this: "All French towns have been bombed to the ground. The administration has not worked properly. In one town, out of 11,000 inhabitants, 2,000 were killed while the rest managed to escape. . . The European nations will learn to despise their so-called liberators!"

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 11.70 kcs - 1945 - Sept. 12

Mussert Speaks on Dutch Radio

Amsterdam: Mussert, the leader of the Dutch National Socialist Movement spoke on the radio. "We Dutch National Socialists," declared Mussert, believe that National Socialism was brought to us in order to save Europe from Bolshevism and from American imperialism. "We are standing together, firmly confident in Adolf Hitler, who will succeed in bringing a new Europe into being under his leadership."

The Anniversary of the Duce's Liberation

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The Anniversary of the Duce's Liberation

Milan: The entire Italian Fascist press is observing today the anniversary of the liberation of the Duce from the Gran Sasso by SS troops, as a day of great historic importance. The newspapers state that Germany fulfilled a historic deed of enormous importance by freeing Mussolini.

Mikolajczyk's Statement on the Soviet Union

London: Mikolajczyk, the Premier of the Exile Poles, described to friends his impressions of his meeting with the members of the so-called Polish Freedom Council. He said: There is no doubt that collaboration with this hate-inspired company, is impossible.

German Broadcasts

He had the impression that he spoke, not with Poles, but with enemies of his fatherland. He left the meeting deeply depressed and is now fully convinced that no common path could be found.

Measures for Migration by the Soviets

Budapest: Refugees from the Ukraine and the Crimean report that the Soviets have organized a migration scheme on a large scale of the entire west Russian frontier zone to Siberia. In place of the deported inhabitants of west Russia, Asiatic tribes, principally Mongols and Turks, will be settled in the cleared zones.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 524 kcs - 2000 - September 12

France as Seen from Switzerland

Berne: The "Basler Nachrichten" stresses the Bolshevik danger in report on the situation in France. The paper writes as follows: It is already to be feared that the Communist elements will gain the upper hand.

According to news from other neutral observers the population in southern and in southwestern France lives in constant fear and terror of the bands, particularly since various camps for Bolshevik and Spanish refugees have been thrown open. These refugees exercise terrorism along with various partisan units. Food transports are being held up and stolen. De Gaulle is powerless in face of this behavior. The bands are constantly getting reinforcements. They have opened various recruiting offices and find among the unemployed a constant stream of new adherents.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE

1524 hrs - 2000

September 12

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The Wilhelmsstrasse Spokesman to the Foreign Press

3932

Berlin: The Wilhelmsstrasse spokesman stated today to representatives of the foreign press: On the eastern front there are three centres of gravity: firstly the Kresno-Sanok area, where the Soviet attack line at the Dubna Pass, and a complete defensive success was gained by the German units.

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German Broadcasts

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Secondly, the Warsaw area, and thirdly, the Lomza-Ostrolenka district. In none of these places has a Soviet attack made a penetration.

Swedish and Finnish Refugees

Stockholm, thousands of Finnish refugees cross the Swedish border, day after day, carrying with them all their movable property. In Sweden measures continue to be taken to receive a mass influx of fugitives.

AXIS-SALLY AMERICAN Expeditionary Force - 6.1.45 -2100 - Sept.12Oumansky's Activities

New York's "Harper's Magazine" reveals that the Soviet Ambassador to Mexico, Oumansky, has been given the task of preparing Latin-America for Soviet propaganda. To this end, he furnishes the official program which is on the air for three hours every evening. In addition, the permanent Soviet exhibition in Mexico makes propaganda for the Bolshevik army. Mexican proletarians are being trained in underground propaganda activities. Beyond this, "Harper's Magazine" reports that Oumansky brings artists and scientists to Mexico and organizes festivals in their honor. At these festivals, the Moscow doctrines are further propagated.

Roosevelt Collective Farms

Washington : Franklin D. Roosevelt or, in this case, Eleanor, who works behind the scenes, has set up an experimental collective farm modelled after the Russian Kolkhoz system. Money out of the pockets of the American tax-payers was used to open this farm in 1937. Forty-two farmers were given wages and were supposed to divide the profits. However, that never was any profit, and now - Congress, which had given a total sum of 600,000 dollars for this

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AXIS-SALLY American Propagandary Force - 6.1 hrs -2100 - Sept.12

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Drugs Trading Scandal in U.S.

Los Angeles: The Sheriff's Office in Los Angeles disclosed that the police are on the trail of another ring of drug peddlars, most of them pharmacists who furnished army draftees with drugs enabling them to evade induction. Several months ago, U.S. Army and State officials believed that they had stamped out the racket. It now appears that there are far more men connected with this sale of drugs than had been originally supposed. Army men say that the drug caused physical unfitness for military service on the part of the men taking it.

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German Broadcasts

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE

592 kcs - 2000 -

September 12

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- 60 -
German Broadcasts

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Stockholm: Thousands of Finnish refugees cross the Swedish border, day after day, carrying with them all their movable property. In Sweden measures continue to be taken to receive a mass influx of fugitives.

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Draft Extinguishing Scandal in U.S.

Los Angeles: The Sheriff's Office in Los Angeles disclosed that the police are on the trail of another ring of drug peddlars, most of them pharmacists who furnished army draftees with drugs enabling them to evade induction. Several months ago, U.S. Army and State officials believed that they had stamped out the racket. It now appears that there are far more men connected with this sale of drugs than had been originally supposed. Army men say that the drug caused physical weakness for military service on the part of the men taking it.

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-- 7 c - German Broadcasts

So far, the only charge which has been lodged against the men selling the drug is directed at the pharmacists, who are charged with selling it without a prescription. It is not known how many thousands of men have managed to evade military service by using this drug.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11, 70 kos - 2130 - September 12

De Gaullist Opposed to Maquis

Madrid: The Spanish paper "Arriba" describes the bitter struggle waged in France today by the de Gaullists against the Maquis.

The one faction is trying to take power in France from the other. In the chaotic situation reigning in France today the communists may easily win the game.

The Bulgarian State

Belgrade: With regard to the Communist coup d'état in Bulgaria, it is learnt that the commander of the Third Ukrainian Soviet army, General Tolbukhin, directed the "putsch" and has ordered the Bolshevization of Bulgaria in all its details. It is significant that on the staff of Tolbukhin there are already agents of the ill-famed Dimitrov, who is now in Moscow. It was on the direct orders of Tolbukhin and Dimitrov that the immediate elimination of the National Assembly and of the Monarchy took place.

Pastoral Letter of the Bishops of the Protectorate

Prague: The Catholic bishops of the Protectorate read from the pulpit a pastoral letter saying: The Christian faith has long been menaced by one enemy, namely the Godlessness of the East. Never can the warnings against Bolshevik Godlessness be too strong which deprives men of their liberty, their dignity and of every moral support.

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GERMAN EUROPEAN SERVICE

- 922 kos - 2200 - September 12

U.S. Planes Attack a Swiss Express

Berne: Yesterday, Monday, three U.S. planes attacked the Zurich-Basel express with bombs and machine-gun fire. The engine and seven passenger carriages were damaged. The engine driver and a number of passengers were wounded.

3950

- 8 c - German Broadcasts

In this connection the "Basler Nationalzeitung" writes under the heading: "What Does the Federal Council Mean to Do?" No other power has committed such a breach of neutrality as that now inflicted on us by our sister-republic from across the sea. The Wild West attacks of the Americans against Swiss territory are the most flagrant infraction of the law.

D.N.B. in German September 12

The Hungarian Press on Bulgaria's and Rumania's Subjection

Budapest: Now that more detailed information is gradually coming in, the Hungarian press makes repeated reference to the bad times experienced, to a daily increasing extent, in Rumania and in Bulgaria since the delivery of these states to the Soviets. For instance "Uj Magyarasag" writes: "We suppose that even the Bulgarians now recognize what an infamous game their Moscow uncle has played with them. No one knows whether they will succeed in turning back on the road they have started on. The Bulgarian example will prove this to the whole of Europe. We do not believe that other pro-Soviet politicians will be given a better hearing than comrades Mushanov and Muraviev.

Regarding the conditions in Rumania, "Magyar Szo" reports certain facts culled from the statements of refugees. The Soviet authorities, jointly with Rumanian troops, arrested all Rumanian members of parliament and politicians, who do not sympathize with Bolshevism, and it makes no difference whether these politicians were in favor of or against Antonescu during the last few years.

RADIO BERLIN In Italian to Italy - 19,00-September 12

German Allegation of Successes Against Italian Patriots

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RADIO BERLINIn Italian to Italy - 19,00-September 12German Allegation of Successes Against Italian Patriots

The latest mopping-up operations in the fighting against Italian Patriots have resulted in the destruction of many bands and of their encampments. These operations were carried out by Italian and German troops. More than 750 Patriots were killed in action.

Allied Bombers Raid Ravenna

During the latest raid made by Allied air forces against Ravenna, enemy pilots aimed especially at the town's residential districts, which were almost completely destroyed. The number of casualties has not yet been definitely ascertained but it is expected to be high.

German Broadcasts

- 2 -

most of the public buildings were destroyed and many others were damaged. Almost all the churches in the town were destroyed. Ravenna's jewel, the church of San Vitale, one of the most beautiful examples of the 6th century art, miraculously escaped destruction. Guido Ratti's painting as well as that by his pupils, back hung in the cathedral, were damaged by fire.

Italy Charge

German broadcasts in the last 24 hours have brought down, including 104 bombers, - practising around German strongholds in the Channel still as well as other parts. The Germans stubbornly resisting - German defensive measures in the Channel sector, south of it German and Italian troops are consolidating new positions in view of a new Soviet large-scale attack. Swiss communists on yesterday's air raids. Situation in Slovakia is now normal and this is satisfied. - Bulgaria army almost completely disarmed by the Soviets. The President of U. S. S. R. Chamber of Commerce has inaugurated a propaganda campaign in favor of permanent collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union. - Ukrainians are fighting against the Russians behind the Soviet front line. - The German Minister in Bucharest was shot dead by the Russians. - Bolshevik terror in Romania.

GERMAN COMMUNIST SERVICE

A Lecture by Dr. Karl Schmitt

Indies and Gentlemen

Sept. 12

The development of our fighting fronts is a quest of equal interest to all of us. Today's German war communiqué describes the present situation and so that we can supplement our details, names of cities and cities that can be followed up on the maps, right be welcome. The most sensitive point in the east is the Balkans. Here by their attack across Bulgaria the Russians are continuing their march towards the Mediterranean. As in southern Italy, Sicily and North Africa, they thereby reveal something else as well: the main artery of the British Empire.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 11:00 AM 0000 Sept. 12

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The outlines of the Rumanian front are quite distinct. In the broken terrain of the Carpathian Mountains north of Brasov, that is to say in the southeastern corner of Transylvania and in the area south of Cluj and Hunedoara, fighting is going on. In the western part of the country the enemy has not yet attacked our defensive bolt positions.

The combats in the other sectors of the eastern front are characterized by three local points.

- 10 c - German Broadcasts

While the attempts of the Bolsheviks aiming at a breakthrough near Ostrolenka (Ostenburg) have eased off after fierce fighting of several days' duration owing to the heavy losses sustained by the attackers, further assaults were made in the area of Sanok and near Krosno, a place that has changed hands three or four times already. Further focal points of attack were created east of Warsaw in the direction of Siedlce-Warsaw and south of Lomza. At all these points our troops, resisting tenaciously, attained defensive successes which frustrated all enemy attempts at breaking through. From the rest of the eastern front only local fighting is reported.

In Finland the measures that have become necessary in consequence of the defection of the Finns are proceeding according to plan. In addition, numerous enemy attacks are reported from the far north, where the Bolsheviks suffered considerable losses in the Kandalaksha sector.

Apart from the Rumanian front, our forces in the east have on the whole been able these last weeks to hold their lines of defence and to inflict upon the adversary losses which are bound to make themselves keenly felt.

As regards the situation in the south, we notice that the focal point of the fighting in Italy is at present near Gemono; our positions reach the Adriatic between Pesaro and Rimini. The Apennine Mountains, defended by us and stretching from coast to coast, protect the whole of Northern Italy including the important cities of Bologna, Milan, Venice and Turin. As in the south, the front situation in the west has remained practically unchanged in the last few days. In the eastern part of Belgium American tank formations exerted their main pressure against Verviers and Luxembourg. Our own tank units halted the advance of the enemy towards the frontier of the Reich. Near Antwerp and east of the town no change in the situation has occurred. The borderline dividing English and American troops runs through the Maastricht area. In the coastal sector of Bruges our troops withdrew towards the north, giving up Ostende. Attacks on Metz and Pont-à-Mousson were warded off by our artillery fire.

0430

enemy attempts at local fighting is reported.

In Finland the measures that have become necessary in consequence of the defection of the Finns are proceeding according to plan. In addition, numerous enemy attacks are reported from the far north, where the Bolsheviki suffered considerable losses in the Kandalaksha sector.

Apart from the Rumanian front, our forces in the east have on the whole been able these last weeks to hold their lines of defence and to inflict upon the adversary losses which are bound to make themselves keenly felt.

As regards the situation in the south, we notice that the focal point of the fighting in Italy is at present near Genzano; our positions reach the Adriatic between Pesaro and Rimini. The Apennine Mountains, defended by us and stretching from coast to coast, protect the whole of Northern Italy including the important cities of Bologna, Milan, Venice and Turin. As in the south, the front situation in the west has remained practically unchanged in the last few days. In the eastern part of Belgium American tank formations exerted their main pressure against Verviers and Luxembourg. Our own tank units halted the advance of the enemy towards the frontier of the Reich. Near Antwerp and east of the town no change in the situation has occurred. The borderline dividing English and American troops runs through the Maasticht area. In the coastal sector of Bruges our troops withdrew towards the north, giving up Ostende. Attacks on Hetz and Pont-à-Mousson were warded off by our artillery fire. In Burgundy American tank units are trying to block the way on which our forces were moving from the south and south west towards Dijon, but our counter-measures foiled this attempt. Neither could the enemy attain any success on the French-Italian frontier where heavy fighting took place on the roads leading over the pass. Behind the enemy lines the garrisons of strongholds and ports on the French coasts, composed of elements belonging to all branches of the Wehrmacht, are fighting vigorously and with exemplary bravery. The situation in the west requires a few special remarks, in view of the fantastic hopes of the British and Americans which they noised abroad with all their might at the beginning of last week. These hopes have been by no means realised and under the pressure of their front generals the English and American armchair strategists have had to tone down considerably their victory fanfares.

pn

German Broadcasts

While about a week ago it was said that the frontier of the Reich would be reached in a few hours, to-day's reports state that in the vicinity of the German frontier resistance from fresh German forces and bitter fighting are to be expected.

A broadcast from London states that German soldiers are still preventing the use of the most important ports and that their resistance is stiffening from day to day. Another enemy report says that Central Europe is defeated only on paper and that in England and in North America nobody should count the cost of comparing the determined nation of to-day with the Germany of 1918. Furthermore this report mentions that Germany is entirely useless as a port, since the Scheldt estuary is still in German hands.

The news that Allied troops have reached the Dutch frontier is denied. In view of their operations extending far eastwards, London and Washington only a week ago expressed the opinion that the war would end in a few weeks. To-day's commentaries of our enemies are far more cautious, predicting the termination of this world-wide struggle for some time between now and next summer. So a few weeks have become a whole year. They do not say a further word to the effect that the overthrow of the Reich and the disruption of Europe are child's play on a matter of an armed parade.

Even our western enemies entertain little doubt that the hardest fight, the struggle for Germany, is only beginning. From prisoners' statements we learn that the odds at Lloyd's for the war ending within the current year are at present 6-1. Even from enemy reports it transpires with growing clarity that those who were more reserved in their judgment were the wiser. An American radio commentator met with a particularly painful disappointment. He declared that the war would end in September and in a corroboration of this prophecy undertook to pay every day from August 29th till the end of the war one thousand Reichsmarks into a certain fund. In the opinion of his own combatants this man is bound to lose his whole fortune to the last penny. No less mistaken was a forecast announced by Stalin prove to be, probably assigned for the use of his own allies and widely propagated both in England and in the United States, to the effect that the Bolsheviks

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We have never taken seriously this play with fixed dates indulged in by the plutocracies, as we always considered it a means for helping public opinion in England and in the States to get over the extraordinarily heavy losses entailed by the march into the heart of Europe. At the same time it seemed destined to overcome the war weariness which naturally is steadily growing on the enemy side since it is unable to state any war aim. For from other prisoners' statements we learn that wide circles in England are troubled by the question why so much money is now being spent on armaments, weapons and ammunition, whereas before the war it was impossible to assign as much as a fraction of these sums to social purposes. The sacrifices which we have to make ourselves every day cause us to forget only too easily that sacrifices of no less weight are also borne by the nations opposing us. This applies to America as much as to England.

3958

- 12c -

German Broadcasts

From London, for instance, we learned yesterday that Croydon, a town in southern England, has lost 75% of its houses through V-1. When comparing this loss with that suffered by the town of Coventry, which by our heavy air attack was deprived of 66% of all its houses, the grievously tried population of our cities needs no commentary explaining the significance of these figures. And we all may confidently trust that V-1 will reappear in its old or in some new shape.

The worries of the Americans are less well known to us than those of the English. By chance I came to know the contents of some letters which American mothers and wives have written to their sons and husbands in England or France--the originals of these letters lie before me at this moment.

The first letter was written on August 10th, that is four weeks ago, by an American mother to her son, and in it she says: "The newspapers make me quite nervous. I pray to God that you may soon come home. Here many poor young fellows come back wounded, but how glad their parents must be although these young fellows may remain cripples all their lives. This war seems to have lasted an eternity already."

The second letter, written by an American lady in Chicago on July 17th to a friend stationed in England, says: "Saturday evening some friends of mine and I paid a visit to other friends in order to forget our worries, but after a short while we were all talking about the war again and how long it may still last. This seems the most important question to-day. One of my friends whose husband is in England now, waiting to be sent to another destination, received news from him after three weeks and a half. As you have now been away two months, I do hope to hear very soon from you." This hope will not be fulfilled. This American was one who fell in a fight that cannot possibly interest the American people in the least.

Apart from the general worry, the war is making itself felt everywhere in the cities in every-day life. On June 15th the wife of a Canadian soldier wrote two letters to her husband: "I took the children with me into town to buy them shoes and we were in all the shoe stores. Everywhere we were told; we have no shoes of this size, we are sorry but children's shoes

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Other letters from North America deal amply with transport difficulties, travel restrictions, increase in prices, rations and above all with the anxious uncertainty whether it will be possible to get back one's job after the war.

Evidently Churchill's and Roosevelt's plans to discharge only such soldiers as can prove they have a job at home, have not remained secret. No wonder that women in America and England are writing their husbands anxious letters about this matter.

- 130 - German Broadcasts

The fate for which English and American soldiers are shedding their blood on the western frontier of the Reich spells unemployment. While we fight for our lives, they would not have enough to eat even in the event of victory. And victory has been cautiously pushed again into the far distance by English and American publicity, after the exorbitant and loud-voiced hopes which they exhibited during the last few weeks.

September 12

in English

TRANSCASTAN

Diplomats Leave Venice

Milan: (By Walter Seidlitz) The moving of foreign diplomats from Venice to the new Italian "City of Diplomats" has practically been concluded. The name of the new diplomatic city has not been revealed publicly in Italy so far, but it is known that it is a famous health resort, situated in beautiful surroundings. All the first class hotels of this city, which formerly catered for guests from all parts of the world, have now been placed at the disposal of foreign diplomats. Eleven countries in Europe and Asia are at present maintaining diplomatic relations at the seat of Mussolini's government. Important departments of the Foreign Ministry, as well as the Ministry of Culture, will likewise shift their office to the "City of Diplomats" at which place the first foreign journalists have already arrived.

Historic Monuments Destroyed by Allies

Milan: All of the historic buildings and cultural monuments in the famous city of Ravenna on the Adriatic coast have been destroyed by an Anglo-American bombardment, according to Italian press reports. Among the bombed historic buildings is the mausoleum of the Roman Empress, Galla Placidia, with its world-famous and unique mosaics.

Court of Honor Heads Commission

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Count Sforza Heads Commission

Rome: A commission has been appointed for control of the administration of the Italian Royal House. Head of this commission is Count Sforza.

U.S. Planes Make Forced Landing in Switzerland

Zurich: It is officially announced: On Tuesday afternoon, three American bombers which entered Swiss territory over St. Margarethen, Sales and Rohrschach were forced to land because of the effective fire from our defence squadrons. Two of these American planes landed at 1340 hours near Dobsdorf, and one at 1408 hours at Payerm. Our ground defence also went into action. The crews, totaling thirty-one men, none of whom were injured, were interned.

em

- 14 c - German Broadcasts

Duration of Military Service in Hungary Is Increased 1945

Budapest: The government has decreed a prolongation by one year in general of the duration of military service in Hungary. Hitherto the duration was generally two years except in a few branches of the army where the term was three years. Service is now uniformly three years. The decree provides that military authorities can grant a furlough after two years of actual service.

Finnish Politicians Await Conclusion of Armistice 1005

Stockholm: Behind the screen of the alleged unanimity of Finnish political parties which has been established and must be maintained for the benefit of the Finnish delegation sent to Moscow, lively political discussions and fights for power are going on. The Helsinki correspondent of "Svenska Dagbladet", for instance, reported that Social Democrats especially are preparing for greater participation in the government and that after the conclusion of peace speedy changes in the cabinet must be reckoned with. This Swedish report tallies with earlier information saying that so-called peace opposition is intentionally kept aloof from the government for the time being in order not to be "stigmatized" by the Moscow negotiations.

After the conclusion of the armistice leading men of the peace opposition could then take over the formation of government. In addition to the former Minister of Social Affairs Tagerholm, one of these men is trade union leader Vuori, who on Monday last spoke on the necessity of renouncing greater Finnish aspirations and the restoration of better relations with the Soviet Union. Another man is Chief of Chancellery of the Foreign Ministry Hynninen, political expert of the mission to Moscow, who has been frequently mentioned as future Foreign Minister.

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German Korale Still Unbroken

2150

(By George Schroeder) Berlin: All information available in Berlin confirms the assumption expressed in several foreign newspapers that Roosevelt and Churchill at the Quebec conference intend to demand Germany's surrender. This request for the capitulation had already been decided upon at the end of last year at the Teheran Conference. Then however, to the surprise of the Anglo-Americans, it was established that the all-out air offensive against the German cities above all against Berlin, had failed to cow the German people. In addition the German press for days had been reporting that such a move was... and that the Allies were intending to attempt something along the line of Wilson's fourteen points.

np

German Broadcasts

- 15 -

It is to be assumed that within the next few days, the German press will again deal extensively with this to show the German people in this critical stage of war what hopes the British and American Governments are placing on the wrecking of the German people, will to resist.

Without knowing in Berlin at this moment what the coming propaganda offensive of the Anglo-American press will look like, it may be pointed out that with their request for unconditional surrender, the British and Americans will cut from the very outset, have the opportunities Wilson had. There is every indication that Wilson's fourteen points, and the complete contradiction between the Versailles Treaty and these fourteen points, will be most emphatically brought home to the readers of the German press within the next few days.

The chances that a demand for capitulation may be successful are thought by responsible German quarters to be as slight as during the first days of the conference. At the present moment, the German people are being encompassed by a movement which can best be described by the following picture. Every one setting his teeth, everyone with a determined face, grasping a rifle, or spade, or tool at his working place. This spirit was best illustrated in... of the seventeen year old Hitler youth rushing to volunteer for an army division, or the mass employment of the population... for building new defence lines. The opinion of the masses of the German population who know that the situation is serious and critical, culminates in two thoughts: Firstly, that the German people in case of defeat must expect something far worse than the treaty of Versailles in 1919; and secondly, that the big decisive battle can still come; that Germany for this battle can

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2936

DNB _____ in English _____ September 12 _____ 2000

The European War

Berlin: There have been a number of German successes on the western front, such as the failure of enemy attacks at Bruges, Ghent and Antwerp, as well as the smashing of the bridgehead across the Albert Canal near Hasselt and the taking of prisoners north of Nancy, although they may not be decisive indications of the beginning of a change in the situation, particularly as regards that immense effort now being prepared in Germany in order to keep the enemy off German frontiers.

ap

- 16 c -

German Broadcasts

Further German movements towards the rear of Eupen, Malmédy and Luxembourg clearly reveal the German endeavor of not scattering forces unnecessarily but of throwing the whole weight of newly won defensive strength into the scales.

Competent German quarters emphasize the war has now become a holy war to the Germans. Since new methods of defence can always be found, the war can be continued endlessly. Assembly of new material behind the fronts permits the conclusion that the impending fight will beat everything heretofore experienced. Many culminating points have been discovered during five years of war, recently at Arranches and Caen, and each time they have been beaten by fresh increase. (?) Enemy ground troops at any rate will feel the effect of assembled German forces. Stoppage in the British advance to the north of the western front furnishes proof of increased German resistance. The British and Canadians have to fight for every inch of ground during German detaching movements.

The Americans are faced by a similar situation. At the entrance to Burgundy they cannot definitely calculate their chances, since the army of Blaskovitz as a whole has not yet joined the defensive front. Today, however, this army has already been able to halt a surprise assault in the direction of Mulhouse before the glacis of the Belfort fortress.

Success of the German defence on the Adriatic coast in Italy is confirmed by slackening of British fighting.

Fighting on the eastern front has been around three focal points. In the Sanok area Krosno has been lost with the Soviets failing to obtain a break-through. Direction of enemy attacks discloses the intention of gaining the Dukla Pass and entering Slovakia. East of Warsaw and between the Bug and the Narev the Soviets were unable to realize their intended break-through. The situation in Rumania will become clearer once the Soviets have ended their march into the country.

Bolshevist military measures in Bulgaria, however, are easier to recognize. The Soviets have turned the mass of their south Ukrainian armies into this country. They crossed the Bulgarian frontier and were able to advance without meeting any resistance. Three armies are taking the road across Aroba Konak (?) pass and are advancing towards Smet

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German Newspaper Condemns De Gaulle

1028

Berlin: "V.B." deals under the headline "The Way to France's Catastrophe" with the latest events in France.

tm

- 17c -

German Broadcasts

Pointing to the statement made by Paris Police Prefect Pisani saying eleven thousand French collaborators had been arrested and another twenty-five thousand will be arrested by the end of September, "V.B." writes: These mass arrests do much to demonstrate the present confused situation in France. The so-called provisional de Gaulle Government consists of a certain mixture of his adherents and representatives of the French underground movement, consisting of various elements.

The situation in France nowadays is almost identical to the situation in Spain shortly before the outbreak of the civil war, since in this French opposition movement the communist group of "Legaire" just in the last few days urged the people on all political fronts to start a general attack, writes "V.B." There are two facts which de Gaulle has to be made responsible for, writes "V.B." First, de Gaulle's Algerians committee has been the spokesman for Bolshevism on its way to France. Second, de Gaulle was the first military whip for an invasion which France had to pay with streams of blood, destruction and tears. This "merit" of de Gaulle's could not be characterized better than by the fact that at St. Lo alone 1500 people survived out of 11,000 inhabitants, whilst another 2,000 are still lying underneath the ruins. De Gaulle thus has always been the harbinger of catastrophe in France, writes "V.B." in conclusion.

New Type of German Plane

2145

Berlin - A new airplane type of the Luftwaffe, the heavy battleplane HE 177, which will be used mainly for offensive patrol is pictured in today's "Berliner Nechtausgabe". The picture published in the paper shows a protruding front gunner's turret which offers a good view to the pilot and observer, of importance for fighting attacking planes as well as for navigation. The landing gear is reinforced on either side by an additional wheel which lends the twin-engined plane greater stability in taking off and landing.

Italian Front

2040

Berlin - Fighting on the Adriatic front has slowed down

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Italian Front

2040

Berlin - Fighting on the Adriatic front has slowed down considerably except for stubborn encounters in two mountain valleys. After seventeen days of bitter fighting it may be said that German troops succeeded in obtaining a great defensive success against massed enemy attacks.

3955

- 18 c -

German Broadcasts

The offensive launched by eight large British and Canadian formations, which had been reinforced and well-equipped when they took over positions held by Polish divisions, was arrested at the capture of the Apennine Mountains. Capture of a few heights and three small villages along the coast was paid for by the enemy with a loss of thousands of soldiers and more than 400 tanks. Reconnoitering cars and other armored vehicles. The breakthrough aimed at was not obtained by the enemy. The entrance to the Po plain is still firmly in German hands. The appearance on the Adriatic coast of some Greek auxiliaries permits the conclusion that the British Eighth Army must replace its badly mauled divisions. On all other sectors of the Italian front no clashes of importance occurred.

North of Lucca as well as north of Pistoia, American tanks and motorized formations are following up. North of Florence about one hundred enemy tanks were observed. This assembly in the enemy camp shows that the left wing of the British army is now about to try the fight for the Futa pass.

Fighting in Carpathians

2135

Berlin: The Soviet offensive in the Carpathian foothills continues. South of Sank a Soviet battalion was encircled and is awaiting annihilation. North of Dukla, German grenadiers are combing out forests, and have taken more than two hundred prisoners. A big tank battle took place in the eastern Carpathians. Twenty-one enemy tanks were destroyed.

Battle North of Warsaw

2025

Berlin: Soviet pressure on the Vistula bridgehead west of Warsaw slackened yesterday on account of high enemy losses. Some dents were ironed out by formations of the army and Waffen SS. German counter-attacks were supported by many panzers of the Panther and Tiger type. Thirteen Soviet tanks were destroyed. Battleplanes put out of action three Bolshevik batteries. West of Poznan the attack changed to counter-attack. The Bolsheviks were unable to obtain a break-through, and fighting in progress.

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Soviet Disrupt German Withdrawal from Finland

2120

Berlin: Various reports from Finland indicate that the Soviets, in violation of the armistice conditions, intend to occupy Finland.

am

- 19 -

German Broadcasts

The conditions stipulate that Finland should be free of German troops by September 15 and should thus not be the case, are to give the Soviets the right to take part in dividing the Germans out of Finland. As is now learned, the Soviets have attacked German troops at several places along the front line in central Finland, as for instance near Alakurtti and Karja where the Soviets tried to interfere with disengaging movements going on there. These attacks were suggested by aircraft. The German troops were thus forced to delay their retreating movements and again make a stand to combat the attacks.

Soviet action, in its thought here, can only be prompted by an intention to prevent German troops from carrying out their disengaging movements from Finland within the given time. Thus the Soviets would see to it that the Finns cannot meet the conditions on which the armistice is to be based. No doubt prevails here that the Soviets intended from the outset to occupy the whole of Finland and Bolshevize it. Thus this point of the armistice conditions would only have served the purpose of creating a condition which the Soviets from the very start were determined to sabotage.

FRONT UND HEIMAT IN GERMAN FOR GERMAN WOMEN - 0805 - September 11
(Broadcast in London)

The Wall in the West (By Jochen Scheuerbaum)

In the west, people know the disgrace of occupation after the stab in the back in 1918. They will never forget the shame brought upon our country by a mob of black desperadoes. They have tasted all the sufferings of an occupation in which the mob rules the streets. This is why the call to dig trenches to take an active share in the defence of the Reich does not appear to be unusual to them. For many days, digging has been going on in the west. Thousands of people, of all ages, who faced the enemy in the first world war on the same battlefields in the Ardennes, Champagne and Argonne, once more the scenes of combat, have taken pick and shovel, and are building fortifications.

Soviet action, it is thought here, can only be preempted by an intention to prevent enemy troops from carrying out their disengaging movements from Finland within the given time. Thus the Soviets would see to it that the Finns cannot meet the conditions on which the armistice is to be based. No doubt prevails here that the Soviets intended from the outset to occupy the whole of Finland and Bolshevize it. Thus this point of the armistice conditions would only have served the purpose of creating a condition which the Soviets from the very start were determined to sabotage.

FRONT UND HEIMAT in German for German Hores - 0605 - September 11
(Number 1 in London)
(Dr. Jochem Schepers)

In the west, people know the disgrace of occupation after the stab in the back in 1918. They will never forget the shame brought upon our country by a mob of mob encounters. They have tasted all the sufferings of an occupation in which the mob rules the streets. This is why the call to dig trenches to take an active share in the defence of the Reich does not appear to be unusual to them. For many days, digging has been going on in the west. Thousands of people, of all ages, men and women, in the west. First world war on the same battlefields in the Ardennes, Champagne and Argonne, once more the scenes of conflict, have taken pick and shovel, and are building fortifications.

DNB in German for Europe - 1415 - September 11 (Monitored in London)
Von Killinger Assassinated?

Berne - The "Courier de Geneve" reports from International that, according to reliable information received, von Killinger was shot dead by Russian soldiers during recent events. It had also been learned, that the Soviet Government had demanded that von Killinger should be handed over to them. The shooting of the German diplomat by Russian soldiers any possibly be connected with this Soviet demand.

3954

- 20 c - German Broadcasts

File in German for Europe - 2057 - September 11 (Monitored in London)

Excerpts of Evening Press Survey

The "Nachtausgabe", under the heading, "Verdict of Death for Entire Nations", states that all British papers closely connected with the Government have been emphasizing day by day that Great Britain "has no right" to interfere with the political affairs of eastern Europe and the Balkans. This attitude is being supported in general in the United States. As a consequence of this policy the Teheran paper enumerates the changes made in de Gaulle's Cabinet by the inclusion of additional Bolsheviks, the formation of a Communist Government in Bulgaria, the imminent formation of a Bolshevik and Moslem Regency in Bulgaria, mass arrests in Rumania, and that flight of ten thousand Finns because it became known the northern Finnish territory would be abandoned to the Bolsheviks. In conclusion the "Nachtausgabe" states textually: "The terrible seed of subjection of the British and American war policy to the will of Bolshevism is now ripening. European nations have only one possibility left for salvation - thoroughly to eradicate the weeds which so have grown so exuberantly by means of this criminal policy."

"Daz" expresses its enthusiastic appreciation of the leader of the new Bulgarian National Government, Professor Tsankov, who was one of the most powerful personalities among those forces within the Bulgarian Nation desiring to form a new Government and whose far-reaching influence on the vast strates of his nation remained unchanged after the period of his Premiership.

NME in German for Europe - 2057 - September 11 (Monitored in London)

An address to the Ustashi

Zecreb: the Chief of Training and Propaganda at Ustashi Headquarters addressed a Ustashi meeting in the Great capital. He said in part: "We know very well we are too small to challenge anyone, but we know even better that we are too small to

formation of a Communist Government in Bulgaria, the imminent arrests in Rumania, and that flight of ten thousand Finns because it became known the northern Finnish territory would be abandoned to the Bolsheviks. In conclusion the "Nacht ausgabe" states textually: "The terrible seed of subjection of the British and American war policy to the will of Bolshevism is now ripening. European nations have only one possibility left for salvation - thoroughly to eradicate the weeds which so have grown so exuberantly by means of this criminal policy."

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THE IS GERMANY FOR EUROPE - 2057 - September 11 (Monitored in London.)

An Address to the Ustashi

Zagreb: the Chief of Training and Propaganda at Ustashi Headquarters addressed a Ustashi meeting in the Croat capital. He said in part: "We know very well we are too small to challenge anyone, but we know even better that we are big and strong enough to exact tooth for tooth, and are able to deal bloody blows to those who raise their hands against our country. Everyone shall know that there is no Ustashi and no Croat who wants to live without a Croat State. If anyone imagines that our surrender to powers with whom we were friendly could make us waver, we would have him know that such events merely harden us in our determination to follow our own path. We should rather die, weapon in hand, than surrender in disgrace."

German Broadcasts

RADIO BERLIN (La VOIX DU RITZ) in French to France-29 M-1800-
Sept. 12

Exemplary Behavior of German Soldiers in Sweden

The landing of the Nazis arriving in Goatsborg under Red Cross auspices has been particularly remarked upon. Everyone expected to see merry troops, but, on the contrary, their appearance confirms the certainty that Germany will be victorious.

German Soldier Certain of German Victory

A German soldier laughingly told a "News Chronicle" correspondent: "We will win the war even if it lasts another five years."

Improvement in German Working Class Conditions

Dr. Ley says: "The evolution of the professional status of the workers has been responsible for great progress."

Allies Strafe Civilians in Holland

During raids in the Low Countries, Allied planes attacked civilian trainways. It is reported that in the Hague, nineteen persons were killed and twenty-two seriously wounded by these raids; the majority of the victims were women and children, killed in the trains.

Allies Raid Sarajevo

The violent terror attack carried out by Anglo-American bombers against the city of Sarajevo has been received with indignation throughout the Balkans. The city was seriously damaged. It is noteworthy that the German troops, during the campaign of 1941, took definite care that the city of Sarajevo should not

expected to see weary troops, but, on the contrary, their appearance confirms the certainty that Germany will be victorious.

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Allied Planes Violate Swiss Territory

Yesterday, Swiss territory was again violated by Allied planes. Many travellers were wounded in one of the trains attacked. This was the third incident in two days.

Communists Active in Switzerland

Soviet propaganda is increasing in Switzerland; the Democratic party of the Bern Cantons writes that it should be insisted on that Switzerland should recognize the Soviet Union.

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- 22 c -

German Broadcasts

Commentary

Von Ribbentrop, German Minister of Foreign Affairs said, on September 11, 1943: "One thing that can be said is that the new Europe will have nothing in common with that which is represented by Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt. Devoid of ideals these three think only of conquering countries whose inhabitants they wish to reduce to the rank of slaves and of exploiting the products of these countries, as well as the working power of the people, for their own benefit. Germany on the contrary has taken up arms to defend her most elementary rights against oppression and the Bolshevisation of her people from the east, as well as to safeguard in Europe the establishment of a new order of things whereby other peoples living in other parts of the world will have "espace vital" corresponding to their ethnical force, to their capacity for work. In the European community all people who are loyally prepared to collaborate will freely assume their place due them and will be able with ease to develop their existence and capacities. All true Europeans will resent as monstrous pretention the fact that Bolshevism in the east and Jewish plutocracy in the west should today be called upon to settle the destinies of Europe and to decide its future. Europe can no longer be organized or defended except by Europeans. This formidable world war will witness the victory of the defenders of the just cause, the cause of Europe. We are convinced that a will to fight, as exemplified by Germany, is a guarantee of a victorious end of this struggle, the struggle which is that of all true Europeans.

Review by André Lelou

Paris, since her liberation, is living through a second terror; like that which succeeded the fall of the Girondins in 1793, this sinister epoch is marked by the influence, the all powerful thrall of the Purge Commission, successor to the Committee of Public Welfare and abundant purveyor to the guillotine. These Purge committees were created at the express demand of representatives of the people, of random adventurers, of assassins and of incendiaries, who thought they would be able to assure their power by incarcerations and tortures and executions. These executions have not been

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- 23 c -

German Broadcasts

One could never convince these cultured Frenchmen, who understand the necessity of amusement, that these personages were capable of high treason or that they had committed crimes against the security of the state. Our celebrated men, our savants, our artists, our actors - they dare to call that "epuration" - let us say rather the elimination of an élite, a tiresome élite which saw things too clearly.

Dr. Alexis Carrel, the companion in research of Colonel Lindbergh, has also been arrested. Dr. Carrel, celebrated for his research on the human heart, as well as for his book "Man, the Unknown" (of world fame), never ceased to surprise us by his information, his powerful insight into present day problems and his statements as to the causes of this war. We were not able to protest in time at the creation of order which had been conceived and demanded by Chancellor Hitler and the Duce. Man had been overtaken by progress; that is, by the discoveries of science and their practical application. But progress is not civilisation; the latter determines the perfecting of relations between man and society. Progress and civilisation do not follow a uniform and continuous movement; both proceed by a movement of ... They do not go together. In the nineteenth century progress developed suddenly, with a vertiginous rapidity, while civilisation remained stagnant. Civilisation's having lagged behind progress is the drama of the modern world which led us to war.

The catastrophe could have been avoided; one country presents an example: Germany possesses a too-lively and clairvoyant intelligence to make Alexis Carrel ... It was necessary to prevent this illustrious savant, this imminent philosopher, from showing, a little too clearly, where lay justice, right and equity. All the same, the Gaullists and communists have realised, a little late, that the French are no longer the same as those who have been asleep during twenty years of Jewish caresses. One gains a great deal from certain contacts, from certain relations, of which one realises the value when the persons are no longer

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Réne d'Avricourt Returns from the Front

The day before yesterday I was ... times of the front which is referred to, because of the geographic situation, as the western front. I was there not as a war correspondent, not as a reporter, but as a private citizen.

German Broadcasts

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If I had put faith in the British radio I would not have undertaken

this trip according to them the Anglo-Americans had penetrated into this town, the Germans were aware of the intentions of another

region, the railway communication had been annihilated by

thousands of Flying Fortresses, etc. After having listened to the half-truths, the exaggeration and the bluff of the Allied

broadcasts, I departed notwithstanding. And presently I arrived,

after crossing the region said to be in revolt, without having

encountered a single member of the Maquis. I even had coffee in

a town which the American armored forces had occupied for two

days, and I paid for the drink in francs which had not been

printed in America, but in French francs, around me were German

officers, NCO's and soldiers. I must tell the truth, that my

train was two hours late because of the famous pulverisation of the of one or two tracks. There was a particular pulverisation of the

houses which bordered the railway. The position is too well

recognised in France for me to enlarge on it. In the army truck

which took me closer to the front lines, I made mental note of

the exactness, the concision, the precision of the figures of

the German official communiqué (and this has been true of it

since the first days of the war) whereas the Allied communiqués

were more in the nature of propaganda bulletins and orders of the

day addressed to the troops than exact information. In the latter

one can see the effort made by headquarters of General Eisenhower

to lift the morale of his troops, to shake the hearts, to fool

more Partisans. All this is an integral part of the Anglo-Saxon

mentality. To trick whom? Certainly not the Germans. In my next

broadcast I shall give you the observations and reflections

which I received from conversations which I had with the wounded,

this trip according to the information I received from the German side. I had heard that the German army had penetrated into this town, and that the German army had penetrated into the region, the railway communication had been annihilated by thousands of Flying Fortresses, and. After having listened to the half-truths, the exaggeration and the bluff of the Allied broadcasts, I departed notwithstanding. And presently I arrived, after crossing the region said to be in revolt, without having encountered a single member of the Maquis. I even had coffee in a town which the American armored forces had occupied for two days, and I paid for the drink in French francs. Around me were German officers, NCO's and soldiers. I must tell the truth, that my train was two hours late because of the famous pulverisation of one or two tracks. There was a particular pulverisation of the homes which bordered the railway. The position is too well recognised in France for me to enlarge on it. In the army truck which took me closer to the front lines, I made mental note of the exactness, the concision, the precision of the figures of the German official communiqué (and this has been true of it since the first days of the war) whereas the Allied communiqués were more in the nature of propaganda bulletins and orders of the day addressed to the troops than exact information. In the latter one can see the effort made by headquarters of General Eisenhower to lift the morale of his troops, to rekindle the hearts, to fool more Partisans. All this is an integral part of the Anglo-Saxon mentality. To trick whom? Certainly not the Germans. In my next broadcast I shall give you the observations and reflections which I received from conversations which I had with the wounded, the soldiers going up to the front and those returning. In sum, all that I saw and all that I overheard will go to prove that Germany does not believe in miracles, but that Germany herself performs miracles.

- 1 d -

BALKAN AND HUNGARIAN BROADCASTS
(Monitored in Bari)

RADIO SOPHA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 050 kos - 0715 - Sept. 9

Proclamation to the Bulgarian Nation and Army

Bulgarians, I shall read to you the following historic document of this fateful moment for Bulgaria:

"Bulgarians, men and women, officers, non-commissioned officers and men; administrators under foreign influence, and foreign administrators plunged our country into a new catastrophe. Instead of serving the nation, they became servants of Hitlerite Germany; they turned our country into a German camp, made our workers German slaves, caused the products of the Bulgarian peasant to become the booty of German capital, and made the Bulgarian Army a police force for the conquering Germans. As if this were not enough, they declared war on the United States and England and, with their double-faced policy, exhausted the great patience of the Soviet Union, whose army entered Bulgaria on September 8, thus putting an end to this dishonest and undesired policy. At the same time, two of our armies, the Macedonian and occupation corps, were captured by the Germans. Because our government allowed them to keep their arms, the Germans are killing our officers and soldiers. A great fight is going on in the country itself, and this fight will save our country from the precipice over which she was hurled by her criminal administrators. The Bulgarian nation has been expecting an armistice for weeks. Instead of peace, our government caused a state of war to exist between Bulgaria and Soviet Russia. In order to save the country from disaster, and certain that it expresses the will of the nation, the National Front decided at this fateful moment to assume the administration of the country. The National Front, which is a product of the nation herself, has joined forces with the Soviet Union in order to drive the Germans out of Bulgaria and the Balkans. The National Front Government will immediately do every possible thing in order to create strong and unbreakable ties between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and the new Yugoslavia, as well as sincere and friendly relations with the Western Powers, America, and Britain."

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"The National Front Government will immediately start to carry out the program announced to the nation through a proclamation and will, finally, without delay and hesitation, follow the way of national interests.

"Long live a free, independent, democratic, and a strong Bulgaria!

"Long live the Bulgarian Nation!

- 2 d -

Balkan Broadcasts

RADIO ZAGREB in Croat to Croatia 476 m. 1500 September 11
Croatian General News

In the Petrinja-Kostajnica-Sunja sector, operations carried out by our troops are continuing successfully. Kornica has been liberated by our forces in the Kravsko-Polje sector.

In the Konjic sector, battles against a numerically superior enemy are in progress. The enemy has suffered heavy losses in the... sector.

The national tribunal sentenced those civilians who, in the capacity of politicians, participated in an attempt against the Fuehrer and under command of the former chief Goerdeler plotted to form a treasonable government betraying the German people to the enemy.

The "Stockholms Tidningen" devoted an article to the Soviet policy in the Balkans. The newspaper reveals that since their dramatic declaration of war on Bulgaria, the Soviets have had the last word on all Balkan issues. The Soviets regard the Balkans as their incontestible sphere of influence. This interpretation is confirmed by the fact that the Allies have nothing to say regarding the Balkan policy.

RADIO ZAGREB in Croatian to Croatia 476 m. 2200 September 9
German Ambassador on International Relations

Zagreb: In connection with false Globe-reuter reports stating that Allied troops in a combined action of naval, air and ground forces, landed on Croatian territory in cooperation with partisans and developed an offensive against Croatian forces, Dr. Schmidt, the German Ambassador, expressed the opinion of the German Government about British, Soviet and German-Croat relations. Asked whether he

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Asked whether he could make a statement in the name of the German Government regarding German-Croat relations, he said: "The German Reich will offer assistance to all its allies in the spirit of their political loyalty and friendship. The German Reich will support its ally Croatia."

Balkan B broadcasts

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The same guarantee was given by the Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs, von Ribbentrop, to Rumania, who betrayed us. Our slogan is: "Loyalty for loyalty". There will be no changes in German policy towards the friends of Germany."

Tito's Call to Partisans

Zagreb: We reported several days ago that 20,000 Partisans were prepared to be sent to the eastern and Italian fronts. More preparations of this nature are in progress, which means that the Soviet and Anglo-American demands for Communist leaders and Partisans for common soldier are growing. So-called Tito keeps appealing to our people to join him, threatening those who refuse to do so. The morning of Tito's call to join on or before September 15th is that he is anxious to fulfill his obligations to the Bolsheviks and Anglo-Americans. He hates Croats because the Partisan leaders have failed to break the spirit of the Great people.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 850 kcs. 2030 September 11

Bulgarian Regent's Proclamation

The proclamation is read by the Regent, Prof. Venelin Ganef: "Bulgarians! We have the honor to announce that we have taken charge of the country as provided by article 30 of the Constitution. We shall do our duty with a sincerity as provided by the Constitution is former. We were appointed by the Ministerial Council, according to the nation's will and confidence. We shall rule the kingdom, we shall exercise the King's authority in the name of the King, within the Constitution. Always having in mind the interests of the country and the difficult situation of our nation, so that we may save the nation and country and guarantee national prosperity."

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

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RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 850 hrs. 2030 September 11

Bulgarian Regents Proclamation

The proclamation is read by the Regent, Prof. Venelin Ganef: "Bulgarians! We have the honor to announce that we have taken charge of the country as provided by Article 30 of the Constitution. We shall do our duty until a Regent, as provided by the Constitution is formed. We were appointed by the Ministerial Council, according to the nation's will and confidence. We shall rule the kingdom, we shall execute the King's authority in the name of the King, within the Constitution always having in mind the interests of the country and the difficult situation of our nation, so that we may save the nation and country and guarantee national prosperity.

The days in which we are living are fatal for the nation and for her future. In these days we appeal to all to keep the greatest possible general political and individual discipline in order to guarantee national tranquillity and the authority of the state. The situation in the country is firmly established. The government expects your help in the solution of its difficult problems. This you can do by understanding the necessity of observing laws, by having full confidence, and by keeping good order. The time has come for the nation to show the world her political rights and her political self-administration. Long live the Bulgarian nation. Long live free, independent, democratic, and strong Bulgaria." Signed by the Regents.

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Balkan Broadcasts

Boboshnevalov's Speech

"With the knowledge of our responsibilities, at times so fateful for our nation, we have taken charge of the Regency. In times such as these everyone must fulfill his duty because this is a question of everyone's welfare. At this late hour we must forget our differences and quarrels. We must think of and serve our country so that we will not be cursed by coming generations. The point is that we must help the nation get out of the situation into which she was thrown by the same factors and means as in 1913-1918. This was done against the will and dictates of the nation. In order that we may help ourselves we must have faith in ourselves and our first supreme duty is to be united and disciplined. This is essential for the sake of the Fatherland which is in danger. Today, every kind of disunion, every kind of quarrel is supreme treachery. There are many examples of this in our senses. We must not let the country fall victim to anarchy, disorder, and irresponsibility. The lawlessness and irresponsibility which were so widespread, have been forgotten and that is why the nation is happy.

"We do not doubt that we shall reach our final goal through the establishment of law and order. Today the nation, which by means of many sacrifices has rid of political slavery, took her fate in her hands. With the very first steps of her national government the nation expressed its master of nation and thinks that it is the only way of salvation. Re-establishment of all constitutional rights and liberties, re-establishments of all constitution... principles with their regular functioning is a reality because the Bulgarian nation won. Dark political slavery of totalitarian regimes, in the form of regular constitutional institutes, was false and kept secret. When there were no rights or liberties because... there was no control and their balance, the basis of constitutional administration, was social disobedience which brought about the present catastrophe. With the re-establishment of this balance, which was shameful... we shall become the free citizens of a free country. **Long live Bulgaria.**"

Rador P. Vlahov's Speech

"Bulgarians: The day of September 9, on which day the

must have faith in ourselves and our future. We must be united and disciplined. This is essential if for the sake of the Fatherland which is in danger. Today, every kind of disunion, every kind of quarrel is suicide. We must not let the country exemplify this in our senses. We must not let the country fall victim to anarchy, disorder, and irresponsibility. The lawlessness and irresponsibility, which were so widespread, have been forgotten and that is why the nation is happy.

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Nedko P. Vassilov's Speech

"Bulgarians: The day of September 9, on which day the Bulgarian nation liquidated the anti-national Fascist dictatorship and re-establishment the authority of the national front, caused the Bulgarian nation to face many pressing problems. First of all every Bulgarian must well understand the situation which still holds many domestic and foreign dangers. The nation can and must be proud of her victory over her national enemies. At the same time, losing our peace over our victory is no less dangerous than crossing our arms and letting events follow their stormy course. The nation must rally around the strength of her front and never forget that she is part of the national front and that she demands efforts not only of labor, Communist and other parties, but efforts of every living honest... real patriots of our country. It must not be forgotten as well that our only task is at its defense of the Fatherland, together with the great National Liberation Army which is included in it. All violations of a literary discipline and every attempt to avoid fulfillment of duty... must be punished."

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Balkan Broadcasts

erty must be punished. Without severe discipline, without readiness for work, struggle, and sacrifices under the flag of the national front, without uniting all national forces with the government and its economic and social structure, foreign and domestic policy the action of September 9 may find itself in danger.

At last, the fact that every honest Bulgarian heart is beating happily at the triumphant parade of the Red Army through our country, the army of our liberators as well as at the victories of her great and small allies must not make us... that we ourselves can and must be builders of the new Bulgaria and of our fate. Foreign and domestic conditions are such that it greatly depends on us whether our nation, which has suffered so much should or should not be free; so be or not to be free. Independent, democratic, and strong is Bulgaria's most pressing occasion. Bulgarians, let us all say "to be" but we must prove it not only with words, but with actions. We live the Bulgarian nation, long live free independent, democratic and strong Bulgaria."

Address by Prime Minister Kiro G. G. G.

Bulgarians: "I appear before you in order to express my own and the Government's gratefulness for the enthusiasm with which you accepted the national front and for the support you gave in this situation which was so difficult for the Fatherland. In the very near future I shall have the opportunity of giving you the full program of the national front government. It is only 48 hours since we took charge of the administration and already several points of this program have been carried out. (1) We removed the agents, who did not have the confidence of the nation. (2) We re-established full political rights and liberties, guaranteed by the constitution. (3) We abolished censorship, and re-established freedom of the press. (4) All those guilty of causing Bulgaria's greatest catastrophe have been arrested and are to be tried by a national court. (5) Ministers serving since January 1st 1944, all national representatives of the 25th National Assembly who voted for the disastrous Bulgarian policy have been arrested and their properties sequestered. (6) All those guilty of murders have been created and are to be tried. (7) All press institutes contrary to the interests of the nation... and properties sequestered. (8) We sent a delegation to General Teleshin... (8) All police restrictions which harassed individuals and political

our nation, which has suffered so much should or should not be free? To be or not to be free, independent, democratic, and strong is Bulgaria's most pressing occasion Bulgarians. Let us all say "to be". But we must prove it not only with words, but with actions. Long live the Bulgarian nation, long live free, independent, democratic and strong Bulgaria."

Address by Prime Minister Kolar Georgiev

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3950

Ministers Relieved of Duty

• By order of the King the following plenipotentiary ministers are relieved of their duties: in Berna, Peter Khoseivanoff; in Bucharest, Ivan Popoff; in Sofia, Nikola Fagoroff; in Moscow, Ivan Stamenoff; in Stockholm, Nikola Popoff; in Bratislava... in Helsinki ... as well as plenipotentiary ministers attached to the Ministry of foreign affairs and...

Balkan Broadcasts

- 6d -

BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE in French - 2054 September 11
(Monitored in London)

Press Despatches From Sofia to Bern:

Sofia - For the press bureau of the Bulgarian Legation in Bern: In an interview with Bulgarian Journalists, Dinov stated that he had received a report from the Prefect of Plovdiv Province to the effect that the First Partisan Brigade, operating in the Sredne Gora Mountains, has come down onto the plain, and has contacted Bulgarian authorities. The commander of the brigade declared that his Partisans fully approve of the Government's declaration, and recognize that all that they have been fighting for has been adopted by the Bulgarian Government. Their struggle has, in consequence, become purposeless, and they place themselves at the disposal of the government in its effort to save the country.

The Minister has ordered that the Partisans be informed that they will be received not as enemies, but on the contrary, as defenders, fighting against a regime which led Bulgaria into war. Partisans should also be informed that their wish to serve their country during the present emergency is welcomed. As from today, they are free citizens, since amnesty has already been declared, and they will be welcomed in all Bulgarian democratic circles. The Minister ended by saying that he has issued orders that every facility should be provided for these young men, who may go where they wish.

- 1 -

OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, GLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTSSWEDISH SERVICE - 2300 - September 10 (Monitored in London)Finnish Frontier Problems

In a speech made at Kiruna and Malmberget today, Premier Hansson, dealing with problems which have arisen as a result of unrest along the Finnish frontier, said:

"Should there be any real cause to evacuate the population here from Finland, we must naturally be prepared to receive them, but it must be made clear that this necessity first exists. It is to be expected that the Finnish authorities concerned will deal with this problem, and will be able to check this movement which seems to have already started."

Hansson also said: "We had wished and hoped that our eastern neighbors would avoid being dragged into the war. Our interest in this was obvious. It is just as much a Swedish interest that Finland has now managed to get out of the war."

"This does not prevent our warm feelings for the welfare of our sister country having, above all, determined our expressions of opinion and our mediation. It has long been known that we were able, and were prepared, to deliver food supplies to Finland if, due to her withdrawal from the war, she was cut off from her supplies from elsewhere. Due to well-known circumstances, our opportunities for helping our northern neighbor have been limited. We have had to restrict ourselves to helping children in the first instance, but we have all the time been prepared to make contributions, and are only awaiting the opportunity."

RADIO MILANO SIBERIA (Glandestine) in Italian to Italy - 31 M. -

0830 - September 12

New Governments in France and Bulgaria

As a consequence of the firm and decided position taken by the Soviet Union regarding Bulgaria, this country has...

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RADIO MILANO LIBERTY (clandestine) in Italy to Italy - 31 M. -

0830 - September 12

New Governments in France and Bulgaria

As a consequence of the turn and decided position taken by the Soviet Union regarding Bulgaria, this country has broken with a shameful past and declared war against Germany. In Bulgaria, a new government was formed, which is the true expression of popular will. The new Bulgarian government is composed of men who represent all the country's leading parties. Thus finally Bulgaria has freed herself from her past, drawing nearer to the conception of a democratic government.

In France also a new government has been formed, on a much broader basis than the Algiers National Committee. In this new government, there are men representing all the various political tendencies of the country. De Gaulle has called to take part in the new government his eldest, best and most faithful colleagues, men who have worked against Pétain and against the collaborationists, men who have distinguished themselves in the fight against those who fought communism.

Other Broadcasts

2 u

One must say that in regard to the French General Federation of Labor, de Gaulle was not inspired by truly fair principles. ... there has been much resistance also regarding the problem of the incorporation of the Partisans... One may declare that France has now a democratic form of government of the popular type, because today this is the trend of ideas in the world. We shall gladly follow the development of the political situation in France and we shall soon come back to this subject.

The Pope's Speech and German Catholics

Catholics themselves have protested against the last speech made by the Holy Father. Commenting on the suicide of the German Ambassador in Bucharest, an English newspaper writes that sanctions caused the war and of having committed all kinds of murders in various countries. The German Ambassador in Bucharest came into his office with a pistol in his hand, shouting: "We must all die for Hitler". He then began to shoot at random at typists and other workers and finally turned the weapon on himself. This proves what the Nazis are still capable of doing. Because they know they are in a desperate situation, they have invented gas chambers and special trucks, in which they can suppress all those who bother them, even innocent women and children. And we must not forget the concentration camps, the cremation furnaces, etc...

As some Catholics have justly observed, the Holy Father should have used words of condemnation for the Nazis. When the Nazis committed their crimes, the Holy Father did not deem it necessary to protest. Warsaw, Belgrade, Rotterdam and other cities were destroyed by the Nazis, and the Holy Father did not protest. When people in every country were massacred, the Vatican did not lift its voice. The Nazis destroyed churches and convents, they killed priests and violated nuns... the Holy Father did not protest, he did not ex-communicate the authors of so many crimes. Now is the time when the Holy Father could speak, in the supreme interest of the Church and of humanity.

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RADIO MILANO LECTURE in Italian to Italy - N. 25.4 - 1630 - Sept. 12

General Order for Mobilization Against the Germans and Fascists, Issued to Citizens in Northern Italy

- 1 - From today all Italian citizens, worthy of the name, must see to their weapons.
- 2 - From today all laborers must cease working for the Germans and railways must cease transporting troops and war materials for the Germans.

Other Broadcasts

- 3- From to-day all citizens fighting with the Fascists and the Nazis must go over to the people and hand in their weapons to the Partisans and fighters.
- 4- From today all peasants must cease to bring the produce of their land to the State Granaries, and must be prepared to defend with their arms the food-stuffs they possess.
- 5- From today nobody must obey the orders issued by the occupation authorities and by the Fascist newspapers. Only orders issued by the Central Committee of Liberation must be obeyed.
- 6- From today no Italian must pay taxes.
- Patriots, arise and lay down the arms of the revolt against the German invaders and the Fascist traitors.

RADIO MILANO: In Italian to Italy - M. 21.4 - 20.30 - September 12Wheat Production in Northern Italy

Nazi and Fascist propaganda continue to be against the fact that the wheat harvest in northern Italy has been plentiful. This news does not correspond to actual facts. Thousands of peasants and laborers have been deported to Germany; those who have been left to the fields were not able to use the machinery still available there; and fertilizers were completely lacking. Furthermore, the Germans have carried out wholesale destruction on the land and have wiped away practically everything. War has brought its destruction to many areas. How is it possible then that the wheat harvest was plentiful?

We know instead that the production of wheat has been reduced by 40% and that the news given out on the German radio, stating that the harvest is satisfactory and plentiful in northern Italy, is false. It is true instead that the peasants have tried to hide as much as they could from the German claws and that they have taken away from the abandoned areas all the cattle and wheat they managed to save.

6-From today no Italian must pay taxes.
Patriots, arise and let us see the German-aided revolt
against the German invaders and the Fascist traitors.

RADIO MILANO LUNA. In Italian to Italy. M. 20.4.20.30 - September 12

Wheat Production in Northern Italy

Nazi and Fascist propaganda continue to be almost the fact that the wheat harvest in northern Italy has been plentiful. This news does not correspond to actual facts. Thousands of peasants and laborers have been deported to Germany; those who have been left to the fields were not able to use the machinery still available because they lacked the petrol which the Germans would not give them; and fertilizers were completely lacking. Furthermore, the Germans have carried out wholesale destruction on the land and have tried away practically everything. War has brought its destruction to many areas. How is it possible then that the wheat harvest was plentiful?

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The National Committee of Liberation must take the initiative without delay and send out its agents to the country to give warning and to organize an armed revolt against the Germans and the Fascists. Only through an armed revolt will it be possible to chase the enemy beyond the Brenner and to save the population of northern Italy from starvation. Otherwise the Germans and the Fascists, before leaving these territories, will do everything in their power to carry with them the little food-stuff that still exists.

2948

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0475

Other Broadcasts

- 4 e -

Patriots Must Not Be Disarmed

From reports received it appears that Patriots have been disarmed in liberated Italy. In accordance with a statement made by the London radio, Partisans are to be disarmed. Well then, if matters are thus, the Patriots in northern Italy have a right to protest:

- 1 - Because it is a capital error to demobilise and disarm the Partisans and leave free the traitors now hiding in the cities and in the country.
- 2 - Because... (it is a mistake to) do away with the co-operation of the Partisans in order that they may be incorporated individually in the regular army.

We are aware of the fact that the problem is not a simple one, but the Partisans have weapons and they are well organised. They have fought and they want to continue to fight; they want to destroy the Fascist fifth column. Complications are brought about by those who have not understood that the war of liberation is a people's war. The Partisans who have especially distinguished themselves during the present war with Germany should be taken over en masse. If they are disarmed, this would be in the interest of the Germans and not of Italy and the Italians.

It is not the time to disarm the fighting forces at this present juncture and to create an army on the old standard. The army must be organised on a democratic basis and all the Patriots who have distinguished themselves during the present struggle should be admitted.

We voice our opinion in the face of everybody, even AMG, to whom we say that our Patriots should be left their weapons and that they should be incorporated collectively in the Italian army. This is the firm request which is being made by the forces of liberation of northern Italy, and as it is a very legitimate request we consider it as if it were our own.

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RADIO DIFFUSION DE LA NATION FRANCAISE in French to France -

M. 31.15 - 0900 - September 12

General de Gaulle Broadcasts Today

General de Gaulle, President of the French Republic's Provisional Government, will broadcast an appeal on the occasion of the meeting of the Resistance Committee, which will be held this afternoon at 16 hours.

ap

Other Broadcasts

- 5 e -

In order that Parisians may be able to listen to General de Gaulle's appeal, electric current will be available from 15.45 to 16.40 hours. Loudspeakers will also be set up in various places in Paris.

In the evening, from 20.45 to 21.30 hours, all listeners will be able to hear the speech by General de Gaulle.

Council of Ministries Meets

The Council of Ministries yesterday held a meeting, under the presidency of General de Gaulle. Reports were made by the Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs.

Massigli Appointed French Ambassador in London

Mr. Massigli, former Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed French Ambassador to London.

Members of French Gestapo Arrested

It is learned from London that several members of the French Gestapo were arrested by the F.P.I. while they were trying to cross the Swiss frontier.

Bread Ration Increased

It is probable that the bread ration, fixed at 300 grams, will be shortly increased.

RADIO DIFFUSION DE LA NATION FRANÇAISE in French to France

11.31.19 - 1400 - September 12

Notice Published by Military Authorities

Here is the text of a notice published yesterday by the military authorities addressed to active and reserve officers, in

0479
Classified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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RADIO DIFFUSION DE LA NATION FRANÇAISE in French to France

M.31.19 - 1400 - September 12

Notice Published by Military Authorities

Here is the text of a notice published yesterday by the military authorities, addressed to active and reserve officers and petty-officers: All officers and petty-officers, in active service or belonging to the reserve, must immediately present themselves to the nearest police station.

National Lottery Re-established

After a short interruption, owing to present circumstances, the National Lottery will shortly start again.

ap

New Seat of Canadian Embassy

The new seat of the Canadian Embassy will now be 62 rue Saint Honoré. Canada's representative, Major Georges Vanier, will be happy to receive the visit of all Canadians residing in the Paris region.

Editor of "Action Française" Arrested

Charles Maurras was arrested yesterday.

Laval Transferred to the Black Forest

It is announced that Laval and other members of the Vichy Government, have been transferred from Freiburg to a spa in the Black Forest.

RADIO SOTTENS in French M.47.28 - 1345 - Sept.12

Air Attacks Against Switzerland

It is officially announced that from early this morning our territory has been continuously violated by foreign aircraft, over the western and north-western frontiers of Switzerland. In many cases these aircraft were American, but in others the planes' nationality has not been established. Swiss defence formations and our anti-aircraft batteries have repeatedly gone into action. The air alert was sounded in all the regions entered by the foreign aircraft and in their neighborhood. Further, last Monday at 17.55 hours, an American plane machine-gunned a Swiss motor convoy on the Montigny (?) road. One soldier was slightly wounded and one motor vehicle damaged.

RADIO ANKARA in French to France M.31 - 1345 - Sept.12

"Hulus" Editorial by Itav - "Roosevelt-Churchill Conference at

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RADIO SOFTEENS

in French M. 27, 28 - 1345 - Sept. 12

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RADIO ANKARA

in French to France M. 31 - 1845 - Sept. 12

"Ulus" Editorial by Atay - "Roosevelt-Churchill Conference at Quebec"

The British Prime Minister and President Roosevelt are meeting for the second time in this city and for the eighth time in this war. We recall that the plans of the general offensive against Germany were elaborated at the time of the Quebec Conference, at the beginning of 1943.

Considering that Russia's absence from the Quebec conference might cause comment, the "Times" observes that this conference will prepare the ground for another conference which is not far off. After having underlined and reviewed the recent political developments, the same newspaper adds that, apart from the patch question, a most favorable sentiment is...

0481

Other Broadcasts

- 7a -

The present meeting is taking place at a moment when the Germans are placing all their hopes in a falling out amongst the Allies. This conference, however, demonstrates the contrary; it is illustrative of solidarity and presages a much larger meeting soon.

The situation has changed since last August. At that time Roosevelt and Churchill discussed the very delicate questions attendant upon the opening of a second front, while this time, at the moment of meeting, Germany is hampered in by the Russian grip in the east and by the Anglo-Saxons in the west. The entire world, which last year wondered when the world war would be finished, now gives even greater concern to the matter of achieving the new world order after the war. It would not be an exaggeration to say that all that which has transpired up to now has had to do with the matter of trying to satisfy even the small nations which are fighting for the cause of liberty. The small or medium-sized nations, which are in agreement with the large powers, desirous of creating an organization for the prevention of another war, are asking for independence devoid of all intervention or domination. The three great powers have won the war against Germany and they understand the essential conditions for the period of another peace and of new national liberties. Everyone is agreed that a disagreement between them would be tragic for humanity.

Turkish Comment on Quebec Conference

In the Istanbul daily newspaper "Haber", the editor writes: "As to the question of how the future will be envisaged, Mr. Husayn Gazi Yelcan replied in the following manner: 'It is in order to render the future brilliant that Churchill and Roosevelt have met this time in Quebec. Up to now they did not discuss the means of achieving victory and of establishing a period of durable peace. Now, however, their one point of discussion will be to give to the world a new order capable of achieving peace and new forms'.

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MONTREAL RAPIDLY - An Italian to Italy - M.200 - 2030 - Sept.12

3946

A Swiss Protest against Air Raids

The Federal Political Department today protested against the serious violations of Swiss sovereignty committed by foreign aircraft during the past few days. The government protested in order to ascertain that adequate measures are taken against the repetition of these incidents.

Black-out Abolished

The black-out in Switzerland has been abolished, as we announced in our last broadcast. The Federal Council, in agreement with the Commander-in-Chief of the army, decided to abolish the black-out in all territories of the Swiss confederation.

- 8 e - Other Broadcasts

This measure has been adopted for the safety of the population and especially for the safety of the frontier regions. As the belligerents are now fighting near our borders the black-out can be suppressed without damage to anybody. However the material necessary for the black-out must be kept ready for any emergency. The suppression of the black-out will be effective tonight, September 12, throughout the Swiss territory. The Federal Council also stated that the fact that the Swiss territory will be lighted will cause no damage to either belligerent at the present time. Starting tonight the frontier will be marked with federal emblems as in daytime. All measures regarding passive resistance and air raid warnings will remain in force. An increased vigilance is necessary in present circumstances.

New Air Raids over Switzerland

It is officially announced that two foreign aircraft today flew over our territory and were forced to land by our defensive squadrons, the first at 13.41 hours and the second at 12.08 hours. Anti-aircraft batteries opened fire.

French Children Arrived at Geneva

Two hundred and twenty-six French children from six to thirteen years of age arrived today in Geneva from recently bombed areas.

Domodossola Liberated by Italian Partisans

According to information from a reliable source a group of Italian partisans have succeeded in liberating Domodossola. The liberation of other localities continues. Seven hundred and fifty partisans died in battle and five hundred were taken prisoners.

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Modified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/HND No.

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

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P. W. B.

Protein Monitoring Report

Sept. 1971

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P.R.O.

Librarian INFORMATION DIVISION
ALC

TUESDAY

12. IX. 1944

Allied Force Headquarters
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Radio Monitoring Division
UNIT No. 12 - APO 512

**MONITORING
REPORT**

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

Summary

- 1 a -

GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDSPOLITICAL

More German "Traitors" Will Hang: After a lull, during which German propaganda ceased playing up the anti-Hitler plot of July 20, this subject is today again occupying a position of prominence in broadcasts and despatches. "The People's Tribunal of prominence second trial has condemned to death by hanging seven more persons who had taken part in the events of July 20. The first among the accused is this time the former Mayor (of Leipzig), Dr. Goerdeler."

Along with Dr. Goerdeler, six other conspirators, including the former police chief of Berlin, have been condemned. Goerdeler was to have become Chancellor of Germany, according to the Nazi accusations. As was the case during the first series of hangings for the plot of July 20, the propaganda trend is to link Hitler's internal enemies with Germany's external enemies in the mind of the public: "The conspirators of July 20 had connections with Germany's enemies from the beginning and have received from them both commands and means for the attempt."

Fritzsche: Hans Fritzsche of the German Propaganda Ministry delivers his weekly address. Its main trend is to warn against Bolshevism, using as object lessons the plights of Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland. The established trend, of endeavoring to create discord between Russia and her Anglo-American Allies, is kept up by Fritzsche; his theme is that Russia is countering or disregarding Anglo-American interests in the Balkans.

Axis Sally: The Nazi commentator known as "Axis Sally" spoke last night over the American Expeditionary Station in English. She lists the ages of various American officials and cabinet members for the purpose of demonstrating that America is corrupt. She calls a "set of old

German propaganda ceased playing up the anti-Hitler plot of July 20, this subject is today again occupying a position of prominence in broadcasts and despatches. "The People's Tribunal during a second trial has condemned to death by hanging seven more persons who had taken part in the events of July 20. The first among the accused is this time the former Mayor (of Leipzig), Dr. Goerdeler."

Along with Dr. Goerdeler, six other conspirators, including the former police chief of Berlin, have been condemned. Goerdeler was to have become Chancellor of Germany, according to the Nazi accusations. As was the case during the first series of hangings for the plot of July 20, the propaganda trend is to link Hitler's internal enemies with Germany's external enemies in the mind of the public: "The conspirators of July 20 had connections with Germany's enemies from the beginning and have received from them both commands and means for the attempt."

Fritzsche: Hans Fritzsche of the German Propaganda Ministry delivers his weekly address. Its main trend is to warn against Bolshevism, using as object lessons the plights of Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland. The established trend, of endeavoring to create discord between Russia and her Anglo-American Allies, is kept up by Fritzsche; his theme is that Russia is countering or disregarding Anglo-American interests in the Balkans.

Axis Sally: The Nazi commentator known as "Axis Sally" spoke last night over the American Expeditionary Station in English. She lists the ages of various American officials and cabinet members for the purpose of demonstrating that America is governed by what she calls a "set of old men".

"Incredible Lie" Rebuked: In a despatch from Zagreb, the correspondent Weiss declares: "The Reuter report, according to which the Croat chief of state, Dr. Pavelitch, was arrested and delivered to Tito, has been officially denounced on Monday evening as an incredible lie."

Pro-Hitler Tsankov Government: Just as the Fascist Republic "government" was played up by German propaganda after Italy joined the Allies, so now considerable prominence is being allotted to the "government" of Tsankov, which, according to a Wilhelmstrasse statement, "comprises all nationalistic elements of the Bulgarian nation". It is claimed that "a number of Bulgarian divisions" refused to obey the pro-Allied government in Sofia and have joined the Tsankov government.

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Summary

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MILITARY

Luxembourg: An early despatch today admits the Allied claim of entering Luxembourg. However, it is added that the Allies only entered the city "after a heavy fight."

France: D.N.B. gives a general strategic view of the western front, written by the correspondent Krull: "The battle for France is gradually settling down along a consolidated German defence line. However, this fact reveals nothing definite regarding a new defence line. The Allies are trying to dislodge the German defence system before it can come into full effect. It cannot yet be said that the fighting in the Liège, Metz, and Belfort areas is already today of decisive importance. But it may be assumed that the defence system is sufficiently elastic and deep. The fighting at the gateway to Burgundy deserves interest because the enemy there evidently aims at entering the plain along the upper Rhine and blocking the road of the retreating German 19th Army."

Russia: Strong new Russian attacks are predicted in the southern Carpathians and Transylvania against the German and Hungarian forces stationed there. The other two focal points of fighting for the day, on the Russian front, are said to be the Krosno-Sanok area and between the Narev and the Bug.

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDSWar of Nerves

On the Verge of a New Turn: After a short lull, the Italian Radio, taking advantage of the relative slowing down of the Allied advance, is coming out with an all-out propaganda offensive, which is marked by two definite trends: (a) The enhancing of the alleged German military successes, represented as the forerunner of a big German counter-offensive, (b) The Allied information.

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The Allies in a Trap: The first of these two trends is best illustrated by an allegation, made by Radio Tevere, to the effect that the Allies are wholly dependent for their supplies on beachheads; that their bases are too far away from the advanced posts; and that they are moving now in a sector which, depending upon supplies from overseas and from across the Channel, will be transformed into a tremendous trap, once the big German counter-offensive has started."

The Failure of a Manoeuvre: Corrado Zoli, the only Fascist military commentator, in his weekly review again stresses the complete failure of all Allied attempts at the encirclement of German armies.

ap

Summary

He strongly criticizes the Allied High Command for missing its chance of destroying the 19th German Army, "which has now joined forces with the bulk of the Wehrmacht." In Zoli's opinion, the Third American Army had a singular opportunity of deploying "its powerful armor" in a southwesterly direction and cutting off the German forces. Instead of this, "the Americans were too much attracted by the illusion of being able to advance into German territory and preferred their present plan to a less glamorous, but far more important move." The attempts of the Seventh Army are determined by a "mirage and excessive optimism". The Seventh Army are not succeed in encircling the 19th Army, and will not succeed, in Zoli's opinion, in the present advance towards the Jura valleys.

Italo-German successes in the Alps: For the second time since the fall of Rome, the Fascist Radio speaks of "Italo-German forces", which are credited with spectacular successes against the Allied offensive in southeastern France. "Numerous most important positions have been recaptured."

Powerful Counter-Offensive in Italy: The same trend as above is followed in reporting the latest events on the Italian front. "The Allied progress was halted everywhere", began these reports. The German grandmasters, who appear again in these descriptions, instead of the previous anonymous "Wehrmacht", are said to be attacking "with 'cold steel'", and destroying or capturing great quantities of war material. "Out of the 1,200 British tanks originally thrown into the offensive, well over half have been destroyed."

"Last Week's Frenzy": "Last week the enemy radio and newspapers were in a state of an over-optimistic frenzy; now they suddenly become calm, prudent, cautious." This is the main line of the second propaganda trend, which incidentally takes up most of the radio broadcasts, at the expense of all other political or economic comment.

Several commentators harp on the alleged Allied claims of the last week, that Ventimiglia and Rimini have been taken, that the Allies are marching on Turin, that Allies landed in Croatia, that German armies in France are beaten and routed.

"How is it possible that these beaten armies have not only halted the Allied advance, but are also counter-attacking?" This question is explained in the following manner:

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

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"How is it possible that these beaten armies have not only halted the Allied advance, but are also counter-attacking?" This question is explained in two different ways:

The Allied Disillusionment: One explanation maintains that the Allies first believed in their own propaganda and have now become disillusioned. The main reason therefor is the premature heavy reinforcement, which may be regarded as an indication that the summer of 1944 is over. "With the end of the summer the Allies time is up."

- 4 a -

Summary

The Method of Confusion: The second, and more frequent explanation of the change in tone of the Allied propaganda is the allegation that the Allies adopted a method of first inspiring among the enemy population hope for an early end of the war; and after having brought them to a high pitch of expectation let their morale drop with admissions of setbacks. The Italian listeners are not told that this was the proved method of Dr. Goebbels. They are warned, however, of such tactics, "which bring demoralization". The "Repubblica Fascista" points out that people "suffer more from the war of nerves than from the real war on the fronts."

The Moral: The moral drawn from these analyses of the Allied propaganda is believed to be the lack of self-confidence on the side of the United Nations. "Because they themselves doubt their victory, they attempt to improve their chances by bringing about an internal collapse."

ECONOMIC

Labor Problems in Liberated Italy: This is a subsidiary trend, discussed in several short items.

The question of salaries in Allied-occupied Italy is said to be most acute. Help for white-collar workers is urgently needed, but "all resolutions are empty words, because Enomi's government has not the funds, and the Allies will not help." On the contrary, industrial establishments, which count on Allied support, are discharging any of their workers, "who dare to ask for an increase in pay."

Quoting the Under-Secretary for Industry of the Bonomi's government, Polinello, on the problems of industrial reconstruction, the Fascist Radio singles out Polinello's alleged statement as to the lack of skilled labor in Italy. "After having destroyed our industrial establishments with their bombers, the Anglo-Americans are now proceeding with the moral destruction of Italian labor."

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0497
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BRIEFLY NOTED

"In the event of an Allied victory another war would shortly break out between Russia and the Anglo-Americans for ultimate world domination", writes the "Stampa" ---Lack of transportation paralyzes the economic life of southern Italy --- A simple worker has been appointed Mayor of Milan; a contrast with the Allied domination of Prince Doria Pamphili as the Mayor of Rome.

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Communicues

OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUES

German Communiqué

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 11.7 - 1500 - September 11

Fuehrer's Headquarters, 11 September, 1944 - The High Command of the German Armed Forces announces:

In the Bruges sector, right up to the area north-west of Hasselt, our combat units frustrated all enemy attempts to widen the bridgeheads across the Albert Canal. At the penetration point of Beerlingen, German paratroopists launched a surprise attack against the British flank, destroying one great transport column loaded to capacity, and blowing up ammunition and fuel depots. In this sector alone, fifty-two British tanks have been knocked out mainly by light and medium weapons, in the past few days. Bitter fighting with the enemy armored units attempting to push further northward is still in progress there. The enemy is advancing, on a wide front, towards the Verviers-Metz line, engaging our rearwards. Numerous attacks were repelled. Strong enemy attacks against the land front of the fortress of Le Havre continued throughout the day and night. Only after fierce fighting and serious losses, did the enemy succeed in achieving a small penetration which was immediately sealed off. South of Mont Cenis and at Iddadalen Pass, our troops secured mountain positions of high military importance.

Along the English coast and in the Channel, German U-boats destroyed eleven enemy ships totalling 43,000 tons, as well as one destroyer, one corvette and one mine-sweeper. Three other transport ships and one destroyer were heavily damaged by torpedo hits. Some of these ships can be regarded as lost.

Six enemy fighter-bombers were shot down over the Heligoland Bight and in the Mediterranean by escort vessels of the navy.

On the Italian southern front, our disengaging movements into the Apennine position were completed according to plan and without enemy interference. On the eastern wing, our troops again frustrated all enemy attempts to widen the bridgeheads across the

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In the southern and southwestern part of Transylvania German and Hungarian troops again threw back new Bolshevik attacks in bitter fighting. At Sanok and Krosno, heavy offensive and defensive fighting took place yesterday.

In the Warsaw area, the enemy resumed his attacks between the Vistula and Narev, employing strong battleplane formations. Thanks to the stubborn resistance of army units and formations of Waffen S.S., the enemy's onslaught failed. North-west of Ostrolenka, strong Soviet attacks were also repulsed. Some penetration points were sealed off by counter-attack.

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Communiques

In the far north, numerous enemy attacks were frustrated in the Kandalaksha sector. The enemy suffered heavy losses. During the night, bomber and night fighter formations successfully attacked Soviet supply traffic in the Baltic front area.

Enemy terror bombers launched new attacks against southwestern and south-eastern Germany. The cities of Ulm, Heilbronn, Stuttgart, Nuerenberg and Vienna were especially hard hit.

Forty-five enemy planes, including twenty-nine four-engined bombers, were shot down. During the night, isolated enemy planes dropped bombs on Berlin.

EXCERPTS FROM BROADCASTS MADE SEPTEMBER 10

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - m.491 - 0800 -
September 10

A Speech by Gino Mechiari

Gino Mechiari delivered a speech in Bergamo on the theme of the act of treachery which took place on September 8th. Representatives of the Italian and German armed forces were present at the ceremony. His listeners were impressed by the more important passages of his speech and especially the part where the speaker, nearing the end, spoke about the act of treachery committed and the necessity of achieving victory at all costs.

Forulace Turns Against Bandits

A significant episode, which shows how much faith the Italian people have in Fascism, is reported from Ronco Biellese. A group of bandits wished to enter the Comune and to punish some of the inhabitants who had destroyed pamphlets of subversive propaganda. The inhabitants resented this violently and launched a fierce attack against the group of outlaws, who took to their heels.

Milazzo in a Serious Condition

An item of news broadcast by the United Nations reveals that the inhabitants of Milazzo called on Aldisio in order to report to him on the serious conditions prevailing in the town. The Citizens' Commission has asked that prompt measures be enforced in order that the very grave crisis may be resolved. This is also a proof of the state of neglect and misery in which our cities find themselves a year after liberation by the Anglo-Americans.

Freedom to Die

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Freedom to Die

A year after the conclusion of the armistice, starvation, unemployment and neglect are the only advantages so far registered by the population of the invaded areas of Italy. That these people have but little sympathy for the Anglo-Americans is a fact which is proved by the insistent demands for improvement by the anti-Fascists themselves.

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Italian Broadcasts

In the face of these facts, Candidus gives some paternal advice to all "good Italians" in order to convince them that the Allies could not have done better and that nobody else could have, for that matter. The Italians had cherished great illusions and hopes in regard to the period which immediately followed capitulation. Things took such a different turn from anything that had been imagined that it is quite justifiable that an excess of disillusionment would follow the excessive hopes entertained. As can be seen by every observer, the debit side of the balance is very far in excess of the credit side. Candidus no longer wants to give illusions to the Italian people. It is very strange, for instance, that the mountains of food which had been promised, should be reduced to a quantity barely sufficient to meet the needs of the fighting troops, whilst the liberated people look on. Candidus reminds the Italians that they are a conquered people. The Italians must not be impatient if the Allies, who are very deeply committed, cannot give their attention to Italian problems. Candidus further asserts that the Italians must not forget that Italy, for three years and four months, fought in this war against the United Nations. It is, all told, the classical example of the carrot and the rod, applied to perfection.

The Italians must take into consideration the present advantages which accrue to them from the Allies: that is the carrot. But they must also remember that they have been beaten. That was the rod. Whatever Candidus may say, the Italian people will never forget what Fascism has done. But Candidus does not go to any lengths to explain the advantages brought by the Anglo-Saxons to Italy; he only gives a vague hint or two.

The only real advantages are those of freedom. Badoglio, in betraying his Allies and bringing dishonor upon Italy, if he had not negotiated an armistice which entailed unconditional surrender, would never have known what freedom is. Freedom allowed by the Anglo-Americans is ample, a little confused, but its existence is undoubted and makes itself felt. Italy is hungry but she can look on freely at her destruction; she is free to think and write but always in accordance with other people's views. She is, for instance, at liberty to destroy the indestructible Fascist ideal. She is free

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY - 491 R. - 1300-Sept.10

Italo-German Success in Briangon Region

Particularly worthy of notice are the successes obtained in the Briangon region by mixed Italian and German troops. These troops succeeded in recapturing positions which had been lost during the preceding days.

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The reaction of German and Italian forces was particularly stubborn and obliged the enemy to withdraw from very important tactical positions.

Italo-German forces attacked American negro forces which had occupied the above-mentioned positions on the previous day. Despite the intervention of de Gaulle's forces, which attempted to save the situation at the last moment, they were able to throw the enemy out and firmly consolidate their possession of the positions.

Ups and Downs

In American commercial jargon two words exist which are repeatedly used to denote ups and downs in business. They are "crack" and "boom".

Crack is used when a political or economic situation is heading straight for failure and bankruptcy, - when the errors and crimes of a more or less recent past are about to be paid for. Thus, when a person or a concern is on the verge of bankruptcy "crack" is the word used.

"Boom", on the contrary is used when rumors circulating on any given enterprise or undertaking are good.

This terminology of "crack" and "boom" is used by enemy propaganda in reference to European countries and particularly regarding Fascist and Republican Italy.

The "crack" and "boom" policy is the one used by enemy propaganda in regard to our country since the beginning of the war.

The system used continues to be the same: the broadcasting of false news, sometimes false in one sense, sometimes in another. Good news alternated with bad news.

The result which enemy propaganda hopes to achieve by such methods is the demoralization of the people to whom the news is directed. Our past experience concerning enemy propaganda and its nefarious systems should have opened our eyes to truth and prepared us for all new attacks of a similar kind. The fact, however, that enemy propaganda continues to use the same methods signifies that it still hopes to obtain successes through them, and that is why we still find good news alternating with bad.

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Let us see for example, what has occurred during the present week.

Enemy propaganda regarding Italy this week started with the usual tall story of the occupation of Ventimiglia, and with that of American columns on the march towards Turin, and of other enemy columns on the march in the Ligurian region. Two days have gone by and yet we have had no confirmation of such news broadcasts by any of the enemy agencies or by the broadcasting stations of Bari, Naples and Rome. Radio London, which has already a certain international reputation whether its likes it or not, did not even deem it necessary to deny such news.

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Italian Broadcasts

Radio London followed its time honored habit and talked of something else. But of Ventimiglia and Turin no further mention was made. This system is very simple. Radio London handed over the task of broadcasting news relating to these various places to Radio Bari, Radio Naples and British-controlled Radio Rome.

This was the first part, namely the "crack". Now, according to the system adopted, the "boom" should follow. As usual the signal for this has been given by Radio London. This station has started broadcasting news of incredibly brilliant American victories which ought to bring the war to a rapid end and thereby curtail the sufferings and hardships of peoples throughout the world.

This old and exploited system should not therefore influence the Italian population. It appears, however, to have a certain influence over some people. Thus enemy propaganda does not hesitate to use it still and to broadcast news of victories and enterprises worthy of Tartarin, news which can only cause laughter as soon as we hear it.

The ebb and flow of such news stands to prove one self-evident thing, namely, that notwithstanding all their assertions regarding a certain victory, British and American forces do not seem to be quite positive of ultimate success. If they were certain of it, they would not be obliged to resort to such propaganda systems which are now out of fashion.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-M.-1400-September 10

Review of the Press

Let us return to the question of the war of nerves because it is ever present and perhaps more important than the events of the war themselves, which though important, have taken on a definite character. This means that they offer nothing new in their development, save the unknown factor of the inevitable German counter-offensive which will establish beyond doubt on which side superiority actually lies. What really matters is superiority in

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The enemy is aware of this and desperately clings to the old and abused system of stuffing up other people's brains. Calibano, in an article published in "Repubblica Fascista" and entitled "Altalena" (see-saw) writes: "As usual, the enemy plays on nerves, and his game is a very skilful one. Together with the armed operations he carries out on the battle fields, he carries out a variety of attacks against the morale of the population, from saturation bombing to radio broadcasts, the organization of armed bands and the spreading of rumors. The people, as is always the case, is more susceptible to the war of nerves than to that fought on the battle fronts."

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Italian Broadcasts

It is a very fanciful and attractive piece of work in its logical development, and even amusing. The writer naturally comes to the conclusion that, if such a thing should come to pass and become a concrete reality, the consequences would be that Russia and the Anglo-Saxon powers would fight one another to gain control over Europe. It is unnecessary to say that the United States and Britain, availing themselves of the occupation of France and Italy, would oblige these two countries to furnish them with the necessary armies for the new world conflagration. This is what is fatally bound to happen if they should win. But this, we say, shall not happen.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - m.491 - 1420 -
September 10

THE SOLDIER'S RADIO

The Barbarigo Battalion (Summary)

One Sunday, last May, a few soldiers belonging to the Barbarigo Battalion were in Rome on a few days' leave. They organized a performance at the EIAR, which was a great success among both those present and those who heard the broadcast. These soldiers sang their patriotic songs, proving the deep sentiment of enthusiasm and devotion to duty which animates our soldiers fighting in defence of their country. A few days later, Rome fell into the hands of the enemy. The Barbarigo Battalion continued fighting stubbornly to the last on the road to Rome. Many of the soldiers who had taken part in the EIAR performance were killed.

Today a similar performance has been organized by the EIAR and many of the Barbarigo soldiers are again participating. Their Commander who was then a lieutenant is now a captain. He no longer walks with a lithe step. He is lame through a wound received

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The Barbarigo Battalion (Summary)

One Sunday, last May, a few soldiers belonging to the Barbarigo Battalion were in Rome on a few days' leave. They organized a performance at the ELAR, which was a great success among both those present and those who heard the broadcast. These soldiers sang their patriotic songs, proving the deep sentiment of enthusiasm and devotion to duty which animates our soldiers fighting in defence of their country. A few days later, Rome fell into the hands of the enemy. The Barbarigo Battalion continued fighting stubbornly to the last on the road to Rome. Many of the soldiers who had taken part in the ELAR performance were killed.

Today a similar performance has been organized by the ELAR and many of the Barbarigo soldiers are again participating. Their Commander who was then a lieutenant is now a captain. He no longer walks with a limp. He is lame through a wound received in Rome where his shoulder was also hit. These wounds cause him acute suffering. However, the spirit counts more than physical pain.

Although wounded, these boys have always been loyal to their duty and have given proof of their love for their country by giving up everything for the common cause. When one is with the Barbarigo men, no matter how many trials they may have to endure, one always feels that their spirit is high and that a sacred flame burns within them. We wish that many Italians, too many Italians, who these days are far from the Barbarigo boys, might feel that same spirit and love the Barbarigo boys have for their country and battalion.

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- 5 b -

Italian Broadcasts

...significant soldiers who never yielded an inch of ground during the battle, seem to lose a lot of their self-possession when they come into contact with real and false news, both good and bad, which enemy radios put on the air daily. In these days news is like a see-saw. Enemy transmitting stations pour out the strangest items of news: The British are at Ventimiglia, they are at Rimini, they are fanning out in the Po Valley; a landing has taken place at Pola, so it was at Spezia; 50,000 armed people have risen in Milan, that is not true, they are about to rise. Peace is being negotiated, war to the bitter end is announced. Brains cannot stand the strain; they can no longer distinguish between what is likely and what is absurd; they get lost and confused. Rumors become more and more consistent, are denied by facts, appear again under a new disguise, rise and fall like the tide. These are the tactics usually followed by a good tennis player; and the British certainly can play tennis.

"But if an ounce of brain remains after such a flood of contradictory news, it is easy to understand that such a stubborn propaganda fight can only be justified when a military victory is far from being certain, and far from being close at hand. Anybody who has any common sense can understand that the spreading of all these rumors has a comforting effect, for it means that the enemy is not at all sure of himself."

We agree with Calibano and as the enemy persists, let us persist too, and add that if the enemy is not sure of himself, we definitely are. We are absolutely certain of being able to resist, of overcoming this critical stage and revolving it in our favor.

"Segnale Radio" in its political note, referring to the happy date of September 6th, writes: "The end of the war will see us victorious, side by side with the German nation which will be able to reap the results of a long and heroic effort, the first prize for carrying out a historic mission consisting in bringing about a united Europe. Yes, we shall win; and we proclaim this aloud, with firm conviction, with a faith which does not need to be nourished by favorable events, and which does not waver in the face of unfavorable military news, even if general short-sightedness and lack of understanding gives a decisive value to these events.

Concetto Pettinato published an article in the "Post"...

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Concetto Pattinato published an article in the "Stampa" entitled "If They Should Win" in which he draws an imaginary picture of what the situation would be should Germany lose the war. The writer gives a long list of despatches supposedly received from various international sources, and describes events taking place in Berlin after the occupation of the German capital by Soviet and Anglo-Saxon troops.

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Italian Broadcasts

These boys have left the front for another brief leave and are once more taking part in an EIAR performance, which will be heard over the Radio by all Italian soldiers as in Rome last May. Now again they show their fellow citizens that they are fighting for their country. But there are fewer of them now. Where are the others? Why is the honor of defending their country, left to so few? A blight seems to have befallen our nation. Italians seem to have forgotten the dictates of honor and the most elementary duties towards their country. Italy can only be served in one way: by remaining faithful and laying down one's life for her. German soldiers are defending Italian soil, while Italian soldiers are not to be found. Just think, oh! Italians, the German soldiers are fighting for you are sparing Italian soldiers' bloodshed. How many Italian soldiers have given up the struggle? How many of them are fighting against their own brethren?

May God enlighten all of us! And may justice be rendered to those valiant youths who are fighting in their country's defence and in defence of all it holds most precious. Soldiers fighting against the enemy render the greatest homage to their brothers in arms who fell on the battle field. That is why, the Barbarigo battalion considers itself as intact as when it was founded. Every man who fell in the Barbarigo is present in spirit in his battalion. The Barbarigo boys go through internal struggles unscathed; no fighting is too bitter for them. They incite all those they meet to take up arms and follow their example.

You, soldiers of the Barbarigo, are the best exponents of that Italy which believes in its revival. Make it your sacred task to keep the flame burning. May your example be followed by all Italians.

The Barbarigo was awarded a bronze medal today. The members of the Barbarigo are exemplary people, they are men of few words, eager to take up the fight again. At the front in their brief periods of rest they speak only of their desires and aspirations.

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

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italy to Italy-35 M.-1600-September 10

Special Broadcast for Italians in the Mediterranean Basin

A Laborer Appointed Mayor of Milan

Yesterday a proclamation was issued in the Italian Social Republic announcing that the laborer Giuseppe Spinelli has been appointed Mayor of the City of Milan. It is only fair that in the new régime of Fascist Republican Italy, a working man should be called on to administer one of the largest industrial cities of Italy. Giuseppe Spinelli is a printer. In such a country as Italy, the appointment of men belonging to varying social classes, to posts of responsibility and public administration, is a normal phenomenon, which does not deserve special notice.

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Italian Broadcasts

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We would not have paid particular attention to the fact, were it not that this time a bona-fide laborer has been appointed to the administration of Milan, in the person of Giuseppe Spinelli.

Giuseppe Spinelli is a printer, and like millions of his fellow-workers, he has spent his life behind a work bench. He knows his fellow workers, knows their needs and speaks their language, because he has lived in the same surroundings.

In a nation which has made it its policy to adopt the method of socialization of industries, and the participation of workers to the Boards of Directors, with equality of votes and rights with the representatives of capitalism and shareholders, the occasion of the appointment of a laborer to the most important post in the city has a very special significance.

Mr. Benoni appointed Prince Doria as Mayor of Rome, but the Prince is bound to interests which are contrary to those of his people, of the very people he is called upon to represent. Fascist Italy, by appointing Giuseppe Spinelli as Mayor of a town of over one million inhabitants, has given proof of its real sentiments towards the working classes. In this way the Italian Social Republic has shown that it really intends to follow a policy which will safeguard the interests of those who work for their country, for its survival, and against capitalist and plutocratic interests, which brought the nation to a sore pass on the 8th of September, 1943.

Italian Sailors Rally Round Valerio Borghese

It is now revealed that even since the beginning of the war, the naval unit under the command of Commander Valerio Borghese had gathered in its ranks all the choicest elements of the Italian Navy. These were enrolled in the ranks of the 10th Flotilla and were ready to make any sacrifice and to contribute to the maximum of their power to the country's cause. Those who attacked the British naval bases of Suda, Algiers, Malta, Gibraltar and Alexandria, all belonged to this group, which only subsequently changed its name to that of the 10th Flotilla. Every one of them, both individually and collectively, was animated by the most splendid spirit. On the 8th of September when the Italian and Podolillo gave orders that the

representatives of capitalism and shareholders, the occasion of the appointment of a laborer to the most important post in the city has a very special significance.

Mr. Bonomi appointed Prince Doria as Mayor of Rome, but the Prince is bound to interests which are contrary to those of his people, of the very people he is called upon to represent. Fascist Italy, by appointing Giuseppe Spinelli as Mayor of a town of over a million inhabitants, has given proof of its real sentiments towards the working classes. In this way the Italian Social Republic has shown that it really intends to follow a policy which will safeguard the interests of those who work for their country, for its survival, and against capitalist and plutocratic interests, which brought the nation to a sore pass on the 8th of September, 1943.

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Then all the Italian armed forces were disbanded, only the 10th Flotilla immediately took up its fighting post. It refused to capitulate the enemy, with whom the most powerful of the land had struck up an alliance to protect their interests.

- 9 b - Italian Broadcasts

Commander Valerio Borghese has been recently decorated by the Fuehrer with the insignia of the Iron Cross, First Class, as a reward for his efforts in the struggle against the common enemy and as a tribute to the merits of his men, in their struggle against the barbarians.

Barbarigo and Folgore Pennants Decorated

The pennants of the Barbarigo and the Folgore battalions have been decorated today with bronze medals, in reward for acts of heroism accomplished in the struggle for Italy's revival. The Barbarigo was decorated as a reward for the struggle put up by it against the enemy on the Anzio and Nettuno fronts, when they attempted to keep the enemy hordes away from the city of Rome. The Folgore was decorated as a reward for its participation in the struggle for Italy's revival and resurrection from the abject condition into which the treason and capitulation of September 8, 1944, had thrown her.

Trouble in Italian Prisoner of War Camp in America

It is reported from the United States, that in a concentration camp of Italian prisoners of war near Port Lammon, many negro soldiers and civilians had assaulted a group of Italian prisoners. In the violent scuffle which followed, thirty-two Italians and many negroes were wounded. When the fight was over and the authorities reached the spot, it was seen that an Italian prisoner, Guglielmo Olifanti, had been hanged on a nearby tree.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy M.49I 2000 Sept.10

News From the Invaded Areas

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy M.491 2000 Sept.10

News From the Invaded Areas

Officials to Be Dismissed Under Purge Commission

United Nations News Bulletin reports that a new purge is being carried out in the Telegraph and Postal administration. The names of a group of officials have been submitted to the Special Commission. The same thing has happened in the Royal House Ministry: Sforza had enforced his will on the Regent, and those who were removed were replaced by others without the Lieutenant or those concerned being consulted. Amongst the last to be arrested is Senator Amedeo Giannini. As was made known some time ago, Count Sforza had taken the necessary steps to see that Giannini was deprived of his rank as senator.

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Italian Broadcasts

Increase in Salaries Under Consideration

Ministers without Portfolio in the Bonomi Government ^{and} Forza Togliatti, Soleri (Minister of the Treasury), Cossiga (Minister of Finance), Tupini (Minister of Justice), and Pascentini (Minister for Aeronautics) met in the Palazzo Venezia. During the meeting the question of increases in wages and salaries was examined. After a long discussion no decision was arrived at. On the part of the so-called Bonomi Government confined themselves to noting the opinion expressed by the Allied authorities. This opinion is very simple: if the Bonomi Government is able to do any thing with its own funds, it can do as it pleases, but it is useless to hope for Allied help. The commissioner attached to the Purge Committee, Soccinaro, during this meeting stated that he was definitely opposed to salaries being paid to those who had been dismissed and who were awaiting trial.

Advisory Committee for Italy Meets Again

The Advisory Committee for Italy met again in Rome for the twentieth time, and the meeting was presided over by the representative of the Greek puppet government. Colonel Poleviti was present and made a report on the gravity of the problems which the administration of the Allied Military Government has to face in Italy.

Dismissal of Employees Asking for an Increase in Salary

The British radio in Rome reports that the Federal Chamber of Labor has had to take steps with certain firms which, counting on Allied protection, have dismissed, outright, their employees who requested that their salaries be increased. The intervention was however restricted to a request that the government use its influence with the Allied authorities. Up till now, however, the dismissed laborers have not yet been taken on again.

Meeting of Industrialist Unions in Naples

The Minister for Commerce of the so-called Bonomi Government presided over a number of meetings which were recently held at the Union of Industrialists in Naples. The timber workers have asked

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Meetings of Industrialist Unions in Naples

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- 11 b -

Italian Broadcasts

The Food Situation in Occupied Italy

President Roosevelt, with General Williamson, has examined the present food situation in occupied Italy. In this connection the American President has stated: "Even though the United States and Britain have sent to Italy as much as they can, the country's needs appear to be greater and more urgent than they can meet. It is not a case, however, for the intervention of UNRRA because this institution has been created exclusively for the benefit of friendly countries."

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian to Italy - 2010 - September 10
Appointment

Berlin: Consul Mario Candelori has been appointed commander of Militia and Forests.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - n.24 - 2030 - September 10
Italian Divisions Fighting on Franco - Italian Border

On the Franco-Italian Alpine front Italian divisions are keeping vigilant watch. Several contingents of the divisions have already fought victoriously, defeating offensive thrusts by the enemy.

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian to Italy - 268 - 2215 -
September 10

Allied Planes Attack Italian ships

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian to Italy - 2010 - September 10

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - 2020 - 2030 - September 10

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On the Franco-Italian Alpine front Italian divisions are keeping vigilant watch. Several contingents of the divisions have already fought valiantly, defeating offensive thrusts by the enemy.

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian to Italy - 268 - 2215 - September 10

Allied Planes Attack Italian Ship

On Saturday a small passenger ship on the Istria line was machine-gunned by air gangsters. As a result of the vile attack three civilians were killed.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M 400 - 2220 -

Significance of Safe Withdrawal of German 19th Army September 10

(Excerpt from Comment by Corrado Zoli)

The news of the arrival of the German Army on the German front and of the withdrawal completed by the other forces from French territory is most comforting and surprising news, because conjecture had commenced as to what would have happened to this army and to these forces if the American Third Army, rather than driving towards the Meuse and the Moselle, had launched all its powerful forces towards the southeast, reaching the confines of the Swiss-Italian border and cutting the route of the German forces retreating towards hostile French territory.

But the Anglo-American Command was attracted by the enticing mirage of the German western frontier, by the fallacious illusion of being able to reach it rapidly; from this illusion and mirage the Allied Command was led fatally to adopt the manoeuvre which was less brilliant but which happened to be more secure and fruitful. These were mirages and illusions which determined the curious manoeuvre of the American Seventh Army, which, having failed in its attempt to get away from the German 19th Army, has now pushed its forces towards the narrow confines between the Dur and the Jura valley. This is an attempt which will not succeed, just as no success was not with the attempt to compromise the German defences along the entire Italo-French frontier.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M 401 - 2335 -

ATTENTION, we are now broadcasting special messages: September 10

(Monitoring very difficult due to jamming)

The panther is searching (La pantera cerca.)

The panther is bored (La pantera si annoia)

The elephant broke the bridge (Il ponte l'ha rotto l'elefante)

The chameleon has disappeared at last (Il camaleonte è finalmente scomparso)

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 11.4.41 - 2335 -

September 10

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(Monitoring very difficult due to jamming)

The panther is searching (La pantera cerca.)

The panther is bored (La pantera si annoia.)

The elephant broke the bridge (Il ponte l'ha rotto l'elefante.)

The chameleon has disappeared at last (Il camaleonte è finalmente scomparso.)

Remembrance and liver go straight to the heart (Ricordo e fegato reggiungono subito cuore.)

Attention: The panther is always searching (La pantera cerca sempre)

The panther is on its way (La pantera è in viaggio)

Attention: We wish to point out that the letters we are now about to read, for the sake of greater clarity, will be repeated with

names of cities which are not to be quoted:

tbc lgv lta pcc pbc lbi hpb ato pat gfa pet lul ecp bps
sta pfn glg prp bld ttb rfi ate pfn glh pot fga phq glp
prf cap hpa el 35 - ctn lvg npx pif rti lat gfa tit grl
ftp cpf rfn zgl rnp oph fgy att the

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- 13 b - Italian Broadcasts

ITALIAN BROADCASTS MADE SEPTEMBER 11

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy 9:11 M. 0700 Sept. 11

News From the Italian Front

While the Anglo-Americans are reorganizing their forces towards the west, enemy units launched an attack yesterday in the Conca Valley. Fierce fighting went on around Gammato, which changed hands seven times in the course of the day. Limited patrol activity and artillery fire is reported from other sectors of the front.

Other Items : The Western Front - Eastern Front - Evacuation among officials of the Royal Household - No decision taken in Rome to increase salaries of employees - Large numbers of Rumanians flee in front of Soviet troops - No Slovak partisans have entered Hungary, says Budapest - New Bulgarian Government formed - Revolutionary Tribunals constituted in France - Mrs Chiang Kai-shek leaves Vera Cruz for the United States - Epidemic of infantile paralysis breaks out in the United States.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 4PM. 0800 Sept. 11

News from the Italian Front

The Anglo-American offensive in the Adriatic sector is now focussed on a limited front, which enables the enemy command to concentrate large forces in a restricted area in order to open up a breach in the defensive lines. The focal point of the battle has shifted along the Conca River. Gammato, which had changed hands several times, even fell into the enemy's hands. The whole Conca Valley, strewn with corpses and the wreckage of war material, is still held entirely by the Germans. In the course of the attack, German troops have eliminated a small

Conca valley. fierce fighting went on around Cambrano, which changed hands seven times in the course of the day. Limited patrol activity and artillery fire is reported from other sectors of the front.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -- 4PM. 0800 Sept. 21

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The Anglo-American offensive in the Adriatic sector is now focussed on a limited front, which enables the enemy command to concentrate large forces in a restricted area in order to open up a breach in the defensive lines. The focal point of the battle has shifted along the Conca River. Germano, which had changed hands several times, eventually fell into the enemy's hands. The whole Conca valley, strewn with corpses and the wreckage of war material, is still held entirely by the Germans. In the course of a counter-attack, German troops have eliminated a small infiltration in the terrain before the river. This terrain is still in German possession. German night fighters collaborated in the fight on the Italian front.

It is pointed out in Berlin that considering the general consolidation of German defence on all fronts, this episode signifies renewed activity on the part of German aviation. Heavy bombs were dropped on the enemy supply bases in the Riccione and Altopascio regions and south of Cattolica. Enemy troop concentrations have also been hit at Pesaro. In the northern sectors of the front, German planes have carried out actions in the Pistoia and Lucca regions.

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Italian Broadcasts

Other Items : Western front --- Fighting in the Balkans --- Eastern front --- The war in China --- Washington-London-Moscow talks have been postponed --- Japan will defend all peoples of Great Asia --- Finnish exodus --- Churchill arrives at Quebec --- Bulgarian Commission arrived at Ankara --- British Ambassador to Ankara left for London --- American correspondents in Cairo complain of strictness of British censorship --- America cannot find a solution for post-war unemployment problems.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491 - 1200 -
September 11

Economic and Financial Survey - The Future of British Commerce

Competent circles in the United States believe that something in the nature of a customs union is imminent between the United States and Canada. The same circles believe that such a union would be a great step towards a total customs agreement between the two countries. The Canadian financial expert Mr. Erkeston (?), who is one of the Canadian Premier's closest collaborators, stated that the exchange of goods between the United States and Canada, both imports and exports, would be carried on without customs barriers. This statement was of particular interest. Should such a policy be carried out, a bad blow would be dealt to British commerce, and it would mean the end of the Ottawa commercial system. Great Britain would be practically excluded from Canadian commerce, to the advantage of the United States.

It will be interesting to examine another aspect of the question. Great Britain's interests do not demand that the controversy between the United States and Argentina be settled, as this would mean that the United States would absorb the entire meat production of the Argentine.

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It will be interesting to examine another aspect of the question. Great Britain's interests do not demand that the controversy between the United States and Argentina be settled, as this would mean that the United States would absorb the entire meat production of the Argentine to Great Britain's detriment, as the latter could not make any assignment of meat exports from the United States. This much was pointed out by the "Manchester Guardian" which stated that British policy towards Argentina, up to the present, has been carried out with the sole aim of keeping its commercial and economic bases in that country open.

- 15 b -
Italian Broadcasts

... a memorandum of the British Liberal Party which asserted that reparations imposed by Great Britain on Germany at the end of the last war were more a misfortune than anything else. The British papers which published the memorandum asserted that in the long run such conditions were the cause of the serious economic crisis which troubled the world for so many of the post-war years. This thesis is not accepted by competent British circles.

The "Daily Telegraph" is absolutely contrary to the thesis in favor of the non-application of economic sanctions to Germany, on the grounds that Great Britain cannot live without its exports. The paper adds that Germany has a powerful and well organized industrial structure, and if it were not limited by economic sanctions and restrictions it would compete too favorably with British industry, which would consequently be forced out of the world markets. Germany should be placed in such a position that it should be on inferior, or at least on equal conditions with Great Britain. Should difficulties arise over the transfer of currency for reparations, the matter should be carefully gone into. It might be advisable to import into Great Britain finished goods lacking in the country, such as motor cars, or else German raw materials might be imported, including coal, which might be utilized for the reconstruction of impoverished supplies and thus facilitate exportation to other countries.

The Conservative thesis would, in other words, be favorable to dealing harshly with German industry even to the extent of suffocating it to the advantage of British interests.

NSDAP/ITALIAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491 - 1300-Sept.11

The Italian Front

After having been blocked everywhere by the energetic troops sent out by Kesselring's troops, Allied troops shifted

0530

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

The "Daily Telegraph" is absolutely contrary to the thesis in favor of the non-application of economic sanctions to Germany, on the grounds that Great Britain cannot live without its exports. The paper adds that Germany has a powerful and well organized industrial structure, and if it were not limited by economic sanctions and restrictions it would compete too favorably with British industry, which would consequently be forced out of the world markets. Germany should be placed in such a position that it should be on inferior, or at least on equal conditions with Great Britain. Should difficulties arise over the transfer of currency for reparations, the matter should be carefully gone into. It might be advisable to import into Great Britain finished goods lacking in the country, such as motor cars, or else German raw materials might be imported, including coal, which might be utilised for the reconstruction of impoverished supplies and thus facilitate exportation to other countries.

The Conservative thesis would, in other words, be favorable to dealing harshly with German industry even to the extent of suffocating it to the advantage of British interests.

AMERICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - N.491 - 1300-Sept.11

The Italian Front

After having been blocked everywhere by the energetic resistance put up by Kesselring's troops, Allied troops shifted their main attacks yesterday, against German troops fighting in Italy, towards new positions and made special efforts to carry the battle into the valley of the Conca, to Gemmano and San Savino. But all the attempts made by the enemy to shift the Germans' position and the battle further west were unsuccessful. German troops held firmly all the positions which were in danger of being captured by the enemy. Much enemy war booty was destroyed or captured by the Germans who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in fierce hand-to-hand fighting. All attempts made by the enemy aiming at a break-through were frustrated by German troops which managed to hold their ground firmly.

3934

- 16 b -

Italian Broadcasts

Further north, enemy offensive thrusts against German positions in the neighborhood of Corciaro were repulsed and the first favorable results of these thrusts were neutralised by German counter-attacks. Certain positions which had been previously lost to the enemy were recaptured. Exerting heavy pressure on the enemy troops, the Germans subjected them to violent artillery fire and the enemy's units, which were concentrated in a valley, were obliged to retreat after suffering very heavy losses. The British have been hit hard; and the tone of their propaganda, which during the past week was very high flown, has come down to such an extent that the press and radio admit that the Germans have the situation well in hand and that their resistance is far from weakening. On the contrary, this resistance is growing daily as fresh troops and powerful armor are brought up to the fighting line. In the last two hours, German counter-attacks increased in violence and frequency.

Conditions of Italian Industry

The Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, of the so-called Bonomi Government, made an interesting statement on the conditions of industry and labor in southern Italy due to the state of abandonment in which they have been left by the Italian and Allied authorities. What is left, he said, of Italian industry after the devastation caused by war presents a sad picture. All the existing good-will should be mobilised in order that reconstruction plans be prepared and put into actual practice. As regards the renewal of the activities of our industry, the Minister continued, five elements are necessary: a reconstruction plan, machinery, electric power, raw materials and labor, and we have none of these.

The labor problem is the most serious because it is easy to reconstruct a piece of machinery but it is very difficult to train a laborer in its use. Thus Molinello has implicitly admitted that after the material devastation in Italian industry caused by Anglo-American bombers, we now have the moral destruction of Italian labor. The English care nothing for the reconstruction of Italian industry, - that is only part of their plan to enslave all nations to Anglo-Saxon power. They wished to destroy the powerful means represented by industry which had been created and rendered

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Anglo-American Troops Exploit the Italians

Anglo-American troops, taking advantage of the sad conditions prevailing among the population of invaded Italy, are carrying out a very profitable trade selling at very high cost, material belonging to the Allied armed forces. Favorite commodities are: tinned food, clothing and shoes. This trade is carried on on a very large scale, so much so that the attention of the authorities was called to it.

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Italian Broadcasts

Authorities in Bari, for instance, have had to issue an order by which the population is absolutely prohibited from buying certain listed goods from British and American soldiers, and it is thought that the latter will in the future be discouraged from continuing their trade. All those who are in possession of material belonging to the Allied armed forces are to return the goods by September 15th. Those who obey the order will be entirely exempt from punishment but those who do not comply with the order in question will be liable to severe penalties.

Other Items:

Western front. --- Western front. --- The Air War. --- The War at Sea. --- Sentences on Italian's Disobedience. --- Sentence passed on those responsible for the German Commission in the Balkans and elsewhere. --- Diplomatic relations with U.S. established between Russia and Iraq. --- Mr. Churchill's journey to Montreal. --- Hitler Keitel is losing the loyalty of his followers.

ITALIAN FASCIST RADIO IN ITALY TO JULY 1941 - 1:00 - Sept. 11

Review

The Berlin press today examines the developments of the march of Bolshevism into Europe favored by the absurd policy of the United States and by England's sectarian policy, both blinded to the point that they are unable to see its fatal consequences. All newspapers are stressing the same point: that in Italy as in Bulgaria, Rumania, Finland and France, communists are having the upper hand and that they are having it both in directly occupied countries and in the others which are under Anglo-American occupation as this occupation does nothing but pave the way to Russia and communist penetration. The "Volkischer Beobachter" offers a confirmation of this allegation by quoting many excerpts from the British and American press and magazines, including the "Weekly Review", according to which the Communist is deriving the maximum benefit from the Anglo-American occupation.

the war at sea. -- September 1941. The German in the Balkans passed on those responsible for the war. -- German in the Balkans and elsewhere. -- Diplomatic relations to be established between Russia and Iraq. -- Dr. Churchill's journey to Moscow. -- British Kai-i-ek is losing the loyalty of his followers.

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

THE BERLIN PRESSIST RADIO IN ITALY TO ITALY - 1.00 - Sept. 11

Review

The Berlin press today examines the developments of the march of Bolshevism into Europe favored by the absurd policy of the United States and by England's sectarian policy, both blinded to the point that they are unable to see its fatal consequences. All newspapers are stressing the same point: that in Italy as in Bulgaria, Rumania, Finland and France, communists are having the upper hand and that they are having it both in directly occupied countries and in the others which are under Anglo-American occupation, as this occupation does nothing but pave the way to Russia and communist penetration. The "Völkischer Beobachter" offers a confirmation of this allegation by quoting many excerpts from the British and American press and magazines, including the "Weekly Review", according to which the Comintern is deriving the maximum benefit from the Anglo-American conduct of the war. All countries offer the same picture: the very same picture that the Germans forecast for years and which now is confirmed by reality. Then German affirmations were dashed with a revenge and therefore no attention was given to them. Yet the world today must admit their impressive foundation.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" points out that communism is a dominant force also in those countries which believed they could obtain an easy future as a result of their surrender. Everywhere Bolshevism is harvesting at little cost all it wanted.

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- 18 b -

Italian Broadcasts

In these days, when betrayal and weakness (as in southeastern Europe) and temporary fortune of war (as in France) are momentarily giving some advantages to the enemy, the consequences are already foreseen. The Soviets everywhere are going ahead, exploiting the situation to the fullest extent. This serious and alarming problem of the Bolshevization of the continent is also belatedly discussed by the neutral press, which is not concealing its concern over the trend of events. While Swedish newspapers examine the general outlines of the Finnish drama, Portuguese newspapers, including "Voz", deal with the Polish tragedy. Are the Soviets preparing a new Katyn?, asks the paper reporting news broadcast by a Polish radio according to which 220 Polish officers and soldiers, belonging to guerilla forces, are being deported to an undisclosed territory in eastern Russia. Katyn is still well remembered in Poland and the news caused the most acute terror. Another Portuguese newspaper, on the basis of another broadcast by the same Polish radio, says that a formation of Soviet aircraft flew over Warsaw during the fighting between Partisans and Germans without dropping any help to the Partisans, who had asked for it, and without attacking the Germans, but only to ascertain the situation in the city. This is the way in which Soviet Russia is dealing with the country which was the origin of the present war, started by the western powers who at present are making no protest whatsoever, since they decided to abandon Poland to the march of Bolshevism. Apart from the Bolshevik danger, the neutral press is showing significant caution in the appreciation of the general war situation.

The War in Italy

In Italy the British attacked German positions in the upper valley of the Conca. Following very stubborn fighting, all enemy attacks were repulsed and the enemy suffered heavy losses. The Germans made some counter-attacks on the whole front from Montefeltro to the Adriatic, and succeeded in recapturing some advanced

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Italian Industry in a Pitiful Condition

The Under-Secretary for Industry of the so-called Bonomi Government stressed the pitiful conditions of Italian industry and the difficulties which oppose the solution of the serious problems of reconstruction.

The minister indirectly admits that the Anglo-Americans have no intention of doing anything for Italian industry and labor.

- 19 b - Italian Broadcasts

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - R.491 -2000-Sept.11

Italian Front

Sixteen days after the enemy had launched the offensive on the Adriatic sector, the British have continued their attacks without achieving any positive success. On the mountains north of Tavolero, in the upper Conca and especially in the Germano sector, German grenadiers have offered stubborn resistance, contesting with the enemy for every foot of ground. Of the 1,200 tanks employed by the English troops at the outset of the offensive, more than half have been put out of action.

Along the Adriatic coast, enemy destroyers and torpedo-boats tried in turn to break the German resistance south of Riccione. German coastal batteries repelled all enemy naval attacks and succeeded in damaging two Allied craft.

On the other sectors of the front the Wehrmacht completed its movement to take up new positions, though enemy patrols tried to hinder their actions in various places.

The prompt reaction of German troops forced the enemy to retire.

Air Raid on Milan

Last night, Milan was subjected to another enemy terror raid. As usual, private dwellings were hit, schools, a convent and the church of Astori. Similar terror raids were carried out in the neighborhood of Milan. The exact number of dead and wounded, which is not very high, is being ascertained.

Also Pession di Chieri was the target of enemy four-engined bombers. There were some deaths and many wounded among the civilian population.

Christian Democrats Advocate Firm Measures

During a meeting of the council of Christian Democracy, held in invaded Italy, De Gasperi, commenting on Churchill's recent message to the Italian people, said among other things, that he too was afraid of the moral and economic consequences which the war will have on Italy, which may lead to a new dictatorship because

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Italy's Vital Problems

During a meeting of the Labor Democracy Party, held in Naples, the Minister without Portfolio, Ruini, stressed that the most urgent problems of the country were: to provide food and homes for all Italians and to give work to the unemployed.

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- 20 b - Italian Broadcasts

These declarations, apart from proving that all those who were against Fascism and who were waiting for the arrival of the so-called liberators must be disappointed, clearly and faithfully reproduce what the situation is in invaded Italy and further proves that those in charge of Italy's reconstruction are absolutely incapable of carrying out such a task.

Salvemini Explains his Position

The Anglo-American radio has broadcast from Rome a letter written by the renegade Salvemini in reply to an alleged invitation to return to Italy, an invitation extended to him by an unknown person. After exalting American liberty, Salvemini declares that he is no longer an Italian, having taken American citizenship after the ritual oath of fidelity to the United States. He, therefore, though still very fond of his native country, cannot see any reason to return to Italy or to have an interest in Italian policy. "If I were to do so" - Salvemini states - "I would betray my oath to the United States, and as I am not a lying but come from a family of fishermen, for me an oath is something really serious."

Reconciliation of Roman Church and Oriental Church Discussed

Replying to the recent Encyclical of the Pope, in which Pius XII expressed his hopes for a future union between the Roman and the Orthodox Churches, Patriarch of Alexandria, Monsignor Cristoforo, declared that this is impossible on account of the well-known differences in dogma which exist between the two churches. It is one of the desires of the Vatican - he said - to absorb the Orthodox Church, but the latter does not wish to be part of the Roman Church. The Patriarch of Alexandria finally stated that a rapprochement between the two churches would only be possible if a council were summoned where the parties would have equal numbers, when discussing the question.

The Technique of the War of Nerves

In the political field the English have always been specialists in underhanded blows. They have always had a great

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The Technique of the War of Nerves

In the political field the English have always been specialists in unrighting blows. They have always had a great contempt for those who respected the rules of the game. Their "fair play" is but a hypocrisy. Their principles have been and always will be the same; when it is a question of getting something out of somebody or of some nation, the English have never hesitated to use any means, even the most dishonest, and without any scruples. For the British, arms are a secondary weapon: the principal method of defeating an enemy, apart from what we said above, lies in the economic blockade, in corruption and in the war of nerves. A starving and oppressed nation cannot fight as it should. The sword becomes useless if the spirit is not there to use it for its purpose.

Italian Broadcasts

- 21 b -

There is no doubt that such conduct of war has proved to be very efficient in many cases, and sometimes it has even been a decisive factor. In this war, for instance, the successes obtained by the British were those due to treason and corruption. The landings in Algiers and in Sicily, until the infamous capitulation of the former King and of Badoglio, would certainly have been impossible if Darlan and the Marquis of Caporetto had not been helped by a favorable atmosphere and by a morale which was suitable for carrying out such betrayals.

Today we want to devote ourselves to one of the many aspects of this propaganda, that is the so-called war of nerves. In this connection the London Radio offers plentiful material. We know very well that listeners to London broadcasts are many: thus the damage caused by enemy lies should not be ignored. An item of news spread by a thousand tongues, be it ever so unbelievable, acquires a power of suggestion capable of influencing even men whose nerves are made of steel.

At present we live in an atmosphere of such drama, that we are apt to forget past experience and we are thus susceptible to the ups and downs of the moment.

With an art positively devilish, the enemy does his best to create a spiritual setting suitable to his own interest. To the enemy technique of slow penetration and moral disruption we must oppose a counter-tactic based on cold-blooded reasoning.

Here is an example: The London radio announces every day that the English, the Americans and Russians have conquered hundreds of inhabited localities. But what is an inhabited centre? The imagination immediately visualises thousands of people. Instead, nine times out of ten, it is a question of a few huts lost in the steppes or in the French country side. Meanwhile, however, the news has been believed.

And here is another example: The London radio broadcasts that a city was captured. Then, after a few days, the Germans announce that street fighting continues in that particular city. What has happened? It simply means that the liars of enemy broadcasting stations had announced that a given locality had been conquered when all that happened was that some patrols had gone as far as that centre. In this instance also the news has been believed.

The tale could go on

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The war of nerves has no effect on those who are in the habit of checking what London says, and of using their heads.

3931

- 22 b -

Italian BroadcastsOther Items:

The western front -- The eastern front -- Violation of Swiss neutrality -- American air raid over Sarajevo --- Dropping of V-1's feared possible in England, even from great distances -- Bulgaria to become Bolshevik -- Hungary will continue to fight -- German Minister at Bucharest has been shot -- First meeting of Communist Party held in Paris.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - --491 - 13.00 Sept. 11

A Divine Mission - (A Commentary)

Anglo-American propaganda has suddenly suffered a setback, which was inapplicable to most of its listeners. What happened? For what reason was all last week's enemy radio and press frenzy displaced, for the calm and cautious tone of the past few days? The reason was very simple: German resistance or, even worse, German counter-attacks on the new temporary line of resistance dissipated many of the illusions, which had been cherished and supported by enemy propaganda. The final success against Germany, instead of being at hand, suddenly appeared to be quite far away. Summer will soon be over, the entry of Anglo-American troops into Berlin, dictating the peace conditions of the victor to the vanquished - to Germany and peoples which had remained loyal to her to the last - involving their complete destruction. And reading today all the boasts of enemy propaganda during the past month, one cannot but laugh. It said that the German army in France was routed just as it had said of German armies, in Italy and in Russia. Can you imagine an army routed on all fronts, which no longer has any possibility of being directed, commanded to oppose a minimum of an effective resistance? With this fleeing army the enemy had only one concern - that of capturing prisoners - as many as he could. And all prisoners were willingly giving up arms. But then, suddenly, German resistance stiffened and is steadily becoming stronger up to a point where enemy propaganda itself has to recognize that it is a stubborn resistance.

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Italian Broadcasts

- 23 b -

At this point we must stress a consideration of a general character which is of particular if not exclusive interest for the Italians, and which is suggested by the allegations of enemy propaganda and by the chronological succession of events. This consideration is suggested by the fact that many events were wholly invented by London and Washington propaganda and ceremoniously served up to the Italian people. Such an attitude of enemy propaganda in relation to the Italian people reveals that it has always considered and still considers the latter a nation of fools.

Last week's events show beyond doubt the truth of what we are saying. Let us look, for instance, at the Balkans, a region which was always considered as the most turbulent of the whole of Europe. There is a Rumanian monarch - we do not speak of the people who cannot be held responsible for the government imposed upon it by foreign influences, nor should it be identified with the monarchy - there is, we say, a Rumanian monarch who, after four years of war, sometimes victorious, at the side of Germany, notices that the true enemies of the people, of the Rumanian state, are the Germans and not the allies; in other words the enemies are the Germans and not the Russians: it is against the former that war must be waged. There was the conquest of Odessa: that means nothing. The Rumanians were compelled to seize Odessa under German duress. And then, without even bothering to collect the bodies of those who had died, side by side with the Germans in the common struggle against Russia, this monarch declared war against Germany.

And Bulgaria? Within a few hours she denounces the alliance with Germany, asks Russia, who had declared war on her for an armistice, and declares herself at war with Germany. It has always been said that the Italians have much common sense, and we still believe it. We have stated the facts so that the Italians may pass judgement on them. Their common sense may help them a lot in appreciating these facts. The truth is this: Italians with their common sense may be in a position to draw from that examination an idea of the appalling baseness which has marked some European peoples during the past few years.

0548

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

Last week's events show beyond doubt the truth of what we are saying. Let us look, for instance, at the Balkans, a region which was always considered as the most turbulent of the whole of Europe. There is a Rumanian monarch - we do not speak of the people who cannot be held responsible for the government imposed upon it by foreign influences, nor should it be identified with the monarchy - there is, we say, a Rumanian monarch who, after four years of war, sometimes victorious, at the side of Germany, notices that the true enemies of the people, of the Rumanian state, are the Germans and that its true friends are those who had fought so hardly and stubbornly; in other words the enemies are the Germans and not the Russians: it is against the former that war must be waged. There was the conquest of Odessa: that means nothing. The Rumanians were compelled to seize Odessa under German duress. And then, without even bothering to collect the bodies of those who had died side by side with the Germans in the common struggle against Russia, this monarch declared war against Germany.

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - 245.5 M. - 2030 - September 11

The Italian Front

On the Italo-French frontier the Germans continued their operations, particularly south of Moncenisio, where they captured some strategically important positions.

On the Italian front proper, German disengaging manoeuvres have been completed and the Germans are now firmly in their new positions on the Apennines. Along the coast the situation is unchanged.

- 24 b -

Italian Broadcasts

The United Nations Information Agency reports that, according to official statements issued by the Allied Command, fighting on the Adriatic coast was exceptionally fierce and the losses sustained by both sides are considerable. The Germans are now massed along a defensive line north of Rimini and have been able to check the Allied advance.

Later on, a Reuter's report stated that in the Adriatic sector, or to be more exact near Rimini, a fierce battle is raging. The Eighth Army is fighting strenuously to repel the powerful counter-attacks launched by the Germans. Both parties have sustained heavy losses.

The Allied offensive in this sector has proved unsuccessful.

Other items

Western front -- The situation in Bulgaria -- First meeting for Rumanian-Russian armistice held in Moscow -- Rumania to hand over large quantities of foodstuffs to Russia -- Churchill's trip to Canada -- German war machine is active -- German peoples faithful to Hitler.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 480 M. - 2100 -

September 11

Comrade, Where Are You?

Dear comrades, many comrades write us for news of their sons and in the hope that they are listening. They ask me to transmit the following names. Here are some of them:

Sub-lieutenant Mili Athos Private Bechi Enrico -
Sergeant Mariotti Antonio - Lanceer Terra Spartaco - Driver
Manfredi Carlo - Sub-lieutenant Renato Massutelli - Artilleryman
Claudio Andrea - Corporal Gila Gaetano - Sub-lieutenant Rossetti
Francesco - Seaman Uberti Enrico - Private Castelli Oreste -
Artilleryman Anselmo Leoni - Corporal Dell'Acqua Arturo - Seaman
Lancia Attilio.

Whatever may have happened

Other tens

Western front -- The situation in Bulgaria -- First meeting for Rumano-Russian armistice held in Moscow -- Rumania to hand over large quantities of foodstuffs to Russia -- Churchill's trip to Canada -- German war machine is active -- German peoples faithful to Hitler.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 480 M. - 2100 -

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Sub-lieutenant Mili Atkos Private Dechi Enrico - Sergeant Mariotti Antonio - Lanceer Terra Spartaco - Driver Manfredi Carlo - Sub-lieutenant Renato Massutelli - Artilleryman Claerico Andrea - Corporal Gila Gaetano - Sub-lieutenant Rossetti Francesco - Seaman Uberti Enrico - Private Castelli Oreste - Artilleryman Anselmo Leoni - Corporal Dell'Acqua Arturo - Seaman Lancini Attilio.

Whoever may have news about these combatants, is asked to inform the editorial division of "Comrade where are you" - via Arsenale 21, Turin - so that it may be sent to their families.

News is also asked about Major Arturo Mancini, Private Italo Tornetti, Captain Rui Giovanni, Finance Guard Tommasi Franco, Captain Giacomo Campagna, and Corporal Gino Trevisan.

Where are the Sergeant Tonella Ugo, who fought at El-Alamein, and the soldiers of the Alpine troops Ernesto.....? and Corporal Negri Virginio?

Who has any news of Corporal Bergensi Pietro and of his brother, Seaman Angelo Bergensi?

Sub-lieutenant Giovanni Rosini, second Regiment of Army Corps, where are you?

np

- 25 b - Italian Broadcasts

Where are you: Sergeant Pasini Isidoro and soldier Pasini

Isid?

Who has news of Sergeant Major Tamburini Armando and of his brother Renzo?

And of Lieutenant Colonel Alessandro Minori, Commander of the 20th anti-tank battalion?

Who knows anything about Donat Segare of the 1921 class,

9th Sapper Regiment?

Captain Lieutenant Giuseppe Nafiano; it is your brother Maffeo who is looking for you from Rovigo, and your parents who are in Rome. Write to Via Ponte delle Pietre 1, Verona.

To all those who are waiting to see their dear ones once again, go the thoughts of all who have fought and suffered.

You have been listening to the program: "Starade, Where

Are You?"

RADIO TOWER In Italian to Italy - 24.5 - 21.30 - September 11

A Prayer to Bonomi

The Bonomi government, maintaining its policy of renunciation, is examining the draft of a decree which will forbid the wearing of ribbons and medals for the campaigns in Albania, Greece and Yugoslavia.

As you can see, Bonomi is also purging the signs which are representative of valor shown amidst so much suffering and bloodshed. And amidst snow and ice, as for instance during the campaign in Greece, during which traitor generals caused the destruction of Italian soldiers' fighting qualities and spirit of self-sacrifice. The legendary deeds of the "Julian" Division, to mention only one division whose name sums up all the heroism and deeds of valor of other units, will be obliterated by the enforcement of the Bonomi decree. But if the dead do not speak, we speak for them, in our capacity as survivors who narrowly escaped from the Greek hell. We are speaking for them and we ask: what shall we do with our wounds?

To issue a decree but how can you cancel the scar of

again, go the thoughts of all who have fought and suffered.

You have been listening to the program: "Dearness, Where are You?"

RADIO TAVELI In Italian to Italy - 245.5 - 21.30 - September 11

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3329

28 b - Italian Broadcasts

Please, Mr. Bonomi act in such a way that our sons should not be ashamed of their fathers' wounds and may hold their heads high. No, Mr. Bonomi, do not take this prayer seriously. We are not obliged to address it to you. We only have the right to hold you in contempt.

Other Items:

The resolution voted today by the Japanese Diet for the prosecution of the war -- 200,000 Plans abandon their homes as a result of the Soviet invasion, according to a Swedish newspaper - U.S. Navy Minister warns production programme must be continued if Germany and Japan are to be beaten.

RADIO LITORMIA ADDRESS IN Italian to Italy - M.268-2215-Sept.11
Italian Front

On the southern Italian front, the withdrawal movements in the Apennine positions ended according to pre-established plans and without enemy pressure. On the eastern flank our troops defeated all penetration attempts carried out by the enemy. Even on the sixteenth day of the great offensive in the Adriatic sector, carried out with more than two hundred tanks, with the aim of opening a wedge into the Po Valley, the British Army failed in their desired attempt at penetration. In the mountains north of Tavoleto, the German grenadiers and armored grenadiers contested every foot of enemy gains. Along the Adriatic coast, British destroyers and motor-torpedo boats directed their fire against the German resistance south of Riccione. The German coastal artillery put the British ships to rout. In the Maddalena Pass, our troops conquered important heights.

Allied Discussions on aid to Italy

The question of aid to Italy is at present being given considerable prominence in the United States.

RADIO LITORALE ADD. 1100 in Italian to Italy -M.268-2215-Sept.11

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Allied Discussions on Aid to Italy

The question of aid to Italy is at present being given considerable prominence in the United States. Roosevelt will shortly discuss the Italian question with General William O'Dwyer. According to the "New York Times", the UNRRA council will meet in Montreal on September 17. It anticipates the presentation of a proposal for aid to Italy.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy M.245.5 - 2230 - Sept.11

Allied Warships Shell German Coastal Positions

Allied torpedo-boats and destroyers today opened fire against German coastal positions south of Riccione in support of Allied armored units which were attacking on land. This action resulted in a duel with coastal batteries and enemy warships were forced to withdraw.
ap

0552

Arrested in Florence

A UNNS report says that many personalities have been arrested in Florence, including the former director general of the Italian press, Gherardo Casini, the General of Carabinieri Carloino, who presided over the Military Tribunal of Florence, and the editor of the newspaper "La Nazione", as well as two former commanders of the municipal police.

Other Items:

President of U.S. Chamber of Commerce is making pro-Russia propaganda in America -- Patriarch of Alexandria rejects Pope's appeal for union of Catholic and Orthodox Churches -- United Nations conference at Washington adjourned, allegedly for lack of agreement caused by Soviet attitude.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy- M. 491,8- 23.00-

September 11

The War in the West

The German defensive system in Belgium and France is steadily growing stronger. The enemy is attempting to crush the German lines before they are strengthened and is maintaining its pressure on the hinges of Liège, Metz and Delfort. Heavy fighting took place today in these sectors, and attacks and counter-attacks continued for many hours with very heavy losses for the enemy. Thanks to the stubborn resistance of German units engaged in these sectors the Anglo-Americans have not succeeded in carrying out their plans.

In southwestern France severe fighting is reported from the Burgundy region where the enemy is simultaneously aiming at reaching the lower Rhine and outflanking the German forces still to the west. In the Channel area and in Brittany, German garrisons today repulsed repeated attempts at penetration made by the enemy, destroyed many armored cars and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The Southern Front

The battle continued with undiminished violence during the past twenty-four hours in the Adriatic sector. The British engaged more

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The Southern Front

The battle continued with undiminished violence during the past twenty-four hours in the Adriatic sector. The British engaged more than two-hundred tanks supported from the sea by some destroyers. German coastal artillery engaged the destroyers and forced them to withdraw. The most severe fighting took place in the Tavolero and Germano sectors but the enemy was not able to score any successes. Slight patrol activity is reported from the other sectors of the front.

Allied Aircraft over the Gorizia Area

British and American aircraft: on August 20 bombed Sarzano in the Gorizia province. Some dead and many wounded are reported. Damage to private houses is stated to be heavy.

0554

- 28 b - Italian Broadcasts

Fascist Meeting at Milan

The Federal Commission of Milan today presided over a meeting of Fascists in some local sections and refugees from invaded territory now living in Milan. Later the Chaplain of the Black Brigade "Resega" spoke to Fascists and people in the "Galleria" causing moving manifestations of patriotic enthusiasm...

Other Items

The war in the East --- Japanese bombing of American bases in the Pacific --- Replacement of British ambassador at Ankara though not of major importance is at least "strange" at the present moment --- Excerpts from an "Observer" comment on Moscow plans for the Balkans, involving abolition of all monarchies.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - 245.5 - 2330 - September 17 War Operations on the French-Italian Frontier

In the French-Italian frontier region German troops are continuing their operations, especially south of the Mont Cenis and the Maddalena Pass.

On the Italian front German disengaging movements have ended and German forces have taken up positions on the Apennine line. The situation along the Adriatic coast is unchanged.

Pharmaceutical Product Prices Increased in Southern Italy

Prices of pharmaceutical products have been increased once more in southern Italy. The new increase is of eighty per cent.

Generals and Colonels on Retired List

The Bonomi Minister of War, Casati, has announced that so far seventy-five generals and ninety-seven colonels have been placed on the retired list.

Other Items

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - 245.2 - 2330 - September 11
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Other Items

Today's fighting in the west: British and Canadians continue their pressure in Flanders but were repulsed everywhere --- U-Boats sink British ships. --- Swiss communiqué on today's air violation of Swiss territory. --- A French banker arrested in Paris for collaboration with the Germans.

STEFANI RADIO in Italian to Italy - 491 M. - 2335 - September 11
German Planes Attack Italian Front

Berlin: German night fighter planes have again carried out violent attacks, during the night of September 10th, against supply bases and Anglo-American columns along the whole Italian front.

29 b -

Italian Broadcasts

The first wave of German night fighter planes appeared at about one o'clock over the region of the objectives. The night was clear and visibility excellent. Despite violent enemy defence, the German aircraft launched several heavy bombs, particularly on the localities of Riccione, Euboeccio and Pitopascio, transformed by the enemy into supply bases.

Following the launching of bombs, serious damage and many explosions were caused. In the neighborhood of the above-mentioned localities, there are strong enemy units.

Part of the aircraft attacked communication lines, artillery positions and anti-aircraft batteries from a low level, particularly in the Pesaro, Fano and Lucca regions, where serious destruction was caused.

Other German planes hammered enemy supply traffic on the roads from the front line to the south of Cattolica. Motor convoys were bombed during the whole night by German planes. There attacks were carried out in waves all night long.

Despite fierce enemy defence, all German planes returned to their bases.

State Opera Regulations

On the initiative of the Ministry for Popular Culture and in agreement with the Ministries concerned and the National Ministry of Labor, all Government, Provincial, Communal and tourist subventions for the opera season, with the exception of the Scala of Milan, the Communal Theatre of Trieste and the Venice theatre of Venice, will be from now on, exclusively handed over to the Para-syndical Lyric Cooperation, organized on the 21st of March and approved on the 16th of May by the Civilian Court.

The Para-syndical Lyric Cooperation is administered by a council, formed by as many members as the existing categories of lyrical spectacles. The councillors are elected freely by the partial assemblies of members belonging to each category. The chief of the organization is the superintendent appointed by the Ministry of Popular Culture and is personally responsible for the carrying out of all financial, economical, artistic and syndical pledges.

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Erratum: In line 13 of Corrado Zoli's comment on page 12 b read "neglect" instead of "adopt".

GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11.8 hrs.-09,00-September 10

Lecture by Hans Fritzsche

Ladies and gentlemen

The past week has taught the world some bitter, but by no means superfluous lessons. There is the Rumanian traitors' clique, to begin with, which had done everything in its power to secure Moscow's benevolence. Carefully prepared in advance, as has now ^{by} transpired, the treachery was carried against us, their ally, the royal clique, at the very moment when our troops were engaged in fierce combats for the defence of Rumanian soil. But in order to induce Moscow to accept this capitulation, moral degeneracy was thrown into the bargain, not to speak of the violation of international law committed by using persons whom even primitive tribes are accustomed to consider inviolate to play into the hands of the Bolsheviks.

But not even the high price of surrender to Moscow was sufficient to save the country or the clique of traitors. A week ago a great many members of the clique fled from Bucharest, then being entered by the Bolsheviks, and using American planes sought a temporary refuge somewhere in the west. Moreover Rumania, which only a short while before the betrayal had received a non-committal promise from Moscow as to the sovereignty and inviolability of her political system and boundaries, was developing hurriedly into the Soviet republic of Moldavia, although up to that moment there had been in Rumania hardly as many Bolsheviks as would have been necessary for obtaining a seat in Parliament.

Still more drastic than the example of Rumania is that of Bulgaria. At the very moment when a Bulgarian government was asking armistice terms in Cairo from Britain and America, with whom Bulgaria was at war, at the very moment when Britain and America were preparing to inform Bulgaria on what terms she might purchase an armistice, at that very moment Moscow, which had not broken off relations with that country all through the war, thought fit to declare war and demand a Bulgarian declaration of war on us. A tragi-comedy proving more clearly than anything that went before

0560

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The Polish matter is taking the same course, for after some affected meandering the Soviet Union intentionally disregards both the former British guarantee to Poland and the present Anglo-American patronage of democratic Poland.

mb

A chapter of particular interest is the attitude of the Bolsheviks towards Finland. Even before an armistice was agreed upon Moscow demanded through the medium of their political exponents in Sweden a change in Finnish home politics. We know what that means and what is bound to follow! A detail that by chance came to our notice.

The Finnish armistice delegates, directly after their arrival in Moscow were taken to a performance of Schiller's William Tell, a drama known as a hymn to the freedom of small nations, in that special instance of Switzerland, but full of deep significance for other small nations which were not so fortunate as to have a Friedrich Schiller as bard of their destiny.

Is it not as if Bolshevism, at a moment of weakness in the lives of three small nations, sneeringly celebrated a requiem for their departed freedom? Does this not appear as the last consequence of a hard law of nature, confirmed here by the doings of man, which orders that all that gets weak must perish?

The question is whether this law applies only to small nations. In France we observe a development which many may find astounding, but which does not surprise us in the least. After the break-through at Avranche, Britons and Americans crossed the whole country in loose but far-flung movements till at present their spearheads, from their base and still harassed by supply difficulties, are pushing against the German front as it takes shape.

Is it to be wondered at that the effect of this rapid movement caused and resuscitated in France all the forces that still regarded Britons and Americans as the Allies of the first phase of the war and had not learned anything from what had since happened?

It is no wonder that this group welcomed at first Americans and Britons as liberators. But what a drastic disillusionment they were bound to experience! For what marched behind the Anglo-American armored spearheads? Apocalyptic figures! In the first ranks bandits of all types ranging from the most primitive gangsters and apaches to organized anarchists, and followed by a crowd of sadists in an easily discernible political disguise, subhuman beings that committed all those infamies which have been abhorred and fought against by recent humanity for thousands of years. And Bolshevism brought up the rear. Whatever news we receive from allegedly liberated France, no matter through what channels, is nothing but a dismal list of acts

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I think in the days of the German advance the shadow of defeat loomed in the sight of many a Frenchman, preventing his clear vision of Europe and the European community of fate. Today he understands that at that time he was unable to see: the natural and indissoluble community of fate that links together all peoples which live side by side. On this continent so mercilessly stricken by disaster and yet rich in possibilities for the future. To all these who, whether now or earlier, acquired a clear understanding of the community existing between the peoples living in geographical proximity, the present bearing of the German people brings consolation and confidence. It is the impressive bearing of a powerful people which in the course of history has bestowed floods of intellect, knowledge, progress and culture upon the peoples in its vicinity and the world at large.

- 3 c -

German Broadcasts

One or two decades ago this German people hewed a path for itself out of the depths of its distress, a path by which other peoples could also have emerged from their difficulties. On its way upwards it was assailed by a hostile coalition eager for war and it is now fighting magnificently against its enemies.

In these weeks in which the general assault against the Reich reaches its climax, our people, unbroken by the strain of the past five years of war, has accomplished a further heroic feat: the resolve to make a total war effort. While working strenuously to make the whole of its strength subservient to total mobilization, it strives to ward off the enemy onslaught as best it may until the result of its supreme effort will appear in its full significance.

In its hour of need the German people is perfectly cognizant of the fact that all knowledge is good and must be put to the best possible use, but that more important than all knowledge are faith and character. For whatever a man or a people can accomplish, springs only to a modest extent from knowledge, but for the most part from faith and will, that is to say from character. After the test of power that we have endured in these last years the hour has now come for the test of character. More than ever the watchword must be: We fight because we know what we fight for. And therefore we shall be victorious!

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE

in German - 0945 -

September 10

Electricity in Rome

Rome: The "Daily Herald" reports that to the famine and the lack of water may now be added a notable lack of electric current. It is sufficient for two hours a day only. The Rome press does not recall by one word that yesterday was the anniversary of Badoglio's surrender to the Allies. The Spanish paper "Informaciones" describes the situation in the Eternal City one year after the Badoglio surrender with the

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The British press and the British radio think of another anniversary occurring on the same day, that of UNRRA. UNRRA started its activity a year ago today by dropping leaflet over Italy, promising bread for the Italians. Its subsequent successes are a rich production of leaflets for France and Belgium.

3925

German Broadcasts

- 4 c -

Partisan Fighting in Slovakia

Berlin: Fighting against the partisans in Slovakia continues successfully. The whole of western Slovakia is practically free of partisans. In southern Slovakia and in the northern part of central Slovakia, twelve cities have been freed. It is advantageous for the Germans that the partisans are divided into two parties, one of which proclaims a Czechoslovak republic, while the other has inscribed a Soviet Republic of Slovakia on its Red flag. The British paper "Manchester Guardian" openly admits in a leading article that the British can do nothing about the predominance of the Soviets in the Balkans.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German 1230 - Sept. 10Nationalist Government in Bulgaria

Berlin: In Bulgaria a nationalist government, headed by the well-known Bulgarian statesman, Prof. Tsankov, has been formed to protect the real interests of the Bulgarian people and to continue and strengthen the alliance between the Greater German Reich and Bulgaria. Professor Tsankov is a friend of the German people and defends a policy of intimate and sincere collaboration in the political and the economic field between Germany and Bulgaria.

Disturbances in Bulgaria

Budapest: According to information received there were Bolshevik disturbances in Sofia yesterday a state of emergency was declared. All transport in Sofia has been seized.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE

11.80 kcs - 0945 - Sept. 11

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE

in German

1230 - Sept. 10

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE

11.50 kcs - 0945 - Sept. 11

Bulgaria

In spite of the armistice concluded with the Government of Georgiev, the Russians continue to advance unimpeded. The Bulgarians are no longer resisting. The whole situation is in the nature of a rigorous military occupation. The Bolsheviks have already advanced beyond Shumla and Burgas. Their spearheads are aimed at the Aegean and Sofia.

Roosevelt and Churchill meet in Quebec

Churchill arrived today in Quebec to meet Roosevelt for a conference. He was accompanied not only by the chiefs of staff of the various British services, but strangely enough also by his first scientific adviser, Lord Cherwell.

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German Broadcasts

- 60 -

"Red Square" in Sofia

Belgrade: The square in front of the Soviet Legation in Sofia has changed its name to "Red Square".

Rich Corn Harvest in Denmark

Copenhagen: In Denmark a rich harvest of bread cereals is to be expected. A part of this harvest can even be allocated for fodder.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE

- 11,70 kcs - 1945 - September 11.

Arrest of 25,000 More Frenchmen Expected

London: After a conversation with the Paris police president, an American journalist announces that it is expected that about 25,000 more persons will be arrested during the month of September.

Bulgarian Soldiers Fight on German Side

Berlin: A part of the Bulgarian army has already declared that they will continue to fight on the German side. The German Wehrmacht has disarmed the Bulgarian divisions without meeting any resistance, excepting two battalions that were overpowered without difficulty.

If Only the Germans Were Here Again

St. Denis: For having said "If only the Germans were here again" the French postman, Jean Berthelot of St. Denis, was condemned to death by court martial. The Frenchman made this exclamation because he had been thrown to the ground by drunk American soldiers the night before.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE

- 592 kcs - 2000 - September 11

Appeal by Leader of Nationalist Bulgarians

Budapest: Dr. Tsankov, the leader of the Nationalist Bulgarians, has issued an appeal to the Bulgarian people, saying among other things: "Bulgaria will have to learn what Bolshevism and all its terror means. I ask you to continue the struggle, because more than ever I feel convinced that Germany's final victory is certain."

Bulgarian Delegation on Way Home

Budapest: The Bulgarian traitor clique that went to Cairo at the end of August to start negotiations with the Allies for an armistice, has now to go home empty-handed. In the meantime another delegation has gone to Moscow to receive from the Soviets the conditions of armistice.

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German Broadcasts

This fact shows that during the conference the question of the origin of the German sentence of arguments will play a part; in the Anglo-American press commentaries very little will be said about this. In addition, Churchill's visit was a secret until the last.

Italy will continue to suffer from famine.

Roosevelt made the following declaration at a reception for the U.S. General Williams with regard to Italy: "The Italian people will have to continue suffering from famine, because UNRRA, the Allied organization for the provisioning of liberated nations, confines its activity to friendly nations. Italy, says the President of the U.S.A., is not a friendly nation."

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 11.00 hrs - 1500 - Sept. 11"Berner Tagblatt" on the war

Berne: The general war situation is described as follows by the "Berner Tagblatt": The Americans are nourishing false hopes if they believe that the European war will be over in a few months. If they follow carefully the war operations in the west, the east and the south, it is striking how encircled German units, make themselves free again. From the pocket at Calais, from Argentan and Troyes, and also from the territories of the Baltic provinces, hundreds of thousands have saved themselves. Experienced German divisions are ready to prevent the Allies penetrating as far as Germany. The Allies have to expect a fierce struggle against a strong enemy and a fatal population. There is not the slightest prospect of a compromise peace and thus there is no probability that the war will finish within a measurable space of time.

No Rapid Victory in Europe

London: There is no rapid victory to be expected in Europe.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE IN GERMANY - 11.30 hrs - 1500 - Sept. 11

"Berliner Tagblatt" on the 11th

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No Rapid Victory in Europe

London: There is no rapid victory to be expected in Europe, "News Week" is obliged to state. The British people believe, that heavy fighting is to be expected both in the west and in the east. In the east a critical phase has started by the stopping of the Soviet offensive in front of the Vistula. Nor does Rumania's dropping out open an easy way into the Reich.

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German Broadcasts

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 11,70 kcs - 2130 - September 11
Poison Gas Found in Nancy

Berlin: Randolph Har (?), an Allied war correspondent, reports from France that a further depot for chemical warfare with big supplies of poison gas has been found near Nancy. In this connection, German military experts state: The chemical material that has been found consists of gas shells formerly captured from the French and left behind near Nancy. No destruction was undertaken, in order not to endanger the population. The containers of the war gas makes it indubitably clear that these are French stocks.

Determination of the German Soldier

Berlin: Germany's enemies are feeling more every day how determined to fight the German soldier is. This was stated today in military circles of the German capital. The Anglo-Americans feel this determination not only in the stiffened resistance of the German soldier at the German frontiers, but also in the fighting for the important supply lines, but soldiers maintain their positions in spite of the potent efforts of the enemy and inflict considerable losses on the British and Americans.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE 592 kcs - 2200 - September 11
Swedish Impressions of France

Stockholm: The London correspondents of several Swedish papers have just had an opportunity to see the so-called liberated France and to send reports about their impressions to Stockholm. All the reporters are of the same opinion that their impressions were of the worst possible kind. Their reporter of the war

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Swedish Impressions of France

Stockholm: The London correspondents of several Swedish papers have just had an opportunity to see the so-called liberated France and to send reports about their impressions to Stockholm. All the reporters are of the same opinion that their impressions were of the worst possible kind. For instance, the reporter of the "Nya Dagligt Allehanda" writes: "One can say that madness is breaking out; political terrorism is growing in a threatening manner."

Other correspondents describe the relations of de Gaulle to the so-called people's army of the terrorists as a particularly vital question, and as the final problem the fabulously difficult supply situation.

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German Broadcasts

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D.M.B. in German September 11

Capital Punishment for Seven More Men

Berlin: It is officially announced that at a second trial the people's tribunal has condemned to death by hanging seven more persons who took part in the events of July 20th. The first among the accused is this time Dr. Goerdeler, the former Mayor and Price-Commissioner. Besides him the following six people who took part in the events of July 20th have been condemned to death: The former member of Parliament, Paul Lejunc-Jung, the former Prussian Minister of the Interior, Wilhelm Leuchner, the former lawyer, Joseph Wirth, the former Ambassador Ulrich von Hassel, the former Counselor of Legation in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Trett Solz, and the former Chief of Police in Berlin and member of Parliament Count von Helldorf.

The trial shows that, if the attempt had succeeded, Goerdeler would have been appointed Chancellor, Leuchner Vice-Chancellor, Von Hassel would have become Foreign Minister, Wirth Minister of Justice and Lejunc-Jung Minister of Economic Affairs. The President of the people's tribunal called this "German Government" the "winding-up committee of the German Reich and the German people".

What Were Dr. Goerdeler's Intentions?

Berlin: The conspirators of July 20th had connections with Germany's enemies from the beginning and received from them both instructions and means for carrying out the attempt. This statement was made during the suit against the seven accused. Dr. Goerdeler in particular was in touch with Germany's enemies and since 1942 he had established connections between the military traitors on the one hand and the political conspirators on the other. After the success of the enterprise he meant to introduce a military dictatorship, establish special courts and surrender

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Russia to Induce Turkey to War Against Germany

Zurich: According to information received from Stockholm emanating from Moscow, Soviet diplomacy has been exercising strong pressure on Turkey for some days, to induce her to enter the war actively against Germany. It is expected that Russian troops will be on the Bulgaro-Turkish border in a few days.

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German Broadcasts

AXIS SALLY - AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY STATION in English-6.1 kes-21Sept. 11

There is no doubt that Roosevelt wants to reshuffle his Cabinet, countering the criticism that America is governed by a set of old men. There is Secretary of State Hull, 70, Secretary of War Stimson, 77, and Secretary of Commerce Johnson, 70. That is not all. The head of the Committee for Agriculture is 70, and the head of the Control Committee for Armament Production is 77.

TRANSOCEAN

in English

The Italian FrontSept. 11

Berlin: During the past twenty-four hours the British have used more than two hundred tanks on the Adriatic sector of the Italian front. Furthermore, British destroyers and torpedo boats appeared off the Adriatic coast and shelled German positions south of Riccione. An artillery duel with German coastal batteries ensued in the course of which fires started aboard two British torpedoboats. Hardest fights are being carried out in the mountains situated north of Tavolara, where possession of every square metre was fought for most tenaciously. Heavy fighting also occurred during the whole day on both sides of Gennano.

Italian Prisoners Are Undesirable in England

2000

London: Italian prisoners of war in England are a danger to English girls, London newspapers claim. Thousands of indignant inhabitants of Lancashire telegraphed the War and Home Offices requesting that the Italians be sent home. This must be done to protect English girls against Italian war prisoners.

The "Daily Mail" writes: "awful scenes have occurred with the result that morale is dwindling. If the Italians are to fight they should

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The "Daily Mail" writes: "awful scenes have occurred with the result that morale is dwindling. If the Italians do not want to fight they should again be treated as prisoners of war and not as 'agricultural collaborators'. Not only parents but also English and American soldiers are indignant about preference accorded for unknown reasons to Italian war prisoners by English girls.

"If we permit Italians to dance there will surely be clashes", the Mayor told the "Daily Herald". It is different, however, with black American soldiers. White Americans protested against the presence of colored men at dances. The city administration, however, is hesitant about invoking a ban against colored soldiers. It is different with Italians, and hence all brawls must be avoided."

3922

German Broadcasts

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Insufficient Help for Polish Insurgents

London: Protest of the Polish Exile Government regarding insufficient help given by the Allies to Polish insurgents in Warsaw was emphasized on Monday by leader of the insurgents Bor. He announced that losses of insurgents during one month of fighting amounted to eighty per cent. He added that losses were even higher among members of his staff.

DNE

in English

Sept. 11

The War in Europe

Berlin: The battle for France is gradually settling down along a consolidated German line of defence, without this, however, revealing anything definite regarding the new defence line, writes Dr. Max Krull, DNE military correspondent. The Allies are endeavoring to dislodge the German defence system before it can come into full effect. It cannot yet be said that fighting in the Liège, Metz and Belfort areas is already of decisive importance. It may be assumed rather that the defence system is sufficiently deep and elastic.

Fighting at the gateway to Burgundy deserves attention because the enemy there evidently aims at entering the plain along the upper Rhine and at the same time blocking the road to retreating formations of the Germans Nineteenth Army. At Belfort a defensive battle is in progress against seven enemy divisions which are daily being reinforced. German defence has proved efficient enough to prevent the Americans, reinforced by French units, from obtaining any success worth speaking of. The enemy succeeded, however, in advancing towards Luxembourg and in entering the city after a heavy fight.

Between Bruges and Hasselt the Albert Canal is stubbornly defended by German soldiers. The enemy tries to extend the

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Between Bruges and Hasselt the Albert Canal is stubbornly defended by German soldiers. The enemy tries to extend the bridgehead which he established at Beerlingen in order to obtain a new base for attack. German counter-measures are going on. Bitter fighting there is likely to increase in violence in the next few days.

In the coastal sector front, from Dunkirk to Le Havre, the enemy has made attempts to capture German bases in various ports by continuous air attacks without, however, making any decisive progress.

Enemy operations in the Channel in the last few days cost a heavy sacrifice in tonnage on account of German U-boat attacks.

In central Italy German troops have ended their detaching movements and are defending the Po plain from their positions in the Apennine Mountains. In the eastern part of this front, in the Germano sector the enemy made strenuous efforts which proved vain and entailed heavy losses.

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German Broadcasts

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The situation in Rumania is still in the stage of development. In the south Carpathians and Transylvania, where German and Hungarian troops have reestablished the situation, new attacks may be expected. At the Iron Gate Soviet movements are probably not yet completed. For some days the Soviet march into Bulgaria has been in full swing. They seem to be moving not only in a westerly direction but also southward. German counter-steps have been taken.

Focal points on the eastern front are the Kroeno-Sanok area, where heavy fighting is in progress, and between the Narev and Bug. The Bolsheviks are trying to encircle the fortified village of Lomsha from the west, with the result that the main fighting is at present taking place northeast of Ostrolenka. West of this place too the enemy made heavy tank attacks without success but with heavy cost in men and material.

The Western Front

2235

Berlin: In repeated violent thrusts Canadian units, supported by strong tank units, attempted to gain ground in the direction of the Scheldt in the Flemish area. A furious tank battle ensued in the area of Zeebrugge which ended with a defensive success achieved by the German troops. In the Ghent area heavy tank fighting likewise took place, in the course of which German troops successfully held all their positions. An attempt to get into the rear of German fighting groups was frustrated by a German tank unit in counter-attacks. The Scheldt bridgehead in Mervem, northern suburb of Antwerp, was cleared of dispersed enemy forces. The whole northern bank of the Scheldt is firmly in German hands. The place of Ghent changed hands several times; very heavy fighting developed in the evening. Nine British tanks were destroyed. Focal point of British offensive activity continued to be the bridgehead of Beeringen which had been reinforced by strong tank units. Massed British tank forces attacked to the north and northeast. After losing twenty-seven tanks they advanced several kilometres. Their attack in a northwesterly direction remained unsuccessful.

Terror Attack on Vienna

2105

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Terror Attack on Vienna

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Vienna: For the first time a terror attack was made against the city of Vienna on Sunday forenoon. There is not a single military target in the centre of Vienna but there are numerous magnificent treasures of art and cultural monuments, a number of which fell victim to American bombs. Among famous buildings destroyed or heavily damaged are the historical "Rathhaus", former seat of the Austrian government, the Hungarian Legation, Schubert's world-famous "Dreimaecklhaus", the old palace in the "Verrenstrasse" and several baroque patrician houses on the Graben, one of the main streets in Vienna.

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British Ambassador to Ankara

2135

Berlin: The recall of Inatcbull Hugesson, British Ambassador to Ankara, and his appointment for the post in Brussels roused deep interest in Berlin political circles. These circles think it is rather strange, without attributing any special political importance to this fact, that at the present moment of political high tension in the Balkans, in which Turkey is particularly interested, the representative of British interests in Turkey has been removed to another post.

Arrest of Poglavnik Is Denied

2115

Zagreb: The arrest of the Poglavnik as reported by the British News Service is lacking in all foundation.

Evacuation of Norwegians

1117

Oslo: The flight of the Norwegian civil population from northern Norway is daily increasing in extent in accordance with the slogan "sauve qui peut," writes "Aftenposten" in a leader today. Soon there will be two hundred thousand Norwegian refugees without homes whilst the Soviets threaten to occupy the country of the midnight sun.

Japanese Capture U.S. Base in China

0013

Shanghai: The Chungking war communiqué admits... that the aerodrome of Lingling, one of the most important advanced bases of the American air force in Chungking China, was captured by Japanese troops on Friday. Japanese troops advancing to the southwest along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway line, the Chungking war communiqué adds, have almost reached the border between these two provinces.

Vibrations of Guns Are Felt in London

2050

Amsterdam: People in many districts of London and the southern English countries on Sunday fled from the thunder of German guns firing from the French coast.

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Amsterdam: People in many districts of London and the southern English countries on Sunday fled from the thunder of German guns firing from the French coast, reports Radio London. Doors and window panes were shaken in southeastern London.

Russia's War Declaration on Bulgaria

1200

Stockholm: Under the headline "Etiquette and Reality", "Stockholms Tidningen", dealing with Soviet Balkan policy, writes that Moscow's dramatic declaration of war on Bulgaria had been made only for the purpose of enabling the Soviets to play a decisive part in Bulgarian armistice negotiations. The Soviets did not want armistice terms for Bulgaria to be decided by the Anglo-Saxon powers alone, just because the latter happened to have been at war with the capitulating country. The Soviets were retaining the Balkans as their zone of interest. The Soviet declaration of war had aimed at settling the question of etiquette.

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German Broadcasts

DNB in German for Germany - 1655 - Sept. 10 (Monitored in London)

Bolshevism in Bulgaria

Berlin: After the Muraviev cabinet had opened the gates of Bulgaria to Bolshevism and had complied with all Soviet capitulation demands, the stand regarded the task of Muraviev as fulfilled and set up a puppet government, which is composed of Bolsheviks and ill-famed putschists.

The puppet government forthwith proceeded to act on approved Soviet lines.

A wave of terror swamped the land. All members of the Bulgarian 35th Sobranje were arrested, and all Bulgarian statesmen and politicians who stood by the word and the national honor of Bulgaria were imprisoned.

The head of the Soviet Bulgarian government, Georgiev, hastened to declare that the foreign policy of his cabinet would consist in eternal friendship with Soviet Russia.

DNB in German for Europe - Sept. 9 (Monitored in London)

Identity Cards for Non-Jews

Budapest: A new government decree introduces identity papers for non-Jews. Two separate types of certificates will be issued, those for racially pure non-Jews, and for half-Jews.

DNB in German for Europe - 1327 - Sept. 9 (Monitored in London)

Treatment of Italian Prisoners in Algeria

Algeria: A report issued by the prisoners of war office of the Italian Red Cross states that, contrary to international law, Italian prisoners of war in French Algeria are treated as

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DNB in German for Europe - Sept. 8
Identity Cards for Non-Jews (Entered in London)

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DNB in German for Europe - 1337 - Sept. 9 (Entered in London)
Treatment of Italian Prisoners in Algiers

Milan: A report issued by the prisoners of war office of the Italian Red Cross states that, contrary to international law, Italian prisoners of war in French areas of Algiers are being treated in a barbaric way. Reports by the delegate of the International Red Cross states that in camps in Algiers prisoners of war are subjected to inhuman physical and mental suffering.

The delegate of the Red Cross learned with deep consternation of continuous and systematic physical and mental ill-treatment of Italian prisoners of war. Their food was so insufficient that prisoners of war were searching for grass and roots at their places of work to satisfy their hunger. They were used for the heaviest work, slept in barracks on the bare floor without heating or blankets and were severely ill-treated and punished by French guards for the most insignificant offences.

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German Broadcasts

The same treatment was meted out to officers, whose barracks contained neither chairs, tables nor beds. Irrespective of age or rank, they were crowded into tiny rooms. Prisoners of war urgently requested the Red Cross delegate to make representations to the competent authorities to have this systematic humiliation and shameful treatment abolished.

GERMAN EUROPEAN SERVICE in Slovak - 0600

Sept. 10

(Monitored in London)

Bandits Being Annihilated

According to reports from the so-called Partisan areas, the bandit high command is disintegrating. We have learned from Banska Bystrica that members of the so-called Peoples Council have fled, and at present there is not a single member remaining in town. The chief Partisan leaders are quarreling among themselves, and the troops are left to their own fate. After the initial splitting up into camps, there are now four Partisan camps. Four banners are flying over Partisan camps: Bolshevik, Czechoslovak, Partisan banner-red banner with white and green emblem and Slovak banner.

RADIO BERLIN in Italian to Italy - 19.00 - September 11

Advice to Italian Workers in Germany

We are now broadcasting some advice to Italian workers in Germany, under the auspices of Republican "Fasci" in Germany:

Social life is a matter of learning one's own duties and rights in relation to others. Ignorance of these causes the individual really serious difficulties and when a great historic crisis confronts a people, such ignorance is a source of acute unrest. In this case the most vigorous and willing brains are at work and are creating a frame of mind which is spreading among left and right wing friends, and is a source of a great discomfort to those who remain anchored to their idea and do not want to face the development of events and ideas, or who are not able to. Today, as it is, we are addressing Italian workers in Germany.

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Today, as it is, we are addressing Italian workers who formerly were military internees and who for some days have returned to a free political life. We are speaking to them with enthusiasm, but at the same time we are addressing their companions, namely the original Italian workers in Germany, with whom they will have to get along and work, today and tomorrow, and with whom they will live a common life. The change of status from internees to free workers was obtained in a very short time and it must be added, was unexpected.

- I5 c - German Broadcasts

A gradual improvement might have been visualised, with a more adequate diet and the elimination of some barbed wire, but the sudden return to civil life of so great a number of people could not be foreseen. The attitude of many, of majority, when it was a question of turning their weapons against yesterday's ally, undoubtedly shook Germany's confidence in these men, especially a Germany which had her fingers burned in the hot water of September 8. And we repeat that a decision such as that which gave liberty to Italian internees could not have been foreseen. The personal liberty granted to these individuals has a great value for those who really know how to appreciate the gift of liberty for their own families who were suffering in Italy. Naturally this decision is placing on the agenda many problems which we want to stress here.

It must be remembered that the above-mentioned authorities are using their imagination, keeping in mind that such liberty was granted upon a very clear obligation on the part of the individual: to work. To work and to receive remuneration in cash, but without advancing pointless questions. Now our workers must know that Germany is the country unadapted to such a habit: there everybody is working seriously, consciously and above all willingly, without over-doing but doing well what should be done in daily life. This should be immediately accepted. A foreman's order must be quickly understood. Good will is necessary and Italian senior workers in Germany know it; this especially in view of the fact that a post cannot be assigned according to individual wishes but according to war and the country's needs. For instance, a worker lacking knowledge of machinery cannot be put in charge of a machine overnight. A certain training period is necessary. And this should not be a reason for complaint or grumbling, as the same training applies to the Germans. There should be no complaints or protests if working with shovel and spade is demanded. Conduct must be such as to deserve a better post. This argument of the behavior in work is of capital importance and is the one we wanted to deal with at the beginning.

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BALKAN AND HUNGARIAN BROADCASTS

RADIO ZAGREB in Croat to Croatia - 476 K-1300-Sept. 10 (Monitored in Bari)

Demonstrations in Sofia

Belgrade: On the occasion of the formation of a new government, named "Government of the Home Front", great demonstrations were held in Sofia. Processions carried Red flags, and Soviet troops were cheered. Representatives of the armed forces and liberated politicians participated as well as railwaymen and workmen.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 850 Kcs- 2030 - Sept. 9

New Government of Bulgaria

Today, the capital of Bulgaria lived through a great day, which will be recorded in the history of the Bulgarian nation. The fact that the administration of the country was taken over by real national sons grouped around a national front was the reason for an inspiring and grand demonstration. Tens of thousands of citizens came out on the streets to voice their happiness for the freedom they had attained at the cost of so many sacrifices. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the square facing the Soviet Embassy, and which was given the name "the Red Square", a great public meeting took place.

A former immigrant, Boris Brasoff, opened the meeting with a few words. Many enthusiastic speeches were delivered. Priest Dimitar Neykoff, Boris Bunebaroff, and Tertisheff also spoke. At the end, the crowd was greeted by a priest of the Russian Church, Danovski, and by a representative of the Bulgarian Women's Union. In all speeches the fact

and Soviet troops were cheered. Representatives of the armed forces and liberated politicians participated as well as railwaymen and workmen.

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A former immigrant, Boris Spasoff, opened the meeting with a few words. Many enthusiastic speeches were delivered. Priest Georgieff, from Zlatina, spoke for the priests' "union". Ministers Dimitar Neykoff, Boris Bumaberoff, and Tertisheff also spoke. At the end, the crowd was greeted by a priest of the Russian Church, Danovski, and by a representative of the Bulgarian Women's League. In all speeches the fact was stressed that starting today, the administration of our country is in the hands of the people, and that the latter are ready to defend it at the cost of all sacrifices.

By 4 o'clock, the crowd moved down Rakovski Street, and passed Boulevard Slavovkoff. Here, from the balcony of the Ministry of Education, M. Slavcho Soloff, a member of the District Committee of the National Front, spoke. After him a teacher, Lazar Pishtyaloff, and Stoyan Konaklieff, member of the District Committee, spoke. The speakers were continuously cheered and applauded by the thousands of people assembled.

From here, the crowd moved toward Boulevard St. Nedelya. Until late in the evening, the capital echoed with cheers from the crowd. "Hurrah, long live the National Front, long live the National Army, death to traitors, etc.," were continually shouted by the excited crowd.

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Balkan Broadcasts

The buildings of the capital were decorated with hundreds of Red flags. Thus did our capital live through this historic day. It was a day to be experienced, and patriotic sons, grouped around the National Front, took over the administration for themselves.

Appeal by Public Communication Service Union

The Union of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone employees has forwarded the following appeal: "Friends, the temporary committee of our union, established under the authority of the Chief Directorate of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones, announces that the former committee is freed from service, and that the administration of the union is taken over by a temporary committee. The problem of this committee is to arrange immediately for the free election of a new committee which will take over the administration. The temporary committee of our organization is backing the new government without reserve, and will follow the Government of the National Front.

"Long live the free professional organization of the Posts, Telegraph and Telephone employees. Long live the Government of the National Front. Long live Bulgaria and her National Army. Long live the great Soviet Union. Long live the Red Army."

From the temporary committee of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Union.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria-850 kcs.-2030-September 10
Sofia Police Under Orders of New Government

The Sofia police administration announces: All uniformed members of the Sofia police come under the orders of the new government. The administration of the Sofia police headquarters and of all police stations is taken over by the National Front Militia. The former chiefs will remain as assistants to the National Front administration. The following orders are issued:

Directorate of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones, announces that the former committee is freed from service, and that the administration of the union is taken over by a temporary committee. The problem of this committee is to arrange immediately for the free election of a new committee which will take over the administration. The temporary committee of our organization is backing the new government without reserve, and will follow the Government of the National Front.

"Long live the free professional organization of the Posts, Telegraph and Telephone employees. Long live the Government of the National Front. Long live Bulgaria and her National Army. Long live the great Soviet Union. Long live the Red Army." September 9, 1944.

From the temporary committee of
the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone
Union.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria-350 kcs.-2030-September 10

Sofia Police Under Orders of New Government

The Sofia police administration announces: All uniformed members of the Sofia police come under the orders of the new government. The administration of the Sofia police headquarters and of all police stations is taken over by the National Front Militia. The former chiefs will remain as assistants to the National Front administration.

The following orders are issued so that operations will continue normally: All uniformed policemen and police chiefs are to continue their service at their former police stations. Those who were absent from their stations on September 9, must report immediately to their posts and continue their regular duties. All uniformed and civil policemen and all employees of the Sofia police headquarters must report to police headquarters on Sunday, September 11, at 0800 hours, and continue their duties. Those who do not report on time will be considered as saboteurs, and prosecuted. Law and order must be maintained in Sofia and, in case of misunderstanding, instructions must be received from headquarters. Decisive and severe action must be taken against the activities of individuals or groups which are against the National Front, and for which activities they have no permission from their respective police stations or from headquarters.

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- 3 d - Balkan Broadcasts

Only those who have circulation permits from their police station or from headquarters may participate in any activities. All uniformed members of the police or militia must know that the maintenance of law and order in Sofia is in their hands. They must be decisive, firm, conscientious, and follow the instructions given to them in the performance of their duties."

(Signed) Sofia Police Commander of the National Front,
Todor Milenkoff.

Appeal to Motorists

Sofia, September 10, 1944: Friends and Drivers, the administration is in the hands of the nation. The national front of our professional organization unites and appeals to your sense of service to the government of the national front. You serve with firmness and with your cars.

(Signed) National Front Committee of Professional Organizations
of Bulgarian Drivers.

HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE MTI - in German for Europe - 1745 -
September 9 (Monitored in London)

Budapest: Under-Secretary of State Kolosvary-Borsos, Government Commissar for the Press, the Hungarian News Agency MTI, the Hungarian Broadcasting Company and for publishing, has been relieved of his post at his own request. Provincial Governor Rahlaky has been appointed his successor, and has also been appointed Under Secretary of State in the Premier's Office, and Head of the Propaganda Service for National Defence. The Regent has appointed Bela Harvath, Ministerial Director in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior.

Appeal to Notarists

Sofia, September 10, 1944: Friends and drivers, the administration is in the hands of the nation. The national front of our professional organization unites and appeals to your sense of service to the government of the national front. You serve with firmness and with your cars.
(Signed) National Front Committee of Professional Organizations of Bulgarian Drivers.

HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE UNIT - IN German for Europe - 1745 -
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BULGARIAN HOME SERVICE 2200 September 10
(Note: At the end of the Bulgarian Home Service bulletin tonight the following interpolation was made in English:)

This is the Bulgarian National Broadcasting Station. Here is a Short News

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Petro Staynov, today received members of the foreign press. This is the Foreign Minister's first interview with foreign correspondents who have been with us since Thursday night. The following were present: the correspondents of United Press, Reuter, Charles Lanius, the magazine writer, of "Times" and "Life" magazines, "Daily Herald", "Journal de Genève", "Vatan", and the "News Chronicle".

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, CHANDISTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTSSWEDISH OVERSEAS SERVICE in Swedish for America 1600 September 10Sweden's Attitude to War Criminals

(Monitored in London)

(Extract from political review by editor Stolpe.)

Last Tuesday the Minister of Social Affairs Gostav Moeller, made a statement in which he said that Sweden would close her frontiers to war criminals and quislings who might seek asylum in Sweden in order to escape judgement for their misdeeds. If they manage to get through the frontier control they will be returned to their own countries.

In this connection it may be mentioned that Sweden had already made her attitude perfectly clear earlier, that Sweden reserves to herself the right to judge each individual case. The Swedish Government does not submit itself to orders from abroad.

Swedish public opinion is very firm on the point that nobody must be handed over to any other country but his own, which principle is expressly stated in the Swedish penal code.

DUTCH HOME SERVICE - 1220 -September 10

(Monitored in London)

Mussert Speaks to Netherlands People

In general, there is a depressed atmosphere, because our people have come to realize that a new great misfortune is threatening.

Wherever I went, in Rotterdam, in the Hague, in Amsterdam or in the country,

in Sweden in order to escape judgement for their misdeeds. If they manage to get through the frontier control they will be returned to their own country. The Swedish Government has already granted with settlement in all quarters and has aroused great attention abroad.

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Wherever I went, in Rotterdam, in the Hague, in Amsterdam, or in the country, everywhere, I saw people who had realized the seriousness of the moment.

And now a word about the evacuation of women and children of the National Socialistische Bond to the northeastern part of our country. On Monday night, I called together at headquarters all district leaders of the movement to give them orders to evacuate the women and children of members who feel that they are in danger from the southern and eastern districts of the country to the northern and western districts. From Tuesday onward, thousands have answered this call. They have been accompanied by men who had orders to return immediately to take their posts in the Landwacht.

I should like to tell you, my compatriots, not to jump to the conclusion that I believe our people would be capable of murdering women and children. That could only be done by thoroughly evil people. Men have received orders to remain at their posts with the understanding that they must not be hampered in any

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Other Broadcasts

way from carrying out their duty and their right to first bring women and children into safety. In three of the most southern provinces, district leaders were permitted to go further than the original orders. And in the province of Gelderland, extraordinary circumstances arose which demanded extraordinary measures.

There are those who illegally deserted their posts, but these are exceptions. We no longer look to them but to the hundreds and hundreds who stay at their lonely posts almost, or entirely, alone.

Station Notes (Monitored in London)

The Toulouse-Pyrenees Station, on 400.5 metres gave a bulletin in German at 2250 on September 9 announced as "Informations en langue allemande du comité de l'Allemagne libre." (bulletins in German from the free German committee.)

SWEDISH HOME SERVICE - 2300 -

September 9

Finnish Evacuated

(Monitored in London)

It is reported from Helsinki that is estimated that about one hundred thousand Finns live to the north of the line drawn from Torten, eastward to the Russian frontier. As a precautionary measure, this population is now being evacuated to the south. A hint of these measures was given in the Finnish press today, when it was mentioned that several areas, including the whole of Lapland, had been prohibited to Finnish and foreign nationals. The evacuation of this northern Finnish territory is to be made under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior, Hillilao, and the inhabitants living along the Russian frontier are the

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MILANO LIBERTY RADIO (Glandstadine) in Italian to Italy 25.4 M. 1330

September 10

Orders to the Italian People

Orders given to the Italian people are precise: in the north attack the enemy energetically so as to chase him out of our provinces and uproot the Fascist weed; in the south mobilize so as to march and gather volunteers for the battle.

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- 4 e - Other Broadcasts

It is understandable then why the traitors, followers of Mussolini fear Milan and its people, as Milan will give the coup de grace to the barbarians and to the Fascist mercenaries. Milanese, remember that you must set yourselves at the head of the revolt against the oppressor. Remember that you must mobilize all your strength and hurl yourselves violently against the barbarian. The enemy is weak. Victory over the German herds and over the mercenaries depends above all on your courage, on your audacity and on your determination to attack, weapons in hand. Milanese, northern Italy is waiting for you to give the signal for a general revolt against the Germans and their mercenaries. Do not delay more than strictly necessary in giving this signal, gather your forces and at the right moment attack the enemy and put him in a state of confusion.

Milanese, on your feet, and shoulder arms!

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' in Italian to Italy - 25.8.1920 - September 1

Black Brigade Enters Outskirts of Milan

One column of the corps of battalions of the Black Brigade carried out a retreat of forty-five kilometres - a veritable record! But the beauty of it is that, having gained a point where they thought themselves secure, they were shot at, so that out of an entire column only ten persons were saved.

Last week we entered without hindrance a locality near Milan. The German garrison engaged us in the hope of exterminating us, but, remembering that we were Garibaldians, we fell upon them suddenly and killed all except a youth of sixteen years who had rejoined the Black Brigade for patriotic reasons. In fact, at the opportune moment and precisely at the moment when we attacked the garrison from the rear, the youth blew up a German truck loaded with ammunition. Thus we entered the village and the population received us with great enthusiasm.

Liberation Committee Tries Fascists

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Liberation Committee Tries Fascists

The Liberation Committee has established itself in the Palazzo del Comune, headed by a Patriot who underwent nine years of Fascist imprisonment. Shortly after being established there the Committee was visited by certain persons who presented themselves as an act of submission. They were people who had suffered during the entire Fascist and German period. What hypocrites! To hear them speak there were none more worthy than they to serve the country. But as soon as things were better established a Red Citizens' Committee was set up to make inquiry and to pass judgment. Sixty-seven persons bore testimony and it was discovered that one of the names of the accused had shot four Patriots. A second had disclosed to the Germans the names of many persons who had hidden themselves rather than go to Germany; a third had enriched himself by robbing many citizens; a fourth had grown rich by selling several Patriots for the Germans; a fifth had handed over to the Germans a store filled with clothes. The others were principally accused of being Fascist.

- 3 e -

Other Broadcasts

The hour is now propitious for liberating the country and for destroying Germany's war might. The hour is propitious to conquer honor for Italy, and the place in which the Italian nation has a right in the family of free nations in the democratic Europe of tomorrow. Onward, then, to destroy the Nazis and Fascists in their dens and definitely liberate the Fatherland!

Northern Italy is the only part of the country in which an important proportion of the Italian armed forces exists. In the north the partisans are strong and in some cases they control wide areas. In the north exists the most compact mass of the army and of labor, in the north the anti-German and anti-Fascist organizations are stronger than anywhere else. As a consequence, it is in northern Italy that the Italians can prove what the Italian people is really worth, a people which is determined to reconquer its freedom with its own weapons in hand. The patriots in the north have the advantage of being supported by the Allied armies advancing from the south. Further, the resistance movement in the south is very strong indeed and the German and Fascist bands can be liquidated by it. Under these conditions why should the Patriots in northern Italy wait for the arrival of Allied troops? This would be a very grave error because it would mean counting on outside help. The problem of the liberation of Italy is to be solved, as far as possible, through the intelligent use of the available forces. And this is not all, as the German army is incapable of undertaking anything serious. In northern Italy we face a weakened and demoralized enemy who is contemplating retreating towards the Alps, in armed open revolt must be let loose from Turin to Trieste, from Bologna to Milan. This much must be accomplished and in order that such a problem may be solved, we must all work with renewed vigor, with courage and intelligence. In the north everyone must prepare himself for the coming struggle. The task of the anti-Fascist parties is to obtain a general rising and to head this rising in order that the Germans may be chased out, and the traitors exterminated.

The Nazi chiefs and the Lombard mercenaries have held a meeting during which Filippo Damico, a protégé of the Petacci family, stated that the Germans and the mercenaries are very anxious

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The Nazi chiefs and the Lombard mercenaries have held a meeting during which Filippo Damiati, a protégé of the Petacci family, stated that the Germans and the mercenaries are very anxious about the situation in Milan, more than in any other Italian city. The German invaders and their mercenaries are quite right if they fear Milan and its people. The heroic Milanese people are the same who in the month of March 1943 placed themselves resolutely at the head of the general strike against the Fascist war. It was Milan and its people who rose before all others to liquidate the hated Fascist régime on July 25th. It was Milan again that found itself at the head of the movement aiming at breaking the German chain of bondage and later caused war to be declared on Germany.

Milanese patriots have been holding in check for over a year the Teutonic hordes and the Fascist mercenaries. They are setting example for their brothers in other Italian cities. Milan is holding high Italy's flame and the banner of revolt against the German invaders and the Fascist oppressors.

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- 3 - Other Broadcasts

Naturally the first five were shot, and the others were condemned to various minor penalties. A Fascist widow, who had lost three sons in Russia, was released.

This shows how the Partisans operate. We do not want to see even the traces of Fascism any longer. Fascism is responsible for many crimes, including the ruin and invasion of the country... Fascism caused the death of more than half a million young Italians. Those who betrayed the people must pay. That is our sentiment. But we know also how to show clemency and tolerance towards those who deserve it. That is why we liberated the widow who lost three sons in Russia. We told her: "You will be released because your sons died under Fascist auspices."

Brothers of the South, help the Patriots to conquer the traditional enemy of Italy!

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' in Italian - 1330 - September 11

Appeal to Patriots of Northern Italy

Italian Patriots, we are late with our insurrections in northern Italy. A terrible gale is sweeping over Europe: Belgium, France and Rumania have already been liberated. But most of the workmen are still in the factories. This situation must change. It must change absolutely. Why is the insurrection in northern Italy so late? An explanation is offered us by a letter received. It says that the insurrection may break out at any moment, but how is this possible if the Allies have stopped before Florence, Pisa and Rimini? Why hurl so many of our boys towards the unknown without waiting for the Allies to come? The time to launch an overwhelming attack is fast approaching. The offensive in Piedmont and Liguria ought to be like *veille* calling all the patriots of northern Italy to arms. The delay in the insurrection is therefore merely due to the slowness of the Allied advance. Patriots did not feel like starting a decisive struggle without first seeing what the Allies would do. All preparations have been carried out with the utmost care. And we must not forget that in Liguria, in Piedmont and in northern Lombardy, as well as in certain zones of Emilia, the revolt is already an accomplished fact. Our duty is to attack the enemy powerfully, isolate his divisions and smash up his armed forces. The time has

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Dissatisfaction at Speech of His Holiness

Milanese Catholics have expressed their dissatisfaction at the speech of His Holiness.

Our wish - an outstanding ecclesiastical personality of Milan stated - was that for once His Holiness would condemn the Germans, responsible for the most atrocious crimes and devastations. His Holiness practically lost himself in advice for the future, but now it is a question of conquering our rights for a worthy and honorable future. It is necessary to condemn firmly the barbarians and Fascists.

They have destroyed our cities, our villages, our homes. They have murdered our men, our children. They have destroyed all moral values. Against the Germans and Fascists, the Holy Father should have uttered his condemnation. We sincerely hope the Holy Father will realize that he was badly inspired.

Laval's Properties Seized

In France, liberated from the German yoke, all property belonging to the notorious Laval has been seized. It included a sumptuous castle, a large modern building, five big stores and some sixty estates, totalling 500 hectares of land, worth in all several hundred million. Why was the enormous wealth of Laval seized? Because it had been accumulated in a dishonest way. Laval received eighteen million from Mussolini to sanction his aggression on Abyssinia. Laval is the notorious mercenary who used to receive many millions from the Germans to send French workers to work in Germany. He had accumulated his wealth by war exploitation, by being a slave driver of the French and reducing these unhappy people to dire poverty.

But also in Italy we have criminals very similar to Laval. Also in our country we have mercenaries of the Laval type who were not satisfied with having stolen two hundred million from the state treasury, having starved people and built cannon for German bandits and with these cannons having fired on Florence and on other Italian cities. The first mercenary is Mussolini, who from being a miserable beggar became a multi-millionaire, and one of the partners of the Berni and Ilva Steel Works. Another one is Pavolini who was a poor little commercial traveller and now possesses over three hundred million. The third mercenary is Ricci, who was a commercial traveller in oil and soap and now has 350 million. The fourth is Graziani who stole over one hundred million from a Mogadiscio enterprise. So with the whole clique of industrial plutocrats and land owners. In short all Fascists who collaborated with the Germans, supplying them with war material, and foodstuffs and thus led the Italian people to ruin. All the Fascists of the liberated territories must have their properties seized. They must be returned to the state for improving the people's conditions and helping the reconstruction of a free and independent Italy.

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LIBERTY - In Italian to Italy - 25,4 E. 18,30 - Sept.

Italian Front

In Italy, Pistoia has been liberated. On the whole Italian front the Germans, who know they are playing their last card, are resisting stubbornly.

The struggle of the Patriots against the Germans is being intensified.

The Patriots have occupied Domodossola, which controls the Simplon line.

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Commentary

The German home front is about to collapse. The Nazi and Fascist propaganda efforts are symptoms of this disintegration and help us to understand that Germany has not sufficient strength to resist the enemy forces. Germany is now in worse condition than she was in 1918. Those who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Nazi Party or to Hitler, have been deported. About 45% of the members of the so-called German Parliament have been arrested. One hundred and sixty six Germans presented themselves at the Swiss frontier, asking to be interned in Swiss territory. Sixty superior officers in uniform also arrived at the Swiss frontier, asking to be interned.

The attempt against Hitler's life and the imprisonment of officers of all ranks and businessmen accused of having participated in the organization of the plot, is still having repercussions in Germany. Two hundred and twenty-six military and civilian persons have fled from Germany to find shelter elsewhere. All this goes to prove that the German home front is about to collapse, together with the war fronts.

We are again on the eve of 1918. Already, the precursory signs of the end of Nazi Germany have appeared.

Soviet troops are at the frontiers of East Prussia; Anglo-American troops are near the German frontier, from west and from south; consequently it is natural that Hitler's internal front should be beginning to have gaps and that many Nazis, particularly those who are most deeply involved, should try and save their skins.

Note by our Political Commentator

We, who are used to speaking the truth, have put our finger on the weak spot, regarding the general insurrection of the Patriots in northern Italy.

In northern Italy, many are letting things slide. We are late. In many parts of northern Italy, no insurrection has taken place.

France, Belgium, Rumania, have been liberated; the Red army has reached the Yugoslav frontier; from the western front, the Allies have reached the neighborhood of the German frontier; from the Tuscan Apennines, General Alexander is marching towards the north; and in spite of all this, most of the workers in northern Italy are still working in the factories. Many citizens calmly go

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We, who are used to speaking the truth, have put our finger on the weak spot, regarding the general insurrection of the Patriots in northern Italy.

In northern Italy, many are letting things slide. We are late. In many parts of northern Italy, no insurrection has taken place.

France, Belgium, Rumania, have been liberated; the Red army has reached the Yugoslav frontier; from the western front, the Allies have reached the neighborhood of the German frontier; from the Tuscan Apennines, General Alexander is marching towards the north; and in spite of all this, most of the workers in northern Italy are still working in the factories. Many citizens calmly go about in the streets, while the German garrisons are still masters of the situation and do what they want with our already meagre resources and with our population.

This situation certainly must change.

A letter we have received clearly explains why the Patriots of northern Italy have not yet acted. This letter says, amongst other things, that the Patriots are waiting to receive orders before preparing an armed insurrection. "We have acted already, but how could we if the Allies are always halting, first before one city, and then before another. To start an insurrection without the support of the Allies' offensive, would be like going to slaughter.

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Other Broadcasts

"When the Allies launch a decisive offensive and get near our regions, we shall be ready to rise and to collaborate with their advance. But how are we to know if the Allies have decided to continue their offensive on the other side of the Brenner Pass?"

Caruso Awaits Trial

On the 18th instant, the debate of the Caruso trial is to begin.

Bandit Caruso has actively collaborated, together with others, with the Germans, and was the cause of the imprisonment and execution of many Patriots. The nation unanimously waits for justice to be done. All Italians ask that Caruso and his accomplices be sentenced to death. For traitors to their country there can be no consideration. Justice must be inexorable. Agents of Germany must disappear.

Individuals like Caruso who are still in northern Italy, must know that if they are not hounded out in time by the Patriots, they will be by justice, sooner or later. Death to the traitors of the nation. Death to the murderers of the Italian people.

RADIO BERNE (SWITZERLAND) in French - 6.345 Ko. 20.15 - Sept. 10 Unidentified Planes over Switzerland

It is officially reported that, in the early hours of the morning of September 10, the neutrality of Swiss territory was again violated at several different times by foreign planes, in the frontier area of the Jura, in the north-eastern area of Switzerland. Large formations were sighted. The planes were flying at a very high altitude. It was not possible to establish their nationality. Defence batteries entered into action.

American Planes Attacks Swiss Troops

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

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American Planes Attacks Swiss Troops

One of the Swiss border patrols was attacked at 10:16 by an American fighter planes. One of our planes, struck by bomb explosions in the fuselage, was forced to cease combat. It was able to land without incident and the crew was not wounded. The other Swiss plane continued the battle, despite the inferiority of its armament, until the enemy was forced to retire. Members of the crew stated that the plane had been struck several times and was apparently searching for a place to land. The air alarm was sounded several times in neighboring territories.

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Other Broadcasts

The battle is not far away from us. it is now taking place between the Vosges and the Jura. Our neutrality has not at all times been respected. We have suffered a series of bombardments, the most serious ones in the Schaffhausen region. It is known that the belligerents have not always considered our airmen as the guardians of our frontiers. Our airmen, on the contrary, have been the object of multiple attacks, once, and sometimes twice a day. Our country more than once has become a theatre of air operations. Unhappily the belligerent planes have not abstained from crossing our skies and from subjecting us to material losses. These incidents are all the more serious now that the war is from ten to fifteen kilometre from our frontier. Two American bombers, rather than obey the orders of our fighter patrols, fell upon them as though against an adversary - they did not respect the integrity of our territory.

We have no intention of bringing matters to a head over this incident - undoubtedly it was a deplorable error against which we shall protest through diplomatic channels. There is certain damage which can never be repaid, but further and more serious incidents must be prevented from occurring on Swiss territory. It is not a case of awaiting the worst, but our army is constantly alert. We have confidence that the belligerents will take measures to avoid repetition of these incidents. This will contribute to the respect for smaller nations, without which the democratic world would collapse. It is a detail, but you will admit that it is not without importance.

RADIO PONTICERIAL In Italian to Italy - N. 256 - 20.30 - September 11

Air Violations of Swiss Territory

It is officially announced:

Since 7.56 hours this morning the Swiss air space was continuously violated by foreign aircraft whose nationality has not yet been ascertained. There are reports of violations of the north-eastern, north-western and western frontiers. An aircraft flew over the Spluga and another followed the... line. The alarm was given in the threatened regions and the neighboring ones.

A second communiqué says that from 14.34 hours to 14.49 hours today from four to six aircraft whose nationality has not yet been ascertained crossed our country.

We have no intention of bringing matters to a head over this incident - undoubtedly it was a deplorable error against which we shall protest through diplomatic channels. There is certain damage which can never be repaired, but further and more serious incidents must be prevented from occurring on Swiss territory. It is not a case of awaiting the worst, but our aim is constantly alert. We have confidence that the belligerents will take measures to avoid repetition of these incidents. This will contribute to the respect for smaller nations, without which the democratic world would collapse. It is a detail, but you will admit that it is not without importance.

RADIO MONTICOMERI In Italian to Italy - M. 256 - 20,30 - September 11

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A second communiqué says that from 14,34 hours to 14,49 hours today from four to six aircraft whose nationality has not yet been ascertained carried out several attacks on Swiss territory.

A third communiqué reports that three American fighters crossed over our frontier in the Basel region and attacked with their machine-guns and small caliber gun the train which usually arrives at Basle at 14,45 hours. The attack was made at 14,35. The sudden halt of the train by the driver, who noticed the impending attack caused some people to be slightly wounded including the engine driver himself. The locomotive and seven passenger cars as well as line installations were damaged. In addition high tension lines were damaged...

FRENCH NOTION/L RADIO In French to France - 31,15 M. - 22,00 - Sept. 11 Strikes in Northern Italy

Strikes have broken out at Milan, Genoa, Milan and in the region of Lago Maggiore.

- 2 a - Other Broadcasts

FRENCH NATIONAL RADIO IN FRANCE TO FRANCE - 3115 M - 0800 -
September 11

Meeting of Relief Organization for War Prisoners

Yesterday, at 1500, at the Palais de la Mutualité, the first meeting of the National Movement for Prisoners and Deportees was held. Many persons attended, including mostly the families of prisoners and deportees.

New French Ambassador to be Appointed to London

The nomination of M. Messiaen as French Ambassador to London has been mentioned as a possibility.

Paris Entertainments Restricted

The prefect of police reminds Parisians that, with the exception of cinemas holding the authorization of the authorities, all entertainments are forbidden.

RADIO SOUVENIR IN FRANCE TO FRANCE - 17,28 - 1215 - September 11

Unidentified Planes Over Swiss Territory

It is officially reported that Swiss territory was again violated by aeroplanes of unidentified nationality last night at 2125 o'clock, and at 2213 o'clock. The alarm was sounded in the north, in central Switzerland and in the west.

RADIO ANKARA IN FRANCE TO FRANCE - 31 M - 1815 - September 11

Turkey Refuses Right of Asylum to Axis Figures

The Turkish government announces officially that no right of asylum will be extended to persons trying to penetrate from the Axis countries across Turkish borders. No refugees from the Axis

The nomination of M. Massigli as French Ambassador to London has been mentioned as a possibility.

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RADIO REPORTS IN FRANCE NO PROGRESS 17, 28 - 1945 - September 11

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RADIO ANNOUNCES IN FRANCE TO FRANCE 31 1945 - September 11

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RADIO BROADCAST (SWITZERLAND) IN FRANCE TO FRANCE - 6,345 Kcs. - 2000 September 11

The Recent Battle

We must recognize, my dear compatriots, that our country, up to now, has experienced favorable conditions - but the danger increases daily. It is in order to avoid danger that the greater part of our troops are at the front. We must be prepared for every eventuality. Our troops are at the frontier to keep the battle from reaching our soil.

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

INFORMATION DIVISION

WACE

SEPTEMBER 10, 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 81.

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.....Domei in Morse

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

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MILITARY

Another Alleged Allied Atrocity: "The German hospital ship "Erlangen" was again attacked while lying in the harbor of Genoa. German authorities announced that, during this cowardly attack, which is against all rules of international law, several wounded Germans were killed."

New Landings? Concerning reports of a new Allied landing on the Yugoslav coast, German military authorities merely comment "no confirmation." However, they raise the possibility that "perhaps some parachute troops have been dropped in Yugoslavia to assist Tito."

New Russian Drive: An important new drive on the eastern front is presaged by the German commentator Max Krull. He points out that the situation on the eastern front has "changed again" and that "the Soviets are beginning to launch large-scale breakthrough attempts north of the Carpathians in the area of Przemyśl, Reichshof, and Kresno... in the direction of Cracow."

Western Front Stabilizing: "The wide disengagement movement, which the German High Command had decided upon, can now be considered over ... Under the rearward of a number of well constructed and strongly defended fortresses in Brittany and Pas-de-Calais... the German divisions have now taken up a line including the lower course of the River Scheldt, the Albert Canal, the River Meuse and in general the upper course of the Moselle. From here this line joins the Swiss frontier north of the Lake of Geneva in a wide circle advancing toward the west."

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA TRENDS

MILITARY

Western Front: British propaganda once again deprecates easy optimism, states the Fascist Radio. In describing the alleged German successes, in which the allies were supposedly halted in Belgium, Lorraine and in Burgundy, the Italian Radio claims that these were not mere military victories, "but a further

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MILITARY

Western Front: British propaganda once again deprecates any optimism, states the Fascist Radio. In describing the alleged German successes, in which the allies were supposedly halted in Belgium, Lorraine and in Burgundy, the Italian Radio claims that these were not mere military victories, "but a further manifestation of the indomitable spirit of the Wehrmacht."

Southern Front: The British are said to have shifted their front further to the west, towards the interior. They were met in a narrow valley by concentrated German artillery fire, and after having suffered heavy losses, were compelled to retreat to their original positions."

In the central and western sectors the Germans are credited with the capture of "a large number of prisoners."

POLITICAL

Why The British Enmity? An article in the "Regime Fascista" is quoted in to-day's press review, dealing with the reasons of the Armistice.

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GERMAN PROPAGANDA TRENDSPOLITICAL

Nazi News Truthful: For some time, a prominent trend of the German Radio has been to bolster popular confidence in Nazi news sources as opposed to Allied sources.

Today Hans Hartl, a commentator on the German Home Radio, endeavors by specific examples to show the "untruth of British news." In contrast, he expresses his opinion that "by German news agencies... facts are never suppressed even if they are unpleasant. We need not embellish a situation. We do not even try to do so... Our German people can stand the truth; therein lies the greatness and strength of our German civilization."

Bolshevism at Door of Norway: In Norway the Norwegian minister, Mr. Vogelsang, addressed a meeting in Oslo. He stressed that "bolshevism stands at the door of Norway" and repeated the familiar propaganda trend to the effect that the "war was caused by international Jewry." He declared that "the danger of Bolshevism could be met by the united efforts and firm union of the Norwegian people."

GOEBBELS ARTICLE

Tonight the German Overseas Radio broadcast a reading of the weekly article in "Das Reich" by Dr. Joseph Goebbels. He names October as the would-be victory date of the Allies: "The English, Americans, and Soviets have undertaken a race against time. They are determined, come what may, to end this war by their victory no later than in October." The secret-weapon trend of propaganda is reinforced by Goebbels' claim that the Allied desire for speed derives from "their fear of our new weapons and of the imminent enhancement of our potential in weapons and in manpower."

The seriousness of the situation for Germany is indicated by the following words from the mouth of the Minister of Propaganda:

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The seriousness of the situation for Germany is indicated by the following words from the mouth of the Minister of Propaganda: "The political and military crisis of this war is attaining its full weight during this summer and autumn. Our enemies are rushing with the full impetus of their material superiority against the safety line of the Reich in a fierce attempt to break it up. In this struggle occasional losses of ground, however essential, are far less important than the question of whether or not the enemy succeeds in crushing our fighting forces."

In conclusion, Dr. Goebbels characterizes this as "the gravest hour of the war" and cautions his audience that "the great heroes of German history look down upon us and under their critical eyes we must stand the test."

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Summary

It is alleged in the said paper that the Armistice was directed towards "the annihilation not of Fascism, but of all towards the Italian people", the reason of this "Anglo-Saxon enmity" conclusion that the reasons therefore should be sought in the conquest of Abyssinia by the Italians. "The work of civilization completed by the Fascist government in this country was in too sharp a contrast with the desperate conditions of the neighboring British colonies."

Situation in Perugia: The "Voice of the Party" programme transmitted to-night the first account from the "special reporter" of the Fascist Radio, who is said to have crossed the lines into Allied-occupied territory. The report, which is very extensive and comprised all the habitual targets of Fascist propaganda.

The "reporter" claims that on his way he encountered two partisan bands. The first one consisted mostly of Poles and persons avoiding military service, and was totally undisciplined. The second band, on the other hand, was well disciplined, well armed and consisted of communists only. The bands, states the "reporter", get from the Allies, while food and clothing are obtained by robberies and thefts.

Arrived in Perugia, the representative of the Radio claims to have struck up a friendship with a British officer, and all the remaining information is credited to the latter. The population is said to be hostile towards the occupation authorities, "except for a few communists and members of the Catholic clergy." The men in the street complain that there was little food during the Fascist régime, "but now we have no food at all." They are all "cursing the Armistice, together with the King and Badoglio, who brought upon them such misery."

The report ends with a "tribute" to the Perugia women who are said to despise the

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

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The report ends with a "tribute" to the Perugia womenfolk, who are said to despise the occupation troops. The British officer "confirmed that the colored troops obtain forty-eight hours of complete freedom after the occupation of each town. The result of these barbarous methods of warfare are beyond imagination."

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Patriot Activities: Speaking in an ironic vein, the Fascist Radio announces that the British have disarmed all the patriots "used by them as cannon-fodder in the streets of Florence", and sent them home to rebuild the devastated cities.

Persecution of Fascists: Quoting a comment from the London Radio to the effect that the Italians are now free of police persecutions, the Fascist Radio argues that the purge of Fascists represents a worse persecution than ever experienced before."

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Summary

ECONOMIC

The Exploitation of Italy: A series of short items is devoted to the alleged exploitation of Italy on the part of the Allies. The "Stampa" writes in this connection that of the various Armistice clauses the "most brutal" is the prohibition to the Italians to grow corn. "While all other prohibitions may be understood", states the article, "this particular one means the strangulation of a nation, which has a right to live independently."

A parallel is drawn between the alleged Allied opposition to all work of reconstruction, and the Fascist endeavor to rebuild Milan and other provinces.

It is again pointed out that the Roman population is suffering from lack of bread, transport and light. "The situation in Rome is far more serious than it ever was under the Fascists and the Germans."

BRIEFLY NOTED

The Fuehrer decorated Capt. Borghese, Commander of the 10th "Mas" flotilla, with the Iron Cross 1st Class. The women of southern Italy cry vengeance against the House of Savoy, which delivered them into hands of the colored mercenaries.

CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

The Disarming of Patriots: Radio "Milano Libertà" sharply attacks the Allied authorities for disarming the Partisans. The Radio doubts, whether "the authorities act in common interest", by taking the arms away from the Patriots at a time when the battle has reached the climax. "On the contrary, it is an error, nay a crime, to act in such a way", claims the clandestine station.

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OFFICIAL WAR COMMUNIQUE

German Communiqué

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE In German 11.8 Nos. 1500

From the Fuehrer's headquarters, September 9, 1944.
The High Command of the German Armed Forces announces:

In northern France, enemy assaults failed against the naval fortresses of Brest, Boulogne and Dunkirk. In the fortification area of Le Havre, twenty-nine enemy tanks and twelve armored reconnaissance cars were destroyed during the past day. In Flanders, our rearguards continue to be engaged in fierce defensive fighting against the enemy who is following them.

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Communiqué

Attacks by the enemy from his bridgehead of Antwerp towards the north were smashed; enemy bridgeheads north-west of Hasselt were narrowed down in a counter-attack. The enemy suffered particularly heavy losses and lost twenty-one tanks. Fierce fighting is going on for the citadel of Liège, and in the area north-west of Metz. Counter-attacks are being launched against the advancing enemy troops. Near Besançon and further to the east on the Doubs, our units taken back from southern and south-western France are engaged in fighting against the enemy attacking from the south, who with strong forces, is attempting to break through to the Burgundy gate.

Fighting on the Adriatic coast, which had temporarily abated in vehemence, increased in fierceness during the day. Our troops, however, smashed all enemy attacks, some of which were repeated as often as six times. A penetration point was narrowed down in a counter-attack. The enemy renewed his assaults but collapsed in front of our rearguard lines with heavy losses.

On the Szekel tip, in south-eastern Transylvania, numerous fierce enemy attacks were warded off. Counter-attacks, launched by German and Hungarian formations, drove the enemy back at several places. Luftwaffe formations effectively attacked the enemy supply traffic in Rumania. On the northern border of the forest-covered Carpathians, renewed enemy attacks failed in the face of stubborn resistance by our divisions. No major fighting is reported from the remainder of the eastern front.

U.S. Bomber formations carried out terror attacks on localities in south-western Germany. Damage and casualties were caused, particularly in the towns of Karlsruhe, Mainz, Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. Twenty-two enemy planes were shot down. During the night, a formation of British planes dropped bombs on Munster.

Hungarian Communiqué (Transocean)

September 9

Budapest: Hungarian army communiqué number 30 issued by the Hungarian Chief of General Staff says: Along the sector of Mezőhegyes, Klausenburg (Cluj) number of Rumanian thrusts carried out on the border region have been repulsed. Hungarian troops which

against the enemy attacking from the south, who with strong forces, is attempting to break through to the Burgundy gate.

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During the period from September 2 to 9, enemy air formations carried out terror attacks against Budapest and a number of towns situated in these... Seventeen planes were shot down.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - R.491 - 0700 - Sept.9

The War in Europe

Repetition of last night's news.

News from the Invaded Areas

Repetition of the article appearing in the "Manchester Guardian" on the situation prevailing in Italy.

Foreign News

Repetition of report made by the International Red Cross Committee on Italian prisoners' concentration camps.

The Political Situation in France

A correspondent, who has just returned from occupied France, reports that the first signs of political differences are already showing in Paris. It appears that de Gaulle is meeting with considerable resistance and has little chance of imposing his will on the French people. Rumors, according to which de Gaulle intends to dissolve the Maquis, were the cause of incidents and disorders among the Patriots, who refuse to obey his orders.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO In Italian to Italy - R.491 - 0800 - Sept.9

The War in Europe

The Western Front

The defence put up by German troops is gradually stiffening and the impetus of enemy operations has been somewhat slowed down. It cannot, however, be stated for certain that German disengagement moves are at an end, but in any case it can be said that a stabilisation of the German front is likely in the near future. The enemy is trying to intensify his efforts because he feels that as he moves further away from his original base his position becomes

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The defence put up by German troops is gradually stiffening and the impetus of enemy operations has been somewhat slowed down. It cannot, however, be stated for certain that German disengagement moves are at an end, but in any case it can be said that a stabilisation of the German front is likely in the near future.

The enemy is trying to intensify his efforts because he feels that as he moves further away from his original bases his position becomes increasingly difficult. In the Boulonne and Calais fortified areas, German garrisons are preventing the enemy from entering the Channel ports. The pressure exerted by British and American troops in the Moselle area, where they are trying to wrest the fortified lines in this area from the Germans, is being checked. Fighting along the banks of the Moselle has died down. On the Lorraine frontier, German penetration into the lines of the enemy was the cause of considerable disorder and severe losses were inflicted on British and American forces. Fighting is expected to take place in the area immediately adjoining the Swiss frontier.

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- 2 b - Italian Broadcasts

On the Franco-Italian frontier, new attacks launched by enemy units were blocked by German covering forces along the coastal area. The Luftwaffe efficiently supported German ground forces in every sector of the various fronts.

The Southern Front

The enemy continued throughout yesterday to attack on the Adriatic sector but there is no change in the situation. German defenders broke up all enemy attempts, and destroyed thirty-one attacking tanks. Reuter's admits that considerable German reinforcements have been made to strengthen the German defences.

The Eastern Front

Fighting raged yesterday in the area between the Bug and the Dniestr. In other sectors German defence appears to be extremely stubborn and well organized. Every attempt made by the enemy to break through was broken up. Between the 3rd and the 7th of September, German troops have destroyed 308 enemy tanks which represented the effectiveness of three Russian armored corps. In the southern sector, the German lines in the Carpathian area can be said to be completed. In the south-western area of Transylvania, German units scored another defensive success against Russian and Rumanian troops, whose attacks were all beaten back.

On many sectors of the front the Luftwaffe was intensely active and carried out low-level attacks in some strength against enemy troop concentrations and the enemy's communication network in the Sibiua (Hermannstadt) area, where numerous locomotives were hit. A hundred loaded vehicles were destroyed and three bridges were blown up. In Transylvania, ground operations were actively supported from the air.

The War in Asia

News reaching us from Chungking reveals that the Japanese are employing 250,000 men in the present rapid advance in the most southern provinces of China.

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Korea News

The 8th of September

In all the cities of the Italian Social Republic, the date of the 8th of September was commemorated as a tragic anniversary. At Verona, Bersani, who was awarded the G.12 Medal, spoke to the crowd, emphasizing the significance of the grievous date. At Milan, Turin and Venice, the demonstrations were characterised by a mainly self-possession. In the smaller places the day passed with the people's minds turned towards our soldiers fighting at the front in the defence of our honor and of the Fatherland.

- 3 b - Italian Broadcasts

Padre Eusebio spoke to the population of Salò. Processions marched through the streets of the various cities to the music of military bands. The first anniversary of the infamous 8th of September has found the Italy of Mussolini self-possessed and firm in its faith in final victory.

Enemy Air Raids

Certain localities in Lombardy, Piedmont, Liguria and Emilia were bombed yesterday by British and American bombers. In the Milan area a train carrying civilians was machine-gunned. Numerous people were killed and others injured. Anti-aircraft defences brought down four enemy aircraft.

The Price of Medicines in Occupied Italy

Rome radio reports that the Bonomi Government, in order to get prices of medicines standardised, as these had increased by 80% on the prices in force during the preceding month, has decreed that an increase should be made on the prices of medical products in all the towns of invaded Italy.

Bulgaria at War With Germany

The Bulgarian Government, in a proclamation issued last night and broadcast over the Sofia radio, has announced that the country has been at war with Germany since yesterday morning. From British sources it is reported that the Bulgarian radio has stated that Russian troops entered Bulgaria from Dobrudja yesterday morning at 8.30 without meeting any opposition. The Press Soviet Agency has broadcast a statement by the foreign commissar, according to which the rupture of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Germany and the subsequent declaration of war on Germany by Bulgaria allows the Soviet Government to take into consideration the Bulgarian Government's request for an armistice. In the meanwhile the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in Sofia has arrived in Turkey.

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Telephone and Telegraph Service in France

Telephone and telegraph services in France have not yet been re-established. Very little news leaks out of Paris. French circles in London have shown some anxiety since Allied correspondents in France broadcast the news from Paris that the French population had been deluded by the reshuffle which took place in the provisional government. It appears that General de Gaulle was satisfied with a reshuffle of the Algiers committee, whereas the French people expected a much wider and more sweeping change.

- 4 b -

Italian Broadcasts

A newspaper printed in French, issued in New York, writes that the present situation in France is such that elections cannot be anticipated in the near future. If elections were held they would inevitably show the state of anarchy now prevailing in France and they would not reflect the people's feelings. The elections would take on a character of political vengeance and would result in unrest.

Anglo-American Oil Negotiations

The President of the American Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate has stated that Anglo-American agreements on oil questions will be revealed after the Presidential elections, which are to take place in the coming month of November. It seems that this decision was opposed by those taking part in the sittings of the committee.

Attack on Pearl Harbor Alleged to Have Been Known Beforehand

Australian Prime Minister Curtin has protested against the rumor spread by Representative Scott, according to which the Australian Government was informed of the impending Japanese attack against Pearl Harbor the day before the attack actually materialised.

Mayor Assassinated in Mexico

The Mayor of Concepcion (?) in Mexico has been assassinated. He was stabbed in the back with a dagger. It has not yet been possible to identify the assassin. In the past twenty-five years all the town's mayors have suffered the same fate and it is now quite a problem to find a new mayor.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-490 M.-1300-September 9

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Bandits Disarmed

The bandits who were used as cannon fodder during the fighting in the streets of Florence, by the Anglo-Americans, have now been disarmed and sent home. This is reported by the United Nations News Agency which also goes into the following particulars:

At the time of their discharge, Brigadier General Hume, Chief of the Supplies Sections of the A.M.C. with the Fifth Army, awarded the bandits, by way of consolation, a certificate testifying that they belonged to the groups which fought for the Anglo-Americans in Florence.

The bandits were also invited to collaborate with military and civilian authorities for the reconstruction of the city and of Italy.

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Reign of Terror in Italy is Over

A Radio London commentator made the following assertions last night:

"Today, Italians in the Italian liberated cities can go to bed peacefully at night and they are no longer subjected to the fear of being arrested, thrown into prison and tortured." These consoling assertions do not, however, appear to coincide with the news reported from British-controlled Rome Radio, according to which the Bonomi Government has been obliged to double the number of members of the Special Courts, whose task it is to judge and punish crimes committed against the Allied forces and against the constitution of new political parties in southern Italy. This goes to prove that the work on hand is rather arduous.

Roman Limitations

Lack of food supplies, transports and electric light is the major hardship that Roman citizens have to bear. It is also the major problem which the occupation authorities are called upon to solve.

A "Daily Express" correspondent writes that the two million inhabitants of the Italian capital are kept continually in suspense, owing to the lack of daily bread and the necessity of providing it by some means or other. The journalist goes on to say that the situation of the city of Rome, with regard to the above-mentioned problems, is much more serious now than it was under the Germans and Fascists. The Bonomi Government is devoting all its energies to solving problems which are not the least importance to the civilian population by appointing commissions and sub-commissions, and neglects those that are of vital interest to the daily life of the Romans.

Among other particulars it is learnt that the Bonomi Government has decided to enlarge the space reserved for the public in the High Court of Justice, wherefor the coming political trials will be discussed. This news is of great interest to the Romans. The fact that they can command a large space reserved for them in the Law Courts will undoubtedly compensate them for the total lack of food supplies from which the city is suffering. The Bonomi Government, which has given such ample proof of being completely subservient to the Allies, has again shown what are its major concerns.

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Rebellious Agriculturists to Be Punished.

Special squads formed of municipal guards and customs guards have been organized in Naples. These squads will be commanded by Allied officers and they will take action against all those agriculturists who refuse to hand over their crops, and especially their potato crops, to the State Granaries.

Roman Street Names to Be Changed

Authorities in Rome have decided that many of the city's streets and squares will have their names changed. This was to be expected. Among others, Piazza Gabriele d'Annunzio will henceforth be known as Piazza Giovanni Amendola.

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Italian Broadcasts

United States to Help Italy

The United States will help the so-called Bonomi Government to the extent of a hundred million dollars. President Roosevelt, in announcing this to the press conference, emphasized that this was no gratuitous help, but a loan which would be charged to the Italian Government's account in lire. The President's words came as something in the nature of a cold shower for those who, in consequence of recent promises made by the representatives of the Allied Governments in invaded Italy, had fondly hoped that the Anglo-Americans were about to send Italy disinterested help. Charity is not a characteristic trait of democratic nations.

Filoff Resigns

The ex-Bulgarian Premier, Mr. Filoff, has resigned as member of the Bulgarian Regency Council.

Evacuation of Northern Finland

The evacuation of the Finnish population from the northern regions of Finland is proceeding rapidly. The "Stockholms Tidningen" correspondent writes that hundreds and hundreds of families, with their cattle and their household goods, are abandoning these lands over which hangs the Soviet threat. The Finnish northern broadcasting station has announced that its broadcasts are over.

In connection with the negotiations being carried out between Russia and Finland, the problem of the Åland Islands, has become once more extremely interesting for Sweden. Some time ago, in fact, the international Allied Press stated that Russia claimed these islands. This now has caused great anxiety to Swedish public opinion, but it is a well-known fact that from the Åland Islands, Soviet planes might in a few minutes' time reach the Swedish capital, and that Soviet batteries on the islands would be in a position to hold up all naval traffic in the Gulf of Bosnia.

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Situation in Lyons Is Precarious

Civilian life in the city of Lyons, following its occupation by Allied forces, is completely disorganized, writes a Geneva paper, "Le Suisse". The military situation is becoming more and more critical. Public commodities such as gas, electric and water services are not yet in working order, nor can it be foreseen when they will be restored to normal conditions. Transport is totally lacking, and it is believed that railway traffic will not be reorganized for the time being. All the city's bridges have been destroyed. The de Gaullists are carrying on a ferocious manhunt against their political rivals in the city, which has suffered much serious damage from air raids.

- 8 b - Italian Broadcasts

The Western Front

Once again British public opinion is being warned not to be over optimistic. The French campaign, it is asserted in London military circles, even if it represents a success for the Allies, has not substantially altered the situation, when compared to that prevailing on June 6th. The greater part has still to be done. The events of the last days have also shown that what still remains to be accomplished is the most difficult part of the task. The fact that the Germans have compelled British and American troops to halt in Belgium and on the western outskirts of Lorraine, as well as in Burgundy, is something more than a battle victoriously concluded. This fact has shown once more the indomitable spirit of German troops and their power of recuperation, as it has shown that their capacity for facing the most critical situation is practically without limit.

Yesterday the main fighting, which in some sectors had considerably died down in intensity, was fought out in the Meuse pass areas, in the Albert Canal area and in the Lorraine area in the vicinity of the Moselle. In none of these sectors was the enemy able to score decisive results, notwithstanding the very large scale on which he threw his forces into the battle, and the very heavy losses he sustained.

In the coastal sector the Germans continue to hold Le Havre, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Calais, thus preventing the Allies from making use of them for their supplies and obliging them to use less important and minor ports, owing to the fact that Cherbourg is still unusable in view of the destruction which was carried out there. There is nothing new to report from the southern front in France.

The Italian Front

Yesterday, owing to the very heavy losses suffered on the preceding days in the Adriatic coastal sector, British troops called off their attacks and transferred their activity further west inland. After they had entered a narrow gorge, they were wounded by German

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The Eastern Front

In the southern sector, Soviet troops have begun the invasion of Bulgaria. They have crossed the Danube at three points and have made deep armored thrusts. In western Rumania, the enemy's pressure has eased up slightly. In Transylvania Hungarian forces continue to make progress.

Italian Broadcasts

Thousands of collaborationists have been arrested and sent to the town jails or to nearby fortresses. The de Gaullists have drawn up long proscription lists containing thousands of names. At their headquarters, it is admitted that very soon a wave of terror is likely to sweep over the city.

Alfred Cortot arrested in Paris

The famous pianist, Alfred Cortot, has been arrested in Paris, accused of being a collaborationist. He is charged with having been a member of the National Commission created by Pétain to study musical compositions which were not to be played in public or broadcast over the radio.

France Under Democratic Rule

The liberators of France have made haste to apply their methods of humanity and democratic liberty to the country. The "Exchange Telegraph" announces in fact that many thousands of people have been arrested by the Anglo-Americans, on the charge of being collaborationists.

Total Mobilization in Germany

Following the measures adopted for total mobilization in Germany, in order that all useful forces may be put at the disposal of the country's war requirements, all the personnel employed in barber shops and with hairdressers, will henceforth be employed in war production activities. Thus in the future barbers will be allowed to have only female assistants.

Churchill & Co. Lose Control of Situation

The ill-feeling and hatred which Churchill and his followers have brought about among people, have provoked such a terrible situation, writes the "New Leader", that they are no longer able to control it.

The alliance between Great Britain, Russia and the United States is doomed to failure, because on the day when the people of Europe and of the world realise the true nature of the policy adopted by the liberators towards them they will rebel against them. They have provoked the strife.

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All American Expatriates Will Lose American Citizenship

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The American Senate has approved a bill by which all American citizens who left the country to avoid military service will automatically lose their American citizenship. All foreigners who have left the United States for the same reason will no longer be able to return there.

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In the central sector Soviet forces continued to attack along the banks of the Dnarev for the sixth consecutive day but no decisive result has been achieved by them. German counter-attacks have further reduced in size the bridgehead which the Russians had established across the river. In the Baltic areas fighting was rather intense as a result of Russian attacks launched in the direction of central and southern Estonia. All these attacks were repulsed by German troops which firmly held their ground.

Twenty-Two Bombers Brought Down in Germany

Twenty-two enemy aircraft, twenty of which were American four-engined bombers, were brought down yesterday over Reich territory.

Fuehrer Awards Decoration to Borghese

Commander Borghese, holder of the Gold Medal, was awarded in the name of the Fuehrer, the Iron Cross First Class. He is the commander of the Tenth Flotilla Motor-Torpedo Boats. This award was granted to him in recognition of the uninterrupted activity which he carried out side by side with the Germans in these four years of war. The decoration awarded to Commander Borghese is a reward for the valor shown by shock units which attacked Gibraltar and Alexandria, and represents a recognition of the activity displayed side by side with our German allies for the rebirth of the Italian armed forces.

Reconstruction in Italy

As has already been revealed many times in the past through the explicit statements made by the enemy himself, in the areas of invaded Italy the Allied authorities have done nothing to meet the reconstruction requirements of the population which is despondent and demoralised. Nothing has been done since September 8th, 1943. Some days ago there was some talk about certain appropriations to be made with regard to the removal of debris in Rome. Correspondents of American newspapers state that the city of Naples itself still presents a very depressing aspect due to the devastation caused by the raids carried out against the city by British and American bombers, and that nothing has yet been done in view of the fact that the Allied authorities do not want to deprive their war efforts of

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The situation prevailing in Republican Italy is quite different. It is in fact officially reported that the Engineers Union in Milan has already for some time past (for six months at least) been working on the plans for the reconstruction of the city. These plans are now ready. In these last few days a meeting of 600 technicians and industrialists took place with the purpose of carrying out these plans. This meeting maintained contact not only with the persons concerned with the reconstruction of Milan, but also with those of other areas and towns of Italy. The union decided on the appointment of a permanent commission which is to keep in constant touch with the other unions concerned with reconstruction problems. The finance plan has also been approved in principle. It anticipates among other things the creation of a common trust fund.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-m.491,8-1400-Sept:9

Review of the Press - The Armistice Terms

The terms of the armistice signed on September 3rd, 1943, and only partially revealed after September 8th, made the Italian people understand right away that it was not Fascism at which it was intended to strike, as Anglo-American propaganda had so often asserted - but at Italy as a whole, with no distinction whatsoever. The "Regime Fascista" in its editorial, examines to-day the reasons which induced the enemy to act so stubbornly against Italy and reminds its readers that the work of civilisation which we had carried out in Ethiopia was not the least nor the last reason for this stubbornness, as this work contrasted far too strongly with the intolerable conditions prevailing in the neighboring British colonies, which constituted veritable eyesore.

How is it that the King accepted such a terrible capitulation?, the newspaper queries. The truth is that Vittorio of Savoia, Badoglio and all the anti-Fascist elements had exposed themselves far too much during the 45 days which elapsed after July 25th. They had destroyed everything that could bring back to memory the old régime, they had repudiated all the conquests made by Fascism, they had outraged the sacrifice of the dead, they had atrociously insulted the disabled, the mothers, the widows and the orphans of war. A reaction was feared which was bound to take shape sooner or later.

Under the weight of this nightmare all the most cynical and tyrannical conditions imposed on us by the enemy were accepted. The fact that it was agreed that the British and Americans for many years (ten years according to the armistice terms) should occupy Italy militarily to defend the Monarchy and its accomplices in the shameful treachery, was to constitute a guarantee that all the septuagenarians, Emanuele di Savoia, Badoglio, Croce, Sforza etc. would be allowed to die a natural death. But the Anglo-Americans had only one purpose in view: to get Italy out of the war. In fact, in the month following September 1943, the official British and American press did not mince their words of scorn when speaking of the King and Badoglio, and when these showed their amazement, they were told that the United Nations

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Recently, the contempt shown by the enemy for the King has grown considerably. It does not end with his person alone, but covers his whole dynasty. Vittorio of Savoia has been betrayed by the Anglo-Saxons in the same way in which he betrayed the Italian people; and this nation, which once for the greater part held monarchic tendencies, now feels a very deep aversion for the little crowned man who, through his act of treachery, brought Italy to shame and to civil war. The very anti-Fascist parties which had manifested their joy at the blow which had been struck at Fascism, have ranged themselves decidedly against the Monarchy, the real and only element responsible for this national catastrophe of ours. One year has elapsed and all Italians agree on one thing alone: the Savoia are to be driven out. Fascism, rising from the debris, has condemned the King, his successors and his accomplices. History, a divine Judge, has confirmed the sentence.

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As regards the armistice terms, Emanuele Bastelli has written an article which has been published by the "Stampa". The writer talks about one of the terms, one of the most brutal, that is the one which concerns the veto on producing wheat in Italy after the war. All renunciations, the writer states, even the most devastating, have a particular meaning. The one concerning wheat has none because it simply grips a people by its throat, a people which, like all other peoples of Europe, has a right to its independence and to its own life. This renunciation means that our people is to be thrown into the most abject misery, because it will be denied the possibility of freely disposing of its bread and must be prepared to risk starvation and to take on the ignominious rôle of the beggar and the mercenary.

Continuing its review of the armistice terms, the "Stampa" goes on to consider its consequences: the outlaws. In a preceding article the same writer, Santarosi, had traced such a vivid picture of these bandits as to call for a protest by a clandestine communist paper, "Il Grido di Spartaco". Santarosi was so much impressed by this protest that he writes: "We own that we have made a mistake: it is a question of real and spotless gentlemen, of persons with a mystic soul, of ascetics, who are usually called bandits, rebels and other similar names. They have taken to the woods, we all know very well why. Not to evade military service but because they responded to the call of a religious life, of a life of contemplation, in order that their flesh might be mortified and that they might be subjected to a rigid discipline as modest followers of San Domenico and San Francesco. In the face of the danger of having to go and fight, they preferred to go to passes of the Alps and Apennines. There they are very useful to their adored Fatherland and do not contribute to their country's past and present misfortunes. They are veritable angels and if they attack lorries, steal cattle, sabotage electric power stations and carry out acts of terror, they only do that because of the very great love they have for Italy and her sons. If the latter are compelled to pay for this love with privations and risks of every kind it is the fault of the Nazis and Fascists".

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3903

Soviet-Finnish Discussions in Moscow

Discussions were started in Moscow yesterday between the Soviet authorities and the Head of the Finnish delegation.

Acts of Terror Committed in France

Several officials of the United States General Consulate in Geneva have declared themselves to be very discouraged over the acts of terrorism committed by communist elements in France after the departure of German troops. The American officials have admitted that on account of the respect due to their Soviet ally, they cannot intervene against the communist terrorists.

- 12 b -

Italian Broadcasts

Ford Factories Close Down

Ford factories producing bombers were obliged to close down as a result of a serious strike. Fifteen thousand laborers have been dismissed. There are no details to hand on the strike of the laborers of the Brigg (?) Textile Co. and of the Packard Co.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 35 m. - 1600 -
September 9

Special Broadcast for Italians in the Mediterranean Basin

Polish and Hungarian Forces in the East

The consolidation of military positions and of German resistance in northern France and in Belgium, and in central and southern France, constitute a very notable success achieved by the German Command. The heavy losses inflicted on the enemy in the course of battles which have been fought during the last few days, is the best demonstration of this, together with the success of stabilization of the front and the great offensive and defensive possibilities which the Germans now hold for the battle for Europe. The present stabilization can only be temporary of course, and may be subjected to changes of one kind or another during the next few days.

In Italy, though the Eighth Army has thrown into battle new forces on a large scale, it has not, however, obtained any positive results. All enemy attempts have been repulsed and the enemy has suffered severe losses in men and means.

In Transylvania, Hungarian forces have obtained further successes against Rumanian forces in the southern sectors of that front. The Soviet forces were only successful up to a certain point in Bulgaria, where they have started, as was to be foreseen, to invade the country.

Absolute calm reigns in all other sectors owing to the severe losses the Soviets suffered during the summer.

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Page 12 Journal of the Sanitary Board for 1892

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Absolute calm reigns in all other sectors owing to the severe losses the Soviets suffered during preceding days. In this sector also the situation is being stabilized, even though German war correspondents anticipate a new attack by enemy forces in the more exposed central points.

From a general survey of war news coming from all over Europe, it may be easily presumed that Germany has brilliantly overset the most critical phase of the invasion.

Where things are not going too well for the Allies, is in the Far East. Here the poor show made by Chungking and its armies have forced President Roosevelt to send Donald Nelson, accompanied by an American General, in hot haste to Chungking to proffer much-needed advice to that government, which is threatened in its very existence by the continuously victorious advances of the Japanese troops.

The political situation is characterized by growing anxiety in the various European countries, regarding the Soviet attitude. It is known that Soviet pressure has forced the Bulgarian government to dissolve Parliament. This should give the Russians a free hand in Bulgaria. The attitude of the Russians causes great anxiety in Turkish circles, which are also alarmed by the fact that by now all European ports on the Black Sea are under Soviet control.

In northern Europe, the starting of peace negotiations between Finland and Soviet Russia, has given rise to rumors concerning the cession of the Åland Islands to Russia. Russia's claim to the islands was always evident, even after the islands, following a peace concluded twenty-four years ago, were assigned to Finland. Their cession to Russia is a great source of anxiety to Swedish circles, who see in it a direct menace from Russia against their Nation.

The Minister for War, Mr. Stimson, speaking of the development of operations on the western European front, stated that victory cannot be spoken of till Germany's military power has been destroyed. For the moment, Mr. Stimson does not believe that Germany has shown all her cards; on the contrary, he believes that war against Germany is still likely to be hard and long. This is a nice cold shower for a certain brand of easy optimism current on the other side of the Channel and the Atlantic.

International Red Cross Committee Issues a Report

The International Red Cross Committee has issued a report relating to the conditions of Italian war prisoners in the various concentration camps, in Great Britain, the United States, India and Australia Contrary to international rules

(the rest of the broadcast was inaudible except for the following sentences:) some Italian prisoners were gathered around a tent in a concentration camp. They had organized a reunion on the occasion of and were in possession of a

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Suddenly the British realized that a meeting was going on and ordered fire to be opened immediately ... Many officers and soldiers were killed ... totally contrary to the rules of the international convention for the treatment of war prisoners.

(Musical Comedy)

(The same station, after the musical program, continued its broadcast for ten minutes but it was not possible to monitor it.)

At a certain point the broadcast was suddenly interrupted.)

- I4 b -

Italian Broadcasts

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy 49PM. 2000 Sept. 9
The War in the West

The situation on the western front is characterized by progressive stiffening of the German defence while severely worn out Anglo-American forces are regrouping. But while major operations are in preparation, enemy offensive actions of minor character continued yesterday and in the last twenty-four hours the main pressure of the enemy was registered in the triangle formed by the Albert Canal, the Meuse River and Central Ardennes. In this sector the battle is an uninterrupted series of attacks and counter-attacks, but the Americans so far have not been able to engage the main body of the German forces. In northern France, the south, northeast of Charleville, along the course of the Meuse and southeast of Sedan, fighting is still very fierce.

In Brittany many North American attacks against the maritime fortresses were broken up, and German garrisons are still stubbornly fighting against an enemy numerically superior both in men and material.

The town of Besançon is still in German hands. On the western side of the Franco-Italian frontier there were only local clashes.

The Southern Front

After the failure of all British attacks along the Adriatic coast, the enemy is now attempting to improve the positions of his troops inland, south of the Conca River. Six attacks were launched by the enemy against German positions, but all were repulsed and the enemy left many armored cars on the battleground. Patrol thrusts are reported from the other sectors of the front. North of Florence and along the lower Arno, the Luftwaffe last night repeatedly hit many supply centres and roads and other targets in the enemy's rear, especially in the Cattolica area, where a big ammunition dump was hit.

The Eastern Front

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On the southern sector German and Hungarian troops repulsed heavy Soviet attacks. Hungarian troops in the eastern Carpathian region carried out intense activity and succeeded in re-occupying some positions which they previously had evacuated. These actions were supported by Luftwaffe formations which hit cross-roads, supplies centres and dumps. Between the Vistula, the upper Bug and the lower Narev, in the central sector of the front, the Bolsheviks continued their strong pressure, especially in the Bereskov area. In this sector alone the Soviets lost 314 tanks during the past five days. In the northern sector there were only local clashes. There was heavy action by the Luftwaffe, which bombed and strafed the enemy rear between Mitau and Moudohn. Altogether the Germans destroyed 650 tanks and 942 guns and took 942 prisoners during the past few days.

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Italian Broadcasts

- 15 b -

The War in the Air

British and American air formations during the past twenty-four hours have made terror raids on western Germany. The cities of Karlsruhe, Mainz and Mannheim were hit. A total of thirty-one aircraft was brought down by German fighters and A.A. artillery. Off the Dalmatian coast 171 small naval craft engaged in running supplies to Slav bandits, were destroyed during the past few days.

Borsani to Salzburg in Interest of Disabled Soldiers

Carlo Borsani, president of the National Association of war wounded and Invalids, left for Salzburg at the head of a mission of disabled soldiers. During his visit he will be the official guest of the leader of German war crippled and invalids, with whom he will discuss many problems of common interest for the two institutions within the frame of Italo-German friendly relations.

All Vehicle Licences Will Expire on September 15

The Ministry of Communications, Central Bureau for Transportation has issued the following communiqué: "On and after September 15 all licences for motor vehicles will expire, with the exception of buses and other vehicles for special purposes and having a civilian special licence ... Within that date ... Upon such a request the present licence will be stamped and a statement will be added to it showing that its validity has been extended to October 15, 1944. On that date it will be replaced by the new licence. By October 30 all vehicles must have the new licence which will be issued by R.A.M.S. After that date all vehicles not supplied with the new licence may be confiscated or requisitioned."

Roosevelt Intends to Discuss the Italian Situation

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3901

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3901

According to American correspondents in Italy, Roosevelt stated that he will soon discuss the Italian situation with General O'Dwyer, chief of the Anglo-American Economic Control Commission. The President has at last realised that forty-five million Italians are living on a territory lacking in resources and with an area less than that of California. These belated admissions might have explained to the President the reasons for which Italy entered the war and how well justified was the policy followed by the Fascist government during the past twenty years. Roosevelt, instead, is making of the whole matter a question of accountancy, adding that for the time being it is necessary to send something to Italy to prevent forty-five million Italians from dying of starvation. However, behind this philanthropic initiative there is business of a purely Jewish type: the amount of what will be sent to Italy will be charged to her in lire at a rate of exchange arbitrarily fixed by America.

Allies Leaving Refugees Without Transport

The "Corriere di Roma" writes that the Allies have not yet supplied transport to refugees now living in the Italian capital. The newspaper adds that the problem is to transport to their homes in southern Italy more than 60,000 people now living in the most acute conditions of starvation. In addition, from 600 to 1,000 refugees daily arrive in Rome from the north. So far, despite the transport supplied by the Vatican, only 9,700 refugees have been evacuated....

Landing at Salerno Commented Upon by American Under-Secretary of War

On the anniversary of the landing at Salerno one year ago, following the betrayal by the King and Badoglio, the American Under-Secretary for War Patterson has sent a cable to General Clark alleging that the landing was of decisive importance and that it will remain as a milestone in Europe's history. It is worth noting the fact that this statement clearly implies that the first foothold in Europe was made possible to the Allies only by treason.

In addition the UNNS has announced that, on the anniversary of the Salerno landing, the National Association for Disabled Soldiers promoted special ceremonies and memorial services for Allied soldiers fallen in that action. No veterans' association of occupied Italy took any initiative to commemorate the Italian dead, and, above all, those who fell in Calabria between September 3 and 6, when the armistice had already been signed but not yet made known, in order to facilitate the departure from Rome of the King in whose name Italy's sons had made sacrifice of their life.

New Bulgarian Cabinet

A new cabinet has been formed in Bulgaria under the presidency of Georgieff. So far as political developments in Bulgaria are concerned, it is believed in Berlin that no stand should be taken regarding the Sofia declaration of war on Germany. The Soviet-Bulgarian interlude, after a "blitzkrieg" which lasted seven hours, was concluded by an easy victory for Stalin, who once again showed in the clearest manner and with his usual lack of scruple, what the real Bolshevik imperialistic ambitions are. The Moscow statement that a simple declaration of neutrality would not save Bulgaria from retribution is significant. Stalin's declaration of war on

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This is also what is thought in Spain of the Bulgarian situation. The same Spanish quarters also point out that Spain too has vital interests in the Mediterranean, and it is feared that the Bolshevik infection might further spread in the Mediterranean basin, where Stalin's agents have a foothold, especially in Italy and North Africa. Political quarters in Madrid are stressing the point that the Spanish government is determined as ever, together with Portugal, to create a new European order upon a clearly anti-Bolshevist basis.

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Italian Broadcasts

- 17 b -

Norwegians Panic-Stricken

After the Finnish government's capitulation, the civilian population in Norway is becoming really panic-stricken and is leaving home to seek refuge elsewhere. Discussing the matter, the newspaper "Aftenposten" reports that in some regions people are fleeing southward, fearing lest they should fall into Soviet hands. The inhabitants of the Finnmark province, according to the "Aftenposten", are abandoning the land. Meanwhile the former King of Norway and his government in London have allied themselves with Bolshevism, while their subjects in the country are undergoing the most serious hardships to escape from Bolshevism.

Critical Situation in Rumania

News from Rumania, filtering through Cairo, confirms that the delay in signing the armistice has created a critical situation which is becoming ever more acute, following the fact that Soviet troops are ravaging everything throughout Rumanian territory. Among other things, the Russian government has moved to an undisclosed place all the members of the former Rumanian government, including Marshal Antonescu, who is therefore now a prisoner of the Soviets. All installations, dumps, barracks and arms have been seized by Bolsheviks, who completely ignore King Michael's government and are requisitioning all that is needed by the Army. The Rumanian population looks nervously on all this. Bolshevik agents throughout the country have already begun propaganda to promote social riots during their military occupation of the country.

American Negro Soldiers Attack Italian Prisoners of War

North American authorities have published the news that Negro soldiers of the U.S. Army attacked a group of Italian prisoners of war in the concentration camp at ... A riot followed, in which twenty-four Italians and many negroes were injured. After the riot

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

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3900

Canadian Losses in Italy

According to an official communiqué issued by the Canadian Ministry of National Defence, Canadian losses since the beginning of the war to July 31 are 332,239. They include 9,358 dead, 1308 missing, 3,600 prisoners and 38,343 wounded, according to the "Associated Press".

"Catholics and Communism" (A Commentary)

This commentary is especially addressed to those Italian Catholics and to self-styled leading men of various political tendencies, who babble of loyal agreements with communists.

- 18 b -

Italian Broadcasts

All these democratic people forget a basic principle of Lenin's: Deception and falsity are weapons for our struggle because they succeed in weakening and confusing the enemy, in creating in his mind a sense of confidence and perhaps of sympathy.

Italian communism behaves no differently towards other parties when it pretends to show a spirit of collaboration, waiting all the while until it becomes stronger and can crush the enemy. The leader, Togliatti, is a Royal Minister without Portfolio. The party newspaper "Unità" is striving to avoid every excess which might hurt or cause suspicion and is maintaining a theoretic and scholastic tone. All these people, with the aim of showing their candor, are fully respectful to the Anglo-American command and miss no opportunity to hail the Anglo-Americans as liberators. The bourgeois too are inclined to look with favor on the communists; the very same bourgeois, we add, who are already to give up everything when the liberty and honor of the country are at stake, but who are deaf to any proposal or hint of giving up some of their privileges and property. These bourgeois are now listening to the persuasive music of communist propaganda and find in it an easy motif of solidarity; they think, in order to lull their fears, that communism, after all, is not the bugbear everybody painted it. The Bolshevikist two-faced Janus has a smiling face at the front and a grim one behind. It is now that real communism reveals itself, and the bourgeois are nervous of the likelihood of assassinations while the Anglo-Saxons also are receiving their share of insults: such, in a word, is the true and genuine face of communism, its second face. The first one only has the task of fooling the stupid and of creating an atmosphere of political apathy which should pave the way to active communism. Communism is soothing its enemies with a lullaby. The awakening will bring then a surprise, which might be a very disagreeable one, especially for Catholics—that of having passed to a better life.

List of Civilians

We are now broadcasting names of civilians residing in the Italian Social Republic, whose relatives send them assurance that they are well:

Francesco (Livorno) (Poggio Reale) (Montebello) (Livorno)

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Special Message

Attention. Attention! We are now broadcasting a special message: "Helen, I do not see. The sea is rough. A tug is urgently needed to save the ship. The commander is a great friend of mine."

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- 20 b - Italian Broadcasts

RADIO TEVERE in Italian 245.5 m.- 2030 - Sept. 9

The Division of Italy Decided Upon

Caracas Agency reports that during Churchill's sojourn in Italy last month the dividing up of Italy was considered. Northern Italy would be put under the control of the House of Savoy, central Italy would become a Vatican State, while southern Italy would remain under the control of England, to maintain the balance of English influence in the Mediterranean. This decision was the cause of the crisis in the Bonomi Cabinet.

Bonomi Cabinet's Interest in Sicily

The semi-official paper, "The Times", reports that the Bonomi Government is taking a great interest in all questions concerning Sicily.

Germany's Fighting Power

Along the coastal belt of Flanders, in Lorraine, along the line of the Franco-Italian Alps, the defensive system of the Germans is proving to be of the utmost strength. The moral crisis among German soldiers, hoped for by the Allies, has not arisen. The fighting spirit of German soldiers has become ever stronger since the enemy threat looms nearer the German frontiers. The moral angle of things is thus perfectly satisfactory, the material is beginning to take shape. It is learned, for instance, that many divisions, made up of fresh troops, powerfully armed, continue to arrive at the German frontiers. It may still be possible that the battle for France was, after all, won by the Germans in the dark days of September.

War News

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War News

In Italy the Anglo-American offensive has not even yet attained its aim. The break-through has not taken place and the London radio itself is forced to admit that the German divisions have been powerfully re-inforced.

On the eastern front, the Bolsheviks have not been able to obtain any territorial success. The German defensive system is strong everywhere.

Chaotic Situation in France

Anarchy reigns in France. Terror is rampant in those French regions now occupied by the Allies and French cities are plundered by the scum of the earth. But the Anglo-Americans are triumphant because they hope to build their totalitarian hegemony on the ruins of France.

RADIO LITTORALE ADRIATICO in Italian to Italy 268M. 2015 Sept. 9

V-1 Damages in London

In a section of the London area, forty-five per cent of the houses were damaged if not wholly destroyed by flying bombs. Damages are heavier in the northern section of the British capital than in the northern parts.

Belgrade Again Bombed

Belgrade yesterday was again bombed by enemy aircraft. An isolation hospital was hit and heavy damage was suffered by many buildings. Casualties among the population were quite considerable.

Russian-Rumanian Armistice Terms

Geneva: The Rumanian radio has broadcast the armistice terms between Rumania and Russia. Even if the news is not true it gives an idea of the atmosphere in which negotiations were carried out. Rumania is stated to have declared that she will accept the 1940 terms, and among the armistice clauses there is one permitting the Soviet Union to use Rumanian ports. This would mean that for all practical purposes Rumania is cut off from the Balkan traffic. The Rumanian radio also stated that conditions are heavy but that Rumania needs peace.

Russian Press Cool Towards Switzerland

Berne: The Russian press has assumed a tone slightly unfriendly towards Switzerland. At the end of August, one Soviet newspaper published some criticism of the activity of the Swiss Legation at Ankara. Another Soviet newspaper now criticizes Swiss policy for its relations with Germany and the non-recognition of the Soviet Union.

Alarm in Northern Norway

Oslo: It is stated that something is happening in northern Norway. After the Finnish capitulation Norway's situation has become extremely difficult and the civilian population is fleeing from the regions which are closest to the front.

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New Air Raid Warning System in Republican Italy

Milan: Interesting new modifications were made on September 1, in the system of air raid warning in the provinces of the Italian Social Republic. Following the increase in enemy air raids, some of which are only nuisance raids, an improvement in the present warning system became necessary. In case of serious danger the warning will be given by a single siren blast lasting thirty seconds. In case of minor danger three siren blasts lasting thirty five seconds each, will warn the population that only nuisance raids are to be expected. These however, entail abandonment of all civilian activity as well as the seeking of refuge in air raid shelters. The signal at the end of an air raid remains unchanged.

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The Bulgarian Situation

The Allies cannot be too pleased over events in Bulgaria, Soviet influence in the Balkans threatens to compromise definitely all Churchill's and Roosevelt's aims for this European sector. The fact that Bulgaria declared war on Germany cannot offset the possibility of Bulgaria becoming a vassal state of the Soviet Union. It is, in fact, generally considered that this declaration of war is one of the many expedients used by Soviet Russia so that she may lay her hands on Bulgaria, and in the end Bulgaria will meet the same fate as all those countries which trusted the Soviet Union. The whole question may therefore be summed up in a few words: Washington, London and Moscow are at logger heads.

The pending petrol question has evidently a bad influence on relations between the two Anglo-Saxon cousins. On the other side of the fence the orchestra appears to be rather out of tune. The future will prove who is right.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 34, 38 Meters-2100-3500

The following Republican Fascists have given their lives for the independence of their Country:

Leone Fatina, Antonio Fatina, Francesco Colli, Severino Poggi, Alberto Gini, Arnaldo Bisentini, Pietro Tonini, Leone Bianchi, Giuseppe Mazzoni, Costante ?, Attilio Gianola, Vittorio Cellini, Sergio Gatti, Giulio Morelli, Gregorio Togni, Primo Anghelloni, Sigismondo Giardini.

The sacrifice of our soldiers will be avenged. Italian youth, to the rescue!

From Betrayal to Vengeance

8th of September: lowered flags, but still flags; anniversary of dishonor, but still honor; painful remembrance of unconditional surrender, but an ever increasing struggle; painful taste of powder, but intention of revival. This, for the real Italians, is the significance of the 8th of September. It is the date of anguish, of supreme withdrawal, of irradicable shame, but it is also, and can only be, the date of revived and vengeance.

It is the anniversary of a historic break. With the 8th of September, all confusion between past and present, between ancient Italy and Italy, between those who have deserved well of their

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It is the anniversary of a historic break. With the 8th of September, all confusion between past and present, between ancient Italy and Italy, between those who have deserved well of their country, and those who have betrayed it, has become impossible. We are now irreparably divided, and divided into two different camps. If this division is not established by the front line - on the contrary, the greater part of our men are on the other side of that line - we are now divided, as always happens in periods of acute crisis, into men who believe and men who do not believe. As always, the men who believe are few.

3538

- 22 b -

Italian Broadcasts

What happens to individuals, happens also to Nations. There are happy periods, during which life goes on by force of inertia, but inevitably there are also difficult periods, during which one must choose and decide. Choosing means sacrifice; decision means risks and responsibilities. The weak and pusillanimous continue to vegetate and give up at the beginning of the crisis; the strong live, run risks, fight and succumb, but theirs is never a defeat, because time always brings justice.

The 8th of September is a proof of our strength and of other people's cowardice. For the latter, it represents the predicament which one has no hope of climbing for us, it represents the beginning of a tiring hill which we must ascend step by step. We are marching in a well-established direction, with our heads high; the others are marching towards no definite goal, with lowered heads. Betrayal has cancelled them from history. The moment will come when they will be silent, because their betrayal has been nothing else but a cold-blooded murder. They have not only stabbed Italy's honor, but literally massacred thousands of Italians. The murders committed on our soil by the Moroccan, New Zealand, South-African, Senegalese and French troops were vilified and planned by Victor of Savoy, Badoglio and other scoundrels. Those who were murdered cry for vengeance. The towns devastated by enemy fury are a proof of the former King's and Badoglio's shame. Our women of southern and central Italy have been abandoned to the enemy by the Savoy family and Badoglio; they have opened our fields to looting, they have divided and dispersed Italian families, they have permitted the profanation of our temples and our cemeteries. Above all, the former King and Badoglio have outraged and trodden on the wounds of innumerable generous youths. Not content with betraying the living, they have also and, above all, betrayed the dead.

We have no fear of being few, and in truth we are not few. With us are marching the Fascist Phalanges, ever increasing in invaded Italy.

Before the 8th of September, our voice had sometimes been

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The 8th of September is a proof of our strength and of other people's cowardice. For the latter, it represents the predicament which one has no hope of climbing far up, it represents the beginning of a tiring hill which we must ascend step by step. We are marching in a well-established direction, with our heads high; the others are marching towards no definite goal, with lowered heads. Betrayal has cancelled them from history. The moment will come when they will be silent, because their betrayal has been nothing else but a cold-blooded murder. They have not only stabbed Italy's honor, but literally massacred thousands of Italians. The murders committed on our soil by the Moroccan, New Zealand, South-African, Senegalese and French troops were vilified and planned by Victor of Savoy, Badooglio and other scoundrels. These who were murdered cry for vengeance. The towns devastated by enemy fury are a proof of the former King's and Badooglio's shame. Our women of southern and central Italy have been abandoned to the enemy by the Savoy family and Badooglio; they have opened our fields to looting, they have divided and dispersed Italian families, they have permitted the profanation of our temples and our cemeteries. Above all, the former King and Badooglio have outraged and trodden on the wounds of innumerable generous youths. Not content with betraying the living, they have also and, above all, betrayed the dead.

We have no fear of being few, and in truth we are not few. With us are marching the Fascist Phalanges, ever increasing in invaded Italy.

Before the 8th of September, our voice had sometimes been weak and confused and the call of the heroes did not always reach us clearly. We are Italy, and Italy is inside each one of us. For this reason, we know we cannot be defeated. The anniversary of our deepest mourning is also the beginning of a new era. We shall erase from the face of our Fatherland the deep wrinkles traced by the betrayal. Our wish is that future generations should write in suffering on this day, because suffering improves men and strengthens nations. However, we do not want suffering to be transformed into demoralization. This is the ideal of Republican Fascism, Mussolini's ideal: the vengeance of a people who believe in their revival.

Italian Broadcasts

- 23 b -

First Correspondence of our Special Envoy in Invaded ItalyLife in Perugia Under the British

I arrived in Perugia after a series of encounters - naturally foreseen - with enemy patrols, who were nearly all accompanied by Carabinieri. After having examined my documents, made sure I was not in possession of arms and having asked me where I was going, they allowed me to go on.

Twice, on the hills, I encountered Partisan bands. The first of these, composed of about one hundred and fifty men, for the most part Poles and defaulters, was led by an officer who escaped from a concentration camp on the 8th of September. This band was certainly not well organized, particularly because its members were lacking in discipline and indulged only in banditry and robbery. This band was attached to the Fourth Liberation Centre of Arezzo since the month of January and from this centre, received orders and assistance. The orders were carried out only if they did not incur serious risks. As for the assistance, it came with a certain regularity and consisted for the most part of money. Food and clothing were stolen by the bandits. I explained my situation, stating I was an officer escaped from the north, and that I was trying to go to Caserta to join my family.

The second Partisan band I met, occupied a mountain village. The band's commander examined my documents. He questioned me, and finally, when I told him I had escaped and that I wanted to join my family, he invited me to spend the night with him. This band appeared to be well organized. They were well armed and some of the members wore insignia of rank. They were all communists. They had an important supply of explosives to carry out sabotage acts against the withdrawing Germans, but owing to their total incompetence in handling explosives, these were not used. In fact, one man showed me the explosives with evident satisfaction: they were still intact. The Partisan said: "It is too bad that there are no bridges to blow up in this neighborhood". I was able to leave this second band, and I arrived in the hermitage of San Giovanni, where I was welcomed when I said I was a deserter.

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It was not difficult for me to reconstruct the picture of the city's occupation, because I talked with the Fascists who remained there to harass the enemy and with an English officer with whom - owing to my mission - I made friends.

3897

- 24 b - Italian Broadcasts

The British vanguards were welcomed in Perugia with heavy machine-gun fire from various houses, where groups of Fascists fought for a long time. Only after fierce fighting was the enemy able to occupy the strategic points of the city and to hoist the British flag on the balcony of the municipal building. For a few hours, the Royal flag was hoisted on the barracks of the Carabinieri who immediately came out into the square wearing their gala uniforms. Immediately after the first Allied troops had occupied the strategic points of the city, the main body of the Allied forces arrived, including colored troops and armored means. The population's welcome was rather cold and few people came into the streets. Only a few Communists distributed flowers and flags to the Allied troops. The British soldiers smiled complacently and threw biscuits and cigarettes to the people. Once the parade ended, the population came out of their houses while the Communists continued to make friends with the invaders. The Carabinieri took a great part in the festivities.

After three or four days, everything was changed. The benevolent cordiality of the first moments was substituted by contempt. One could still find a few packs of cigarettes, but at the price of a hundred lire a packet. The local bars which had been opened the day after the occupation, were obliged to close after a few days, because the occupation troops had kept hidden, while the local population had not money enough to buy drinks. Meanwhile, rumors were circulating regarding the arrival of food supplies, coffee and shoes. The population was very hopeful at first, but soon got discouraged and nervous. The restaurants, were opened again after the first two or three days, to serve meagre meals to British soldiers.

I was able to hear the following statements: "before, one ate little, but one ate; now it is absolute starvation."

A month after the occupation, Perugia was still without food, while water, light and gas were completely lacking.

I went to the market. I must first tell you that the market does not take place every day, but only two or three times a week, owing to the lack of food supplies and transport. I joined the interminable queue before a vegetable stand. After hours of waiting and hearing the women's comments, I saw a few

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The town's authorities sent a request for food to the British Command, which answered that for the moment, all the available food was needed for the troops but that in time, food would come from Naples for the population. In the same way, a request for medical supplies was received with indifference by the British Command.

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The people are beginning to criticize the unkept promises of the invaders. It must be added that the great circulation of occupation currency has caused an enormous devaluation of the lira, with the consequence of an ever-continuing increase in the prices of necessary goods.

The greater part of the population - one might say the majority - now understands the cause of all this and accuses the 8th of September, the former King and Badoglio. All this is the consequence of desperation and dissolution.

I also witnessed an interesting scene. After the occupation of the city, a decree was issued calling a meeting of the Partisans. On the established day, these Partisans met around the fountain in the Cathedral Square, and in the Corso Vannucci. An English officer, by means of an interpreter, paid tribute to the work carried out by them and thanked them for their collaboration during the fighting which preceded the occupation of the city. The Partisans cheered, waving their Red flags. Following this joyful manifestation, the British officer, always by means of the interpreter, stated that all the Partisans were to receive a sum of money and that many facilities would be extended to them. Then he said that an order had been issued regarding the complete disarmament of the Partisans who must consequently consign their weapons during that same day.

At this moment, on the faces of these bandits, these deserters, these fugitives from prison, these common criminals and those very few earnest persons full of illusions, I saw profound surprise, which was rapidly transformed into open displeasure. Meanwhile on both sides of the square, colored troops had been called and tanks were advancing along Corso Vannucci. The warning was only too clear and the Partisans were obliged to hand over their weapons. Some of them were able to leave the city and hide.

The houses belonging to Fascists were immediately requisitioned and devastated. No Fascist chief was arrested because they are all members of our brigades. Of the three major parties: Communist, Monarchist and Christian Democrat, the last is the most popular.

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Here in Perugia, the Church still supports the invader. From many pulpits, priests tell the faithful to help the Allied troops and to do nothing which might hamper the work of the British. After the entrance of the Allied troops in Perugia, the Bishop thanked the invaders and blessed their weapons.

I will end this first correspondence, by speaking of the example given by the women of Perugia. From the moment in which I entered this city, everybody told me, including the British officer with whom I made friends, that the women who go about with English soldiers, and even more so, with colored troops, can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Even the prostitutes refuse fabulous sums, seven to ten thousand lire. For the most part, they not only refuse, but they escape and hide.

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- 26 b -

Italian Broadcasts

In the streets, disgusting scenes take place. Negro soldiers, with food and money in their hands, run after girls and even ladies, saying insulting words. All these facts give rise to feelings of vengeance among the population. The students avoid the invaders. In public places, the British are met with great coldness and many incidents have occurred. The British officer told me that after the capture of a city, the colored troops have the right to forty-eight hours' freedom of action - i.e. violence and looting.

I must confess that in spite of what I had heard about violence against women, I did not believe it. Now, this barbarian right of war is confirmed by a British officer.

Black Brigades in Action

In Turin, a Black Brigade has continued its good mopping-up work against the outlaws. During a mopping up-operation, one group of rebels was dispersed and two rebels were killed. Seventh Black Brigade - Vercelli: Members of this Brigade carried out a mopping-up operation against partisan bands which had committed acts of sabotage, interrupting a railway line. The bandits, also responsible for other actions against Fascists and the population, were dispersed. The Black Brigade collaborated in the reconstruction of the railway line.

18th Black Brigade - Padua: Mopping-up and repression operations were carried out against the outlaws. Wheat stocks were found, which had been withheld from the local population. 22nd Black Brigade - Vicenza: During this last month, the Black Brigade carried out various mopping-up operations, which all achieved excellent results. Many Polish prisoners, escaped from concentration camps, were captured. The population gave proof of great satisfaction for having been freed from the bandits.

Many popular meetings were held, particularly in Bassano del Grappa, in which more than two thousand workers took part.

The Ceruso Trial

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The Caruso Trial

The Bonomi Government, with the permission of the Allies, has many things to do. They must reconstruct cities and villages, bridges and railways, electric power stations, aqueducts and hospitals; they must supply food to starving populations, and medical supplies; they must start the postal and telegraphic services once again; the schools must be opened and work must be found for the unemployed. The Bonomi Government does not know where to begin. Should the bread come first, or the health services? Electricity or water?

As so many problems cannot be solved at the same time, precedence is given to the most urgent one. So Bonomi has begun his work with the purge of Fascists.

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Italian Broadcasts

In the Roman Palace of Justice, work is going on day and night, for the preparation of the hall where, on the 18th of September, the High Court will try the former Police Commissioner of Rome (Questore) Pietro Caruso, accusing him of the most terrible Fascist crimes. All the anti-Fascist cards are stacked against Caruso. The jurists of the high Court are using all the instruments in their possession for the trial against Caruso.

But who is this Caruso?

It is well that the Magistrates should not ignore a few things about the accused past. The ceremony of the 18th of September will not be able to ignore Caruso's qualities as a soldier. The following is a short history of Pietro Caruso, whom the Bonomi Government would like to consider as a common criminal.

He enlisted as a volunteer when he was eighteen years old, on April 17th 1917. As a cadet of the 12th Bersaglieri Regiment, he went to the front line during the first months of 1918. In August, he was a member of the 53rd Bersaglieri Battalion of the second assault division, being decorated with the "croce di guerra". This is the military history of Pietro Caruso, who only made the mistake of continuing to serve his country in the ranks of Fascism. The High Court which will judge him is composed of the following men:

President: the present first president of the Court of appeal Casati.

Members of the College: Lorenzo Mar...., Francesco Gregorio Arena(?), Attilio di Napoli.

The Public Prosecutor will probably be the lawyer Mario Berlingieri.

President Casati is a former Fascist Minister and the other judges are also former Fascists.

All these people, faithfully following the example of their traitor president, are going to judge an honest Fascist. However, the so-called judges of the Bonomi Government should begin by judging themselves, because Caruso is a man of good faith, ready to make any sacrifice. He has many friends who are ready to help him and to avenge him, today or tomorrow.

Time Is Dynamite

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Time Is Dynamite

Time is dynamite: this was stated over the radio by our commentator on the 22nd of August. To those who might think that the greatest wealth of a fighting nation is victory, one might say: time is victory.

The Japanese assert that war is a struggle of wills. ~~Others~~ consider it a simple question of means. So, a question of will ~~and~~ of time.

To who thought that to obtain victory, one should possess forces ~~numerically~~ superior to those of the enemy, would be only a mediocre commander. He who thought it necessary to possess forces at least equal to those of the enemy, would be an ordinary leader.

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Italian Broadcasts

He who with inferior means - often very inferior - knows how to act cleverly and chose the favorable moment for the attack in strength against the enemy, would undoubtedly be a good leader, and, if helped by the valor of his men and by good fortune, he might become a great leader.

Now, in the face of an enemy which possesses greatly superior forces, weak minds are frightened and believe it would be better to abandon the struggle. But then, what kind of war would it be? What about the struggle of will power, the application of intellectual resources? Numerical superiority, successes, are not always forerunners of certain victory.

A British journalist, George... wrote in 1942 a book entitled: "This Is Our Tomorrow". In this book he expresses the opinion that should England not win the war in 1942 or 1943, it would be very difficult to say how long the conflict would last. "In 1980, we shall still be continuing this war". 1942 and 1943 are over. We are in the month of September, 1944. The attempt against Hitler's life, organized by the enemy, has failed. What will happen? Time is now transformed into a dynamite reserve, into grandiose deposits of materials, into new weapons produced by genius.

Time and genius together have always accomplished miracles. A miracle will be accomplished - you may be sure of that.

Fascist Journalist Killed

On the 28th of August the journalist and Republican Fascist, Corrado Rampini, director of the "...Repubblicana", of Modena, was killed by a group of bandits. Comrade Rampini has fallen for his country. The party has honored Rampini as an example of fidelity to a great idea. Two bandits were also killed.

Operations of Fascist Partisans in Invaded Italy

Sept. 2 - The Swiss press reports that in Sicily a man in charge of the State Granaries has been killed. This man was an ardent communist who committed all sorts of crimes against the population and farmers. His death is...

not always forerunners of certain victory.

A British journalist, George... wrote in 1942 a book entitled: "This Is Our Tomorrow". In this book he expresses the opinion that should England not win the war in 1942 or 1943, it would be very difficult to say how long the conflict would last. "In 1980, we shall still be continuing this war". 1942 and 1943 are over. We are in the month of September, 1944. The attempt against Hitler's life, organized by the enemy, has failed. What will happen? Time is now transformed into a dynamite reserve, into grandiose deposits of materials, into new weapons produced by genius.

Time and genius together have always accomplished miracles. A miracle will be accomplished - you may be sure of that.

Fascist Journalist Killed

On the 28th of August the journalist and Republican Fascist, Corrado Rampini, director of the "...Repubblicana", of Modena, was killed by a group of bandits. Comrade Rampini has fallen for his country. The party has honored Rampini as an example of fidelity to a great idea. Two bandits were also killed.

Operations of Fascist Partisans in Invaded Italy

Sept. 2 - The Swiss press reports that in Sicily a man in charge of the State Granaries has been killed. This man was an ardent communist who committed all sorts of crimes against the population and farmers. His death is the doing of local inhabitants, who had always given proof of faithfulness to the fatherland and to Fascism.

Sept. 3 - In the sector bands of Fascist Partisans are active, committing active sabotage against the invaders' military installations. The commander of the Perugia sector issued a decree on the third of September requesting that the Fascist saboteurs be sought out and captured.

Sept. 5 - In the Perugia province acts of sabotage against telephone communications and transportation lines were carried out.

Sept. 6 - In the neighborhood of Pisa a group of Fascist partisans damaged a pontoon bridge which was used by the invasion troops.

Sept. 7 - In Calabria, the population deeply hates the invaders. In many localities passive resistance is the order of the day.

The Infamous List

This time we transmit a list of traitors who form part of the Purge committee against Fascists in the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Public Labor:

Foreign Ministry - His Excellency Massimo Piloti, Baron Michele Scammacca, Professor Eduardo Ruffini.

Ministry of Public Labor - Lawyer Salvatore Catani (?)

These despicable beings are instruments of the persecution against their own fellow countrymen. The names which we give are only those of traitors and spies. For this reason we include them in the infamous list, and as such they will be treated on the not far-off day of the rendering of accounts.

The Last Battle (Commentary)

We must admit that our enemies have achieved important successes. We must admit that our enemies at the present moment possess great superiority in men and means. We will have to admit that in this phase of the struggle our enemies hold the initiative. However, we also know that war is won with the last battle, that this battle has not yet begun, and that it will begin when the country's armed forces give the signal. Then we shall be repaid for these obscure days, for these hours.

In the present moment, not everybody has the inflexible will to achieve victory. Tomorrow those who were uncertain today will be galvanised by victory.

However, to be worthy of victory one must want victory, with the concentration of all moral, civic and intellectual forces, one must want it now or never.

We shall resist side by side with powerful, able, tenacious Germany. We shall resist till the last moment and we shall achieve victory. The blackest hours are those which precede the dawn. Italians, we must resist, we must resist with all our force, we must resist at the cost of any sacrifice, resist till the moment of our own dawn.

You have been listening to "The Voice of the Party".

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You have been listening to "The Voice of the Party".

RADIO TEVERE in Italian - 245.5 m. - 2130 - September 9

Berlin Denies Allied Landings in Yugoslavia

Berlin has denied all reports on Allied landings on the Yugoslav coast. Only small contingents of parachutists have been dropped on Yugoslavian territory.

3894

Allied Indifference to the 62,000 Refugees in Rome

The "Corriere di Roma" states that so far the Allies have done nothing to repatriate the 62,000 refugees who are at present in Rome.

Until now only 9,700 refugees have left Rome by means supplied by the Vatican and by other sources, while every day from seven hundred to a thousand people continue to arrive in Rome.

The Barbaric Fascist Laws

Last night the London radio, speaking of the laws of the Fascist régime, said that they were barbaric: in Rome, the London broadcasting station said "mopping up operations" are being carried out so that all the barbaric legislation of the Fascist régime can be completely eradicated. A new era has arisen for the Italians.

The Allies keep on insisting on the usual theme of the barbaric Fascist laws and they are, furthermore, firmly convinced that everything has to be done all over again in Europe, including Italian legislation which has given so much to European civilization.

Thus after "mopping up" Italian monuments and works of art by savagely destroying them, the same process must be followed for the Fascist legislation. Then it will be the turn of schools. The new legislators will insist on the Italian boys and girls no longer modelling themselves on the old Romans but on the deeds of Duffalo Bill and other Anglo-American heroes. For the time being, we must think of feeding and clothing the Italians. The many steamers now plying towards Italy will think about feeding Italy by flooding Italian markets with large quantities of wheat and other products. Then, if short while, clothing will arrive in Italy. So all second-hand dealers will open again their old shops and the free market of the ocean, where the glorious undertakings of Columbus and other Italian navigators still preserve a vast echo, will swell of negroes and they will invade Italy, in which old blankets and old clothes will be given in exchange for her thousands of years of civilization.

RADIO REPORTS AIR RAID IN ITALY - E. 268 - 22.15
September 9

Enemy Air Raids over Republican Italy in August

Enemy air raids over the Republican territory during August were 558 bombing and 240 strafing raids. Civilian residences destroyed were 2,376. Civilian loss so far ascertained were 1,186 and injured 2,023. Soldiers dead 51, injured 155.

Civilian War in Florence

According to a DFE report, civil war broke out in Florence. The Government has ordered the evacuation of the city. The enemy has announced

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RADIO REPORTS OF DAMAGE IN ITALY TO ITALY - E. 260 - 28.15 September 5

Many Air Raids over Republican Italy in August

Many air raids over the Republican territory during August were 558 bombing and 220 strafing raids. Civilian residents destroyed were 2,876. Civilian dead so far ascertained were 1,186 and injured 2,023. Soldiers dead 81, injured 135.

Civilian War in Florence

According to a DTI report, civil war broke out in Florence after it was evacuated by German troops. An enemy radio announced that about one thousand communists were killed in Florence in the days of fighting. They were traitors and the enemy who were annihilated by fascist army or so.

.. 31 b - Italian Broadcasts

Famine Acute in Rome

Milan: The Rome population is in very precarious conditions, according to news received here. Most of the Roman people are actually suffering from famine.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy 491.8 M. 2300 Sept. 2

The Italian Front

Hard fighting continued near the small town of Germano, in the Conca valley of the Adriatic sector, during the past twenty-four hours. The British repeatedly attacked, supported by powerful artillery fire, but the Germans frustrated the enemy pressure and succeeded in maintaining their positions. An enemy infiltration was eliminated near Croce and a group of British tanks coming from San Clemente was dispersed. Patrol activity is reported from the other sectors of the Italian front.

Correspondence with Itel and in Germany

Supplementing a previous announcement, it is stated that Italian civilians who need to cable to relatives or friends working in Germany must follow the regulations posted in all post offices of the republic. The fees are the same as those for cables to a foreign destination.

New Measures on Textile Rationing

The National board for the regulation and supply of textiles has in the past few days issued a series of measures for the passage of goods from producers to consumers. In consideration of the exceptional situation of the country, most of the production is earmarked for the armed forces and war needs. So far as civilian consumers are concerned, priority

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3893

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy. 245.5 M. 2330 Sept. 9

Special Messages

Gli Uffici saranno riaperti fra il 10 ottobre ed il 15 Ottobre (The offices will be opened again between the 1st of October and the 15th of October) - Il telefono ha suonato due volte (The telephone rang twice) - La finestra è socchiusa (The window is half opened).

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Italian Broadcast

Messaggio speciale per...: Buona notizie che confermeremo lunedì
 (Special message for...: Good news which we will confirm on Monday)
 Per Peppe: Tutto va bene, si aspettano notizie... (For Peppe:
 Everything is going fine. We await news)
 è stato esaudito (For Renato: Your desire has been fulfilled).....
 Pietro è morto (Peter is dead) Per Emole: L'erba è tagliata (For
 Ercole: The grass is cut) Dispacio per Alberino n.3: Sei camminano
 nel bosco (Dispatch No. 3 for Albertino: Six are walking in the woods)
 Messaggio speciale per Alberino No. 6 (La canzone è dolce (Special
 message for Alberino No.6: The song is sweet) Vincenzina non aspetti
 (Vincenzina need not wait) ieri è stata una bella giornata (Yesterday
 was a beautiful day) L'orologio è fermo (The clock has stopped)
 Il grano è ancora verde (The wheat is still green) La terra gira
 (The earth turns).

We have just repeated several special messages from Radio
 London.

STEEL-PI NEWS AGENCY in Italian - Transmission Siemens Hall n.5

The "Voelkischer Beobachter" devoted an editorial to the proposals made by an American economic commission at present in Italy, which again drafted principles already known about the future that plutocracies are reserving to the peninsula.... strangling of all its industrial activity and reduction to a minimum of the agricultural one. The important Berlin daily newspapers then comments the news as follows: "The example of Italy very clearly shows the indissoluble relation existing between the imperialistic aims of the United States policy and the speculative fever of Wall Street Jews. In the opinion of these two worthy Allies, misery today already reigning in occupied territories should become a permanent institution. Millions of Italians in the

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Street Jews. In the opinion of these two worthy Allies, misery today
already reigning in occupied territories should become a permanent
institution. Millions of Italians in this way would be condemned
to eternal unemployment and should resign themselves to beg a piece
of bread as poor immigrants. The truculent statement of British and
American economists on the anniversary of Badoglio's treason are
fully instructive and opportune."

GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE

11:21 PM 2145 September 9

"Our Will and Our Resolve" - an essay by Dr. Goebbels in "Das Reich"

What matters most in critical situations is to oppose a manly will to the difficulties and troubles enhanced by the growing crisis, for it is the only possible means by which they can be mastered and overcome. Historical experience shows that even apparently hopeless situations finally take a turn for the better, provided those who bear responsibility do not capitulate, but fight bravely and unflinchingly against all perils.

The very essence of military and political crises is that they inflict upon peoples and their leaders ordeals approaching the limits of what is endurable. No wonder, therefore, that on the whole only comparatively few vigorous individualities are equal to them. These men stand within the view of the public, to them the eyes of the nation are turned in the hour of decision. Countless other persons are seized by the sham cleverness, repeatedly referred to on previous occasions, that urges them to escape the danger. This endeavour to shirk danger is in reality tantamount to flight; they try to persuade themselves that the danger may not be so bad as many people think or that it can be defied by skill in manoeuvring or even by spinelessness.

This is the most momentous of all conceivable errors, for it paralyzes the natural power of resistance to peril, thus rendering the latter all the more menacing. During a crisis and particularly at its climax there is no way of overcoming it except by facing it with undaunted firmness and by mobilizing all forces capable of strengthening and intensifying resistance.

The political and military crisis of this war is attaining its full weight this summer and autumn. Our enemies are assailing with the full impetus afforded them by their material superiority the security line of the Reich, in a fierce attempt to break it up. In this struggle occasional losses of ground

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The political and military crises of this war is attaining its full weight this summer and autumn. Our enemies are assailing with the full impetus afforded them by their material superiority the security line of the Reich, in a fierce attempt to break it up. In this struggle occasional losses of ground, however essential, are far less relevant than the question whether or not the enemy succeeds in crushing our fighting forces. The war which we are engaged in is of vital import and its prospects cannot be

judged by the standard of mere space, but are determined also by military facts. Of this truth our enemies are no less aware than ourselves. Hence their incessant exertions to cut off our fighting formations and thereby to eliminate them from the compass of military power. In this circumstance lies not only the danger, but also the chance of our cause, for if our efforts to foil these attempts of the enemy are in all major respects successful, an early end to this autumn presumably be faced by an entirely new war situation.

Britons, Americans and Soviets have started a race against time. They are determined, whatever happens, to end this war by their victory no later than October, if only for the reason that otherwise the inflammable political material which is responsible for the growing disintegration of the adversary group, might prematurely and perilously catch fire. Moreover, they are moved by fear of our new weapons and of the imminent enhancement of our potential in armaments and manpower, which will then assume primary importance.

They cannot hope to have unlimited time at their disposal. On the contrary, as soon as a certain point of development is reached, our own chances will again begin to improve. This is the point we must reach under all circumstances; this aim constitutes the fundamental problem of the present war situation and of our war efforts in all fields.

It is not surprising that, in view of the highly dramatic trend of events, the neutral countries and to some extent also our allies are beginning to waver. A similar reaction was also experienced by our adversaries whenever the chances of one or the other enemy power began to sink. A people fighting for its freedom can in extremely critical situations rely only upon itself and its own strength, which are in most cases sufficient to guarantee its national safety. For this very reason, however, we are pledged to devote as much zeal and industriousness to the fulfillment of the tasks connected with the total war effort of our people, as though we were struggling for our very lives. For in fact our existence as a nation and implicitly the personal existence of every one of us is at stake. Let nobody cherish the hope that he will be spared, whatever the circumstances, by the will to annihilation that inspires our enemies. They are aiming at us as a people. Britons, Americans and Soviets, announcing with uniform monotony that in the event of their victory they will exterminate us, devastate our country, destroy our economy and deport our laborers to the Siberian tundras, merely express a design set up by them long ago against the German people. Despite all differences among them, they are in full accord on this point.

To ward off such an infernal will to annihilation, no other means are available to us than those afforded us by our own strength, which, if we use it to its full extent, will be sufficient to defeat our enemies. But certainly we must not think

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To ward off such an infernal will to annihilation, no other means are available to us than those afforded us by our own strength, which, if we use it to its full extent, will be sufficient to frustrate the plans of our enemies. But certainly we must not think of mindlessly sparing ourselves.

All that does not immediately serve the war, is in the present circumstances superfluous and even detrimental. No other task exists at this hour for the German people and for every one of us than to devote our unflinching and unremitting efforts to the war and the imperative duties which it entails and never to relax until victory is gained. In their fierce exertions to hasten military developments on all fronts by every available means and to engage in this race against time, our enemies are driven by one imperative compulsion. They have promised their people victory by this autumn, thus whipping them up for a last supreme effort. This effort, however, cannot be maintained indefinitely and if it does not attain the established aim within the time announced, it is bound to crumble and finally to collapse.

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German Broadcasts

Not without cause have our enemies set themselves fixed dates for the attainment of their immediate war aims. They saw no other way out of the confusion created by their utterly misguided conflicts which was bound sooner or later to lead to the gravest consequences for themselves by constantly repeating their war thesis to convince such an incalculable thing as war into the actual facts. But we have dates and we know very well what formidable psychological and material setbacks such an undertaking may entail.

Of course our enemies also know all this. That is why they strive to convince us by a charlatan propaganda that their victory is practically a matter of fact and to supplement their military superiority, in no way sufficient to secure final success, by an ascendancy of a psychological and political nature.

This summer and autumn, no less than all is at stake. We must oppose the onslaught of our enemies in all fields of military and political warfare with fearless bravery. If we do so, our resistance will be successful. We are very far from dissimulating or extenuating the enormous difficulties arising from this task. No belligerent great power has been spared difficulties of this kind and the possibility of overcoming them was in each instance determined by the spirit in which they were faced. These crises, put character to a supreme test and only the nations that endure it will be able to live in freedom after the end of this war, while the others are doomed to relapse into enervation, unworthy of record, with all its terrible consequences. It would be utterly naive to assume that we alone will be spared this final momentous test, the more so as we have most at stake in this war. When in the summer of 1940 we had conquered the Atlantic coast and England was being pounded by the Luftwaffe, the hour of the fateful test had come for the British people. When in the autumn of 1941 we held Moscow in a vice, the effort to-day when our enemies with their full display of manpower and material are assailing our fronts, the full display of manpower and experience of this war itself, that all peril vanquished, necessarily implies an increase in strength proportionate to the extent of the danger which has been.

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A profound historical symbolism seems to lie in the fact that the decisive crisis of this war spurs no people and that the historical aspect of the war will depend upon which peoples will get through then successfully. In this stage of the war the task is incumbent upon the national leaders to defend their principles and doctrines loyally, persistently and with stubborn fanaticism, and not to depart from them an inch.

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- 40 - German Broadcasts

The people, on the other hand, are pledged to follow their leaders with unwavering faith, not yielding in the face of any event however dismal, and to support them loyally in their heavy and difficult historical fight. Thus the leaders will be enabled firmly to keep their eyes on the enemy and the dangers of the situation, without as much as one moment's apprehension that behind them the front of the fighting and laboring people might begin to vacillate. This is one of the most essential preliminary conditions for mastering war crisis of large dimensions and within the limits of possibility to make them a starting point for a fundamental transformation of the general situation. A deadly danger does exist only where a people or its leaders are losing their self-confidence, or under the pressure of events are making nervous and precipitated decisions, thereby doing exactly what the enemies wish them to do, that would be the beginning of the end! The path of bravery and manly courage is steep and arduous and appears the more difficult as alongside it runs another more comfortable way, free from obstacles at the beginning, but leading to fatal ruin at the end. Whoever takes this way is doomed; inevitably, he loses his honor and his life and forfeits all hope for a better or even bearable future of his people. Whoever people prematurely relinquished the struggle for the fate of Europe thus, attempting to shirk the hardest test, were directly thrown out of all illusions and faced by inexorable facts so terrible and atrocious as it would not have imagined in its most terrific dreams. Life is hard, but just. It bestows itself upon those who deserve it and denies itself to those who turn away from it. War is invariably connected with trials which sometimes seem to transcend the limits of the bearable but actually end before this limit is reached.

In this war our way has led us over all heights of military victories and triumphs and through all depths of military setbacks and disappointments, and none of these experiences had power to affect our national core. This is the most important point. But at the same time this fact testifies to the health of our people and the extent of forces still at its disposal, if need be, for the supreme ordeal. We do not mind the hasty triumphal shouts of our versaries. They may use against us whatever means they choose.

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It is our most ardent desire that future generations shall look on us and on the heroic fight of the Reich for freedom, honor and greatness with the same awe and respect with which we remember the great periods of our historical past.

In former quiet times we frequently expressed the non-committed intention to live in accordance with the principles professed by Frederick the Great.

To-day we must earnestly realize this intention. If the whole of our people to the last man and the last woman, even to the last child, is determined to do so, we shall surely one day break the barrier by which our enemies have blocked up the German future. This we do not only believe, we know that it will be so. Therefore we will unflinchingly pursue the way traced for us by destiny, unaffected in our hearts by the fickleness of war luck. We will loyally defend our cause, the worse it is menaced the more fanatically fighting for it.

The great heroes of German history look down upon us, and under their critical eyes we must stand the test. If one day after a life full of fighting and labor, of hopes, disappointments and realizations we wish to join them, we must show ourselves worthy of them in this, the gravest hour of the war. There must be no exception for whomsoever. Where the life of the people is at stake, the life of the individual has become unimportant. At any rate it must unhesitatingly be sacrificed, should the life of the people require it, for the Reich must continue to exist, it must come out of this armed conflict strengthened and invigorated for all the future.

This is our will and our resolve, arising from the determination with which we defy all perils.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 11.80 hrs - 0945 - September 9

Anti-Bolshevik Announcements in Croatia, Slovakia and Norway

These last days announcements were made in Croatia, Slovakia and Norway stressing the decision of these countries to fight against Bolshevism and stating their fidelity towards Germany.

Poglavnik addressed a meeting in Zagreb. He declared: "Even if the enemy can register big successes for the moment, even if certain statesmen grow weak, I personally believe in our victory and in Germany's victory."

In Slovakia, State Secretary Karnatsi spoke about the formation of a home guard, which would have a big share in the suppression of the partisans.

In Norway, the Norwegian Minister Mr. Vogelsang addressed a meeting in Oslo. He stressed that Bolshevism also stood at Norway's

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door; he declared that the war was caused by instigation of
international Jewry. He stressed that the danger of Bolshevism could
be met by the Norwegian people.

3830
1230 - September 9

GERMAN HOME SERVICE
in German

Summary of the Situation by Hans Hertl

Here is classical evidence of the untruth in British news.

Take for instance the report delivered to the representatives of the
Ministry of Communications by the president of the committee for
defence against V-1.

pn

- 60 - German Broadcasts

While the British press constantly denies the effects of V-1, President Sanders declared that the only effective defence is the conquest of the launching bases.

Mr. Sanders recognized that neither flak nor fighters had any success against V-1. When fighting the V-1, 250 planes with 2900 men were lost. This proves the great effect of this weapon.

Another proof of the falseness of British news is the official British announcement that no information will be given regarding developments on the western front. The explanation of this announcement is very simple: The further the Americans advance eastward, the stronger they feel German resistance.

Comparing this method with that followed by the German news agencies, we see where the truth is. Facts are never suppressed, even if they are unpleasant. We need not embellish the situation, we do not even try to do so. Firstly the German people are sufficiently able to hear bad news; secondly they do not get discouraged, and the war effort increases fanatically. Our German people can face the truth; there lies the greatness and strength of our German civilisation.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 11,30 hrs - 1500 - Sept. 9

Western Front

Berlin: The large-scale disengaging movements, that the German Command had to decide upon, can now be considered as completed, generally speaking. Under the rearward protection of a number of well constructed and strongly defended fortresses in Brittany and in the Pas-de-Calais and strong resistance units between the advanced armored wedges, the German divisions have now taken up a line including the lower course of the River Scheldt, the Albert Canal, the River Meuse and roughly the upper course of the Moselle. From here this line joins the Swiss frontier north of the Lake of Geneva.

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The Quality of the New German Divisions

Berlin: In the newly formed German divisions, some of them already on their way to the front, there are experts on tank destruction, grouped into so-called "tank terror platoons"... The Commander of a newly formed infantry division declared recently to a war correspondent: The division represents what might be called a good mixture. Half of it consists of old, experienced soldiers, the rest are men who have no experience of the front and who have mostly been in war industries up to the present.

V-1 Will Start Again

Berlin: It is learned from the Reich capital, that it must be expected that V-1 will start operating again.

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- 7 c -

German Broadcasts

British hopes that V-1 operations would now stop would prove to be premature.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE

11,70 kcs - 1945 - Sept. 9

The Soviet Advance in Bulgaria

Sofia: Apart from the three reported Bolshevik bridgeheads on the Danube in Bulgarian territory, it was affirmed that a strong motorized Soviet column had moved from Silistria in a westerly direction.

Successes on the Dalmatian Coast

Berlin: In the Dalmatian coastal area one hundred and seventy-one coast vessels were sunk in the last few days; they were used for supplying of Communist bands.

Soviet Food Request Addressed to Rumania

Berne: Soviet military authorities in Bucharest have presented to the Rumanian Ministry of Economy considerable requests for foodstuff deliveries to the Soviet Government. Among other requests, the Soviets demand the immediate delivery of all Rumanian wheat stocks, to be carried on Rumanian ships to various Soviet ports in the Black sea.

Rumanian Convicts Set Free

Budapest: Most of the convicts and prisoners have been freed by a decree issued by the Communist Rumanian Minister for Justice.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE

505 kcs - 2000 - Sept. 9

Wilhelmstrasse Spokesman on the Western Front

Berlin: The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared today to representatives of the foreign press: On the Western front the

3889

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE

605 kcs - 2000 - Sept. 9

Wilhelmstrasse Spokesman on the Western Front

Berlin: The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared today to representatives of the foreign press: On the Western front the situation has changed very little during the last twenty-four hours. The enemy reports a stiffening of the German resistance on the entire front.

The Allies are at present regrouping their forces, to bring reinforcements up to the front. The Germans have also done some regrouping, and new units have arrived. The speaker states that the centres of gravity of the fighting are Liège and Besançon, where fighting is very fierce.

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- 80 - German Broadcasts

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11,70 - Kcs. 21.30 - September 9

The Prize of German Armament Production

London: The built-in guns for coastal defence, constructed by the Germans between Gdansk and Bialystok, are the pride of German armament production and are extremely strong. The following is added to a statement made by a London expert. "The German coastal guns are built-in in fortresses that are so strong, that a tremendous effort is needed to attack them."

De Gaulle's Connections With Jewish High Finance

Stockholm: Experts in economy from Sweden point out the intimate connections that De Gaulle has had to establish with Jewish Anglo-American high finance. They say: "De Gaulle came to Paris fettered with golden chains. His régime must pay the invasion money and must furthermore pay to the Allies many milliards for war consignments and all foodstuffs."

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 592 - Kcs. - 24,00 - September 9

The Rumanian Situation

Budapest: It is reported from Rumania: Rumanian workers are being deported in crowds to Soviet Russia. Numerous Rumanian men and women have been killed by a shot in the neck, as D. I. Ishevskiy noted. Since the laws against the Jews have been abolished, the Jews push themselves into the foreground. The Rumanian troops have been deceived in their hopes of returning to their homes as soon as the armistice was concluded. A soldier who escaped from Soviet captivity reports that an entire Rumanian division, when preparing for departure, suddenly found itself surrounded by Soviet tanks, was disarmed and taken to a camp for compulsory labor.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 592 - Mos. - 22.00

September 9

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Budapest: It is reported from Rumania: Rumanian workers are being deported in crowds to Soviet Russia. Numerous Rumanian men and women have been killed by a shot in the neck, a Bolshevik method. Since the laws against the Jews have been abolished, the Jews push themselves into the foreground. The Rumanian troops have been deceived in their hopes of returning to their homes as soon as the armistice was concluded. A soldier who escaped from Soviet captivity reports that an entire Rumanian division, when preparing for departure, suddenly found itself surrounded by Soviet tanks, was disarmed and taken to a camp for compulsory labor.

WBB
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DNB

In German

September 9

Von Papen Will Meet Ambassador in Madrid

Berlin: The German Ambassador Franz von Papen, having returned from Turkey, is now enjoying a holiday on his villa estate in Khenish Icl-tin-te. Foreign rumors regarding the appointment of von Papen to Madrid are not correct, declared the Wilhelmstrasse on Saturday.

No Landing in Yugoslavia

Berlin: No confirmation has been received regarding a landing on the Yugoslav coast by Anglo-American naval forces.

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German broadcasts

German military authorities report that perhaps some parachute troops have been dropped in Yugoslavia in order to assist Tito, but that it is not likely that....

TRANSCOE/N

In English

September 9

Bulgarians are Asked to Keep Order

2115

Sofia: While the new Bulgarian Government was being formed, a large mass demonstration was held on Saturday in Slavevko Square, Sofia. Crowds carried banners with the inscription: "Long live the Red Army", long live Stalin." After this demonstration the new Bulgarian Government issued a proclamation to the Bulgarian people requesting officials, employees and workers to keep order. In connection with the proclaimed state of emergency, the people were prohibited the use of the streets in Sofia after 2000 hours. All transport vehicles were confiscated by the Government.

Tiloff Quits Bulgarian Council

0955

Sofia: The former Premier, Professor Tiloff, has resigned from the Agency Council, as announced by Radio Sofia.

New Bulgarian Ministers Are Appointed

1945

Budapest: Colonel Demian Beresheff has been appointed Minister for War and Steinoff has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Bulgarian Government, according to the Ankara radio.

Allied Air Raid on Belgrade

0940

Belgrade: Severe air attacks were carried out on Friday forenoon by Anglo-American bombers against Belgrade. Two military hospitals clearly marked as such, were among objectives bombed in the suburbs. There were some casualties. Several bombers were shot down, but the exact number has not been established.

The Italian Front

1940

The small town of Germano, situated in the Conca valley in

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The Italian Front

1940

The small town of Germano, situated in the Conca valley in the Adriatic sector, was the focal point of fighting in Italy during the past twenty-four hours. With the support of many tanks the British six times directed their assault against the narrow valley in which Germano is situated. All attacks had been prepared by extremely heavy gunfire. During these actions the little town repeatedly changed hands until finally, after the sixth British attack, the German were able to hold the burning locality. The British, who during the past twenty-four hours concentrated their attacks against Germano, held back their activities on other sectors of the Adriatic front. Near Croce there were tense fights. The Germans succeeded in narrowing down a dent and also scattered a group of British tanks coming from San Clemente.

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Train Is Strafed by Allied Planes

Milan: Numerous Italian travellers were killed or wounded when a passenger train in Lombardy was attacked with machineguns by Anglo-American airmen. On this occasion four enemy planes were shot down.

Fascist Italy Aims at Recovery

Milan: (By Walter Hedlitz): Numerous messages which Victor Emmanuel III addressed to Adolf Hitler in the course of the past three years, in which he spoke of Italy's readiness and the readiness of the crown to fight at the side of Germany, were read over the Italian radio on Friday, which was a day of national mourning proclaimed by the Fascist Socialist Government. The broadcast in reference to the attitude of the Royal House was made to stress the role which it had played a year ago when the Italian monarchy capitulated. The Fascist press also published new documents on the attitude of the Royal House. They contained severe attacks against the King and Badoglio who betrayed Fascist Italy and her German ally when trying to hand over unconditionally their own country to the Allies.

This year on September 8, Fascist Italy flew flags at halfmast. Mussolini has written the history of the past year. It was first published in a series of articles in "Corriere della Sera" and will now be issued in a book under the title "One Year of Sugar, Bread and Whip." He described in it four principal stages of the latest Italian history, namely: one, the Italian fight and withdrawal from El-Alamein to the invasion of Sicily; two, change of tendency among the Italian people as a result of military setbacks of Italy, bombing, superiority in material of the enemy and shifting of the war to the home country, where sabotage and treachery paralyzed Italian resistance; three, sitting of the Fascist Grand Council and Mussolini's arrest; and four, the latter, as Mussolini himself emphasized, made him realize that the fatal collapse was a prerequisite for the revival and recovery of Italy.

The Fascist republic in the twelve months since the Italian collapse has tried again and again to prove that Italy was able to fulfil her great tasks as long as her war efforts were not sabotaged at home.

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V-1 Activity Has Not Ended

NSC
Berlin: Following a report by the British Minister of Information, Brendan Brecken, on V-1 activity, the German military commentator was asked on Saturday afternoon for a German statement on the subject. His reply was short and significant. "The German V-1 balance sheet has not yet been closed."

Details of the Warsaw Uprising 2110

Berlin - The first detailed description about the Warsaw uprising has been given by German war correspondent Gerhard Schulz. He reports that German quarters expected the uprising but that the exact date of the start was hard to define. German quarters knew about hidden ammunition dumps and primitive factories for hand grenades and "petrol cocktails". It was known also that the British Sten gun, a machine pistol with the same caliber as a German pistol, was constructed in a secret factory used by a Polish engineer who made copies of these weapons.

During the noon hours of August first, Schulz says in his report, traffic in the city was livelier than usual. Especially many bicyclists had been observed riding in groups. Shocktroops of the secret so-called "people's army" took their positions towards half-past-four in the afternoon the uprising started near the centre of the city. An automobile with police forces had been shot at from nearby houses and nearly the whole complement had been annihilated. At five in the afternoon shooting took place everywhere. Approaches to the city were sealed off with barricades and small German police stations were stormed. A whole depot containing camouflage skirts of the Waffen SS uniforms and caps has been confiscated. Even before, the insurgents had appeared in German battle dress. They signalled incoming German trucks, shot the drivers and took the trucks and loads as booty. In this manner an armored scouting car fell into the hands of the would-be SS men. During the first hours a considerable amount of ammunition, arms and victuals fell into the hands of the insurgents. On the second and third day most of the isolated small German outposts had to give up the fight. Only the German Governor, the telegraph office and a few other outposts could hold their positions. A German counter-attack was started with some thrower batteries and a few Stukas. A special command of sharpshooters paved the way for the popping-up party. The first task was to open a route through the city and over the Vistula bridge in order to secure supplies for the front. When houses were mapped up the insurgents got a taste of their very own fighting tactics, namely *himmler's* and "petrol cocktails". Very characteristic of the fighting style of the insurgents was the fact that they accompanied salvages of their machine-pistols

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3887

New Bulgarian Cabinet

2235

Budapest: The complete list of the new Bulgarian Cabinet was announced over Radio Sofia on Saturday evening as follows: Premier, Kamen Georgiev; Foreign Minister, Petro Stainoff; Minister of War, Colonel Dragin Peresheff; Minister of Education, Professor Mikeltcheff; Minister without Portfolio, Nikola Popoff; Minister of Public Works, Boris Stainoff; Minister of Justice, Christo Weitscheff; Minister of Finance, Professor Totko Stainoff;

German Broadcasts

Minister of Trade, Dimitri Veikoff; Minister of Agriculture, Wasil Pavloff; Minister of Railways, Angel Derzhanski;

In addition, the following Ministers were appointed by decree: Dr. Raiko Raitsheff, Minister of Health; General Petfatshief, Minister of Social Welfare.

The former Minister of War Major General Ivan Marinoff was appointed Supreme Commander of the Bulgarian forces.

<u>D.W.B.</u>	<u>in English</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Dr. Krull on the Fighting Fronts</u>		<u>1945</u>

Berlin: There were no material changes in the general situation on Friday, writes Dr. Max Krull, D.W.B. military commentator, in Saturday's military round-up. Fighting for fortresses on the Atlantic and Channel coasts is all that still remains of already concluded military operations, at the same time being a part of the new German defensive plan. The fronts from the Scheldt down to Switzerland are in the preliminary stage of new military large-scale actions. Both sides are bringing up reserves and heavy weapons. The enemy is making a heavy bid with his air force to eliminate communications in the rear of the German front. Thus towns on the right bank of the upper Rhine which have already been targets of heavy enemy terror raids, have been included in the operational zone.

Overshadowed by these preparations, new battles have developed at a few points on the western front which are raging with growing intensity. The Liège and Besançon areas are the focal points in this fighting. Fighting for the Liège citadel has not yet been concluded but is connected with the fighting for the Albert Canal and for bridgeheads at Antwerp and Hasselt, which the enemy has been unable to enlarge. Enemy troops have been checked as a whole. Enemy attempts to bypass Liège from the south and to push on towards Verviers have been foiled by German counter-measures.

In the southern sector, American forces have penetrated the southern part of Besançon and have thrust beyond the town to the east in the direction of the Burgundy gate. Although enemy break-through attempts have been frustrated for the time being, the situation is not yet ripe for final assessment.

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In Italy the enemy continues to rush against German positions which block the approaches to the Po plains. The enemy suffered such heavy casualties that he was compelled to shift the focal point of his attacks so as to force reorganization of the German defence. On the Adriatic coast, as in the western Italian front sector, fighting which had temporarily slackened in intensity has flared up again.

The situation on the eastern front has again changed. While between the Worev and the Bug the enemy repeated his attacks, though in smaller force than before which is obviously due to the heavy losses suffered by him, the Soviets are beginning to launch a large-scale break-through attempt north of the Carpathians in the Przemyśl-Rzeszów-Krosno area.

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German Broadcasts

The attempt is in the direction of Cracow. Initial successes achieved by the enemy, which will be inevitable, do not yet permit of judging further developments. Fighting in southeastern Transylvania is progressing favorably.

German Resistance Stiffens

2030

Stockholm: German resistance is increasing everywhere along the Moselle, says the London correspondent of "Goetteborgs Handels och Sjöfartstidning". Earlier Allied reports that Allied troops are storming over the Moselle are now being described as incorrect in London. In fact, it rather appears that General Patton experienced great difficulties before he was able to bring up enough artillery to answer the fire of many German batteries. For several days the American Third Army has been forced to a standstill and to submit to well-aimed German fire.

Red Army Moves into Bulgaria

1955

Berlin: Despite Bulgaria's declaration of war against Germany, three strong motorized Soviet columns headed by numerous tanks are advancing into inner Bulgaria from bridgeheads south of the Danube. Troops which are marching southward from Silistria have apparently been ordered to reach the Aegean coast as quickly as possible. Two other groups are marching from Giurgiu and Turnu-Magurele towards the southwest in order to occupy the Shipka pass and the Araba Monak pass. At the same time large formations of the Soviet 51st Tank Army advanced westward from Bucharest. While one part is marching towards Turnu-Severin, another column, turning north and northwest, is pushing into the area around Sibiu in order to support Rumanian troops calling for help which are severely harassed by Hungarian and German troops. The Luftwaffe carried out day and night nuisance attacks against Soviet deployment movements in Transylvania.

Dismissal of Bulgarian Regents

2140

Salonika: The following announcement by Dimokasakoff, new Bulgarian Minister of Propaganda, was broadcast by the Bulgarian radio on Saturday night: The Regents Prince Cyrill and Michail have been dismissed on the strength of a Royal decree. They will

are streaming over the city in London. In fact, it rather appears that General Patton experienced great difficulties before he was able to bring up enough artillery to answer the fire of many German batteries. For several days the American Third Army has been forced to a standstill and to submit to well-aimed German fire.

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Allied Raids on Germany

2220

Berlin - On September 8 American bombers attacked several places in southwestern Germany, in particular Karlsruhe, Mainz, Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. Damage and casualties were caused. A minor formation of British planes dropped bombs on Nuremberg last night. German flak shot down nine machines, including seven four-engined bombers.

New Anti-Tank Weapons Effective

2305

Berlin - A German tank-wrecking detachment operating in the central sector of the eastern front destroyed within a short time forty-two of sixty attacking Soviet tanks with new anti-tank weapons. Numerous other tanks were heavily damaged.

Czech Minister Condemns Benes

2040

Prague - Emanuel Moravec, Czech Minister of Education, in an address to the Czech people broadcast over all radio stations in the Protectorate, sharply blamed Benes for his attempt to instigate the Czech people to rise against the German Reich and to make the people believe that German defeat would be followed by a revivification of Czech independence. Moravec said Benes knew very well that an independent Czech state was a matter of the past. In spite of labor conscription the Reich's demands on the Czech people were only small, the Minister stated, adding that the Reich was demanding from the Czech people only friendship and co-operation. The Czech people could proudly look back on the past six years. These, however, who had left the Czech people in the lurch on the day of Munich, would betray the Czech people again whenever they would itself be persuaded to die not for its own interests but for those of the Anglo-Americans and Bolsheviks.

The example of Warsaw should be a warning to the Czech people. Continuing, Moravec pointed out that the war was not yet over and that it would not end in the way hoped for by the enemy. The enemy onslaught would be broken, and under the blows of novel German weapons the enemy would reel back terrified. They

Berlin - German tank-wrecking detachment operating in the central sector of the eastern front destroyed within a short time forty-two of sixty attacking Soviet tanks with new anti-tank weapons. Numerous other tanks were heavily damaged.

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Roosevelt Summons Military Leaders

2000

Lisbon - President Roosevelt has called a conference of Allied supreme military commanders, it was announced in New York. Nothing is known yet about the nature of the conference.

Dewey's Election Speech

Amsterdam: Thomas Dewey, the presidential candidate of the Republican party, said in his second election speech on Friday night, according to a British News Service report from Louisville, that a permanent world peace and security organization, authorized to apply force if necessary, had to be created by the joint work of "many brains". Dewey advocated the continuation of close collaboration between the four Great Powers, the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and Chungking China. In general, he agreed to the American plan for post-war security as submitted to the Dumbarton Oaks conference. Dewey stressed that the military destruction of Germany and Japan had to be absolute and final. Germany and Japan had to be completely disarmed.

RADIO BERLIN (In Voice du Reich) In Trench - 22 May 1900-September 9

German Comment on Anniversary of Italian Armistice

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Italian treason, the following statement was issued from Berlin political circles: "A year ago the Allies, thanks to the Italian treason, were able to engage the German troops in Italy and have occupied the whole country. But today they are still having to fight in order to conquer the heart of Italy, that is to say, the Po valley. For the Italian people the betrayal was a great disaster. It is characteristic that the fallen Government dares not yet publish the armistice terms."

Commentary - "Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria"

Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria; these three countries, in the very center of Europe, are now prey to Bolshevism. When one carefully examines the facts one can see the results of the American and British impotence on the one hand, and the weakness of the responsible governments on the other hand. Thus Poland

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RADIO BERLIN (La Voix du Peuple) in French - 29 Nov. 1900-September 9

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Commentary - "Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria"

Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria; these three countries, in the very center of Europe, are now prey to Bolshevism. When one carefully examines the facts one can see the results of the American and British impotence on the one hand, and the weakness of the responsible Government on the other hand. Thus Poland, whose frontiers were guaranteed by England in 1939 (a guarantee offered by England herself and not solicited by Poland), has capitulated. Rumania, assisting the German troops for three weeks. Aware of this abandonment, yet believing always in the great democratic principles upheld by England, a puppet Government was formed in London, headed by Sikorski. Sikorski, like his successor, is representative of the upper middle classes of Polish industry. That is to say that he represents only the very smallest part of Poland.

For this reason Stalin has only scorn for Sikorsky and created for himself a Soviet Polish Committee, whose members are most dubiously Polish.

Reacting against this state of affairs, Mikolajczyk, aided by financial support of the members, formed a so-called national movement in Poland which might be compared to the French Maquis. But again, when the Soviet troops arrived at Warsaw and Mikolajczyk asked Stalin and the Allies for help for the insurgents, the Allies asked Stalin's advice and received from him a flat refusal. Capitulating subsequently, Mikolajczyk went to Moscow to confer with Stalin - these Kremlin conferences, however, resulted in nothing tangible and the Marshal continues to give his support to the Polish Soviet Committee.

For their part, the Rumanian Government, after having... with America and England, betrayed and delivered their national territory to Bolshevism, believing thus that they might gain something from this treason. But in this case too the Soviets are disarming the Rumanian troops, deporting the civilians and organising murders and terrors, rendering themselves masters of the country before...

In Bulgaria's case the situation is even clearer. Bulgaria had conferred at Cairo with the British and the Americans, with the intention of concluding an armistice. The result was... on the point of ending, despite the numerous difficulties - the gravest trouble was the fact that the different Bulgarian Governments had constantly refused to deny access to the Aegean Sea or to enslave Cavalla to Greece. Then the British government, a year and a half ago, tried to get the Greek government to restore Cavalla to Greece. The Bagrianoff government refused this decision but the Muravioff government on the contrary thought it might accede. Once again the Bulgarian government was mistaken in its calculations, for the Soviets, considering the British move as an attempt to deprive the Soviets of access to the Aegean Sea, dared declare war on Bulgaria, counting thus on assuring rapid access to the sea and to the south if not to the very heart of the Balkans.--- and, let us say it, towards the Dardanelles. The Soviet pressure became more and more violent against Turkey also, and the Soviet government reproaches Ankara for not having broken off diplomatic relations with the Axis.

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2.1.16 Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria - these three names show that, in spite of the example of the Baltic countries, their governments, thinking they could always deal with the Soviet government and obtain certain advantages, capitulated unconditionally. They illustrate also the powerlessness of the Allies to guarantee the territorial integrity of the smaller nations - this latter fact also despite the signing of the charter known as the "Atlantic Charter". These three countries also show that since 1939 the Allies, in the realm of international politics, have gone from concessions to capitulations. In dominating all these problems, Stalin, the impassible, continues to follow his policy of hegemony. Certain British commentators will say that Soviet hegemony only thinks of central Europe and the Balkans. But it will be necessary for them to point out their military success in the west, for it seems to us that Soviet imperialism covets not only the Balkans - we thus back up the ambassador... when he stated that the Soviets follow step by step the Allied armies of occupation.

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German Broadcasts

Daily Example of Contemporary European Opinion

The Italian professor, Captain.....wrote, in 1943: "On one side Jewry and communism - on the other, Albion and America going over to the offensive against the sane forces of Europe - both elements are trying to devour, destroy and suffocate these forces. If Germany had hesitated, catastrophe would have definitely taken place. The disaster would have been irreparable. The war will last as long as it will be necessary to literally annihilate the destroyers of civil life; until such time, in fact, a victorious Germany will be able to say to the people of our continent that Europe has a future."

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS in German for South-East Europe - 1445 -
(Monitored in London) September 8

Wilhelmstrasse on Bulgaria

Berlin: Bulgarian diplomats, said the Wilhelmstrasse spokesmen, have stated time and again that the British and Americans would never permit Russian action in Bulgaria. Facts have taught us that the Soviets have declared war on Bulgaria and begun to march into that country. It is a remarkable fact that some people always trust illusions rather than facts.

GERMAN EUROPEAN SERVICE in Slovak for Slovakia -2045-September 6
(Monitored in London)

German to Reply Soon to Bulgaria

The Bulgarian traitor Government has now, on orders from Moscow, undertaken the last treacherous step: It has declared war on Germany. Germany's reply will be made known in the very near future.

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DNE
in German to Germany - 1655 - September 8
(Monitored in London)

Berne: The "Berne Bund" reports from Italy that the Separatist movement in Sicily is definitely developing into one of revolutionary character. Reports of the "Bund" state that the Allies have adopted a completely disinterested attitude towards the movement, which should not be held to mean that they view it with disfavor, or that they do not even support it.

In this connection, certain Swedish reports speak of Britain's impervious plans in the Balkans. The "Ny Daglit Allehand" says that Britain apparently means to secure for herself a chain of bases in the Mediterranean, stretching from Gibraltar to Pantelloria, including Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, and Cyprus. This is corroborated by an article in the United States Santiago despatch to the "Aftonbladet", according to which Churchill is said to have intentions of transforming the Dodecanese, Crete, Pantelloria and Sicily into British bases. It would thus seem as if England was encouraging this Sicilian separation, trying to gain possession of the island. These tactics would be quite in keeping with Churchill's political strategy. True, after the Badoglio betrayal, he promised Italy he would advocate the relaxation of the armistice terms and the re-establishment of the country's independence, but this does not prevent Churchill from supporting separatist forces on the sly, to be able to fish in troubled waters.

RADIO BERLIN in Italian to Italy - 11.23.16 - 19.00 - September 9

The War in the West

It is learned from German military sources that the fortifications along the Albert Canal, built by the Belgians at the beginning of the war, at present constitute the protecting line against the strong enemy pressure in central Belgium. Simultaneously the enemy is attempting to outflank powerful German strongholds and to advance eastward. The reduced Allied pressure in the Moselle area is attributed to the imperative necessity of the enemy's organizing his supply lines. Unceasing German counter-attacks have so far prevented the enemy from building up a line of attack in the Sedan zone. In the sector of the Franco-Italian frontier, operations are still in full development, and all enemy attempts to seize positions from which it will be possible to launch a large-scale attack were repulsed with heavy losses.

British Want the Destruction of Le Havre

The British aim at the complete destruction of the city of Le Havre. They want to kill and assassinate all its inhabitants. New bomb attacks have caused serious damage to the centre of the city.

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RADIO BERLIN in Italian to Italy - 11.29.16 - 16.00 - September 2.

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British Want the Destruction of Le Havre

The British aim at the complete destruction of the city of Le Havre. They want to kill and assassinate all its inhabitants. Now bombardments have caused serious damage to the centre of the city and heavy new losses among the civilian population. On the matter it is ~~enough~~ to say that during an air raid made by American aircraft many buildings were destroyed and over 1200 French, including women and children, were buried under the ruins, while losses suffered by the German garrison were sixteen dead and twenty-four wounded only. It must also be said that any further air attack is increasing the blood debt that the Americans have towards the French people, a debt having no reasons whatsoever as the Anglo-Americans rejected the proposal made by the command of the German garrison of the city of Le Havre of evacuating all the French population.

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HUNGARIAN AND BALKAN BROADCASTS
(Monitored in Bri)

RADIO BELGRADE in Serb to Serbia - 437 W. - 17.30 - September 7
Rumanian Treason

The treason committed by the Rumanian King Michael, and the subsequent performance by the Bulgarian Government, have created a new strategic situation in south-eastern Europe. Because Rumania unexpectedly opened up a great breach in her front, because Germany had to withdraw from the Dniester to the Carpathian Fosses, Of course the Soviets made the most of the situation, and penetrated into the Danube Valley. After that, they advanced to the west along the Danube and, crossing over to the other side of the Danube, entered Bulgarian territory.

All of this has created a certain amount of confusion in the minds of the Serbs, who know what the arrival of the Communist army on the border of Serbia would mean. However, this state of nervousness did not last long, because Germany issued a statement which says that the German Army will defend Serbian territory. Of course, Germany did not limit herself to a single announcement, but undertook certain definite steps, so that now we may take into account the reality of a front which will be the defence line against the Soviet invasion.

We have before our eyes enough examples of the fact that the Germans have put into effect their decision to defend this and other territories. They are successfully defending the Baltic countries. They are retreating towards East Prussia. They have smashed the Soviet attack against Warsaw.

Therefore, we may accordingly believe that the Soviet advance will also meet with fierce German resistance along the Serbian border. But this determination to defend Serbia against Bolshevism imposes a duty upon the Serbian people; that of defending themselves against Bolshevism. The people must fight the Communist danger within the country, thus helping to fight the Communist danger which is coming from without.

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"Let us all rally together!" is the slogan for the day. "All national forces must unite" is the demand dictated by the Serbian national instinct.

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RADIO ZAGREB In Croat to Croatia - 416 P. - 15,00 - September 7

Partisan Losses

In actions carried out along the Sarajevo-Kanjic railway line, an enemy attack was repelled. A group of Partisans was attacked from ambush by our troops northeast of Gracov.

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Balkan Broadcasts

Forty-four Partisans were killed and five were wounded. A great quantity of rifles and of other material was captured. One mortar was destroyed and an ammunition dump was captured.

Our troops carried out an attack on the enemy in the vicinity of Benkovac. Twenty-five Partisans were killed in this operation.

Our troops liberated Gornji ... killing seven Partisans. Two days later, Partisans attempted to take our positions, but were repelled, suffering heavy losses. Seventy-six Partisans were killed, and a large number were wounded in these operations. The Partisans suffered losses in minor operations in the eastern part of Kotlina.

Anglo-American aircraft bombed the Bosanski-Novl area, as well as the outskirts of Metkovic and Zanjic.

RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece - 601 hrs.-1850-Sept.7

Communist Losses in Balkans

Berlin: During sabotage attempts in the northwestern Balkan sector Communists have suffered heavy losses. During an attempt to block the supply route leading from Bosnia to Dalmatia, the Communists lost 194 dead, who were accounted for.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 650 hrs.-0615-September 7

Bulgarian Officials Return Home

The personnel of the Bulgarian Consulate in Milan, the personnel of the Consulates and representatives in Paris, Belgrade, Athens and Brussels are to return to Bulgaria.

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RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece - 301 kes.-1350-Sept.7

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2:18

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 650 kes.-2030-September 7

Amnesty for Bulgarian Partisans

Attention: I shall give you the order for amnesty which was approved today by the Ministerial Council, and which was broadcast over Radio Sofia by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Boris Pavloff.

In its declaration, the present government has announced that it will grant unconditional amnesty to everyone who fought against the totalitarian régime, and who participated in the struggle between the authorities and the people against the policy of military cooperation with Germany. The government thinks that these people acted on behalf of the nation's interests. During these fateful times, the government feels that these people will do everything possible to save the country.

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Balkan Broadcasts

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That is why the government has decided to grant full and unconditional amnesty to everyone for any offenses connected with the above-mentioned struggles. The government also thinks that other offenses ought to be pardoned, because court sentences would darken the lives of many Bulgarian citizens. The government thinks that by granting this amnesty, it creates more opportunities for order within the state, thus filling the gap between the people and the government. Deeply feeling this, the Ministerial Council, in its session yesterday, approved the following order for amnesty, which goes into force at once. ...

RADIO TIRANA in Albanian to Albania - 1500 hrs-2100-September 7

On Wednesday evening, at 2300 hours, a number of shots fired by unknown persons killed Lefter Kosova, Minister of Public Works, at his residence.

News of the unexpected death of Lefter Kosova produced a great impression in Albania and grief to the family of the deceased, as well as in circles of the capital. The deceased had a great number of friends and acquaintances.

Bicakciu heard this sad news of the death of Kosova just after receiving a mandate from the Ministry of Public Works. A special meeting was immediately held to decide upon the burial ceremony, which took place at 4 p.m. today.

From early morning, many state dignitaries, friends and acquaintances called on the family of the deceased to present their condolences.

RADIO BELGRADE in Serb to Serbia-437 M. - 1810 - Sept. 8

Serbs Fight Communism

...and "Terror News" says that the most

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RADIO BELGRADE in Serb to Serbia-437 M. - 1810 - Sept. 8

Serbs Fight Communism

Geneva: The "Illustrated London News" says that the most difficult of all present problems is that of Poland. The situation in Yugoslavia is different. Here the English are bearing much greater responsibility. The arms given to Tito for use against the Germans are actually being used against the Serbs. The hatred felt by the Serbs against Tito and his régime is of a purely ideological character, - the Serbs hate Communism. Tito's organization is communistic, and even its smallest units have a Communist Commissar. The Serbs are doing their best to fight Communism. The English can neither prevent them from doing so, nor have they the right to do so.

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Radio Broadcast

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Former Ministers Interned

Zagreb: The Poglavnik Guard reports: "By a decision of the Poglavnik Guard taken on September 5, former Ministers Ante Vukich and Mladen Lorkovic are declared and deprived of their officers' rank for violations committed against some members of the Poglavnik Guard. Simultaneously, the two former Ministers are being excluded from the Poglavnik Guard and interned.

This decision was prompted by the political activity carried out by these two Ministers during a certain period of time, which was contrary not only to their personal duty, but also to their Ustaachi obligations and duties.

RADIO BELGRADE in Serbian to Serbia - 437 N. 1300 - September 11

The Bulgarian Government, in the hope of securing favorable armistice terms from British and Americans, and in their attempt to be servile to the Soviet Union, broke off diplomatic relations with the Reich.

In connection with the severance of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and the Reich, it was revealed by certain Berlin circles that during the conference of the Ministerial Council which approved the break ... appeared in the Hall, ready to hand to the Bulgarian Ministers of Foreign Affairs the Soviet declaration of war. The Bulgarian Government, according to reports, decided to break off relations with the Reich, hoping to secure favorable armistice terms from the British and the Americans, and attempting to show servility to the Soviet Union.

The Prime Minister of Bulgaria, Muravieff, broadcast a message which, among other things, said: "Our Government wishes to re-establish democracy. It is also their intention to grant an amnesty."

In referring to their foreign policy, Muravieff declared that the Bulgarian Government will pursue a policy of strict neutrality, that policy being applied to all foreign troops on Bulgarian territory. Should Germany disagree with these decisions, the Bulgarian Government will break off relations with her. Bulgarian

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In referring to the declaration of war by the Soviet Union, the Government states that it was done at a moment when Bulgarian peace negotiations with Great Britain and America were almost completed. These negotiations were made difficult by the necessity of returning to Greece the passes leading to the Aegean Sea. The British Government three years ago promised the return of these passes to the Greek government. The British demanded from Bulgaria their official promise to fulfil these obligations. Bulgaria's government having refused to comply, the Muravieff government decided to agree to these terms. Moscow declared war on Bulgaria hoping to secure for itself the passes to the Aegean Sea.

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Balkan Broadcasts

RADIO TIRANA in Albanian to Albania 1500 Kcs. - 2100 September 8

New Decrees

For reasons of public safety the Prefecture of Tirana decrees the following orders: 1) Starting today, September 8, 1944, people may move freely from 0800 hours to 2000 hours.

2) Outside these hours, bicycles and motorcycles are forbidden on the streets, except those of the army, police and of public safety.

3) All motor vehicles are forbidden to be on the streets between 2000 hours and 0800 hours, except those of the army, police and public safety.

4) Motor vehicles of officials are forbidden to be on the streets, except those transporting military personnel.

Violators of these rules shall be court-martialed. All police organisations must enforce these rules.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 850 kcs - 1540 September 8

Russo-Bulgarian Relations

The present Government was formed on September 2, 1944, while the Minister of War and two other ministers were in the provinces. The Government could not then meet in a full session, but on the afternoon of the fourth day, they took the opportunity to hold a full session, at which they prepared the proclamation.

On September 5, the government broke off all diplomatic relations with Germany and ordered the disarming of all Germans, denounced the Tripartite pact, broke off diplomatic relations with Fascist Italy, Slovakia and Vichy. On September 5, while engaged in a discussion of whether to declare war on Germany, the government was surprised to receive by radio an announcement of the Russian

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the night the Bulgarian

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Russo-Bulgarian Relations

The present Government was formed on September 2, 1944, while the Minister of War and two other ministers were in the provinces. The Government could not then meet in a full session, but on the afternoon on the fourth day, they took the opportunity to hold a full session, at which they prepared the proclamation.

On September 5, the government broke of all diplomatic relations with Germany and ordered the disarming of all Germans, denounced the Tripartite pact, broke off diplomatic relations with Fascist Italy, Slovakia and Vichy. On September 5, while engaged in a discussion of whether to declare war on Germany, the government was surprised to receive by radio an announcement of the Russian declaration of war on Bulgaria. On the same night the Bulgarian government asked for an armistice with Russia. On September 6, the Council of Ministers decided to declare war on Germany, but owing to very important military considerations, this declaration of war against Germany was to be made effective on September 8, 1944, at 1800 hours. On the same day, September 6, a Russian diplomatic representative was informed of this decision. On the following day, September 7, the government declared a general amnesty, outlawed all Fascist organisations and established a democratic régime.

Today, September 8, at 1200 hours, the Council of Ministers in accordance with its decision on September 6, declared that a state of war exists between Bulgaria and Germany, effective from 1800 hours.

Russian Troops Enter Bulgaria

Today, at 0920 hours, Russian troops entered Bulgarian territory across the Dobrudja frontier. The Bulgarian government immediately issued orders to Bulgarians not to dispute the entry of Russian troops, but to assist them in their movements. Everyone is at his post, awaiting government orders.

Bulgaria Accepts Russian Terms

The Commander of the Russian troops which entered Bulgaria, General Talbukhin, made the following announcement to the Bulgarian nation and Bulgarian army: "Bulgarians, the Red army has no intention of fighting with the Bulgarian nation and its army, because it considers the Bulgarian nation a sister nation. The Red army has but one problem - to destroy the Germans, in order to hasten the arrival of world peace. That is why it was necessary to force Bulgaria to stop serving the Germans, to break immediately all relations with them, and to pass over to the side of the coalition of the democratic countries. The Red army also requires that all German officers and men who have found shelter in Bulgaria be turned over to Soviet troops as prisoners of war. The Red army requires that all German ships finding shelter in Bulgarian ports be turned over to the Soviet Union. If any ships have been scuttled, the Red fleet wants to refloat them.

"Only under these conditions can the state of war between Bulgaria and Russia be ended and peace talks begin."

Signed, September 7, 1944, General Talbukhin.

Bulgarian Mobilisation Orders

In today's session, the Council of Ministers received the proposal of which the following is the text, declaring general mobilisation throughout the country: "In view of the fact that the Kingdom of Bulgaria is at war with the German

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In today's session, the Council of Ministers received the proposal of which the following is the text, declaring general mobilisation throughout the country: "In view of the fact that the Kingdom of Bulgaria is at war with the German Reich, it has become necessary to declare a general mobilisation in the country. Therefore, I beg for the acceptance and approval of this proposal for general mobilisation."

(Signed) Major General Ivan Marinoff, Minister of War.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 850 Kcs. - 2030 -
September 8

Here is the answer which the Bulgarian government gave to the commander of the Russian forces in Bulgaria, General Talbukhin:

"To Front Commander, General Talbukhin: The Bulgarian government takes notice of the proclamation you gave to the Bulgarian nation and army. The Bulgarian government announces that it has broken all relations with the Germans, and today, September 8, at 1800 hours, Bulgaria has declared war on Germany. The Bulgarian government accepts all other demands made in your proclamation. Therefore, there is absolutely no reason why war between Russia and Bulgaria should continue. Our government is ready to sign your treaty.

"I beg you, general, to announce where and who are your representatives with whom negotiations should be started, so that our government can send a delegate."

(Signed) Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Muravieff.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 850 Kcs. - 2245 - Sept. 8

Bulgarian Proclamation

Attention, Proclamation to the Bulgarian Nation: In defending the lawful interests of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian government decided to begin disarming the German forces in Bulgaria, and asked all Germans stationed in the country to leave at once. The Germans not only did not fulfil these lawful demands, but started hostile activities against the Bulgarian army, thus injuring our military pride and strength, as well as the pride and dignity of the independent Bulgarian state. With treachery they captured the staff of an occupational corps, and the staffs of three divisions, and forcibly disarmed the units of these divisions. In order to defend the honor of the Bulgarian army, as well as the pride and dignity of the Bulgarian state, the Bulgarian government has declared that a state of war exists between Bulgaria and Germany, effective as from today, September 8.

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"I beg you, General, to announce where and who are your representatives with whom negotiations should be started, so that our government can send a delegate."

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RADIO SORIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 650 Kcs. - 2245 - Sept. 8

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MTI HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE in German for Europe - 1700 -
(Monitored in London) September 8.

Press Comment on Hungary-Rumania Situation.

(Extracts) Budapest: Under the heading "Self-Defence", "Pesti Hirlap", in its leader stresses the significance of Hungary's defensive fight against Rumania.

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Balkan Broadcasts

The article points out that Hungary had to take up arms out of sheer self-defence, as the peace-and this is clearly shown by the report of the Chief of the Honved General Staff on this matter-was broken by Rumania.

"Pesti Hirlap" then quotes some examples of Rumania's inimical attitude towards Hungary, recalling events of the last few days. Under these circumstances, the Hungarian government saw itself forced to take energetic measures to defend Hungarian frontiers.

OTHER NEWS: AXIS-CONTROLLED, CLAUDEBINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

FINNISH HOME SERVICE in Finnish 2200 September 7

(Monitored in London)

Finnish Order of the Day

The Commander in Chief of the Defense Forces has issued the following order of the day:

I am assured that the Finnish Nation can retain her independence and can safeguard her future only on condition that she strive to reach sincere and friendly relations with her neighbors. Therefore I have, with the cooperation of the government of my country, notified government of the USSR that

Finland is prepared to discuss peace terms. These steps have been approved by the Diet. In accordance with this, I have given the order to cease hostilities in the sectors held by the Finnish Army, expecting the same action to be carried out by our opponents.

My soldiers, I expect that you who, during these heavy years, have guarded your homes and families and the whole of your Fatherland, will remain during this difficult phase an example to the whole nation. Our unwavering faith in our rights to retain the heritage of our fathers will give us strength so that united, patiently and with forbearance, we look with confidence to the future, even if it proves to be hard. I sincerely hope that our hard suffering nation will again be able to enjoy the blessing of peace, to heal her wounds and rebuild her ruins. (Signed) Chief of the Defense Forces, Marshal of Finland, Mannerheim.

PROMPTLY REPLY TO ORDER IN EACH 2045 September 8

(Monitored in London)

MORRIS ON Czech Labor Service

(Extract from speech by Morris): The labor effort of our people is a great and heavy burden. Unfortunately, among the officials in charge of the organization of our movement there

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PROTESTANT, HALL, 2045 September 8

(Monitored in London)

Moravsky on Czech Labor Service

(Extract from speech by Moravec): The labor effort of our people is a great and heavy burden. Unfortunately, among the officials in charge of the organization of our manpower, there were some rude, dishonest, corrupt and unjust people. Against these abominable creatures in the Czech labor offices measures of extreme severity have been taken, and they will be given the highest possible sentence. On the other hand, no Czech ought to be faint-hearted when called up for labor service. It is undignified to look for dark escape routes from the labor service. It is no disgrace for us to give our help for a short time to the hard-fighting German nation.

RADIO BERNE (SWITZERLAND) in German 6.4 hrs. 23.15 September 8

"World Chronicle" weekly review by Prof. I.R. Van Salis.
Jedies and Gentlemen! Six weeks ago, the breakthrough offensive of the Americans began in the western part of the Normandy peninsula.

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Other Broadcasts

It was directed against Granville and Avranches. Five weeks ago, American tank units advanced into Brittany and conquered the town of Rennes. While, at the same time, one of the fiercest and most bitter battles of this war developed in Normandy between British and Canadian troops on the one hand, and the German Seventh Army on the other, the Americans continued to extend their breakthrough and attacking attempts in the area between the Loire and Seine rivers, thereby preventing the Germans fighting in Normandy from withdrawing towards the east.

Finally three and a half weeks ago, on August 15th, the invasion of the French Mediterranean Coast by the Seventh U.S. Army - aided by several French divisions - took place. A general and well-organized rebellion of the French Forces of the Interior paved the way to Grenoble, Savoy and Lyons for the American troops striking from the south. In Paris, too, rebellion against the German occupation forces started on August 19th, and exactly sixteen days ago, French and American tank detachments entered the liberated capital of France. Within an amazingly short time, the entire southern bank of the Seine had been reached by Allied contingents, and during the eight days following the capture of Paris, the Americans were not only in possession of the entire Seine river bend, but, beyond that, had pushed on towards Metz, Verdun and Sedan. This happened one week ago.

During the past eight days, however, the main fighting activity was no longer contained round the right wing of the western front, but took place on the left wing, where British and Canadian tank forces had started a "police" of their own. These units, English and others, have advanced across the historic battlefields of Artois and Flanders in the direction of the Belgian frontier, soon liberating a considerable part of Belgium including Brussels, the capital, as well as the great port of Antwerp. On their way, they captured the towns of Abbeville, Arras, Douai, Valenciennes, Charleroi, Ghent, ... Namur... The Belgian Forces of Resistance were commanded by General Girard, while General Koenig was in command of the French Forces of Resistance, and the Dutch resistance army was commanded by Prince Bernhard.

Interior paved the way to Sedan, however, the main fighting activity was no longer centered around the right wing of the western front, but took place on the left wing, where British and Canadian tank forces had started a "blitz" of their own. These units, English and others, have advanced across the historic battlefields of Artois and Flanders in the direction of the Belgian frontier, soon liberating a considerable part of Belgium including Brussels, the capital, as well as the great port of Antwerp. On their way, they captured the towns of Abbeville, Arras, Douai, Valenciennes, Charleroi, Thiel, Ghent, ... Namur... The Belgian Forces of Resistance were commanded by General Giscard, while General Koenig was in command of the French Forces of Assistance, and the Dutch resistance army was commanded by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands; for Allied military operations have taken place on Dutch soil during the past week under review. North of Antwerp, the town of Breda - halfway to Rotterdam - was occupied by the Allies, and, as had already happened in Normandy and on the Lower Rhine during the final days of the battle for France, German forces in the Pas-de-Calais area and in Belgium were again outflanked by enemy tank units in the east, and then by-passed in the north, leaving them with their backs to the Atlantic coast and without the slightest hope of ever being able to reach the main body of the German Army.

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These isolated German contingents, remnants of the German 15th Army, must be estimated at about 50,000 men. To them now falls the task of defending the Atlantic Wall and its main fortifications and harbors, Le Havre, Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk, - facing the continent! Similar to Drest, Lorient and Saint Nazaire, the resistance of these isolated German forces can be expected to be rather stubborn, since the Germans, in the interests of the defence of their homeland, intend keeping opponents as long as possible from using the Channel ports. Antwerp, however, whose harbor installations, docks and ship-yards were taken over by British and Belgian troops in nearly perfect condition, must certainly be regarded as a valuable substitute for the ports on the Channel coast and in Brittany still in German hands.

Since the end of the battle for Normandy, a front line proper no longer seemed to exist, with military positions becoming more and more fluid and everything in speedy motion. But now, the outlines of a new western front are beginning to appear again, being more visible with every step the Allies gain on their way to the Reich's frontiers, while German resistance, proportionally, is increasing in intensity. The main line of this new front remains obscure as long as no statements on the position of Allied troop movements in Holland are made. In Belgium, however, the front line at present seems geographically to coincide with the Albert Canal, i.e. several miles west of Aix-las-Chapelle. Further to the south, American units, east and south of Namur, have established bridgeheads on the right bank of the river Meuse, and should, at the present time, already have penetrated the hilly and wooded areas of the Ardennes, while, immediately south of the Belgian-French-Luxembourg border area, the Moselle river has been reached and, at certain points, crossed by Allied troops. The towns of Metz, Toul and Nancy were occupied during these operations.

The general direction of the attack on Germany's Moselle and Saar districts is apparent, but so are the possibilities for the defenders of this mountainous terrain between Luxembourg and the Vosges Mountains. But the decisive factor at this final stage of the Battle for France, is the Allied attempt to establish contact between the U.S. Seventh Army advancing from Southern France, and the U.S. Third fighting in the Upper Marne and Moselle areas.

By this move, it is intended to close the gap which German units of General Blaskowitz' army retreating from southern and southwest France could use to withdraw via Dijon and Nantes into

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By this move, it is intended to close the gap which German units of General Blaskowitz' army retreating from southern and southwest France could use to withdraw via Dijon and Nantes into the Belfort Gap, and from there into Alsace. German spokesmen, present, are calling the district between the rivers Doubs and Seine, i.e., the area based on the Montbeliard-Belfort-Epinard line, the belt position against an Allied invasion of the Reich. The Americans, coming from the south, are pushing on towards Dijon and Besancon, with Pontarlier, further to the east, already occupied by them. Among the Allied forces advancing towards this German belt position, we also find the French divisions of General de Lascagny who originally had been fighting in Africa and Italy.

It must therefore be regarded as possible that the last and decisive battle of the French campaign will be fought west of the Swiss border with the exception of the few Channel towns already mentioned.

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The Germans' military aim should be to prevent their armies penetrating right to the borders of Geneva into Alsace and so into the Rhine plain - or, at least, to prevent it as long as possible.

In addition, it can be expected that after the breath-taking Allied blitz offensive, as well as after the complete collapse of the German armies in France and Belgium, a pause will take place which Eisenhower will use, along a front running north and

south, for his general offensive on the German bulwark of the Siegfried Line. If the campaign in the west has for this reason been for some time in the centre of world interest, events in the east are nevertheless, at the beginning of the sixth year of war, calculated to bring about a complete change of the general situation.

What had been expected since August 1st, when Field Marshal Mannerheim was proclaimed President of the Republic of Finland, has finally come true this week-end: Finland's withdrawal from the war.

In a broadcast the Finnish Prime Minister Hackzell announced this decision. German troops are given till September 15th voluntarily to leave Finnish territory. Since Monday last, fighting has ceased on the Russo-Finnish frontier, and a Finnish delegation has arrived in Moscow to discuss the peace terms. The Finnish government publicly justified its decision with the statement that Germany's military situation had become worse, thus making it impossible for her to employ her forces for tasks other than the defence of the Reich, with no military chance whatsoever of remaining in possession of the southern shores of the Gulf of Finland, i. e. the Baltic area. Russia, before opening a peace parley, did not ask Finland for a declaration of unconditional surrender, but insisted on her severing all relations with Germany. It is not known yet what conditions will be presented to the Finnish delegation in Moscow. Sweden has immediately offered assistance to safeguard Finland's food situation.

Regarding the Russian front proper, there has not been much news about the northern and central sectors lately. Undoubtedly, a pause followed the gigantic offensive in White Russia and eastern Poland which the Russian Supreme Command used to prepare a new phase of developments in the east. The autumn offensive, for the last few days, has again gained momentum in the Narva area, with the fortress of Ostrolenka taken by the Red army. Russian units again attacked

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What had been expected since August 1st, when Field Marshal Manstein was proclaimed President of the Republic of Finland, has finally come true this week-end: Finland's withdrawal from the war.

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Chernokovsky's army group seems equally certain. Finland's withdrawal from the war provides the Russians with the possibility of using considerable troop contingents from the Finnish Front against German units fighting in the area of the Baltic Republics. There is no news from Russian sources concerning the advance in the direction of Moscow and Slovakia, which had begun several weeks ago. But, in the meantime, general rebellion has occurred in Slovakia, with the Slovak troops of the former Axis government taking part in the movement.

They received help from outside by Czechoslovak parachute units. According to statement by Czechoslovak government quarters regarding conditions there, it will be two or three weeks till the military situation has developed so far as to enable Russian troops to join forces with the Slovak contingents.

While, therefore, the front between the east and the Carpathians is still semi-obscure, the Balkans front, on the other hand, is illuminated as by a searchlight. The main effort of the Russians and the Allies is obviously directed towards eliminating the German positions in the Balkan peninsula as fast as possible. The whole of Rumania is already in the hands of Russian and Rumanian troops who joined the Red army immediately after the downfall of Ionescu. For Rumania, the return of northern Transylvania (which, in accordance with the Vienna Award, had to be given up to the Hungarians), will be a compensation for the loss of Bessarabia and the northern part of Bukovina, which will be returned to the Soviet Union - being at the same time the price for Rumania's speedy and active collaboration with the Allies. Yesterday, in face of the heavy resistance put up by Hungarian troops in Transylvania against the Rumanians, the Rumanian government yesterday declared war on Hungary. It is an every-day experience that community of fighting is established in a country with its enemies or yesterday even before armistice terms from these former enemies have been signed. At the present moment, however, the armistice is the object of a conference in Moscow between the delegates of Rumania, on the one hand, and the delegates of the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain, on the other.

An incident developed in Bulgaria which had already sent an armistice delegation to Cairo, when Soviet Russia declared war on the Bulgarian government. The declaration of neutrality coming from the newly-formed Bulgarian government was not regarded as sufficient by Moscow. Bulgaria was, in addition, accused of having continued aid and assistance to German troops. The Bulgarian government, however, answered this Russian declaration of war with an immediate request for an armistice. To prevent unavoidable incidents between German and Bulgarian troops Bulgaria, according to unconfirmed reports received in the meantime, is said to have declared war on Germany.

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Of the utmost importance for the future fate of the Balkans, however, is the combined large-scale offensive of the Russians, of Marshal Tito's Yugoslavs and of the American and English troops from General Wilson's command which disembarked on the Adriatic coast, an operation which began yesterday. Aim and purpose of this new offensive is to cut the lines of communication of the German army fighting in the Balkans, and, for the first time, Anglo-Saxon and Russian armies, supported by the Yugoslavs, will join and fight in the same theatre of operations.

- 6e - Other Broadcasts

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' in Italian to Italy - 31 M. - 0830 - Sept. 9

Activities of the Marche Patriots

The activities carried out by Patriots of the Marche region are worthy of the greatest praise, even from Radio London. The members of the heroic Garibaldi Brigade have given a worthy contribution to the battle for liberation against the Germans in their region.

Radio London paid homage to this Brigade. The news has now been received that the Marche Patriots have laid down their arms. Why have the Patriots laid down arms? This is an important point to be cleared, especially after such praise was given them. Why have they laid down their arms, when they were eager to fight? Perhaps the enemy against whom they fought no longer exists? For the sake of truth however, we must say that the Patriots in the Marche have been disarmed against their will. The same thing occurred to them as occurred to Patriots in Rome, Siena and other liberated places. The weapons with which they had fought so valiantly were taken away from them, despite the fact that they ardently wished to continue the struggle till all national territory was liberated. It was the duty and the right of Patriots in the Marche region to keep the weapons with which they had fought against the German invaders and the Fascist traitors. The members of the Garibaldi Brigade have liberated Macerata, Fabriano, Ancona and other cities. They faced the enemy wherever they met him, and beat him. We have our doubts that the Allied authorities, acting thus, are in favor of common interests by disarming Patriots. If it is true that German invaders and Fascist oppressors must be hounded out by the Allies, they should also be hounded out by Italians. When the struggle has entered a decisive phase, such as the present one, it is a mistake, or rather a crime, to deprive Patriots of their weapons, when they themselves are anxious to go on fighting to help their brethren and liberate the whole of Italy. Why disarm Patriots when they might deal a decisive blow to the Germans? At the very moment when all the country's forces should be mobilized to make a supreme effort, such proceedings are a grievous mistake. The disarming of Italian Patriots cannot be reconciled with the promises made by Mr. Churchill,

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State of Siege Proclaimed in Bologna

The Germans have proclaimed a state of siege in Bologna. This report gives one an adequate idea of the gravity of the situation in that city. The Germans, when they expect to be driven out of a city, always proclaim martial law.

The same thing happened in Rome, in Florence, in Ancona and elsewhere. The same thing happened in Paris. There is no doubt that in the capital of the Po valley, where martial law has been proclaimed, the city is on the eve of a popular insurrection, and this may be already taking place as we are speaking.

At Bologna, as in other cities and nearby regions, Patriots are active in fierce guerilla warfare which increases its momentum by hour. Bologna is an important stake, as it represents one of the central points of the German defense system. Therefore, it is to be supposed that the Germans will attempt to drown in blood the insurrection headed by the Patriots. If the Germans lose Bologna, they will have lost the battle for the Po valley. The defeat in this case, will be turned into a rout... The Germans will be chased beyond the Po, and also beyond the Brenner.

The time has come for the Bologna Patriots to act. They must hound out the German garrison and local Fascists. Popular risings must be organized in the city's factories, in industrial plants, in the railway yards, in the offices and everywhere. All must stop working. All must consider themselves mobilized. The prefecture and police officials must place themselves at the disposal of the National Liberation Committee. All must concentrate their forces against the enemy. In every city, the Patriots must occupy the post and telegraph offices, they must free all political prisoners. Patriots must sabotage railway traffic, bridges and roads. They must converge their forces on Bologna to unite with the Bolognese people against the enemy.

Patriots of the Po Valley, the enemy must be defeated, wiped out. Fight on with courage; defeat the enemy, destroy him!

RADIO MILANO LIBERTIA' (Clandestine) in Italian - 25.4 M. 1830
September 2

Appeals for Action to the Patriots (Excerpt)

The delay in the operations on the part of the Patriots is therefore closely linked with the delay in the Allied advance... guerilla activities and sabotage have not obtained the results hoped for..... The Allied Command has decided to put an end to the Italian campaign.... Full scale operations against the occupation troops are necessary and indispensable. Anyhow, in

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RADIO BERNE in French to France - 6.345 Kc. - 2015 - September 2

American Planes Attack Swiss Train

American planes over Swiss territory attacked a freight train and a passenger train. One locomotive was hit. There were two seriously and two slightly injured.

MINISTERO DELLE CORPORAZIONI

Direzione Generale delle Associazioni Professionali

Divisione I - Ufficio Dirigenti Sindacali

Confederazione Nazionale dei Sindacati fascisti del Commercio.

Associazione

Sede

46 - 50

181. Bernardo Boncompagni

177. Lottoman Bonetto

153. Francesco Guarnieri

145. Lottoman Bonetto

131. Lottoman Bonetto

Sede 46-50

memorandum

15. Bureau - Bureau

17. Bureau - Bureau

18. Bureau - Bureau

19. Bureau - Bureau

20. Bureau - Bureau

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