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Oct 44

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INFORMATION DIVISION
AGF

No. 124 TUESDAY 31 October 1934

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 clandestine and certain Allied 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 BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 1130GO kcs-0845-October 30

No Catholic Can Be a Communist

Lisbon: Commenting on the party struggle in Italy, where even a so-called Catholic Communist group has been founded, the Catholic paper "Novidades" states that no Catholic can be a Communist. The Catholic Portugese mouthpiece states that the conceptions, Catholic and Communist, are irreconcilable contrasts. The union of these two ideas, however, is one of the biggest dangers of the present time. The Pope, has therefore drawn attention in "Il Popolo" to the anti-Christian character of the Communists and clearly stated that no Catholic can ever be a Communist.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 1A 8000 kcs-1230-October 30

Survey of the Situation by Dr. Rudolf Semmler

On the eastern front, things have moved and in part already developed in a noteworthy way in the last two or three days. Last week, we were afraid when we observed the threatening course of events in East Prussia. The situation on the front was temporarily extremely serious. The bestial atrocities perpetrated by the Bolsheviks finally alarmed each German soldier. The Reich Government will carefully collect and file all material, photographs, sketches, medical evidence and eye-witness accounts which will play an important part when, at the end of the war, the indemnities to be paid by the enemy will be fixed. The crimes of the western Allies who are guilty of the deliberate murder of many thousands of non-combatants will also be taken into account. The close connection between the Soviet's raping of women in Nemmersdorf and the stabilization of the front at Goldap and Gumbinnen is evident. Just as the population of the homeland became

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 14.8000 kcs-1220-October 30

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The Soviet reports very seldom admit difficulties, let alone reverses, but they did this time in their reports on the fighting in East Prussia after a long series of clumsy lies. Moscow was forced to admit that German resistance is growing hourly and that German tanks and mobile guns are launching numerous and successful counter-attacks.

Commenting on the Soviet front, an English report states: "It becomes more and more clear that the German High Command has made up its mind to prevent the enemy from making further gains in East Prussia and to clear German soil of the enemy armies". Other Moscow reports admit that the German formations in East Prussia are among the best equipped and armed troops which the Soviets have faced for a long time; that German resistance in East Prussia has reached a climax; and that a strong system of obstacles, concrete pillboxes and minefields is preventing for the time being any Bolshevik advance. We note the involuntary tribute which the enemy is thus forced to pay to the German peple's grenadier divisions and the new formations of the Volkssturm.

We must not pin premature hopes on such reports. We must even warn against illusions, but we may recall that a decisive battle was once before won against an invader from the east on the soil of East Prussia. Many things indicate that history will repeat itself in one guise or another. The Soviets will realize that there are only two alternatives left for them and the Anglo-Americans: they must either bleed to death or renounce for good their criminal plans.

In the Hungarian sector, the second focal point of the eastern front, the Soviets have suffered an important defeat. They were not only numerically weakened by German encirclements but also hindered from putting their future operational plans into effect. This is without doubt a success for the common German-Hungarian endeavor. It proves to the Hungarian nation that a resolute leadership which does not think of peace while the war is still on, is able to find an issue even in situations which seem to be hopeless. This consolidated the position of the new energetic Premier Szalasi in the eyes of the Hungarian people. His efforts have already borne fruit and literally saved the country from Bolshevism, which would otherwise rule at present in Budapest. Marshal Mannerheim and the other [illegible]

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In the west, the Anglo-Americans by no means treat the nations which they are allegedly liberating, with more consideration. Thirty-five thousands Dutchmen are in danger of being drowned in the sea-water at present flooding the island of Walcheren because the English destroyed the dikes by concentrated bombing attacks. Some few parts of Domburg and Middelburg stand out above the waves. The inhabitants of the island have fled to these parts but it is not very likely that they will escape the fate which the English prepared for them.

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Summing up the military situation on the eastern and the western fronts, we may state that the enemy is being more and more haunted by the spectre of 1918. Positional warfare would be the most uncomfortable thing with which the Allies could possibly be faced, firstly because the German Command would gain time for the preparation of counter-attacks, secondly, because the war weariness especially apparent among the English part would grow, thirdly, because experience shows that the attacker suffers extremely heavy losses in positional warfare, and fourthly, because it would bring home to the enemy the impossibility of beating Germany.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German 17:30 Kcs-1420-October 30

The Allies Find No Mayor for Aix-la-Chapelle

The enemy news service announced yesterday that up to the present it has been impossible to find a mayor for Aix-la-Chapelle, occupied by the Anglo-Americans. A detailed report has been given on this fact. The Anglo-American authorities in Aix-la-Chapelle have tried very hard to find a German who was willing and ready to accept the post of mayor. Several people have been asked to apply but no one would consider it. In the enemy announcement it was admitted that the vain search for a mayor for Aix-la-Chapelle is a proof of the national socialistic views of the German people, which cannot be shaken even by foreign occupation.

Britain Delivers Arms to Greek Bands

General Wilson and Admiral Cunningham have given special praise to the Bolshevik bands in Greece. The British officers promised the Greek bands that they would be furnished with arms

Bolshevism Chief Enemy of Culture and Religion

An appeal to the Portugese legion characterizes Bolshevism as the chief enemy of culture and religion. The appeal says that Bolshevism has not changed in the least, it is now as before a

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German 19.30 hrs-1400-October 30

The Allies Have No Mayor for Aix-la-Chapelle

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An appeal to the Portuguese Legion characterizes Bolshevism as the chief enemy of culture and religion. The appeal says that Bolshevism has not changed in the least, it is now as before a system of lies, terror and atheism.

Swedish Export Trade Decreases

Within a short time after the ban on Swedish shipping in the Baltic Swedish export trade dropped by one third.

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Reich Peasant Leader Speaks to Hitler Youth

Reich Peasant Leader Backe yesterday broadcast to the Hitler Youth. He said that little more than ten years ago our people scarcely noticed if their daily bread was made of German or of foreign grain, and if the German peasant had a good or a bad harvest. It was our national socialist conception of life which abolished this lack of understanding and smoothed the way between city and country. Reich Peasant Leader Backe then paid tribute to the rural population, saying that today two men who worked in agriculture had to produce food for nine people who did not work in agriculture.

New Knight Cross Bearers

The Knight Cross has been awarded to Colonel Johannes Hoelz of Tigerfels, chief of the general staff of an army corps, and to Corporal Otto Ritz of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, pilot in a battleplane squadron.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11,80 - 2030 - October 30

No More Religious Marriages in Bulgaria

Sofia: The Bolshevik rulers in Bulgaria have ordered the abrogation of religious marriage ceremonies.

Malaria in Italy

Rome: A thousand Italian peasants in the Campagna and in the valley of the Liri are suffering from malaria.

Rome Radio reports that a million ampoules of quinine are needed for injections.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 592 Kcs. - 2200 October 30

The Men of the Volkssturm

Gumbinnen: A sergeant-major of a Volkssturm company, describing his men, says: "One can feel that my men have taken to arms to protect their Fatherland and their families. During my long career as a soldier I have never before seen such zealous recruits."

Pictures of the Volkssturm

Berlin: The German weekly news reel this week shows pictures of the voluntary enrolment in the Volkssturm all over the Reich. These shots are documentary proof of the readiness of all people to defend the Reich with utmost determination.

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There are shots of the first Volkssturm men starting their [illegible] in East Prussia. You see the Volkssturm assembled on the Annaberg for a service of dedication, and the Volkssturm battalions marching through the streets [illegible] towns of the Ostgaus, armed with machine-guns, guns and "Panzer fists" (panzerfaeuste).

USA Wants to Float New War Loan

New York: In the United States of America the people are being prepared for the necessity of floating a new war loan. Roosevelt, the war monger, wants to extort another fourteen milliard dollars from the USA for his war.

DNB In German October 30

Alibi Jews

Under the heading "Alibi-Jew", the newspaper "Le Marseillais" complains of the sudden appearance of the "resistance fighters" in France. Not only those who have done nothing to liberate France, but also the whole gang.... traitors now give themselves this title. 'I have not seen one single person, who has not saved one Jew at least", writes the author; "I will no longer be taken in by these "Alibi-Jews".

NMD In German October 30

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NSD — In German — October 30

The GI's Fighting Qualities - as Seen by the Germans

Under the heading, "Is the American a ...ugh fighter?" the "Militärische Korrespondenz aus Deutschland" writes: The US soldier has been up against German troops in Normandy and latterly near Aix-la-Chapelle in numerous ... contests. There he revealed a fighting spirit which clearly differs from that of the German soldier. He represents not so much the type of fighter who relies on his own fighting capacities but is strongly influenced by the material superiority at his disposal.

The American troops appeared in the European theatre of war ...suddenly equipped with heavy arms. Much artillery, even more tanks, and innumerable planes are the supporting weapons, under the protection of which the American infantryman goes into battle. He will only attack when a massed employment of these supporting weapons is assured.

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Since the German west front has again become static the original tactics of the American Command stand out clearly once more: Cautious operation with greatest possible factor of safety, in order to prevent any reverse and the launching of each attack however small, only with the strongest material superiority. In principal, no particular achievement is expected from the infantryman. The main burden falls on the heavy weapons, which are meant to shoot the enemy as far as possible out of his positions. Only when the enemy positions have been literally levelled by a powerful bombardment and an artillery barrage lasting for many hours, only when bomb carpets and continuous attacks by fighter bombers offer prospects for the elimination of the last resistance, does the American infantryman advance; even then he follows strong concentrations of armor as a rule.

The vast employment of material for the preparation of a ground attack has necessarily spoilt the American ground troops to a certain degree. When they come upon stiff resistance, for instance from a machine-gun nest, they usually wait till this resistance has been eliminated by heavy arms.... It happens time and again that a single anti-tank gun which could easily be taken in a pincer attack by the infantry can hold up an attack for hours until fighter-bombers have removed the obstacle. That the American Command expects only limited enthusiasm for attack from their ground troops can be clearly seen if activities on the western front are followed over a period. Thus it will be noted at once that offensive operations do not materialize if a period of bad weather makes the employment of air forces in support of the ground troops difficult, although the weather does not necessarily hinder the ground operations themselves, a situation which hardly ever arises in Central Europe. "Without a bomb carpet, no attack"; these words can well serve as the motto for American offensive tactics.

It would be wrong, however, to come to the conclusion from this experience that the American infantryman is not a hard fighter. That he can also be a very tough opponent he proves clearly in defence. In attack, however, his morale relies in the first place on the employment of material. As the individual

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It would be wrong, however, to come to the conclusion from this experience that the American infantryman is not a hard fighter. That he can also be a very tough opponent he proves clearly in defence. In attack, however, his morale relies in the first place on the employment of material. As the individual soldier is certainly not fighting in Europe for idealist reasons and as he more often than not has no idea what he is actually fighting for, he naturally shrinks from taking more personal risks than absolutely necessary.

There is little to be said against the American procedure as such to seek a decision by employment of material superiority, for in the end it is quite immaterial by what means success is achieved in war. It might even be called an advantage that the American Command is able to employ material superiority to a very high degree and need only make limited use of ground troops.

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But will the blind confidence of the American infantry in their material superiority not act as a boomerang? This will certainly happen when the German troops employ the new weapons which are to be expected. These weapons are expected to counterbalance effectively the material superiority of the Americans , which still exists to-day.

TRANSOCEAN -in English October 30

A Major Disaster on Walcheren

Battle station somewhere in western Holland:

(By W[illegible]er Felchener):I have just come from the "wet hell" of Walcheren. Three to five thousand out of thirty-five thousand Dutchmen have lost their lives since the destruction of the sea dykes by the British. Thirty thousand of them are fighting for their lives endangered by floods, famine, thirst and threatening epidemics. The flood passed by so fast over See Rooskerke (?) that only twenty out of three hundred inhabitans were able to reach the dykes.

We fell into the water and were washed away. We could not reach the dykes and swam towards a farmhouse. We saw how German naval artillery men ran down the dykes, jumped into the water and swam towards the village where people sitting on rooftops were shouting for help. We remained for twenty-four hours on the roof and heard heart-rending shouts coming from the village.

Onecould observe heaps of haggard corpses and cadavers accumulating on the dykes. In the morning we were relieved.

In a pillbox we received,hot coffee. Everywhere surviving Dutchmen were to be observed men were half-naked, while women were covered in blankets which had been handed to them by German soldiers. I heard the orders of a German military physician: "We especially need drinking water and blankets". Towards evening I left by motorboat, taking along women and children

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Everywhere farmers were to be seen sitting on rooftops and shouting for help, which we could not give them. They are the victims of a giant catastrophe which overcame this beautiful island which has probably sunk forever into the sea.

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The Eastern Front 1870

(By Alfred von Oiberg) The big battle in Courland is developing into a battle of attrition for the Soviet armies. On the third day of battle the Soviet Command again threw new forces into operations, so that now at least forty rifle divisions and two tank corps have been worn down by German resistance. This stubborn onslaught by the Soviets against deeply echelonned defence positions, at the two big bridgeheads of Libau and Ante not only reveals how seriously the Soviets are taking the threat, which makes itself constantly felt in the flank and rear of the Soviet armies of assault, but also the strain and exhaustion of their fighting potential. The third day of battle did not set the Soviets any farther. They neither succeeded in driving a wedge into the German defence nor making a break through.

The Soviets were also unable at any point to exploit their small initial successes of the first day, and the rolling up of the German front between Libau and Mitau is still far afield. Even in the region between Tukums and Jlaukiai, where the Soviets were able to take duty again, all attacks were warded off with the Russians losing heavily in men and especially material.

In the south also the great operative objective, which the Soviet Command pursued when it broke into the south-eastern Hungarian region, has undoubtedly been rendered unreachable and resulted in the wearing down of Soviet forces. Not only has the planned encirclement and annihilation of a considerable part of the German forces failed, but the enemy himself suffered a loss of strong forces. He was not able to prevent a complete orderly disengagement of German troops from the Ruthenian Carpathians, which resulted in a considerable improvement in German-Hungarian positions in Pussta...

A break-through in the eastern Beskides, which, besides the opening of Dukla pass, was the Soviets' objective, was aimed by the Soviet Command only after three weeks of fighting, either by frontal assaults or by outflanking movements even though strong formations of rifle and tank divisions were repeatedly thrown into battle. Repeated attacks again collapsed here.

In the southern Hungarian region, where German-Hungarian forces have pushed back Soviet divisions between the Danube and Tisa, the Soviets again tried [illegible] an offensive to break

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In the southern Hungarian region, where German-Hungarian forces have pushed back Soviet divisions between the Danube and Tisa, the Soviets again tried to launch an offensive to break through to Budapest. In a stubborn battle Hungarian divisions halted this wave and drove it back in repeated counter-thrusts.

Pillkallen Liberated by Germans 1900

Pillkallen, twenty-three kilometres from the eastern Reich border and which was temporarily taken by the Soviets, has been liberated by East Prussian grenadiers in hard close-range fighting. War reporter Joachim Peschel reports that two crushing Soviet battalions lost more than three hundred dead on the battlefield, that is, at least a fifth of their number. Moreover thirteen heavy anti-tank guns were destroyed. Only twenty-four prisoners were taken. Fighting was very fierce. In house-to-house fighting in the streets of Pillkallen, remnants of houses which the Soviets had used as barricades were dynamited by the Germans and the Soviets were buried under the ruins.

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Allied Bombs Cause Destruction in Bergen 2340

Oslo: Numerous British bombers carried out another heavy attack on Bergen on Saturday night. The attack began at 0145 hours and lasted one hour. The planes came in ten waves, the first dropping a number of target indicators which lit up the town and vicinity. Then bombs of all sizes were dropped, particularly on the city districts of Laksevaag and Gravdal. The oldest theatre in Norway, closely connected with such names as Ibsen, Grieg and Bjoernsen, was destroyed. A total of more than a hundred buildings was wrecked. There were twenty-six casualties and roughly a hundred wounded, according to reports to hand. Four firemen were killed by the explosion of a delayed action bomb. Four of the attacking bombers were shot down by flak.

Hospital Ship Is Missing 1535

Berlin: The German hospital ship "Freiburg" is overdue since 1900 hours on October 27, German military sources announced on Sunday. The hospital ship was in the Adriatic near Durazzo. The vessel has not responded to repeated radio calls on the six hundred metre wavelength. In the same waters west of the island of Psman the German hospital ship "Bonn" was attacked by smaller partisan vessels at noon on October 28. The ship, however, reached her destination.

Fascist Officials Are Held 0850

Milan: Former Minister of Corporations in Mussolini's government, Tullio Cianetti, who was sentenced to thirty years of penal servitude by the court in Verona, will not be pardoned under Mussolini's amnesty of last Saturday; it was stated by authoritative quarters. Italian Generals Caracciolo, Gariboldi, Robitti, and others awaiting trial in the prison of Parma will also be retained. The press has been silent for several months about their fate.

New Fascist Officials Are Announced 2040

Venice: A number of new appointments in the Fascist party

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Fascist Officials Are Held 0850

Milan: Former Minister of Corporations in Mussolini's government, Tullio Cianetti, who was sentenced to thirty years of penal servitude by the court in Verona, will not be pardoned under Mussolini's amnesty of last Saturday; it was stated by authoritative quarters. Italian Generals Caracciolo, Gariboldi, Robitti, and others awaiting trial in the prison of Parma will also be retained. The press has been silent for several months about their fate.

New Fascist Officials Are Announced 2040

Venice: A number of new appointments in the Fascist party which indicate a new structure of party as well as of state administration were made on October 28. Of two newly appointed deputy party secretaries, Dr. Antonio Bonino and Dr. Tino Romualdi, one will establish his office at the Duce's headquarters, the other at Milan. 455

National Guard Group Is Organized 2110

Venice: The first large formation of the Republican National Guards division "Aetna" has been established, Fascist headquarters announce. The Republican National Guard has established schools for officers. Colonel Eduardo Facturello has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Black Shirt brigade, and Colonel Alessandro Melchiorri is Inspector of Bersaglieri.

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Germany Studies Use of Pencilin 1235

Berlin: German physicians are now working out the dosage of pencilin. At a meeting with professor Rostock, wh is directing medical research, in the chair, results of research into pencilin were discussed. The meeting was attended by fifty representatives of the German bacteriology, biology and pharmaceutical industry. The main discussions concerned the most appropriate cultivation of oidium and technical possibilities for the production of pencilin. A special committee was appointed to establish the proper dosage of pencilin and a uniform system for testing its effectiveness.

Captured Rumanian General Is Former Co-Belligerent 1730

Berlin: Among 50,000 prisoners which German troops took in the bridgehead of Mezoetuer, east of the Tisa on the Hungarian front, is Rumanian General and Divisional Commander Sodecksou. The general was taken prisoner by the German tank commander with whom he formerly had fought against the Bolshevik on the southern sector of the eastern front.

Slovak Home Guard Sees Action 2035

Bratislava: Units of the newly formed Slovak Domobrana (Home Guard) have already participated in the latest battles against Bolshevik gangs in the area of Banska Bystrica, where they distinguished themselves, the Slovak Press Office announced. Alongside German troops these Domobrana units mopped up the sections assigned to them.

Fierce Struggle on Melos 1445

Berlin: Allied troops which landed on the island of Melos, key base on the shipping route to Athens, are engaged in fighting which German quarters described as "grim"; the Allied troops have been supported by ship's fire and many waves of bombers

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Japanese Inventors Are Honored 1025

Tokyo: Fifty-six diplomas and prizes were awarded to engineers and chemists in Japan for so many inventions aiding the successful continuation of the war. One such invention is a process for converting nitrogen from the air into food, and another is a process for producing food for human consumption from fibre.

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German Broadcasts

D.N.B. — In English — Oct.30

Dutch Ask Compensation for Floods Caused by Germans 1550

Berlin: The Dutch exile govt.(element) has addressed a note to the Allies, accusing Germany of having intentionally destroyed Dutch areas by flooding them and demanding compensation, partly in the form of territorial concessions at Germany's expense. Germany has never denied that certain Dutch areas had been flooded for military purposes in line with military defence measures. Fresh water was used for almost all floodings, while salt water was used in a few instances only. Things were completely different from the damage caused by floods when the British blow up the dyke on Walcheren island. The results of this procedure are apparently so grave that an effort is being made to divert public attention by making this accusation.

Communist Celebration in Athens 1655

Stockholm: Athens was flying Red flags on Sunday, reported a correspondent of the "Sunday Despatch" according to "Aftonbladet". The population had planned a gigantic parade. When the crowds... Red Army captain, Communists dragged him out of his car and carried him through the town in a triumphal procession, in which thousands of Communists participated. Red flags appeared everywhere and when the British Commander-in-Chief, General Maitland Wilson, deposited a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Soldier, Communists made wild demonstrations which developed into actual brawls at the grave.

German Movements in Finland Are Completed 1630

Berlin: German alpine troops under the command of Colonel General Rendulic have reached their assigned positions everywhere, DNB learns from Finland. The only contacts with the enemy were made at Kunio, near the border road, and on the Arctic coast on both sides of road 50 in the vicinity of Neiden where Soviets attacks in battalion strength were beaten off.

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GERMAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE (VENUS)-2331: (Monitored in London)

German Troops Retire from Greece

Berlin: The High Command of the German Armed Forces sees itself obliged, in view of the betrayal of Rumanians and Bulgarians and the resulting threat to the rear of the German Balkan position, to withdraw German troops from Greece. When the German soldier in 1940 set foot on Greek soil, he did not come as an enemy of the Greek people.

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His sole aim was to hurl back into the sea the British formations, which had landed in Greece, in order to advance from there against Germany and to forestall any future attempts at using Greece as an assembly area against Germany.

BERLIN PRESS - 1815 - October 28 - (Monitored in London)

German Pupils to Study Military Feats

(Excerpts) The "Lend a Hand" scheme together with the High Command of the army has again offered a sand table prize. The object for 1944-45 is, by teachers and pupils working together at a sand table to concentrate the interest of school children on the infantry. Working materials supplied by the army include a model grenadier, and anti-tank gun patterns for paper models of army weapons. Three special themes are given for the sand table prize of 1944-45: Making various school subjects more realistic by using the sand table, the modelling of up-to-date methods of instruction on the sand table, and sand table games in which models of army weapons are used. The fight of our army high command plays an important part. All German pupils of all ages and types of schools who, together and under the supervision of their teachers, make sand table models can take part in the competition. Training officers of the army will assist teachers in every possible way.

DNB in German for Europe - 2208 - Oct 28 (Monitored in London)

Bulgarian Synod Supports New Régime

Radio Sofia announces that the Bulgarian Holy Synod has issued a statement expressing its agreement with the policy pursued by the Sofia government. This statement was preceded

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DNB in German for Europe - 2208 - Oct.28 (Monitored in London)

Bulgarian Synod Supports New Régime

Radio Sofia announces that the Bulgarian Holy Synod has issued a statement expressing its agreement with the policy pursued by the Sofia government. This statement was preceded by a change in the presidency of the Synod, which the government had forced through. It is worth mentioning that the Bishops of Plovdiv and Vratsa, the country's most important dioceses, did not sign the statement, although four Bulgarian bishops have already been arrested.

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TRANSCRIPTS IN GERMAN For Europe, 1030 October 28 (Received in London)

American Methods Correspond to Those of Bolsheviks

Berlin: In a tone of deep embitterment and immense agitation the German press publishes a series of reports concerning the brutal treatment of the population in the American occupied German frontier areas by the U.S. military authorities. "D.N.B." reports from Cologne: Five women from the village of Kalterherberg, near Monschau, were fleeing from the Americans with their children to the German lines. Near their own village they and their children were seized in a wood by American soldiers and taken before the field court of the U.S. Fifth Army. Without the slightest evidence against them, this court sentenced them to death for alleged espionage and had them shot immediately. Their children were taken to the concentration camp at Espen. "Between the Bolsheviks and American murder methods", the paper ends its report, "there is no longer any difference since Kalterherberg".

DNB In GERMAN For Germany, 1302 October 28 (Monitored in London)

Announcement on Axis Broadcasts

Berlin: In view of numerous letters from the public concerning permission to listen in to radio stations, we publish below a new and comprehensive list of all radio stations which may be listened to at the present time. All stations not contained in the new list continue to be subject to the ban on listening as hitherto. Listening in to other stations is prohibited on the basis of the order of September first, 1939, on "Exceptional measures concerning broadcasts". The same applies to the spreading of news received over these stations. Contraventions of this order are punished with penal servitude, and in particularly serious cases, with death.

Note follows a list of 39 medium wave and one longwave

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DNB In GERMAN For Germany - 1802 October 25 (Monitored in London)

Announcement on Axis Broadcasts

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Note follows a list of 30 medium wave and one longwave (Deutschlandsender) transmitters, all of which are in the Reich proper, the Protectorate, or the Government General, except the Slovene station - Ljubljana. This list does not contain Oslo, Kalundborg, Hilversum, Bratislava, Zagreb, or any of Mussolini's north Italian stations. German Home Service at 1600 hours on July 25, 1940, stated there were then 73 transmitters at the disposal of German radio listeners and reminded them that these permitted transmitters would be published in the press and that listening to foreign broadcasts, especially in this decisive phase of the war, continued to be punishable with penal servitude.

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RADIO LEIPZIG in Italian - 1745 - October 29

Italian Industries and Economy Destroyed

On his return from Italy, an American general, speaking of the situation of the Italian people, declared that the poverty prevailing in territories occupied by the Allies is beyond all expectation. Twenty-seven million Italians are without means of support and unable to find any. Italian industries and economy are completely destroyed.

RADIO LEIPZIG in Italian to Italy - 19.00 - October 30

Italian Godless Active

Trieste: The Italian Committee of the Godless is active in Rome where it organizes popular demonstrations against the Pope and Allied occupation authorities, exploiting the present sad conditions of the Italian people due to lack of food. The committee of the Godless some days ago promoted a popular demonstration which developed into a mass demonstration against the Church and the Pope. Premises used as warehouses by the Holy See were invaded and troops had to be called in. Leaflets were distributed by the Godless in which it was announced that Turkey had vetoed the passage of ten Soviet ships through the Dardanelles. These ships were stated to be loaded with foodstuffs destined for the Italian people and the Anglo-Americans were blamed for having allowed Turkey to adopt such an attitude.

Appeal for a Mitigation of Armistice Terms

Bonomi, as head of the so-called Italian government allowed by the Allies, has appealed to the Allies to mitigate the armistice conditions imposed on Italy. Such is the extent of servility reached by members of a government who are supposed to save Italy and restore her to her ancient prestige and strength! But those who flirt the Anglo-Americans and hope for foreign help delude themselves, as only by their own virtues will a people

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Allies Ask for Extradition of Bishop

Algiers - It is learned that the Allied authorities have requested the Pope to allow the extradition of the Polish Bishop Cadin, at present in the Vatican State. It is known that the Bishop in the past carried out considerable activity among Polish troops and is in possession of important documents on the Allies attitude towards the Polish people.

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LA VOIX DU REICH in French to France - 522 M. - 1213 - October 30

Bologna Schools Will Open

Bologna. The schools of this city are going to re-open. The University of Bologna, the oldest in Europe, has also begun its examination session.

LA VOIX DU REICH in French to France - 522.6 M. - October 30

Opposition to De Gaulle Decree

Paris: Violent opposition is being shown practically all over France to the decrees of the de Gaullist Minister of the Interior regarding the demobilisation of the so-called patriot militia. It is possible that this decree may prove a true test between the de Gaullist party and the resistance movement.

Editorial

Guerilla warfare is prevalent in Athens; and in Bucharest the Red soldiers rule the city. There are bloody upheavals in the French provinces; and in certain districts of Finland the whole population has been exterminated, solely in order to make room. Southern Italy is dying of hunger, and people are killing each other in Palermo; such are the joys of liberation! The liberators promised liberty and abundance to all, but they have brought political confusion, want, and anarchy.

The other day in Paris, during a de Gaullist demonstration the Americans were obliged to bring out their tanks, an English journalist could not help remarking how strange it was that for four years it was never necessary for the Germans to show a single machine-gun to the Parisians. All this means a great deal. During the first days of the occupation, the de Gaullists attempted to find excuses for the Anglo-Americans: "Just wait", they said, "the Allies have not yet had time to organize the distribution of food; they were caught unawares by the speed of military events." Soon, however, this idea could no longer be accepted. ...

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The similarity of fate among the so-called "liberated" is certainly strange. They reached their present situation by extremely different routes. Some were content to believe the enemy's promises and they sabotaged the German defence, which was also their defence. Others were literally traitors; they betrayed their oath and went over to the enemy. Others were blindly led into the use of violence. They are all in the same boat! The poles in Warsaw were betrayed by their compatriots in London; Victor Emanuel, Michael of Rumania, George of Greece, and Peter of Yugoslavia are all in the same boat. They are all between the devil and the deep blue sea.

There is hardly any difference between Soviet liberation and Anglo-American liberation. The first, at least, is more frank, more open, more varied. The second is only in its premilinary stage! It begins with songs, but the songs soon die on the lips! All wars begin with bloodshed. In Rome as in Paris, in Algiers and Brussels, in Bucherest and Sofia, in Athens and in Helsinki, one hears the same refrain - the refrain of the "Internationale"! All those whose fate is in the hands of the Anglo-Americans will sooner or later know the joys of liberation.!

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 357 M. - 1945 - October 30

"European War Experience", a Talk by Dr. Scharping

Ladies and gentlemen

Napoleon in a well-known saying mentions two things as ruling the world: the mind and the sword. In fact, the mind has in all instances proved stronger than the sword. Bismarck expressed the same view when he stated that you can do a lot with bayonets except sit on them.

In other words, the sword only achieves victory, if wielded in the right spirit, for the spirit only can render a victory durable and fruitful. This experience recurs frequently in history, above all in the history of our people. Fate willed it that in past centuries we often failed to put to use the [illegible] history. After 1815 and 1918 we continued to

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In other words, the sword only achieves victory, if wielded in the right spirit, for the spirit only can render a victory durable and fruitful. This experience recurs frequently in history, above all in the history of our people. Fate willed it that in past centuries we often failed to put to use the lessons taught us by history. After 1815 and 1918 we continued to live by false ideas which should have been discarded long ago, and more than once we allowed victory to be wrested from our hands because instead of believing in our own strength we looked for help or leadership from abroad.

In referring to the trend of history with the intention of deriving lasting profit from it, we do not only mean events belonging to past centuries, for the most recent happenings have also already become history.

There are two questions which principally deserve our attention. The first is, what happenings of the present time are destined to pass into history now or in the near future?

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The second is: what experience have we gained through the events of the past weeks and years of the war? Let us begin by attempting to answer the first question by pointing to the result which the Fuehrer's proclamation ordering the formation of the Volkssturm has achieved. The very first days of enlistment for the Volkssturm showed that we are all animated by faith in the strength which we are about to employ in the service of our cause. There is not one among us who light-heartedly expects salvation from the work of mere hazard. It is this spirit of clarity and determination, free from all weak illusions, which helps us in using the arms with which we are furnishing the Volkssturm. It is the same spirit, of which our soldiers have given evidence in the Atlantic bases, at Arnhem and Aix-la-Chapelle, and which animated our divisions in the south and our fighters on the eastern front. This same spirit has caused the advance of the English and Americans in France to dissolve into a series of local attacks. It is the spirit of our homeland and above all of the men and women working in our armaments industry who, despite many an unnerving night of bombing and days of numerous terror attacks, undauntedly continue to do their work, in faithful fulfilment of their duties and to the best of their ability. This spirit of a silent and unflinching performance of duty which is heroic without being aware of it, will pass into history, thus exceeding by far the compass of its monetary effect.

Now let us turn to the other question, that of the experience to be derived from the past years of this war. In contrast to the days of German occupation, an incredible chaos now prevails in France and Belgium. The lack of a central organising power is obvious. Cities where only a short time ago the smoke was rising from industrial chimneys are now heaps of ruins or, what for practical men amounts to the same, machines are standing idle behind closed factory doors. As in Paris and Brussels, the mob also strives to usurp power in Rome and Athens. In the areas occupied by the Allies the property of the citizens and even the very claim to ownership is seriously menaced. It is evident that the powers alien to Europe at present occupying and ruling these countries do not in the least care for the preservation of European property. They destroy what

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But the spark of our idea set many European peoples afire. Millions upon millions of Norwegians, Dutchmen, Belgians and Frenchmen, countless Italians and Spaniards, Bulgarians, Rumanians and a great number of men inspired with national conscience in other countries of Europe have adopted it as a watchword for the concentration of the national forces of their lands. According to our idea and theirs Europe, this old, disorganised and politically torn Europe, was to become a unity of free and self-confident national states. The relentless efforts entailed by an inner-European struggle of many former generations, in which the best and noblest have shed their blood, was to be rewarded at last by the creation of a harmonious union of many independent national states representing the old Europe reborn to a new order. After the bloody wars of this century, a peaceful union of this kind appeared as the proper means of preserving our continent from the ordeal of war in the future. Extensive preparatory work in this direction was achieved in the period from 1933 until the outbreak of this war.

The enemy coalition may have elaborated post-war plans composed of many items and clauses, whereas we have no similar clauses to show. But during this very war period, we have created through economic agreements, exchange of goods and co-operation in all spheres, a factor more valuable than plans and papers, which lays the foundations of a new European order holding out to all European peoples the hope of a better existence. In contrast to today, nobody suffered from hunger in Holland, France, Belgium, Finland, Rumanien and Italy during the German occupation. There was no unemployment in Europe. In the minds of the best Europeans these years are connected with promising programmes for successful work.

Their achievements will still be praised in decades to come, when the development initiated by them, has reached its goal, as it is bound to do after the present turbulent epoch. The conversion of Europe into a unity, started by the Reich, will occupy an important place in the annals of history. Neither Britons, nor Americans nor Bolsheviks can boast of similar

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Their achievements will still be praised in decades to come, when the development initiated by them, has reached its goal, as it is bound to do after the present turbulent epoch. The conversion of Europe into a unity, started by the Reich, will occupy an important place in the annals of history. Neither Britons, nor Americans nor Bolsheviks can boast of similar achievements. The experience of this war clearly shows that Europe is bent on creating a federation of independent national states on the basis of a sound national consciousness to the benefit of its peoples, taking effect in the field of economy, traffic, production and consumption, and shaping relations between them and the nations of other continents in the peaceful spirit of common progress.

But something further is learned from the events of these years of war: once more the perpetual disturber of the peace on our continent has been uncovered. These years unmask England as the power which, as a consequence of her nature hostile to Europe and driven by egotistical motives, made one last attempt in 1939, to prevent the union of this continent. In Germany perfidious Albion is now rightly judged. England's anti-European policy has become obvious to the public at large.

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Millions upon millions of Europeans have now discovered all the details of England's anti-European aims and this knowledge has given them a strong weapon against the mischief-maker of Europe.

England is hardly likely ever to play an important rôle in Europe again. The clock of her Empire has run down, even if it may strike some more hours. No prophetic gift is required to see that it will stop very soon.

Force of arms will see to this, in conjunction with the courage of the population of those areas which, since the occupation by England, have lost peace and order as well as all chances of recovery. This war has also taught us a third lesson. The German laws for cleansing our national life after 1933 were an example for many others. The elimination of the Jews from public life was soon copied. Over and above this, our investigations regarding Jewish connections in political and economic life, in the universities and schools, uncovered many and various secret Jewish channels of power.

The other European states were thereby prompted to undertake the same careful examination; the result was a terrifying picture of an anti-European and anti-national clique...

Schiller once said: "Fertile and world-wide is the domain of history, It embraces the whole moral world."

As productive and world-embracing as the field of research for the historian is the experience of this war for us, the present politically-trained generation of Europeans. To us victory implies not only prosperity and welfare, but more than that, the future moral world as a whole. Towards it all our aims converge, outweighing the hardships which the present imposes upon us. Another well-known saying of Schiller's is: "The history of the world is the world's tribunal." Its premature interpretation in 1918 caused a great deal of damage. Our present generation is confident that the world tribunal will pass a verdict which we can calmly await on Germany's life. The power of the spirit directing our sword, the new ideas which we have roused in

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

MILITARY NEWS

War News

The page of military operations has considerably slowed down owing to stiffened German resistance and bad weather conditions. A terrible storm which broke out at dawn over the front line increased the water level of the streams and made the roads, already seriously damaged by artillery fire, impracticable. Enemy motorized forces, sinking in the mud, are therefore at present of little use.

After operations which resulted in the conquest of Cesena on the part of the English British Army and the advance of Indian vanguards north-east of this area, the front line on the Adriatic sector has been stabilized: from the sea, through the salt mines of Cervia, the German defensive system lies on the left bank of the Ronco and stretches to the Emilia road west of Cesena. It then runs southward along the course of the Savio River. At this point the enemy is trying to achieve a decisive break-through in order to outflank German positions on the Apennines. The Command of the Wehrmacht has, however, taken the measures necessary to prevent the enemy from carrying out his plan. All actions carried out by Field Marshal Kesselring's troops show German determination to resist to the end.

In this struggle, more than arms, which range from flame-throwers to tanks, the gallantry, courage and heroism of the German soldiers play the leading role; and the Italian soldier of the new Republican army is worthy of his German comrades. New episodes have been reported illustrating the determined, fighting spirit of Italian soldiers. Among these it is worth mentioning the two Romagnoli brothers who, after attacking a strong British patrol and capturing three small lorries, forced the terror [illegible] enemy drivers to drive towards the German lines. On the [illegible] at present at a

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(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Oct.29)

Italian Front

4548

Owing to bad weather conditions local actions only have taken place, and the Germans have been able to improve their positions. Enemy troops, which had made penetrations in the Montegrande region were repulsed with heavy losses. German assault craft damaged three British motor-torpedo boats between Genoa and La Spezia

(Fascist Radio - 0700 - Oct.30)

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The Southern Front

The following message has been received by us from our war cprrespondent on the southern front:

Continued bad weather and the gathering of great thunder clouds have forced both sides to bring military operations practically to a standstill. The overflowing of the Ronco River, due to a landslide on the right bank, has hindered enemy operations.

In the coastal sector, British and Polish forces attempted a breakthrough in north and north-western directions, but all their efforts, particularly in the Cervia area, failed in the face of heavy pressure by the German forces in their counter-attacks. The enemy made no progress against the German positions in the area. German troops managed to cross a river with a few craft and on reaching the area between Cervia and Cesenatico managed to take by surprise an enemy battalion, which was settling into its new positions, and to annihilate it.

A certain amount of fighting took place along the road running from Cervia to Forli. In this sector the enemy is trying to drive a breach in the German lines which would enable him to thrust northwards. As a result of a fierce German counter-attack, the Anglo-American and Polish soldiers were beaten back and forced to withdraw to their original positions. During the fighting the Germans captured large quantities of arms and a good number of prisoners. A considerable number of mortars fell into German hands.

According to reconnaissance reports, the enemy appears to be concentrating large forces and great quantities of arms in the triangle Forli-Cesenatico-Cervia, evidently with the aim of trying once again to obtain a break-through of the German line of defence in a northerly and north-westerly direction.

Early this morning British artillery opened up violently against the German positions, but after a few salvoes were fired the action was abandoned on account of the very bad weather conditions.

(Russian Radio 1300 - Oct.30)

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(Fascist Radio 1300 - Oct.30)

The Southern Front

Bad weather conditions prevented operations to-day. Only west of the Pistoia-Bologna highway, the Americans, after a heavy artillery barrage and with the support of tanks, managed to penetrate the German positions of Monte Belvedere. In the the afternoon the Reich's grenadiers counter-attacked, and after a see-saw battle repulsed the enemy, forcing him to withdraw to his original positions. All the ground which had been abandoned during the morning was recaptured. South of Bologna, along the river valleys and in the Adriatic coastal sector, no action of any importance took place.

(Fascist Radio 2000 - Oct.30)

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

After a slight improvement in the weather, fighting flared up again but it was of a local nature only.
(Radio Litorale Adriatico-2210-Oct.30)

An enemy unit was wiped out by German gunfire while attempting to cross the Ronco River. Another enemy formation, which had succeeded in reaching Mount Belvedere, west of the Pistoia-Bologna road, was repulsed. Some prisoners were taken in this action.
(Rep.Fascist Radio -2300-Oct.30)

Italy

Bad weather has interfered with operations and prevented Anglo-American air forces from activity. During engagements of a local character, Axis troops have improved their positions in the Apennine sector. American offensive points to the south of Monte Grande and south-east of Bologna have been eliminated. Italian-German formations repulsed an enemy attempt to cross the river Ronco.

Light German naval craft damaged ... in the waters off the coast of Liguria ... British. On the night of the 28th of October between Genoa and La Spezia, a German convoy succeeded in repulsing the attack made by a formation English high speed motor-boats. Enemy units which had bombarded the Ventimiglia zone, retreated, aided by an artificial smoke screen, as soon as the German coastal defences opened fire.
(Radio Fascist in French-1150-Oct.30)

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

NEWS FROM REPUBLICAN FASCIST ITALY

Fascist Women Reviewed

The General Commander of the Women's Auxiliary Labor Corps, together with the Provincial Commanders, have been recieved by the Duce. The Commander informed the Duce that six thousand women are in training in various towns, whilst 1,237 others are serving with various units of the Republican Army. The Duce expressed his satisfaction to the leaders of the Women's Labor Corps.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Oct. 29)

Black Brigades

Groups belonging to the Black Brigade of Verona, together with units of the 40th Corps and with German units, have recently carried out police operations, mopping up the zone of Montebalbo. Forty people were arrested, including bandits, deserters and evaders of military service.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Oct. 29)

Flags Handed Over to Black Brigades

A solemn ceremony took place in Turin, during which fighting banners were handed over to battalions of the Piedmontese Black Brigades about to start for the front. After the ceremony, the battalions paraded through the streets of the city and were warmly cheered by the crowd.

(Fascist Radio - 1300 - Oct.29)

Exchange of Telegrams Between the Duce and Szalasi

On the occasion of the twenty-second anniversary of the March on Rome, the Head of the Hungarian government [illegible] following telegram to the Duce

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On the occasion of the twenty-second anniversary of the March on Rome, the Head of the Hungarian government sent the following telegram to the Duce:

"To the Duce of the Italian Social Republic:

"This is the first time since my coming to power, that I have the opportunity of expressing to Your Excellency my feelings of brotherhood on the occasion of the important anniversary of the 28th of October. This date marks Italy's national re-birth. I take this opportunity to send you my warmest congratulations and my best wishes for victory and the prosperity of the Italian people. Szalasi."

The Duce has sent the following answer:

"His Excellency Szalasi, Head of the Royal Hungarian government, Budapest: Please accept my heartfelt thanks for the kind wishes you have been good enough to send me on the occasion of the twenty-second anniversary of the March on Rome.

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"I take this opportunity of expressing my warm congratulations for the high task you have been entrusted with in leading the Hungarian nation, at the side of our German ally, to the achievement of that victory which will guarantee a fair peace to future Europe. Signed Mussolini".

(Fascist Radio 1300-Oct.29)

Creation of State Employees Associations

By a decree in process of publication a general association for employees of public administrations has been formed. This association has been granted the necessary juridical recognition. All state, semi-state and local administration employees are members of this association, the task and duties of which will be similar to those in force in the Federations of labor, technique and art.

(Fascist Radio 1300 - Oct.29)

Appo ntment of Two Vice-Secretaries of the Party

On the proposal of the Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party, the Duce has appointed two vice-secretaries of the Party. (Names incomprehensible). One of them will have his headquarters in Milan, the other at the General Headquarters. Mr. Giuseppe Pizzirani, a lawyer, has been appointed High Commissioner for the Veneto.

(Fascist Radio 2300 - Oct.29)

Chief of Staff of Black Brigades Appointed

The Secretary of the Party, commander of the Black Brigades has appointed Colonel Eduardo Carboneli Chief of Staff.

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The Duce Receives Captain Mario Tacconi

The Duce has received Captain Mario Tacconi, commander of the "Orseolo", who in the autumn and winter of 1942-43, overcoming all enemy attacks succeeded in accomplishing the voyage between France and Japan.

(Fascist Radio 2300 - Oct.29)

Message to Graziani

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani has received the following telegram addressed to him by the Commander of the "Italia" Bersaglieri division at present in Germany for a period of training:

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"On the twenty-second anniversary of the March on Rome, the Bersaglieri of the "Italia" division now in arms, are waiting for instructions with unbounded enthusiasm, gathered around their banners which bear in the Republican Fascio Littorio, the symbol of Mussolini's future Italy, of her honour and her glory. Long live the Duce!" Signed Commander Manardi.

(Fascist Radio 2300 - Oct.29)

Training of the "Etna" Division

The training of the "Etna" division, the first great unit of the Republican Guard, is in full swing. It is chiefly composed of very young legionaries, many of whom are from southern and central Italy, returned from the different fronts.

(Fascist Radio 2300 - Oct.29)

Refugees Celebrate Anniversary of March on Rome

Five thousand refugees from invaded territories gathered at Bergamo for the celebration of the twenty-second anniversary of the March on Rome. The meeting gave rise to a warm demonstration of enthusiasm ending with a tribute at the Tower to the Fallen where a wreath was laid.

(Fascist Radio 2300 - Oct.29)

Amnesty Decree for the 28th October

The Special Commissioner for Piedmont called a meeting of all the chiefs of the Piedmont provinces and explained to them the amnesty decree issued by the Duce on the occasion of the anniversary of the 28th October. He stressed the high moral and political significance of this act of humanity by the Duce, at the very moment when the fighting Republican forces are

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(Fascist Radio 0800 - Oct.30)

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Women's Auxiliary Corps Parades at Trieste

In the "Ettore Muti" barracks at Trieste, the forces of the Women's Auxiliary Corps took their oath of allegiance to the Italian Social Republic.

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The ceremony ended with a speech delivered by the provincial commandant. The units then marched passed through the streets of the town singing national songs.

(Fascist Radio 0800 - Oct.30)

Anniversary of March on Rome Celebrated at La Spezia

The anniversary of the March on Rome was celebrated at La Spezia near the barracks of the Republican Guard. The Head of the Province and the Italian and German Military Commanders attended the ceremony. Similar ceremonies were held at Domodossola, Novara, Turin and other towns.

(Fascist Radio 1300 - Oct.30)

The Duce Receives Air Forces Officers

The Duce received Colonel Merino, Major Faracciani and Major Zuccari, of the Republican Fascist Air Force, who have reported to him on the results of their journey to Germany, which was an important mission on air transport. The two senior officers reported that their squadrons had returned to their bases after having carried out the tasks entrusted to them. The Duce ordered that the two groups are to continue to operate under the command of the two majors, and are to be employed against the enemy on the Italian front. The Duce praised the three officers and told them that they were to share this praise with all the members of their crews.

(Fascist Radio 1300 - Oct.30)

Trieste Bombed Again

An air raid was recently carried out on Trieste by Allied aircraft. Public buildings and a number of private houses were damaged during the attack. Two bombs fell on the historic castle of San Giusto. Many casualties were report...

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(Fascist Radio 1300-Oct.30)

Mopping-up Operations

German units, together with members of the 10th Mass Flotilla, carried out large scale mopping-up operations in the Val Somma area. Seventy bandits and outlaws were killed and twenty were taken prisoners. Large quantities of war material were captured together with two tanks and several lorries, all of them of enemy origin. In the Verone area 28 outlaws were killed. These had been responsible for many acts of cruelty committed against the civil population of the area.

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Another German unit, which included a certain number of Blackshirts, carried out a mopping-up operation in Liguria, in the province of Savona. A group of bandits was annihilated together with its chief. Two hundred and forty bandits lost their lives in these operations. (Fascist Radio 1300 - Oct.30)

New Regulations on Transport of Cargo

The Central Office for Transportation announces: "The new regulations governing the circulation of motor-buses and motor-vehicles for the transportation of goods become effective to-day. As has already been announced, all circulation permits issued and subsequently extended, expired yesterday. The new permits fall into two categories:

a) One, countersigned with the letter "Z" on blue paper, which added to the transport permit inserted in the circulation booklet, authorises the vehicle to circulate on a permanent basis.

b) The other, fully countersigned by the letter "Z", on red paper, which together with the circulation permit authorises circulation only on given days as specified on the transport permit.

It should be pointed out that the "Z" endorsements, whether on blue or red, do not in themselves constitute a permit to travel, it being necessary to be in possession of, in the first case, of a transport permit as well, and in the second case of the transport order issued...

The transport order and the transport permit are to be presented at the office concerned where a special organisation has been created to try to meet, as far as possible, every request which is compatible with the general policy adopted in regard to the circulation of motor-vehicles for the transportation is governed by prevailing conditions, necessary by the

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The new regulations, which are rendered necessary by the present state of emergency, will restrict transport...transport of furniture and household goods with motor-vehicles is forbidden, and together with this measure all trips by motor-vehicles empty of goods are also forbidden. 4544

These restrictive measures are intended to allow all means of transport to be fully utilised notwithstanding the smaller quantity of petrol available. The authorities however propose to convey all the necessary transports through a special fixed collective system to which individual transports - which for economic reasons have been eliminated - can be incorporated.

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It is evident that the measures taken impose a certain restriction on the normal activity carried out in the exchange of products, but it must be owned that in this particularly difficult moment everything that is not strictly necessary should be given up so that our goal may be reached.

(Fascist Radio 2000 - Oct.30)

Legal Profession Examinations

The Minister for Justice announces that the exemption from a written examination for those who wish to exercise the profession of Legal Procurator is extended to all those candidates who have taken part in war operations during the present conflict or were mobilised in the compulsory labor service on the day that their examination was to take place.

(Fascist Radio 2000 - Oct.30)

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News From "Invaded" Italy

Position of Italy Vis-a-Vis America

Notwithstanding the resumption of diplomatic relations between the so-called Bonomi Government and America, Under-Secretary Stettinius has declared that the United States are still formally at war with Italy.

America, said Stettinius, will only conclude peace with Italy when the Peace Conference is opened. The peace treaty with Italy will be put before Congress. Though Italy has been recognized, the country will remain largely under Allied military control.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Oct. 29)

Sentences Passed by Allied Court in Rome

According to the UNN press agency the Allied Military Courts in Rome have been active. A short time ago, the Allied Tribunal sentenced to five years imprisonment a porter found in possession of goods which he had purchased from Anglo-American soldiers. Large death sentences have been passed by the Allied Courts.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Oct. 29)

Assistance Asked For Private Enterprises

The representative of the Economic Council of the province of Campania has passed a motion asking for the reconstruction of industrial organization. The State being unable to provide the necessary assistance and facilities to all industries, it is felt that freedom of action should be granted to private enterprises and that all taxation should be lifted.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Oct. 29)

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Naples Authorities Seek to Regain Administration of Port

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America, said Stettinius, will only conclude peace with Italy when the Peace Conference is opened. The peace treaty with Italy will be put before Congress. Though Italy has been recognized, the country will remain largely under Allied military control.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Oct. 29)

Sentences Passed by Allied Court in Rome

According to the UNN press agency the Allied Military Courts in Rome have been active. A short time ago, the Allied Tribunal sentenced to five years imprisonment a porter found in possession of goods which he had purchased from Anglo-American soldiers. Three death sentences have been passed by the Allied Courts.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Oct. 29)

Assistance Asked For Private Enterprises

The representative of the Economic Council of the province of Campania has passed a motion asking for the reconstruction of industrial organization. The State being unable to provide the necessary assistance and facilities to all industries, it is felt that freedom of action should be granted to private enterprises and that all taxation should be lifted.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Oct. 29)

4543

Naples Authorities Seek to Regain Administration of Port

The ship owners of Naples have put in an application requesting permission to take over the administration of the city port.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Oct. 29)

Unrest in Rome

A correspondent of the "Journal de Geneve" describes the chaotic conditions in Rome, which he attributes to the antagonism existing between the "Bourgeois" party and the parties of the left. Hostile demonstrations against the government have taken place in the capital. The left party press continually demands that the government resign.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Oct. 29)

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Documents' Disappearance Causes Adjournment of Trial

The AFI Agency reports that the trial against General Pentimalli and General Del Tetto has been postponed owing to the disappearance of a number of documents. Among these were letters containing instructions issued by the Badoglio Government to military commands. Following an energetic protest on the part of the defence, some of these documents have been restored to the Court.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Oct. 29)

Reported Increase in Roman Bread Rations Denied

A few days ago the Roman press reported a proposed increase in bread rations for the Roman population. Yesterday evening British-controlled Rome Radio broadcast a communiqué issued by the Ministry for Popular Culture (sic) of the so-called Bonomi Government in which this was denied. The communiqué added that, considering present conditions, it was not thought likely that any changes would take place in the existing food rationing regulations for the Roman population.

(Fascist Radio - 1300 - Oct. 29)

Allied Authorities Make Inquiries at the Vatican

The diplomatic representatives of the United Nations have considered it necessary to enquire into the matter of a denial made by the Pope concerning his alleged praise of the behavior of Allied troops. The news of such praise had been reported by some foreign papers. It is supposed that the enquiries made by the United Nations' diplomatic representatives were due to the fact that the report created unpleasantness in circles very close to General Alexander's headquarters.

(Fascist Radio - 1300 - Oct. 29)

Velio Spano Speaks at Tivoli

Mr.Velio Spano, a member of the Communist Party and editor of "Unità", delivered a speech at Tivoli in which he abused everybody and everything, including the Bonomi Government. Spano, stated, amongst other things, that the

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(Fascist Radio-2000-Oct.30)

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Allies Said to Be Responsible for Palermo Incident

The Rome correspondent of the "Goteborg Tidningen" writes that the Commissioner for Sicily, Hon. Aldisio, has informed the representatives of the press that the occupation authorities are responsible for the Palermo slaughter. The Anglo-Americans - Aldisio stated - have a false conception of Sicily and believe the island to be self-sufficient. This is not true, because Sicily has always been obliged to import from the mainland. The journalist adds that disorders are increasing not only in Sicily but throughout occupied Italy. In several towns of Campania, hungry women have mobbed food stores. In one village the women were stopped only when the Carabinieri fired on them. Riots have also occurred in Avezzano. The people have no confidence whatever in the government.

(Fascist Radio 2000 -Oct.30)

Twenty-five Senators Dismissed in Rome

The High Court of Justice in Rome, after a two-hour debate, ordered the dismissal of twenty-five Senators from office.

(Radio Tevere -2130-Oct.30)

First Big National Republican Guard Unit

It is reported from authoritative sources that the "Etna" division, the first big unit of the National Republican Guard, has just been formed. This division is mainly composed of legionaries who have taken part in the African and Russian campaigns and have therefore a long experience in warfare. The legionaries have expressed the wish to be sent to the front as soon as possible.

(Littorio Radio 2210 -Oct.30)

Youth Organization in Invaded Italy

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(Fascist Radio 2210 -Oct.30)

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Youth Organization in Invaded Italy

The creation is planned in Rome of a Boy Scouts organization in imitation of the British one, which will replace the GIL founded by Fascism, for the sports and military training of the youth.

(Radio Tevere - 2330 - Oct.30)

New Purge in Rome

The High Commission for Purge Activities has placed General Baistrocchi and many [illegible] Blackshirt Corps on the retired list.

(Radio Tevere - 0030 - Oct.31)

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REVIEWS, COMMENTS AND SPEECHES

Sunday Broadcasts to Include Special Bulletin

Starting from today the Republican Fascist Radio will broadcasts every Sunday a special features Bulletin. Besides the usual news items broadcast daily, on Sundays special articles will be read over the microphone by their authors. Today the Minister of Popular Culture, Ferdinando Mezzasoma, and the Undersecretary of State for the Interior Giorgio Pini, will read articles written by them.

"We Hold to Our Principles" by Ferdinando Mezzasoma

The 28th of October marks the passing of another year, in which we have endured our hardships through our faith.

Our hardships are the development of our defeat; our faith is unswerving because we believe in the re-birth of our country, in our power to survive and to reconstruct. On the other side of the Apennines, those who are now undergoing the hardships due to treason and oppression, those who awaited the liberators and are now experiencing their systems of government and their administration, are beginning to hope anew and are pinning their faith in the country's resurection through Republican Fascism.

In their sufferings, Italians across the Apennines will be in an even better position than we are to realize what Fascism has done in the past and what is owed to it, that past which belongs to us and which constitutes our wealth and our ideal. Faith illumines them and illumines us more than it ever did in the past. This faith inspires us and enables us to face the hard fact of enemy invasion of our sacred soil; and recalls to our minds the bygone days of Fascism, when Italians led a happy and easy life.

The past is the best demonstration of what Fascism has done for Italy. It is the past that is typical of our activities, of our position and of our sentiments. It is the past which characterises Mussolini's unique genius and points him out to history and to posterity. The speech delivered a few days ago by Mussolini to

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The Italian people are behind us, and we are ready to welcome to our ranks all those who are ready to join the life-and-death struggle to achieve these noble aims. Faith in our ideals means everything to us. We follow a logical trend in carrying out our programme today as we did in the past and as we will do in the future; the programme remains the same, based on the greatness of Italy and of her population.

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We will have no mercy for the traitors who on July 25, jointly with Free Masons and Jews, betrayed Fascism and sold the country to the enemy. We have no mercy for those who on September 8th, 1943, handed over the country to the enemy. On that very day we gathered with renewed fervour around Mussolini for Italy's resurrection. The definition given by the Duce to Fascism many years ago has been made sacred by history and has lost none of its value.

The workers cannot help being attracted by this programme which they know is in their favour. They will continue their struggle side by side with their German ally for victory, which alone can restore to Italy her greatness, her dignity and her freedom. Ask this of those who live in the oppressed regions. Ask those who were the faithful listeners to Radio London, and who awaited, as some still do in northern Italy, the arrival of the liberators, and who now know through their own experience how the liberators behave towards Italian people. Today these very people sigh for Fascism. Fascism lives today as ever before and permeates the hope and the conscience of everyone. Time will prove us right once again, as it did in the past. The starving, oppressed and betrayed people of southern and central Italy, have known the liberators and the anti-Fascists for what they are. When the latter wish to start on something which is not persecution against Fascism, against Fascists or the friends and relatives of Fascists, that is to say against the entire Italian nation, they are obliged to resort to the old formulas which Fascism made its own and applied for many years past for the renewal and moral and material improvement of the Italian people. Today people in invaded Italy are perfectly aware that the Allies consider them only as material to be exploited in the interest of the plutocrats in London and Washington, and a land in which the seeds of Bolshevism may be abundantly sown.

We are ready however for the struggle against the enemy and against anti-Fascists: internal and external enemies. We welcome into our ranks all Italians, no matter where they come from or what their past has been, so long as they declare themselves to be at one with us in striving to chase the enemy from the country and to liberate our oppressed land.

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The workers are with us in the great social revolution throughout the Italian territory. Mussolini's formula, which summarises the 18 points of Verona - namely Italy, Republic and Socialization - is on the march and nothing will stop it.

"Our Marching Orders" by Giorgio Pini

We feel it our duty to recall the [illegible] in these days of hardship for the country, we deem it necessary to go back in memory to the great historic event which brought about such a profound change in Italy.

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Today anti-Fascists and foreigners rule in southern and central Italy, in invaded Italy that is to say. It is therefore fitting to examine the internal situation of the nation so as to draw those logical conclusions which may be useful to us in the organization of our activity for the rebirth and the renewal of the country.

Anti-Fascists accuse Fascism of many things. It is said for instance that Fascism primarily used coercive measures towards the Italian people. It is said that Fascism used forces to impose its political, social and economic dogmas. That is all very well. We are the first to admit, in the new and renovated Italy, that errors have been committed, especially as regards Italian psychology. We will no longer allow such errors to be committed, we wish to hear no more of coercion, totalitarianism and domination.

What is the policy at present followed by the anti-fascists and the foreigners in the sacred land of invaded Italy? Is it not a policy of oppression and violence? Are not anti-Fascists animated by the violence which finds support in foreign dictatorship in regard to the Italian people? The social programme which is being carried out by republican Fascism is summarized by Mussolini in three words, Italy, Republic and Socialization, and stands to show the reality of Fascist policy toward the Italians. These three words are written on all the Fascist banners. They are the symbol of our faith, of our devotion to our ideals and of our programme. It is a programme dedicated entirely to the Italian workers, for whose moral and material improvement Fascism is fighting the most sacred of battles. This is the policy which will enable Italian people to face the problems of their reconstruction. Republican Fascism must unite the efforts of all citizens of Republican Fascist Italy towards the carrying out of this policy through struggle and battle. In the past many errors have been committed in the methods used, but the programme itself has always been the same and it is an excellent one, for it is wholly to the advantage of the Italian people. Fascism today is more determined than

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The March on Rome, which started twenty-two years ago, still continues in the austere realm of the revolution. It arises against the domination of the foreigner in its determination to achieve independence and liberty. The pretence that totalitarianism is forced on the country is over, it has been replaced by liberty, that liberty which is undoubtedly unknown to the people of southern Italy, oppressed as they are by anti-Fascism and by the enemy.

(Fascist Radio-1300-Oct.29)

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Comment: The Axis Roads

While an invaded Italy prosecutions against Fascists are frequent, while Fascists and Fascist institutions are consistently condemned, while enemy radios daily encourage people to kill, plunder and slaughter and indicate persons to be convicted, Republican Fascism has resumed a twenty-year-old tradition. The date of October 26th is marked by an act of generosity. The amnesty granted by Duce is, however, also a sign of strength. He who is weak is easily ruled by fear, but he who is conscious of his strength and who has a mission of civilization to carry out always gives proof of generosity and humanitarian feelings.

The terrible crisis into which the country foundered as a result of treason, has also been the crisis of millions of Italians. Many were able to overcome it by the light of their faith, others underwent the pangs of doubt, and others still were dragged along dark roads either through ignorance or misinterpretation of facts and events, or for a number of different motives. Many took the wrong path through weakness, because spiritually misled and, above all, because they were afraid to go back after taking the first false step. Towards these people it is necessary to adopt not only a principle of repression but also of understanding. Many weak or vacillating people, spurred by enemy propaganda, did not answer the country's call in the moment of danger but preferred to lead a miserable life and share the risky and uncertain fate of outlaws, to enlisting under the national flag. Such people had been promised that this kind of life would last only a short while because the liberators were at hand. But the liberators did and will not arrive. The social Republic has become stronger in its organisation and internal strength. In other words the Fatherland is alive once more in the will to fight and in the spirit.

The Italian Social Republic has not hesitated to give proof of its magnanimity - a proof of its strength - on October 26th: a date marking the Italian peoples' rebirth and the beginning of a bright march towards unity and understanding.

It must, however, be borne in mind that many bands of outlaws were recently liquidated, ... those who had served the enemy and

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It must, however, be borne in mind that many bands of outlaws were recently liquidated., those who had served the enemy and tried to cause confusion and disorder.

The amnesty from which wartime deserters are excluded, expresses the attitude of the State and is the most eloquent proof of the efficiency of its strength and power. For those who have not lost their sense of honesty, decorum and honor the generosity of this act is impressive.

(Fascist Radio - 1800 - Oct. 30)

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PRESS REVIEW

Situation in Occupied Italy

The British "Daily Herald" has published an article by its Italian correspondent, Mr. Halliwell, in which he discusses the situation in the Italian occupied territories and at the same time expresses his anxiety for their immediate future. The statements contained in the article are interesting and worth quoting.

The journalist starts by describing his trip by plane from Naples to Ancona, during which he meant to read a book which interested him, but was prevented from doing so by the spectacle of ruin, which even from that height - 2500 meters above sea-level - caught and held his attention. The situation in Italy is appalling, says the author, in view of the destruction which has been wrought. The destruction even from an altitude of 2500 meters, looks so terrible that no one can fail to be impressed. At the sight of such a spectacle one fully realizes the folly committed by Italy. Following this introductory note, the journalist explains in detail what he meant by Italy's folly. The situation in which Italy and the Italians now find themselves, says the journalist, is incredibly serious. This should, in our opinion, constitute a convincing denial of the assertions repeatedly made by enemy and Allied controlled Italian propaganda, according to which the armistice with the United Nations have been a wise move. Even the British journalist does not believe this.

Having made this assertion, the journalist embellishes it with statements of such a nature that it is hard to decide whether they should be admired for their cynicism or for their irony.

Italy, he says, offers a very sad spectacle. Even from such a height one can see villages and towns which have been completely destroyed, while the roads connecting the various places have been destroyed by Allied airmen, and are therefore useless. Nothings but ruins, ruins, ruins, for thousands of square miles. Only ruins are to be seen in Italy now. These are not ruins which can be made good in a week's time, or in a few weeks' time. They will require years to be repaired. For the moment - the journalist adds cynically - the Allied nations can offer no

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This is Mr. Halliwell's opinion about reconstruction in Italy. It is clear however that the writer's assertions quoted up to now are only a prelude to the subject proper which really interests him, namely, the creation of a new relief organization for Italy. Concerning a relief organization for Italy, however, one [illegible] immediately feels the necessity of making reservations. The task entrusted to this new relief organization, he says, is not that of reconstruction. The Allied Nations' decision in organizing relief for Italy should not be received with undue optimism.

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This organization consists of 1,200 officials who are already very busy controlling 30 million people. It appears therefore that the task entrusted to these 1,200 officials cannot be very heavy as they are already assuming control of the Italian people. However, the task of organising relief for Italians is among one of the principal activities of this organisation. This was stated by the general vice-president, a Brigadier General, who concisely stated - alas for us - that the principal task of the Allied nations is not that of assisting the Italian population, but that of winning the war. It is therefore necessary that all other considerations should be subordinated to this supreme aim. All Italians, says the vice-president, if they wish to be helped, must collaborate towards the victory of the United Nations.

These are hard words, but they express British and American feelings towards the people of Italy. It is necessary for the Italians to help the Allies to win the their war against Germany, and after that they will see what can be done in the field of relief and reconstruction.

The article does not stop here however. At a certain point, it alludes to what the Allies have already done, or rather, what they intended to do for the repair of damage caused by war in Italy. We scanned the article from beginning to end. And what is the conclusion? It is said that the Allies, jointly with nine, we repeat nine, Italian engineers, have studied the problem of reconstruction of electric plants, gasometers and aqueducts, 98% of which have been destroyed. There are thousands of houses to be built and re-built following their destruction. Something is being done at Cassino, along highway N° 6, where about twenty model houses are being built. Not, however, in the old part of the town which, according to the British journalist, will have to remain as it is, destroyed by war, as a warning for future generations of Italians.

The journalist finally deals with another important problem, that of agriculture. This is a very serious one, which the journalist sums up by saying that the Allied Nations can do no more than give good advice which may be useful to Italians. This

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The journalist finally deals with another important problem, that of agriculture. This is a very serious one, which the journalist sums up by saying that the Allied Nations can do no more than give good advice which may be useful to Italians. This crippled Italy the author says, must forge anew her destiny with her own hands. This sentence contains a form of humor and irony which is wholly British. Have you understood it? This crippled Italy must build her destiny anew: what kind of a destiny can a cripple build?

For those who might have missed the title of our lecture, or the name of the prier, we repeat: it is an article by the British journalist Hellwall, to his paper the "Daily Herald"

(Fascist Radio 1400 Oct. 30)

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"The Past Twenty-four Hours" - by Vinder

Heavy fighting rages in Holland and at Dunkirk and the Allies have scored some territorial success without however being able to disrupt the German defence system. In Italy local fighting continues and German troops have had the best of it. In Hungary the battle of annihilation is ended? The Bolsheviks, in addition to the loss of considerable forces, have seen their ambitious plans of outflanking and annihilating German and Hungarian forces fail. The armistice conditions between Bulgaria and Russia have made no allowance for the "sympathy" Bulgaria felt for Russia. The various Bulgarian Badoglios have ruined the country which is now deprived of its fleet and economic resources, not to mention the fact that it has been definitely incorporated into the scope of Soviet Union influence. The Bulgarian people are doomed to a prolonged agony. In Rome the promised increase in the bread ration has not materialised. The Romans are however accustomed to dishonored promises.

The Soviets do not answer Anglo-American invitations to take part in conferences and talks on future world organisation, a kind of mortgage on the future that London and Washington would like to get. A conference on the post-war organisation of civil aviation will begin on November 1 at Chicago. Moscow will not send any representative to the conference because it is attended by Switzerland, Portugal and Spain, all countries known for their anti-Bolshevik attitude, at least so far as some acts of their official policy are concerned.

But there is another reason: who wants a thing well done does it himself, especially when his friends are by no means disinterested or deserving of confidence. Dear listeners, good night!

(Radio Tevere - 2030 - Oct.30)

Political and Military Comment

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(Radio Tevere - 2030 - Oct.30)

Political and Military Comment

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The focal point of the fighting on all fronts yesterday was in the region between the inferior course of the Scheldt and the southern regions of the Low Countries. On the Italian front the situation is stationary. The conduct of the Soviets' war is being influenced by the extremely serious efforts made by them and the considerable losses they have suffered up to the present. The military situation on the various fronts may be considered as stabilized. Some operations, where the enemy still holds the initiative, will doubtless be overcome by the measures adopted by the German High Command. In any case one thing is certain: whatever the Allies may say, the time factor is definitely in favour of the Germans. The winter months will be turned to our

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advantage as they are useful and even necessary, for the preparations of the Reich, before the armed revolt of Germany can obtain decisive results. German science and industry, especially mobilised against Allied air attacks, will be in a position to utilise means to eliminate danger from the air. Once we have surmounted the enemy's numerical superiority in aviation, equality will be re-established. We will owe this to the superior qualities of the German soldier and also to the distance the enemy has to cover for supplies. All this is definitely in favour of the concentrated front held by the Germans.

No event of importance has taken place in the world of politics, which naturally develops according to the course of the war.

The fact that Brazil has ceded air bases for the war against Japan, the initiative taken by the Argentine for the Pan-American conference, the recall to Washington of General S.... at the demand of Chiang Kai-shek, the electoral speech in which Roosevelt in an even more explicit manner adheres to the Munroe doctrine, is all news of a purely indicative nature. Concerning European territory, there are the complaints from the Belgian Prime Minister because the Allies have not sent any supplies to relieve the food crisis, the laying down of arms by the Slovak rebels, the impending general strike of workers in Rome, and finally de Gaulle's decision concerning the Maquis. All these things indicate the general trend of the political s situation which can only be clarified and settled by military operations.

(Fascist Radio in French 1150- Oct. 30)

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MISCELLANEOUS

Greetings From Northern Italy

The following send greetings to their relatives and friends in the invaded territories and/or news:

Teresa Baronetto, Bruno Cavazzuti, Dina Rosati, Pietro Zanelli, Beatrice Pini, Egidio Gazzaotti, Anna Marini, Giuseppe Marotta, Elisa Moretto, Antonio Cossa, Antonio Vibeno, Ines Fabbio.

(Fascist Radio-0700- Oct. 30)

Special Messages

Attention, attention - We now broadcast special messages to our Romen brothers:

Le crocette diminuiscono (The little crosses are decreasing) La pecora è tosata (The sheep is sheared) . - L'erbetta è falciata (The young grass is mown). Il serbatoio è svuotato (The tank is emptied). - La signora dorme (The lady is sleeping). La casa è vuota (The house is empty). Una cartina nuova (A new thin paper). Due foglie ed un fiore (Two leaves and a flower).

(Radio Tevere 23.30 Oct. 30)

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RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 549 M. - 1945 - October 30

Minister of Foreign Affairs Speaks to Hungarians of the World

Baron Gabor Kemeny, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered the following speech to the "Community of Hungarians all over the World".

Hungarian brothers in far-away lands! You were the first victims, martyrs, and heroes of a social and economic system which eventually led to Communism. You and your fathers were forced by the prevailing misery to emigrate. On the false pretext of over-population, the best of our race has been compelled to go abroad and overseas. The precious Hungarian blood freely flowed abroad in the twenties (even in the thirties of this century).

Meantime, social and economic conditions reached such a low pitch that the outlines of a plotted Communist anarchy to come were clearly visible similar to those in all parts of Europe. This led to the defensive struggle for the resurrection of the old European culture and civilization.

Hungarian brothers! Asiatic hordes stand on the sacred soil of our country! The enemy press and radio calls them liberators. A vivid picture of the terrible consequences of this "liberation" can be seen in Hungarian towns and villages. They have invaded our beautiful country. Plunder, murder, and fire marking their footsteps. They have gathered our women, distributed them among themselves, raped, and tortured them. Many of these hapless women committed suicide in their disgust for what they had been through and others took their children with them as the only way to save them from inhuman tortures. Do not forget, my Hungarian brothers abroad, that many of these women might have been close relatives of yours, perhaps your sister or sister-in-law. Many thousands of men were tortured before they were done to death; and perhaps you were his cousin or even his brother. Houses were ransacked (because these hordes do not respect private property) which may partly be your own heritage. Shops are broken open and jewels looted, furniture destroyed and taken away. These Red devils have no idea of private property, human honour, or dignity. Even the poorest has to give up his food up to the last crumb. People

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Hungarian brothers! What would you have done in this most difficult hour of our history? What would you have done if, like ourselves, you could not have expected any thing but the rape of your women, the massacre of your brothers and children, the destruction and plunder of your lands? You would have acted as we have done. Like ourselves, you would have risen as one man to push aside the small group of traitors. This was Francis Szalasi's nation-saving gesture on October 15. He acted just as you and every honest Hungarian would have done. Great masses of our people gathered round him and the Honveds continued their glorious struggle without interruption. Regent Horthy bowed to the will of the nation and resigned of his own accord, placing the power of the state in younger hands.

Hungarian brothers! We are proudly announcing our decision to carry on the struggle for the European civilization, our ideals and mode of living in the ever-narrowing ring of the base hordes of our enemies.

Now listen to our message which we address through you to the whole world: we are firmly convinced of final victory, which can alone guarantee the survival of our nation. The knowledge that we are fighting for our women and children,-for our own soil-gives us strength to carry on, and that soil is yours too. That is why we expect you to pray for our victory, we know that you will understand and sympathize with our first and foremost aim which is to save our country from the hated, cruel enemy. The time will come when along the torn roots you will come back to us, to the resurgent Europe and to the Hungarist Hungary.

Hungarian brothers! We Hungarist Hungarian are calling you in the United States, in Canada, in the Argentine, in Brazil, in the East, and in the West and everywhere in the wide world where you happen to live: you shall not be forgotten. We are keeping you in evidence and any of you who cares to return, may do so after the war: the necessary plans have already been prepared. We shall take into consideration your present mode of living and we shall endeavor to place you accordingly in special farms and in industrial plants. These plans have been

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We would not think of such a thing. We have moral strength against the base instincts and hatred of the enemy. We Hungarist Hungarians are sending you the message that Hungary and Europe have been resurrected in the struggle for the white man's culture, to lead the way towards a new meaning of Life.

RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian M.549-20.30-Oct.30

Last Night's Terror Attack Against Budapest

Last night, the enemy pilots have once more given proof of their chivalry and fairness. They approached the capital behind the cover of clouds, then suddenly swooped down on innocent pedestrians, machine-gunning them. The heroic enemy fliers' unscrupulousness against the civilian population is more than shocking. At night they destroy our hospitals, churches and schools while during the day they aim at residential quarters and workers, settlements to the best of their ability and personally attack the peaceful civilian population with their murderous weapons.

Once upon a time - not so long ago - men faced men and were using the same weapons lest the fight should be unfair. In this war, however, it was the enemy who aimed at the destruction of the civilian population. There have been reports that enemy pilots were machine-gunning peaceful herds of sheep in the Hungarian plains and murdering sweating peasants and laborers without the slightest provocation. This time the population of the capital could learn at its own expense the truth of these reports. But we shall set our teeth and endure. It will only make us more hard and stubborn. The men and women of Hungarist Hungary will .....

Parliament Session to be Announced

The members of both house of Parliament are requested to watch the newspaper for a notice announcing the next session of Parliament. They are also requested to stay in the capital permanently, to receive a series of instructions.

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RUMANIAN HOME SERVICE - 2100 - Oct.27 - (Monitored in Bari)

Rumanian War Minister Congratulates Malinovsky

Minister of War General Racovita has addressed the following telegram to Marshal Malinovsky:

"Marshal: at a time when the gallant armies under your command have everywhere reached the frontier of Rumanian Transylvania, I wish to express to you, together with the admiration and the gratitude of the army and myself, my most sincere good wishes for complete victory over our common enemy. Signed General Racovita."

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RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece - 601 Kc - 1700 - October 29
(Monitored in Bari)

Simple Ceremony Marks Liberation of Greece

A simple ceremony on the occasion of the Nation's liberation took place at 1700 hours this morning at Peraeeus, in the building which the barbarian invader had requisitioned for his courts martial.

The ceremony was attended by the Most Reverend Archbishop of Athens, Dalmakines, the Minister of Social Welfare, Mayor Sklires, General Setides, professors of the University and of the higher institutions of learning, and many distinguished guests. Present also was Irivate Giannakes, twice sentenced to death and saved by miracle... He had been charged with sabotage.

RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece - 601 Kc - 2100 - October 29
(Monitored in Bari)

Appeal to Greeks Abroad

Radio Athens addressed an appeal to Greeks abroad who have their families or other relatives in Greece:

"After three and a half years of slavery, our nation has regained its freedom. After national liberation, which the Greek people greeted with enthusiasm and deep emotion, begins the hard task of healing the economic wounds a barbaric enemy has created. The tragic economic impasse caused by occupation has crushed the entire Greek economy and has harmed both society and men.

"Your families here in Greece have gone through this tragedy, from which it will be difficult for the nation to recover. There is need for work - much work - and an effort for gathering up and reconstruction.

"We appeal to you, children of Greece abroad, to hasten in your aid to your families as soon as possible, by sending important sums of money which are

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of Athens, Barsakhes, the Archbishop of [illegible], Sklires, General Setides, professors of the University and of the higher institutions of learning, and many distinguished guests. Present also was Private Giannakes, twice sentenced to death and saved by miracle... He had been charged with sabotage.

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"We appeal to you, children of Greece abroad, to hasten in your aid to your families as soon as possible, by sending important sums of money which will ... and help them heal their economic wounds. Naturally, our great allies have already begun to render, and in the future will render on a much larger scale, the assistance we need as a state which has undergone so many trials.

"But the situation is urgent. The needs of your own people are pressing. Your families expect from you remittances which will be the basis to improve their situation. Do not lose time. Now that Allied victory has opened the roads, assist your relatives who have suffered much from the barbaric conqueror."

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Only Postal Cards May Be Sent Out of Greece

The Germans announce that it will accept postal cards only (with no pictures) for Egypt, Britain, and the British Dominions, the United States of America, Canada, French Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Malta, Syria, Palestine, Libya Australia, New Zealand and Cyprus.

Red Cross Supplies are Secured

The Chief of Staff of the British Third Corps has addressed the following order to Military Governor Tsakotas and to Generals Zervas, Papageorgiou, Papastratopedes, and Serafis and to Colonel Prokhos:

"Certain depots of food supplies and linen ... etc. were left intact by the Germans and were transferred by them to the Committee of the Swedish and Swiss Red Cross under the inviolable condition that it be placed at the disposal of the International Red Cross. This agreement was achieved by the leaders of the International Red Cross after serious steps were taken to avoid the destruction of the depots in question by the Germans to deprive the Red Cross of these most necessary items which today are available for distribution to the civilian population.

"The necessary orders will be given to all military leaders in order to prevent every intervention in those ... until their distribution by the International Red Cross."

(Signed) Matthews, Major.

The present document was made known .. and has been approved by the Prime Minister's signature.

Distribution of Food Supplies

The Ministry of Supplies announces that, besides the distribution of rice (which will end next Tuesday, October 31) the following distributions will be made: on Wednesday, November 1, will begin the distribution of one oka of white flour per individual from Allied supplies of the government.

On November 4, the International Red Cross will distribute

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On November 4, the International Red Cross will distribute canned fish, one can per person.

On November 7, 100 drams of sugar per person from Allied supplies of the government.

On November 10, fifty drams of fat per person from supplies of the International Red Cross.

On November 13, distribution of chick-peas (one Oke) from supplies of the International Red Cross.

The stocks of food supplies of the Greek government will be distributed at as low a price as possible, and collections will form a state income. Details will be announced by the distribution service. More distributions are foreseen and will be announced shortly.

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RADIO SAGREB in Serbian to Croatia 473 M. - 2200 - Oct. 29
(Monitored in Bari)

Croatian Communiqué

Zagreb: In the Srijem district, there have not been any significant military operations. On the Adriatic coast, our defensive units in Obrovac repelled partisans in a northerly direction. Contact has been established between our groups penetrating from Gracac to Obrovac. Enemy activity in the Benkovac sector has been intensified. In the Trogir sector the enemy suffered heavy losses. Fighting is continuing in the Metkovic-Stolac sector. A partisan unit has been repulsed near the village of Oborci, fifteen Km southeast of the city of Brod. Fifteen partisans were killed and many rifles were taken

Operations in the Bilogora sector are continuing according to plan. An attack on our right wing has been repulsed on the Dobojdir-Vrnta road. A partisan attack against one of our strongholds west of Nevesinje and a smaller attack against Visegrad have been repulsed. In the northeastern regions of our country, seven Soviet aeroplanes have been shot down.

RADIO SOFIA - in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 850 Kc - 1450-Oct. 28
(Monitored in Bari)

Bulgarian High Command Communiqué No. 48

West of the Morava River, our forces continue their energetic advance. As a result of this, they have succeeded in capturing several important points, which changed hands several times. All enemy counter-attacks were repulsed. Following some well-planned activity in some places, small enemy groups were completely surrounded by our forces and their annihilation is imminent. On the lower Chinya River, our forces continued their advance, and the enemy was mopped up all along the front line. In some places, the enemy was forced to withdraw to positions further in the rear. Bad weather conditions did not permit air

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Operations in the Bilegora sector are continuing according to plan. An attack on our right wing has been repulsed on the Dobojdir-Vrnta road. A partisan attack against one of our strongholds west of Nevesinje and a smaller attack against Visegrad have been repulsed. In the northeastern regions of our country, seven Soviet aeroplanes have been shot down.

RADIO SOFIA - in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 250 Kc - 1450-Oct. 28
(Monitored in Bari)

Bulgarian High Command Communiqué No. 48

West of the Morava River, our forces continue their energetic advance. As a result of this, they have succeeded in capturing several important points, which changed hands several times. All enemy counter-attacks were repulsed. Following some well-planned activity in some places, small enemy groups were completely surrounded by our forces and their annihilation is imminent. On the lower Chinya River, our forces continued their advance, and the enemy was mopped up all along the front line. In some places, the enemy was forced to withdraw to positions further in the rear. Bad weather conditions did not permit air activity on a great scale. Dive-bomber formations successfully raided Veles station. Two trains and the station depot were hit and a railway track was cut in several places. One of our reconnaissance planes did not return to its base.

Bulgarian Holy Synod Appeals to Bulgarians

The Holy Synod has made a proclamation to the Bulgarian nation. The proclamation, has been signed by all the members of the Diocesan hierarchy, with the exception of Vratza Metropolitan Paisii and Plovdid Metropolitan Cyril.

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The proclamation shows the Holy Synod's great joy at the newly-risen freedom over the Bulgarian land. The Holy Synod announces to its members that many a time it tried to make the former governments of the Fascist régime give freedom to the Bulgarian nation and shake hands with brotherly Russia. The Holy Synod has always known that where there are love, pity, and freedom, there are culture and peace. When the mountains were full of partisans, the Holy Synod elected a delegation of three Metropolitans, led by the present ..... of the Holy Synod, sent them to the government authorities, and asked them to hear the voice of the nation and to stop the bloody activity of the police, and to stop the interning of peaceful citizens. The motherly voice of the Church was not heard, and still the Church continued to help in the national struggle. September 9 carried away the Fascist slavery. The National Front opened an horizon of freedom. This is a success encouraged by the forces of the Red Army and of the national revolt, which obliges all Orthodox Christians to give their souls and their forces for the prosperity of Bulgaria.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 850 Kc - 1230 - Oct.29
(Monitored in Bari)

Bulgarian High Command Communiqué No 49

West of the Morava River, our units continuously attack the enemy, who is making desperate efforts to hold his positions, and is throwing into battle new infantry and artillery units. In spite of this, in several places, owing to the strong pressure of our forces, the enemy has had to withdraw under cover of Albanian units.

Along the Upper Morava, our units press the enemy hard and have succeeded in reaching their first objectives. At the Pchinya River, enemy groups are gradually being mopped up around their bridgehead, for the capture of which, in many places, fierce hand-to-hand fighting is taking place. Along the Bregalniza River, [illegible] in our favor. In the direction of Strumiza,

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voice of the nation and to stop the bloody activity of the police, and to stop the interning of peaceful citizens. The motherly voice of the Church was not heard, and still the Church continued to help in the national struggle. September 9 carried away the Fascist slavery. The National Front opened an horizon of freedom. This is a success encouraged by the forces of the Red Army and of the national revolt, which obliges all Orthodox Christians to give their souls and their forces for the prosperity of Bulgaria.

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There was lively air activity. Dive bomber and bomber formations attacked enemy battery positions and, in spite of strong anti-aircraft fire, many enemy batteries were hit, some of which must be considered as completely destroyed. During an air raid over some of our positions, one aircraft was shot down. All our planes returned safely to their bases.

The National anniversary of the USSR is approaching. It is on November 7. On this occasion, the National Committee, together with the political parties which form the National Front, all the Ministers, the Bulgarian High Command, professional organizations, Bulgaro-Soviet associations, and others, are organizing in Sofia a great meeting where greetings will be given.

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There will be a special program. The National Committee invites all district, regional, municipal, and other committees to participate, together with all other organizations, and honor the anniversary of our dear Slav brothers and liberators.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria -- 850 Kc - 2100-Oct.29 (Monitored in Bari)

Bulgarian Armistice Terms (Full Text)

The Bulgarian government accepts the armistice terms offered by the governments of the Soviet Unions, Great Britain, and the United States of America, who act in the name of all the United Nations at war with Germany.

Based on this, the representative of the Soviet High Command, Marshal Tolbukhin, and the representative of the Allied High Command, Mediterranean, Lieut. General J. Gammell, are respectively charged by the governments of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and the United States of America, acting in the name of all the United Nations which are at war with Bulgaria and the representatives of the Bulgarian government, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Petko Stainoff, Minister without portfolio, Dobri Terpecheff, Minister without portfolio, Nikola Petkoff, and Minister of Finance, Petko Stoyanoff, supplied with the necessary authority, have signed the following terms:

(1) A: On September 6, Bulgaria, after ceasing hostilities against the Soviet Union, and on September 9, after breaking with Germany, and on September 25, with Hungary, has ceased all hostilities against all the other United Nations.

B: The Bulgarian government will disarm all German forces stationed in Bulgaria and will turn them over as prisoners of war.

C: The Bulgarian government will intern all German subjects as well as subjects of Germany's satellites.

D: The Bulgarian government will support and supply the Allies with all land, sea, and air forces which can serve under the control of the Allied and Soviet

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C: The Bulgarian government will intern all German subjects as well as subjects of Germany's satellites.

D: The Bulgarian government will support and supply the Allies with all land, sea, and air forces which can serve under the control of the Allied and Soviet High Command. These forces must not be used in Allied territory unless the concerned Allied government gives its consent.

E: After all hostilities against Germany cease, the Bulgarian forces will be demobilized and placed under the control of an Allied Control Committee, taking the position which these forces had before the war.

(2) All Bulgarian forces and officials, following preliminary armistice conditions, dated October 11, 1944, must be withdrawn from Greek and Yugoslav territories within the period already appointed. The Bulgarian authorities must take the necessary measures for the evacuation from Greek and Yugoslav territories of all Bulgarians who have been Bulgarian subjects by January 1, 1941, and revoke all laws and decrees, concerning the annexation of Greek and Yugoslav territories.

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(3) The Bulgarian Government will secure for the Allies the possibility of free movement in Bulgarian territory, in whatever direction this movement may be, and Bulgaria will assist them with her lines of communications, on land, sea, and air.

(4) The Bulgarian Government will immediately liberate all Allied prisoners and internees. Until futher notice the Bulgarian Government will supply, on its own account, all Allied war prisoners and internees, refugees, as well as Greek and Yugoslav subjects, with sufficient food, clothing, sanitary service, medicaments, as well as with transport needed for the repatriation of these people.

(5) The Bulgarian Government will immediately liberate, no matter what their nationality, all persons who have been arrested because of their pro-Allied activity, pro-Allied sympathy, racial origin, or religious opinion, and will revoke all discriminative laws.

(6) Bulgaria will cooperate in the arrest of all war criminals and in their trials.

(7) The Bulgarian Government will immediately disband all pro-Hitlerite and other Fascist, political, military, semi-military, and other organizations which spread propaganda harmful to the Allies, and in the future it will not allow the existence of similar organizations.

(8) Newspapers, periodical magazines, theatre plays, films, the work of radio stations, post telegraph and telephone, pass under control of the Soviet and Allied High Command.

(9) The Bulgarian Government will return all property belonging to the Allied nations and their subjects (Greek and Yugoslav property included); and for damages inflicted during the war it will have to pay, both in Greece and Yugoslavia, an amount which will be established later.

(10) The Bulgarian Government will re-establish the liberties and the interests of the Allied nations and their subjects in Bulgaria.

(11) The Bulgarian Government will return to the Soviet Union as well as to Greece and Yugoslavia, in a period approved by the Allied Control Committee, and to all other United Nations

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(11) The Bulgarian Government will return to the Soviet Union as well as to Greece and Yugoslavia, in a period approved by the Allied Control Committee, and to all other United Nations, completely preserved, all property exported by Germany and Bulgaria during the war. This applies to valuables and materials belonging to governmental, social, and cooperative organizations, enterprises, departments, such as contents of factories, machines, railway wagons, buldozers, motor cars, historical monuments, museum art works and all other property.

(12) The Bulgarian Government will hand over to the Allied and Soviet High Command, as war booty, [illegible] military property belonging to Germany and her satellites. Here ships of Germany and of her satellites are also included.

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(13) The Bulgarian Government will not permit the export and requisition of any property whatsoever, money and valuables included, belonging to Germany and Hungary, or to their subjects, or to individuals, living in their territories or in their occupied territories, without permission from the Allied Control Committee; the Bulgarian government will preserve this property as ordered by the Allied Control Committee.

(14) The Bulgarian Government will hand over to the Allied and Soviet High Command all ships belonging to the United Nations and anchored in Bulgarian ports, no matter under whose orders these ships may be, so that they may be used by the Allied and Soviet High Command in the war against Germany and Hungary, which is in the interest of the Allies, and after which these ships will be returned to their owners. The Bulgarian Government takes all material responsibility for damaging or destroying the above mentioned property until its handing over to the Allied and Soviet High Command.

(15) The Bulgarian Government will regularly pay all sums in Bulgarian currency, and will supply the Allied and Soviet High Command with benzine goods, food and other means necessary to the Allied and Soviet High Command.

(16) All Bulgarian merchant ships, anchored in Bulgarian or foreign waters, will be under the cooperative control of the Allied and Soviet High Command and will be used in the interests of the Allies.

(17) The Bulgarian Government will permit the use of Bulgarian territory, of means of transport, fuel depots, and other depots, following the orders of the Soviet High Command.

(18) During the whole period of the armistice, an Allied Control Committee will be appointed, and it will instruct [illegible] control the fulfilment of the armistice terms. This committee will be under the chairmanship of Soviet High Command representatives and Great Britain, and the United States [illegible] in it. During the period between the signing of the armistice and the end of the hostilities against Germany, the Allied Control Committee will be under the command of the Allied and Soviet High Command.

(19) These terms are effective as from the moment of

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Composed in Moscow in four copies in Russian, English, and Bulgarian, of which the texts in Russian and English are identical.

October 28, 1944 Charged by the Governments of Soviet Russia, Great Britain, and the United States; the representative of the Soviet High Command, signed - Tolbukhin; the representative of the Allied High Command, Mediterranean Area, signed Lieut. General J. Gammel

Charged by the Bulgarian government, signed - Petko Staineff, Dobri Terpeshoff, Nikola Petkoff, Petko Stoyanoff

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, NEUTRAL AND CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO LIBERA' (Clandestine) 0830-Oct.29

Aspects of the Sicilian Problem

By using Separatism as a mask, the big Sicilian landowners are treacherously endeavoring their own ends.

Even if this is an undeniable fact, the reason which enables the big land proprietors of Sicily to obtain the support of part of the people of the Island is not easy to understand.

Is it that the Sicilian people share the idea of Separatism with the landowners? Since the majority of them are attached to the country as a whole, the reason must be looked for elsewhere. Probably the disappointment felt by Sicilians that so far nothing has been done to satisfy their aspirations, which are of quite a different order, has great deal to do with it. Their grievance is directed against the big estates: they do not want Sicily to remain what she has been for so long-just a colony serving only the interests of plutocrats.

They demand that their Island should be self-governed, under freely adopted democratic institutions. The Separatist, instead, accept foreign tutelage, hoping that they will thus escape the agrarian reforms which will be decreed by the Constituteny.

A wide chasm divides the aspirationist of the Sicilians from those of the Separationists. All loyal Sicilians have always been, and still are, faithful to the principle of Italian unity. The Sicilian people who followed Garibaldi will today remain true to their traditions.

Taxation has been the scourge of the people of the Island and they refuse to submit any longer to this system of spoliation, worthy only of the Middle Ages. Henceforth, they refuse to accept this and insist that the Island administration be organised in the interests of its inhabitants, and not those of a small "clique", which has always starved the population.

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The Sicilians want autonomous administrations in accordance with their needs, which in no way threatens Italian unity. They also want a radical educational and cultural reform, suited to the actual needs of their Island.

The question is: are the claims by the Sicilians compatible with the national interests of the country?

To this, we answer in the affirmative, as the administrative and cultural autonomy of the Island not only is compatible with the unity of Italians but will also become an efficacious factor in the welding of national unity.

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RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' in Italian to Italy - 1330 - October 29

French Justice Acts Quickly

The French High Court of Justice has tried and condemned to death the former editor of the newspaper "Aujourd'hui," well-known collaborationist. The French newspapers, which publish a lengthy description of the trial, leave us very much surprised, if we consider the long-drawn-out methods of the Italian juridical administration regarding Fascist epuration. Only two questions were asked of the members of the popular assizes: do you believe the editor of the newspaper "Aujourd'hui" to be guilty of the crimes of which he is accused? If so do you think he committed them in the interest of the Germans? These two questions were answered affirmatively, and consequently a death sentence was passed and immediately carried out.

In Italy, we still search for juridical proof, as was the case in the trial of Azzolini, destroyer of public finance during the twenty years of Fascism - a man who, through his policy, allowed Fascism to accomplish and carry out the most absurd and far-fetched enterprises in the political and financial fields.

In this respect, it must be pointed out that the methods adopted in Italy not only prevent the achievement of the country's democratization, by leaving the people who were mainly responsible for Fascism in the most important positions, but also facilitates and greatly encourages the activity of the Fascist fifth column, who feel in no wise threatened by the generosity of the courts, which should be popular ones.

It is therefore necessary to bring about deep changes in the methods followed by juridical administration in regard to the people who collaborated with Fascism thus contributing to the harm which this régime brought to the nation.

RADIO ANKARA in French to France - 1745 - October 29

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

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RADIO ANKARA in French to France - 1745 - October 29

President Inonu's Message to the Turkish Nation

President Inonu has addressed the following message to the Turkish nation on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the Turkish Republic: I address my best wishes to my fellow-countrymen on this great day. The Republic is the breath of life of all free and patriotic citizens belonging to a progressive community and working to further the reconstruction of their country. For this reason, the feast of the Republic, which we celebrate today, is a red letter day for us.

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Our principal aim is to make Turkey a model nation, where justice will be birthright of all citizens and where, owing to constant progress, every man will find his rightful place and become a useful member of the great human family.

We are convinced that if our administration is inspired by friendly and confident principles and if it labors for the true interests of the country, it will bring to all the Turkish people great and lasting benefits.

We want future generations to develop to the utmost a sense of civic duty, which will prepare them to face any sacrifice which they may be called upon to make. We must always be prepared to answer promptly any call to help establish, for the good of humanity a new and progressive order which will bring security to every nation.

I send my compatriots my heartfelt greetings.

RADIO DIFFUSION NATIONAL FRANCAISE in French to France - 1.3E - 2130 - October 29

Editorial on the American Elections

In a few days, important elections will take place in the United States. They may well have incalculable repercussions in the whole world. If President Roosevelt remains in power for another four years, or if his opponent Mr.Dewey takes his place, the fate of France and that of all Europe may be affected for generations to come.

At the end of the last war, in 1918, a presidential change took place in Washington. President Wilson, who had plunged his country into the conflict on the side of France and of her allies, wanted to organize the world in such a way that a new war of aggression would never be possible. You will remember his programme for a League of Nations, which we inherited. Wilson was not re-elected. As soon as his opponent came to power, [illegible] America went back to her

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

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If Mr.Dewey is elected, shall we, once again see this America who is today victoriously fighting in Europe and in the Pacific, who is strongly helping her allies on all war fronts, materially and financially, go back to her isolationism, as soon as the last shot has been fired?

More clever than his Democratic predecessor, Roosevelt seems to be associating his Republican opponents to the foreign policy.

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Both sides agree that the first and most important task is to continue the war against Germany and Japan until final victory is achieved, and after that, to create an international organization capable of preventing any new aggression. Mr. Dewey has on several occasions made reassuring statements in this respect, but without giving many details. Some days ago, however, Mr. Roosevelt issued a warning to his listeners, which should be considered. Should Mr. Dewey obtain a complete victory, would not the main commanding position, the presidency of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, be given back automatically to Mr. Hiram Johnson, one of the best-known American isolationist- the man who killed international cooperation in 1920?

Ninety million voters, men and women, will be called upon to take their choice. However, abstentions are always numerous. In 1940, only 40 million people voted. The number of voters was still less in the preceding elections: in 1920, only 49 per cent of the people who had registered, handed in their votes; in 1940, 62 per cent. This year, thirteen million electors, men and women, will be absent from their legal residences: about eight million soldiers, and five million workers/in war factories. A completely democratic country like the United States, which does not hesitate to hold an election while a war is in full swing, surely possesses legislative measures which enables absentees to vote. But how complicated it is to gather the ballots. In all the theatres of operation-in the Pacific, in Italy, in France, even in Germany- American soldiers are able to post their votes in the regulation double envelope, during their rest periods, at the rear. However, owing to present circumstances, many people will not be able to vote. Consequently, forecasts are very difficult to make, even for those who are most familiar with American political life. The race, it is said, is going to be a very close one between the two candidates. Roosevelt's friends state they have nothing to fear from those who will vote for Mr. Dewey, but that the danger comes from those will not vote at all.

Following a tactful custom, the candidates abstained from personal attacks. In their speeches, they did not even mention the name of their opponent. However, attacks were very spirited.

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Following a tactful custom, the candidates abstained from personal attacks. In their speeches, they did not even mention the name of their opponent. However, attacks were very spirited. The Republicans accuse the Roosevelt administration of being deficient after twelve years of power, of spending too much, and, in the field of internal policy, of being shamefully revolutionary. In the face of these criticism, Mr. Roosevelt found it prudent to loosen the ties which united him to Mr. Wallace, a well-known reformer, who had been with him during the last campaign. Mr. Truman, a moderate Democrat, is with him this year, as candidate for the vice-presidency.

On their side, the Democrats accuse the Republicans of being too much in favor of big business, of having been the cause of the great economic crisis of 1932 (or 1929), and of not taking sufficiently to heart the well-being of the people.

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These are only internal quarrels, which are difficult for Europeans to follow. The Americans themselves, do not seem, this year, to be very enthusiastic about the election. This is easy to understand. The government is doing all it can to avoid having the peoples' minds distracted from the main object, the object which in truth, dominates all minds (at the rear, as well as at the front): to continue the war to a victorious end".

RADIO MONTECENERI in Italian 357 K. - 2150 - Oct. 29

Switzerland Adopts Law Against Disloyal Competition

As already announced, the Swiss people have adopted the law against disloyal competition with 342,877 votes against 304,860. Fourteen states were in favor of the law and eleven were against it. Among the first, there is the Ticino Canton with 8,950 favorable votes against 4,200 unfavorable. This Canton has given the highest percentage of votes. The Basle result is quite interesting. Here, votes in favor only exceeded the unfavorable votes by two.

Violation of Swiss Territory

It is officially announced that today in the afternoon, between 13.24 and 17.31, American and unidentified planes repeatedly flew over Swiss territory, especially the northwestern and southern frontiers. The A.A. batteries immediately went into action.

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RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian 349 M. - 2315 - Oct. 29

Announcement Concerning Extra-Territorial Rights and "Protected Persons"

The following announcement is brought to the notice of the authorities, the Arrow Cross Party, and the Teleki Comrades' Association: 4529

Passes, protective passes, and protective letters, immigration permits, and labor permits issued by foreign consulates must be recognized, and persons in possession of such papers are exempt from military and labor service. The buildings of consulates, or those under the protection of consulates or of the Red Cross, enjoy extra-territorial rights.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785018

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' in Italian to Italy - 0830 - Oct. 30

The "Times" publishes an interesting report from Florence, in which it is stated that the National Liberation Committee organized life in the city of Florence most satisfactorily for a considerable period from the withdrawal of the Germans to the arrival of the Allies. During this period, the "Times" points out, everything was controlled by the National Liberation Committee of Florence.

This has been an extremely useful experiment, says the paper, and is proof of the democratic and constructive spirit of the National Liberation Committees.

We are grateful to the "Times" for having pointed out, in an authoritative way, a problem likely to favorably influence British public opinion in regard to the activities carried out by the National Liberation Committees.

The National Liberation Committees have special functions assigned to them in the military field, in sabotage activities, and in the armed struggle to drive out the Germans and wipe out Fascism.

The results obtained by the Florence National Liberation Committee have found favor with the Florentine population, which has recognized in it a democratic organ of the Italian people. We praise such an achievement, which is of the greatest moral and political importance, because it stands to prove that the Italian people are thoroughly mature and capable of governing themselves.

An important question arises: namely, is the opinion expressed by the "Times" a private opinion of the paper itself, or does it represent an evolution of British public opinion in this sense?

We hope that the "Times" is voicing an initiative which the Italians have reached following the experiments made by AMG and the Control Commission.

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RADIO ANKARA In French 31,70 M. - 1745 - Oct.30

Turkey Celebrates Republic's 21st Anniversary

In the course of our broadcast last evening, we read an account of the twenty-first anniversary of the creation of the Turkish Republic. We also gave the text of the speech made by the President of the Republic, Mr. Inonu, before the great military parade, as well as the texts of the telegrams of congratulations and thanks, exchanged on this occasion between the King of England and the President of our Republic.

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The former United States Ambassador in Ankara, Mr. Joseph Grill, yesterday evening gave a radio address on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Turkish Republic. Here is the text of his message.

Twenty-one years ago today, Turkey became a republic, with Kemal Ataturk as her first president. It was a momentous occasion; comparable to that of the founding of the United States of America. In both cases, solid bases were laid in order that both nations should continue to grow in power. Kemal Ataturk would rightly be proud of the progress made by the Turkish Republic, which he created with the help of statesmen and administrators, of whom Ismet Inonu is a perfect example. I had the privilege of serving in Turkey for five years as the first United States Ambassador to the Turkish Republic. During that time, I witnessed the miraculous transformation of Turkey into a modern State, and I had the honor of knowing Kemal Ataturk well, and of admiring him for his courage, for his energy and for his magnetic personality.

On this National Day especially, all Turkish citizens, no matter where they are, turn to their great leader. It was he who started Turkey on her way, giving her a respected place among modern nations. Turkey, like the United States, has clearly shown her desire to settle international problems by a methodical process, wishing to develop commercial relations with her neighbors. Like the United States, Turkey has no territorial ambition, and that in itself is a factor for peace.

During those twenty-one years, Turkey and the United States have been firm and understanding friends. That is not just by luck. In normal times, we enjoyed an extensive commercial trade, and young Turkish people have studied at universities in America and in American schools and colleges in Turkey.

We are on the friendliest of terms with Turkey. Not only because we do not ask for anything from her, but, because as two civilized nations, we wish to live in a civilized world free from all envy.

It is our sincere hope that by the next anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic, the war in Europe will be a thing of the past, and that all the people of Europe will have

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It is our sincere hope that by the next anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic, the war in Europe will be a thing of the past, and that all the wounds of Europe will have started to heal. I am sure that the Turkish people and their government are willing to carry out the task imposed upon them.

Turkey will participate in the Civil Aviation Conference, which is to take place in Chicago. It is by a friendly discussion of the various problems that bases for the future will be laid. Turkey is on a vital sea- and air-route and she will therefore be called upon, to play an important role in the development of friendly commercial relations among nations.

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Other Broadcasts

RADIO MONTECENERI in Italian to Italy - M.275 - 1930 - Oct. 30

New Franco-Swiss Railroad Connections

The management of the Federal Railways announces that a conference between representatives of the National Company of French Railways and of Federal Railways has taken place in Berne, and that it has been decided to inaugurate a few train services between France and Switzerland, both for passengers and freight. It is believed that the passenger service will start on November 6. Official railroad bulletins and press communiqués give details on the restoration of the train service between France and Switzerland.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy - 1330 October 30

"Allied Control Must Be Removed"

The Italian people must be free to organize their government and their administration in order to take a more effective part in the struggle against Germany. It is necessary that their activities should not be impeded by the measures sometimes taken by the A.M.G.

The authorities entrusted with the control of Italian administration should in their own interests take our requests into careful consideration. It is imperative that Italy should recover her liberty as well as an independent administration. Italy has shown that she is able to organise herself and has given clear proof the sincerity of her democratic feelings. There must threfore be no doubt and no anxiety, concerning the concession of administrative and local organization autonomy. Italians must be allowed to govern and organize themselves. But to the problem of Italian self-government must be added the one concerning the revision of the armistice terms concerning the administrative subject

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This measure is necessary particularly in view of encouraging and intensifying the struggle against the Germans. To drive the Germans out of Italy is a task to which all available energies must be devoted, and Italy disposes of many.

Fascist Mercenaries Cannot Be Considered Italians

The many Italian papers under German and Fascist control have started a violent press campaign against the Patriots and the Partisans. The mercenary, Antonio Vita, has published an article in the so-called "Republican Fascista" in which he calls the Patriots in arms brigands and outlaws. The name of this writer is a program in itself. According to him the foreigners, brigands and outlaws are those very Patriots fighting to save their country, and not the Fascists in the pay of the Germans who want to keep their hold on northern Italy. That is how he and others try to justify their treachery.

The atrocious persecution carried out by the "Muti" Black Brigade in the Valdarno area are stained with the blood of innocent populations. They have been carried out against the inhabitants of towns and villages in the Valdarno area, against parish-priests and priests charged only with having defended as long as possible individuals living within their territorial jurisdiction. The "Muti" Brigade was composed of assassins who specialised in crime in the Valdarno region, as well as in all others where they went. Farmhouses were razed to the ground and dwellers killed; their bodies were then tied together, souked with gasoline and burnt. Patriots and civilians were horribly slaughtered by these new Fascist and German barbarians and mercenaries. And such crimes were not committed in the Valdarno area alone, for acts of cruelty and vandalism are reported from other regions in northern Italy as well. Women and children number high among those killed, slaughtered and burned in the area of San Martino di Bergamo. One hundred and eighty people were killed in a single village in Val d'Ossola. To mention all the crimes committed by these Black Brigades would take too long. But should we not recall the

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Those who have committed these bestial deeds cannot be regarded as Italians. They have acted violently against women and children. Fascists have raped thirteen and fourteen-year-old girls in Val d'Ossola. They have kidnapped young girls to be sent to German brothels. Such violence can only be met with violence. It is necessary that such infamous [illegible] be met with violence, and mercilessly wiped out. They have [illegible] status as Italians by putting themselves at the service of the Germans - at the service of the invader who wants to ruin the Italian nation.

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The whole Italian people must revolt against these murderers, must take up arms and help the Patriots in their fight against the Germans and Fascists. The assassins who are oppressing northern Italy's population are to be destroyed to the last man, to the last German treading Italian soil.

RADIO SOTTENS in French - 47.28 M - 18.45 - October 30

Limited Rail Service Re-established

In a conference which took place at Berne, representatives of the National Society of French Railways and Federal Roads decided to re-establish rail service on certain lines, and discussed matters relative to the transportation of passengers and goods to France. Until the approval of authorities of the two countries is given a limited taxi service for travelers was expected to begin about November 10. The Paris-Geneva Line via Lyons-Grenoble will be re-established. A few passenger trains will begin at about the same time on the line Paris-Nevers-Dijon. A through connection will be guaranteed at...

The exact time and date of the beginning of these rail schedules will be announced by the Administration of railways. The notices concerning conditions on which goods will be carried and also measures considered for the import and export of merchandise between Switzerland and some parts of France and liberated French ports, will be brought to the attention of the public.

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ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE ... from ... to France - 25.19 M... - 0700 - October 10

De Gaulle Receives Delegation of National Council of Resistance

Paris: Yesterday evening at 18.45 hours, General de Gaulle received a delegation of the National Council of Re... In the absence of Mr. Saillant, who had left Paris for Grenoble, this delegation was headed by Mr. Rivière, President of the Interior Commission of the National Council of Resistance. The President of the Provisional government had a long conversation with the delegation, and informed his listeners that although paying homage to the services rendered by all the elements who participated in the struggle for liberation, the government desires that no armed forces should exist in the liberated territories, except the French army and the police. General de Gaulle added that the men who belong to organizations, such as the Militia and the patriot forces, will be able to receive the kind of training they desire, for the defence of their country, in military training centers.

The Head of the Government pointed out to the representatives of the National Council of Resistance the urgency and importance of the constitution of regular armed forces, and discussed with them the problems concerning public aid and the international situation.

General de Gaulle then stressed the government's desire to be helped in its task by the National Council of Resistance and by all citizens.

The National Council of Resistance unanimously approved the following statement:

The National Council of Resistance takes notice of the communique issued by the Ministry of the Interior, regarding the Militia and the Patriot Guards, it recalls that Patriots' formations were created following a decision taken by the N.C.R. at the beginning of 1944. During the liberation of Paris, these informations have assured the safeguarding of property against the looting attempts of the pro-German government. The National Council of Resistance declares that in virtue of republican and democratic rights, no measure could be formulated or adopted without the knowledge of the National Council of Resistance. The N.C.R., according to instructions issued on October 1, 1944, to the Departmental Committees of Liberation

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Commission of the National Council [illegible]
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Duff Cooper in Paris

Mr. Duff Cooper, British Ambassador to France, yesterday returned to Paris from London.

Marcel Luére Sentenced to Death

The Riac (?) military court has sentenced to death Marcel Luére, accused of having denounced some of his compatriots, who were executed or deported.

Agricultural Decisions

In the course of a meeting held in Rennes, Mr. Tanguy-Prigent, Minister of Agriculture, stated that the council of Ministers has adopted the following principles:

The Ministers of Agriculture, National Economy and Supplies, are entrusted with the task of reducing the profits of middlemen in order that prices may be more satisfactory to producers, without being too high for consumers.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 19.30 m. - 1200-October 30

French First Army Communiqué

In the Vosges, the enemy, who seems to have received reinforcements, is attempting to penetrate our positions. These attempts failed, owing to the fire of automatic weapons and artillery. The German troops of.... were crushed by massive bombings carried out by the French air force, operating in liaison with the ground forces. Enemy artillery was silenced by our long-range batteries. On both sides, only the usual patrol activity is reported.

Some enemy reconnaissance units were dispersed by our infantry. There was some artillery activity on both sides.

Tellé Comments on Government's Decision

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Tellé Comments on Government's Decision

Mr. Tellé, President of the Paris Committee of Liberation, commented to press representatives on the Government's decree.

"It is impossible for me," he said, "to answer you in the name of the Paris Committee of Liberation. I can give you only my personal opinion..... Elections will take place in February.

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They will have only a relative importance, because the prisoners and the workers deported to Germany will probably not be home by that time; but they will be held. The government's decision is rather a disillu[illegible]....Paris wants democracy, and for this reason she [illegible] against the Vichy règime. Paris loves liberty. It seems it would be better to spend more energy to reorganize industry and to purge the Department from traitors to country. Everyone must suppor[illegible] the forces of Resistance."

André Marty Speaks in Limoges

Mr. André Marty, secretary of the Communist Party, yesterday spoke in Limoges. The speaker [illegible]gan by examining the military situation, and also spoke of some of the events which preceded the war. According to Mr. Marty, not all the traitors have been arrested, and saboteurs have succeeded in hampering the economic revival of the country. After having paid tribute to the Allies, the Communist deputy asked all workers to unite and act.

Meeting of the Southern Group of Resistance

Yesterday in Paris, the southern group of Resistance organized a meeting under the presidency of Mr.... de Fontenay, Commissary of the Republic in Rouen. Mr. Louis Saillant, President of the National Council of Resistance, after having examined documents on the battle of France and the liberation of Paris, spoke at length of the Resistance, which he defined as an idealistic resource of the French nation.

Mr. C....., general secretary of the National Liberation movement, then stressed that Resistance survives, because..... still live. He ended by expressing the certainty that the entire nation would participate in the reconstruction.

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Mr. Hamon, Vice President of the Paris Committee of Liberation, stated that a rupture between the Resistance and the Government would be unacceptable.

RADIO MOSCOW - m.40 - 19,15 - October 30

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Weekly Commentary of Ilia Ehrenberg

There is nothing more terrible than loss of memory; it is because the French forget 1914 that 1940 came. To free oneself from the Germans is an excellent thing, but it is wrong to forget what the Germans did. When they forget the Boche, the Boche comes back!

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I am very happy that the French Academy has taken up its work again; I am very happy that theatres are open in Paris; I am very happy that French writers can again write beautiful novels but I should like to speak today to my French friends, not of the meetings of the Academy, nor of the first-nights of the theatres, but of other tragedies, not of the elegance of style but of the thought of the Boches..... Thousands of Frenchmen bind at..... Oustaya.....

The French must go to Germany not as tourists, not as guests, not as policemen, but as armed soldiers; he who fights will judge: France must cross Europe. It is possible that certain days may be premature; it is possible that certain discussions may be out of place. Is it not true that the Germans are still on the shores of the Atlantic? Are they not still in Alsace? Germans disguised as Frenchmen are still roving in Paris. Millions of Frenchmen are still suffering in Germany and are being tortured by Himmler and de Brinon, by Hitler and Pétain.....

The Red Army is fighting her way into Germany. We are going to Berlin! and we are going to annihilate the war ideals. We are waiting for our French friends but not just to parade, we are waiting for them to come arms in hands.... the time will come for the Goncourt prize, for Peace, for aperitifs, today is the time for grenades and bombs. We must pull out the cursed Hitlerian tree; the fate of the world depends on that. To forget the recent past is to prepare for another war in the near future.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - Ke 12,992 - 21:00 -

Official Details on French Industry Conditions

Mr. Parodi, Minister of Labor, gave the press some details on the condition of our industry. Many parts of France, he said, are isolated owing to lack of transportation, and the country has been reduced to a series of regional economies, each one ignoring the others. The resumption of work, therefore, is subordinated to the means of transportation. The shortage of railroad facilities,

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Editor Sentenced to Twenty Years

Mr. Stéphane Lauzanne, editor of the newspaper "Le Matin", has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

Bishop Interned

The Prefect of Pas de Calais has ordered the administrative internment of the Bishop of Arras, Msgr. Du Toit (?), after having examined articles and speeches proving the responsibility of the bishop. The articles in question included open insults towards France's allies, French fighting forces, and Resistance organizations. The "dossier" of Msgr. Du Toit has been sent to the Government Commissioner of the Court of Justice of Arras.

Belgian Finance Minister in London

The Belgian Finance Minister and the director of the Belgian National Bank have arrived in London for negotiations.

German Reprisals in Northern Italy

Zurich: A Lugano newspaper reports that the Germans shot fifty hostages at Bologna as a reprisal for the death of thirty German soldiers. In addition, they have shot most of the political prisoners in that city, while the [illegible] have been deported to Germany. At Reggio Emilia, the Germans have publicly shot forty Italian landowners.

A Commentary: Future of Patriot Forces

The National Council of Resistance, representative of French Patriot union, in an unusual gathering expressed its emotion on learning of the decision of the Council of Ministers regarding Patriot armed forces. This decision may be summed up in two sentences: Patriot forces will no longer be armed and will have to abide by the laws and regulations of the Republic regarding

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After these statements, the Council paid tribute to the patriotic deeds of these forces, as men who have served their country well, and as men whose service is no longer desired.

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Public opinion is upset, but emotion is a temporary feeling, after which a question is asked: why all this? The ministerial communiqué itself says that Patriot forces devoted themselves to the task of fighting against the fifth column, of suppressing the black market, of defending the Republic. Why should patriots be prevented from having a chance of fulfilling this task which the government itself has declared indispensable? All legal discussions would be vain. Is it a crime to serve one's country? ... of the regular soldier, while on the other hand one automatically has the right of doing it once he is invested with government authority? Even in this case, why cannot patriot groups be used as auxiliary forces of the army and police in the same manner as they served as precious auxiliaries of the Allied forces during the liberation?

We would like to understand what the ministerial communiqué means. That the insurrectional period is ended? Yes, but another period has begun: the revolutionary period- that of a revolution which can develop quietly, provided the government and the people work together. The insurrectional period has been replaced by a revolutionary period, in which Patriot forces have a part to play. Some want to carry out such a revolution and some fear it: the latter want to disarm the former. The National Council of Resistance, spokesmen of French Patriot opinion, is aware of the fact; he has made proposals to the Council of Ministers. A joint practical solution should be reached; otherwise the Fourth republic will be still-born. And that the mother is doing well would not be a great comfort.

RADIO FRENCH NATIONAL From the BBC - 41 M. - 2130 - October 30

The Recognition of de Gaulle's Government

The Government of de Gaulle has been oficially recognized, and cooperation has been extended to France on an equal footing with the three Great Powers. Our participation in the International Conferences has been illustrated by one of Lowe's caricatures. His [illegible] Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin seated

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Regarding the role of France, the "Daily Herald" gives in an editorial, an interesting point of view: "Quite obviously, in the discussions of war and peace, France must be represented as a major partner. The recognition of the Provisional Government of France was desired by all and could not be much longer delayed.

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In the elaboration of plans for the war, not only does she have the right to intervene as a nation; we are expecting a little more [illegible] elaboration and putting into effect of the motto: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." That is the mission of France; it is not simple nor easy, but France will not fail.

Let us consider what France must do during the war, France must continue to fight. France doesn't lack men, but she leacks arms and equipment. De Gaulle pointed out to newspapermen: "France lacks raw materials, [illegible]man and will the Allies supply French units with [illegible]arms? They are indispensable during the war. Soon after the war, France will participate in the occupation of Germany and in the elaboration of her status. In the financial sphere, there are urgent problems to be solved. All French assets abroad have been blocked. These assets must be returned to France, it is necessary that the new government of liberated France have, the free disposal of her assets. Conversations are in progress. Financiers will be consulted and in an exchange of views on postwar economic problems will study the redistribution of gold to exhausted nations. As far as armaments are concerned, the merchant ships which we still have will be used.

French Journalists Advocate Supression of Pro-German Publications

The Secretary of the declaration of the Minister of Information says that the French journalists have in a meeting demanded that all papers, weeklies, and magazines which were published during the German occupation be definitely suppressed and that the "Messageries" be replaced by other organizations. They also proposed that measures be taken making it impossible for the freedom of the press to be endangered by manoeuvers on the part of financiers.

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INFORMATION DIVISION
A.G.C.

No. 123 SUNDAY 29 October 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 clandestine and certain Allied 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.*

ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 7.00 - Oct. 28

War in Europe - Southern Front

Fighting on the various sectors of the front has been practically at a standstill, on account of heavy rain.

Over 300 prisoners, including 3 Staff officers, were captured when the enemy bridgehead on the river Ronco was eliminated.

Home News

On October 28th the anniversary of the day on which the Fascist Party came into power, the Duce issued a decree remitting sentences of up to 3 years imprisonment for all political offences, as well as the many civil law offences. For military offences, such as evasion of military service or for forced labor service, an amnesty will likewise be granted, provided that those benifiting by this clemency present themselves within eight days after the publication of the decree.

October 28 a Day of Remembrance

United in spirit with the Italian regions still under the heel of the Anglo-Saxon invaders, Republican Italy celebrates the 22d anniversary of the March on Rome.

For Fascism, created to weld the moral unity of the Italian people and to enable them effectively to assert, their desire for liberty and independence in the vast arena of international conflict, there exist but one Italy!

The line of battle which cuts in two the territory is but an ephemeral division caused by the fluctuating fortunes of war and represents neither a political demarcation, nor a historical fact.

In the name of Italy, one and undivided, the voice of Fascism carries on the task of the Risorgimento and is the only one that has a claim to be heard and to proclaim Italy's rights.

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The wounds suffered in this tragic world-wide struggle are less painful to us than the vile treachery which branded the nation's cheek with shame! Only by such a dastardly and dishonorable act could Italy have come to her present pitiful condition. Through that, she has been made defenceless, her weapons have fallen into disuse, her hands are bound. By a stroke of the pen, not only the work and conquests accomplished by Fascism in twenty years lie shattered on the ground, but the vast military, economic and political organisation built up by 83 years of untired efforts and sacrifices, has been destroyed.

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On this memorable date Fascism reverently honors the memory of all those of its members who gave their lives for the ideal of a great and powerful Italy. We salute not only the "Squadrists" of the early days, the heroic soldiers who died in Ethiopia, in Spain and in the present war, but the Fascists murdered after July 25 by cowardly enemy agents. For the crime of keeping faith with their ideals and to their country.

Once again Fascism claims the honor of being entrusted with the task of leading Italy along the road to victory and will rebuild the nation after for the many griefs and sacrifices it has had to endure.

Fascism will be true to its word, continuing side by side with its heroic German and Japanese allies the struggle against their common enemy.

With renewed vigor and pride in its revolutionary origins, Fascism will rebuild the national fortunes of Italy and will once more show the world that the social improvements, already recognized by law, for which it is responsible, represent a pinnacle of labor's civilization, based on a modern conception of distributive justice.

In the name of Rome, Fascism will bring its manly strength to rebuild Italy on the political plan in which the ethical function of Fascism finds its justification in this war, a war which resolved itself into the struggle for and against Fascist principles.

Fascism will devote its energy to the healing of the modern world.

Fascism is responsible for the political and moral crisis in which the old order foundered, never to emerge again.

Fascism is the leaven and the driving power of this religious struggle from which, after so much bloodshed, a new, a better and freer world will be born.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0800 Oct.28

Political Internees Arrive at Domodossola

Forty-six political internees of the Domodossola area, who for the past thirty days had been forced by the outlaws to wander about from one concentration camp to another, arrived last night. From the tales which they have told, the hardships and sacrifices they have been subjected to can be imagined. These internees, amongst whom were ten women, were harassed and tormented by the outlaws in every possible way, but gave proof of their firm attachment to the Fatherland and to their cause.

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Bonomi's Appeal in Regard to Publication of Armistice Terms

Bonomi, Prime Minister in Lieutenant of the Realm Umberto, made an appeal yesterday to the Allies asking them/agree to the publication of the armistice terms which have so far governed the relations between Italy and the invaders. The crafty old politician is evidently trying to show that he is not responsible for the treaty conditions in which the invaded territory of Italy now finds itself.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 8.421-Lond.Oct.28

The Southern Front

The deterioration in the weather and the torrential rains have hindered operations on the Italian front. In the Apennine area especially, the opposing forces have been forced to remain inactive. In patrol clashes, German forces captured many prisoners. In the Adriatic sector the enemy persisted in his attempts to cross the Ronco river.

Anniversary of the March on Rome

In all Italian cities and in all the small centres of Republican Italy, the Blackshirts and the people have gathered together to celebrate the anniversary of the March on Rome.

Units of the Black Brigades and veterans of the war gathered around the renewed Fascist centres and cheered the Duce with enthusiasm, loyalty and affection and at the same time reasserted their loyalty to the Fatherland and their faith in the victory of the Axis nations.

In the town where Fascism was born, the celebrations for the 28th October took place in the Piazza San Sepolcro. Units of the "Ettore Muti" Black Brigade and of the Blackshirts gathered in the square, after marching through the streets of the city. The armed units attended Mass in the Piazza del Duomo in the presence of the Secretary of the Party and of leading Italian and German military and civil authorities. In the Piazza San Sepolcro which

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In the town where Fascism was born, the celebrations for the 28th October took place in the Piazza San Sepolcro. Units of the "Aldo Resega" Black Brigade and of the Blackshirts gathered in the square, after marching through the streets of the city. The armed units attended Mass in the Piazza del Duomo in the presence of the Secretary of the Party and of leading Italian and German military and civil authorities. In the Piazza San Sepolcro, which was bedecked with flags of the Tripartite nations, in the presence of the Prefect of Police and the German Commander, of General Ricci and a large number of German and Italian officers, the Secretary of the Party was loudly cheered on his arrival. After a few brief words of greeting spoken by Federal Commissioner Costa, the Minister-Secretary of the Party delivered a short speech, in which he emphasised the significance and importance of the celebration of this 28th October.

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"Republican Fascism", Pavolini stated, "is determined to rescue Italy from treason and to give her back her dignity, her freedom and her greatness". The Secretary of the Party then went on to deal with the chief problems concerning the workers and gave assurance on the part of the German ally that everything would be done to ensure at all times bread and labour for Italian workers. He then stressed the necessity for all Fascists to contribute to the effort that the government is making in order to prevent any hindrance taking place in the organization of the economic life of the nation. "If a solution is not found to this problem", Pavolini continued, "irreparable damage will be suffered by the Italian nation".

The Secretary of the Party then referred to the words addressed by Mussolini to the "Aldo Resega" Black Brigade, words which include the three watchwords of Fascist Italy of to-day: Italy, Republic and Socialisation. "This formula", Pavolini stated, "points the way to unity of spirit in the name of the renewed Fatherland ... We have answered and we shall continue to answer our enemies in the manner they deserve. We have no difficulty in collaborating with the leaders of Socialism, from whom, in substance, we are not divided; and with those Communist units which have been led on a false track by a propaganda which is against the interests of the nation, - provided of course that they give up those standards of life, which are contrary to those of the Italian nation, and the policy of submission to the foreigner which they have been following so far". The Secretary of the Party then went on to state that the amnesty recently granted should not be interpreted as an act of weakness. In a difficult hour like the present the Republic must be inflexible towards its enemies and the enemies of the nation and of the Fatherland. The enemies know us by now and they will know us even better in the future.

The fundamental task of the Italian nation is that of co-operating in the war effort with all its might, in this war which is being waged against the enemies of the nation and side by side with the German armies. New weapons and new equipment are forthcoming. If the Italian nation preserves its faith in its own

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Celebrations in Turin

In Turin, the celebration of the anniversary of the March on Rome took the form of a great military parade in which all the forces of the province took part. The delegates of Republican Fascism and of the Italian and German armed forces were present at the ceremony, which ended with an open-air Mass read by the military chaplain of the "De Amicis" Black Brigade. At the end of the ceremony he spoke high words of faith in the destiny of the Fatherland and in its rebirth.

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Socialisation in Milan

In these last few days negotiations have been completed in Milan for the socialisation of some of the printing and publishing industries of the city. The labourers' commissions, which have been regularly constituted, have already started functioning. Whilst abroad the socialisation programme has not gone beyond the stage of talk, in Republican Fascist Italy it has taken shape.

Mussolini Presented with a Copy of Special Publication

Mussolini has been presented with the first copy of a publication printed to celebrate the twenty-second anniversary of the March on Rome. The presentation was made by the Secretary of the Fascist Party.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.421 - 1400 - October 23

The Review of the Press

The twenty-second anniversary of the March on Rome is given ample space by the majority of newspapers on their front pages and in many cases even in the third. Large headlines sum up in brief all that Fascism has done for Italy and declare at the same time that the achievement of victory against the enemies of Italy and of the civilisation of Europe is certain. It gave twenty-two years of civilisation to the continent and to the world, writes "Repubblica Fascista", and "Regime Fascista" in its turn publishes an article illustrating what Fascism has done for Italy. "Fascism", the newspaper states, "does not deny its past, on the contrary it vindicates it."

"Stampa" states that Italy's programme can be summed up in [illegible] ideals to which Mussolini referred in the address he

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M+21 - 1400 -
October 28

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The twenty-second anniversary of the March on Rome is given ample space by the majority of newspapers on their front pages and in many cases even in the third. Large headlines sum up in brief all that Fascism has done for Italy and declare at the same time that the achievement of victory against the enemies of Italy and of the civilisation of Europe is certain. It gave twenty-two years of civilisation to the continent and to the world, writes "Repubblica Fascista", and "Regime Fascista" in its turn publishes an article illustrating what Fascism has done for Italy. "Fascism", the newspaper states, "does not deny its past, on the contrary it vindicates it."

"Stampa" states that Italy's programme can be summed up in the three ideals to which Mussolini referred in the address he delivered to the "Aldo R[illegible]" Black Brigades: Italy, Republic and Socialisation. The "Gazzetta del Popolo" bases its editorial on the anniversary of the March on Rome on the assertion that the Italian nation is fighting for its future and to save itself from the threat of enslavement to which the enemy wishes to subject it. "The anniversary of the March on Rome" this newspaper writes: "reveals to the world a picture in which Republican and Fascist Italy is striving with all her might for the attainment of her high military and political objectives.

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The faith of the people in Mussolini's leadership has lately been more than ever strengthened. The newspaper goes on to say that never as at this moment has Italy had faith in the victory of her rights to live and of her arms, as well as in the arms of Germany and Japan. Through victory she will be able to drive the invader out. The betrayal is to be cancelled for ever from the records of history and from the minds of the Italian people.

Faith in victory is not only hope but certainty as well, and it is with reference to this theme that Aldo Colombo in the "Gazzetta del Popolo" reminds his listeners of the times when the Italian people lived happily. "We are not in the gravest hour of our history" asserts the Turinese writer. "But the Italian people is fully conscious of the fact and knows that the stuggle for victory means a struggle for life. The enemies of Italy wish to deprive her of the colonies which she conquered recently and in the past; Italy is fighting not only to safeguard these colonies and the Fatherland but for the right to acquire that vital space which is her due, thanks to the efforts and the heroism of her sons".

The trend of the articles published by the other papers is no different. For instance, Lando Ferreti in the "Corriere della Sera" asserts that the fascist groups which stood in the fighting line represent the best guarantee of final victory by the Italian people, who are more hard working than any. The Italian people is fighting for the fulfilment of its aims of justice and freedom. The Italian people is fully confident in victory and its rights, and knows that it can rely on the spiritual collaboration, at least, of the million prisoners which the co-belligerents have not yet liberated. Italy is training herself victoriously for the hardships and the struggle which is to remove the last consequences of the treason which have thrown her into an abyss, the depth of which she has never known in her past history. But it is necessary that all Italians be united whole-heartedly in the struggle against the enemy. It is necessary that the conditions through which victory can be won be respected by all and observed by all; otherwise the good name of Italy and her chances of victory will be jeopardised. After a lapse of many years Fascism has shown what the material achievements of its revolution are. The "Corriere

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-M.421-1420-Oct.28

The Soldier's Radio Broadcast for the Italian Soldiers

Repetition of the chronicle of the ceremony held in Milan and of the statement made by the Secretary of the Fascist Party.

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Carmine Senise on Trial in Stockholm

A trial was opened against a man named Carmine Senise a few days ago in Stockholm. Senise was accused of being a spy. After eleven days' discussion, the trial was postponed till November 3rd.

From the discussions which took place, it appears that Carmine Senise, besides bearing the same name was also the nephew of the ex-chief of the Italian Police in the 45 days of the Badoglio Government. He became his uncle's political agent in Sweden, and as such he was paid, starting from July 25, 1943, one thousand Kroner a month, which were paid to him directly by the Italian Legation in Sweden.

Italian Soldiers Celebrate March on Rome

Soldiers all over Italy have taken part in spirit in the annual celebration of the March on Rome. They know that this date stands for the re-birth of Italy from the slavery to foreign domination to which she was condemned by her leaders before 1922 and to which those same leaders have now condemned her anew. (Broadcast closed with military and Fascist hymns.)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 2 p. 35 - 1600 - October 28

Anniversary of the March on Rome

Twenty-two years have elapsed from the day in which the March on Rome took place. From that very moment the world felt that this was an event which was not destined to change the history of Italy alone but of the whole of Europe. The events of the last twenty years were so directly and largely influenced by that primary event that it reached the greatest proportions a revolution has ever achieved.

The war which is now being fought is but [illegible]

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The war which is now being fought is but the reaction of traditional forms of government against new and bold conceptions; it is but the struggle which was fought in the first instance by the Black Shirts in the revolutionary period, a struggle which later was enlarged and transferred from the national to the international field. It is in fact a war for and against Fascism, and this is proof that the Fascist conception has penetrated deeply into the minds and the hearts of men.

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In Italy, whilst it gradually brought the country to a level which had never been reached before, Mussolini's régime achieved the three ideal factors on which the life of a nation is based: order, material prosperity and power. The conquest of the Empire placed the Italian people on the road to achieving the highest and noblest of aims. Italians living in the invaded areas are in a position to gauge with accuracy what Fascism has done and what they have lost as a result of treason and of enemy invasion. In September 1943, Fascism took the helm of the ship once more. Perhaps no political movement has ever been supported in a situation such as the present - which requires contempt of danger and an unconditional spirit of self sacrifice - by so great a number of people. This is a considerable step towards certain victory.

Britain and Sicilian Separatists

The British Government follows to the letter the evangelical maxim of not letting the right hand know what the left hand is doing. And so the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs denied the rumor that the British Government supports the Sicilian separatist movement. The British Under-Secretary of State declared that such a movement exists, but that all rumors to the effect that it is supported by the British Government are without foundation. The British Government was mentioned, but not the Intelligence Service ...

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.491-20:00-Oct.28

The Duce's Speech Today

The twenty-second anniversary of the March on Rome was celebrated today at General headquarters with a strictly military ceremony. The Duce personally presented the battle standard to Legionaries of the Duce's Guard in the presence of the armed troops. The ceremony was attended by Marshal Graziani, as well as by the Ambassador of Japan, Minister

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"Legionaries - Today, October 28, the anniversary of a fateful event for Italy and for the world, I have the honor to present this banner to you.

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I present it to you in the name and memory of our many dead, a memory which you worthily represent, for I am sure that you are soldiers ready to fulfil your duty everywhere and at all times. The banner of the Italian Social Republic is a symbol of our complete faith in our country's rebirth and of our equally unswerving loyalty to our undaunted ally, as well as of our certainty in the victorious future.

The banner is the soul of our souls. In receiving it you solemnly swear that it will never be stained by dishonor and cowardice, but will always be consecrated and defended with your blood, both in peace and in war.

Legionaries - Consider these words and let them guide you as Italians and Fascists."

Immediately afterwards the banner was blessed by the Chaplain of the Legion and handed over to the ensign. The hymns of the revolution were sung, while the Duce distributed rewards to relatives of legionaries from invaded Italy. The Duce then left the barracks amidst the cheers of the crowed.

Amnesty Terms Outlined

On the anniversary of October 28 the Duce issued a law granting amnesty and pardon of petty terms up to three years for political offences and for many common crimes. In addition, an amnesty is granted for all military offences, such as evasion of conscription orders and labor service, provided those concerned report to recruiting centres within eight days from the publication of the decree.

We now read the text of the report by the Minister of Justice which is attached to the decree:

"Duce - The twenty-second anniversary of the March on Rome finds Italy struck by the greatest tragedy in her history as the direct and inevitable result of an armistice which was the weapon of the betrayal. Our Republic, still engaged in an unceasing effort at reconstruction, sees her Republican Army at the side of the gallant allies of the Tripartite, gathered around their banners. On this historic date Italians recall that since the birth of the Italian Social Republic our policy has been that of safeguarding the nation's spiritual unity that was broken up by the shock of exceptional events. Now, while this unity of purposes represents the solid cornerstone of the structure of the nation, an act of

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"I therefore present a measure of amnesty and mercy for your approval, in full agreement with the Minister of the Armed Forces and the Secretary of the Party. Such a measure will give effect to a determination you have repeatedly expressed and will set an example of generous humanity.

"This amnesty will cancel penal action on crimes included in Art. 202 of the Penal code. In consideration of the fact that many people of conscripted or mobilized classes abstained from fulfilling their duty as a result of prevailing exceptional conditions and sometimes following incitement by anti-national elements, and considering also that in many doubtful cases there are now signs of repentance, amnesty is granted for the offence of evasion from conscription and from mobilization as well as from labor service.

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But such a benefit should be accompanied by the guarantee of a prompt repentance in order to avoid augmenting the sacrifice of those who are fighting in the field of honor and labor, at the same time heartening them with the flow of new soldiers into the armed forces and of new workers into the labor service. This act of mercy will cancel detention terms of under three years and reduce longer ones by a similar period of time. It also cancels fines and other sentences for a number of political offences and for many common crimes.

As to the former, it can be stated that those who are responsible for minor offences against the state are deemed worthy of such an act of mercy, considering that the magistrate in inflicting a mild sentence certainly had the mildness of the offence in mind. As to common offences - the minister concluded - exception is made for those against the integrity of the race and against the food control regulations. The measure of amnesty, maintaines within fair limits, which is recommanded for your approval, will have heartening results.

Annesty for anti-Fascists:

The Duce of the Italian Social Republic, on a proposal by the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party and with the Minister of the Armed Forces decrees:

Section 1 - Amnesty is granted for the crimes of: 1) 1) evasion of concription, 2) evasion of mobilisation of the classes 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and first half of 1926; 3) evasion of enlistment for labor service of the 1914 class.

The amnesty will be granted on condition that beneficiaries have already reported or will report to military inspection offices in cases mentioned under numbers one and two, and to the Italian inspection office in the case mentioned under number three within eight days from the date on which the present decree becomes effective.

Section 2 - Amnesty is granted for the crimes covered by article 282 of the Penal Code.

Section 3 - In addition to cases included in the above-

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Section 2 - Amnesty is granted for the crimes covered by article 282 of the Penal Code.

Section 3 - In addition to cases included in the above-mentioned sections, terms of less than three years are cancelled and others are reduced by a similar period. Fines and other penalties such as temporary ban from public offices or professional activities or from trade; are wholly cancelled.

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Section 4 - The cancellation mentioned in the preceding section is not applicable to: (1) unpremeditated crimes against the State included in art.1, Volume II of the Penal code with the exception of those included in art.265, first paragraph and 272; (2) crimes specified in April 22, 1943, n.245 decree; (3) crimes committed in circumstances such as those mentioned in the law n.582 of June 16, 1940;(4) crimes covered by art.10, Volume II of the Penal Code and to crimes covered by art.578 of the same code; (5) strictly military crimes and others mentioned in penal and military laws corresponding to those previously mentioned; crimes specified in the enlistment law;crimes listed in the financial laws.

Section 5 - All those who on the date of the present decree have been sentenced once to a term of more than one year or twice to prison terms, one of which is of more than six months or three or more times for deliberate crimes are to be excluded from the benefit of sections,one,two and three. Whenever a sentence is issued for several crimes the term for each of them and not the total one should be considered.

Section 6 - All those who are at large on the date of the present decree are to be excluded from the application of Section 3 unless they report to prison authorities within thirty days of the same date. Such a measure is not applied in the case of complete cancellation of the term.

Section 7 - The cancellation mentioned in Article three is automatically revoked whenever the beneficiary commits another deliberate crime for which he is sentenced to more than six months prison within five years of the present decree.

Section 8 - The present decree becomes effective on the day of its publication in the "Gazzette Ufficiale d'Italia" and will cover all deeds committed up to October 27, 1944-22. It will be included in the official collection of laws and decrees".

The Southern Front (By One of our correspondents)

Torrential rain during the past twenty-four hours did not prevent the Germans from improving their defensive positions South

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The Southern Front (By one of our correspondents)

Torrential rain during the past twenty-four hours did not prevent the Germans from improving their defensive positions. South of Bologna a group of German shock troops recaptured Monte Caric (?) by direct assault in the plains north of the Monte Grande area. The swollen rivers and bad weather prevented any major action in the same sector. Both sides are utilising the lull to bring up new reserves.

The latest phase of this severe battle has brought new evidence of the comradeship of German soldiers by whose side units of the newly created Republican army are generously contributing in blood and heroism to the battle.

Some days ago the German war communiqué mentioned units of the "Goffredo Mameli" Bersaglieri battalion for the second time, stating that they had fought with exceptional courage and determination on the slopes of Monte Cucco. This shown by the number of dead and wounded, as well as by the sixteen second class Iron Crosses awarded to these heroes on the field.

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Many episodes of individual and collective gallantry have been recorded. A sergeant answered with a burst of machinegun fire the invitation to surrender, and then fell on his weapon. An officer and seven soldiers were surrounded by a whole enemy unit and succeeded in fighting their way out and in returning to their own lines by marching in the wake of some enemy tanks moving to attack an advanced position. Many others accepted battle against overwhelming enemy forces and inflicted severe losses on them.

The adventure of a young Ligurian Bersagliere is worth reporting. In the sector manned by his unit the Anglo-Americans launched a violent tank attack. German batteries immediately went into action. Two enemy tanks succeeded however in approaching our position and owing to the nature of the terrain our fire was unable to halt them. Many enemy soldiers emerged from their trenches to attack our positions in the wake of the two tanks. Fire was opened on them. They immediately answered it and our soldiers did the same. The enemy troops were checked but the tanks succeeded in getting to within a few metres of the line. Then the Ligurian Bersagliere jumped out of the hole in which he was sheltering, climbed on one of the two tanks and thrusting his automatic rifle into the tank visor, emptied the barrel into the tank. The second enemy tank dared not open fire on the Italian soldier for fear of hitting the first tank and this was taken advantage of by another Bersagliere, who threw hand grenades against the caterpillers of the second tank and damaged it. Thus the daring action of one soldier resulted in two enemy tanks being put out of action.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO (THE VOICE OF THE PARTY) in Italian to Italy - 421 m.-2100- Oct.28

Anniversary of 28th of October Celebrated

This morning in Milan, the Commander of the Black Brigades, the Secretary of the Party, was present in Piazza San Sepolcro for the celebration of the anniversary of 28th October.

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Armed units of the "Aldo Resega" Black Brigade, of the "Ettore Muti" legion, representatives of the armed forces, formations of the women's auxiliary Fasci and a crowd of Fascists and people, were present in the square. The flags of the Tripartite were flying on the neighbouring buildings.

Following a brief greeting by the Commissary of the Fascist Federation of Milano, the secretary of the Party delivered the following speech:

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"Comrades of Milan:

I am speaking to those of you who are present in this square, so sacred to our memory, and also to those who are not here today, who are fighting against the bandits in Piedmont and elsewhere, to all the Milanese Fascists and to those who have come here from the invaded provinces, to all of you gathered here as one, united in their faith.

This room from the balcony of which I am speaking to you, welcomed Aldo Resega. If, as on the 28th of October of last year, he could see you and contemplate the flame of faith in your hearts, his spirit would be comforted. A year ago, on the 28th of October, I was here in Milan, speaking to the few units formed by Republican Fascists of the various provinces. A year later, we meet again, increased in strength and loyalty. Despite all obstacles, despite all tribulations, despite the war situation, today more than ever, Fascism is a profound and living reality.

Resega's sacrifice, the sacrifice of all those who fell with him in the effort to preserve Italy's honor, has not been in vain.

To those who ask us: what have you done during this year, you, Republican Fascists? - we can answer with our heads high that we have shed our blood while others were talking, and this blood - notwithstanding the betrayal of Badoglio, which was the first of the series of European betrayals - means that there is another Italy, which has always acted with unswerving faithfulness.

We could repeat the words of the Duce's proclamation on the 28th of October 1922; we once again call upon God Almighty and the souls of our dead to witness that one will alone inspires us and one ideal alone leads us: that of contributing to the salvation of our Fatherland.

Now we can say that Fascism unsheaths its sword to cut the gordian knots which constrict Italian life. The sword of Fascism is firmly held in the hands of the leader and ready for use.

We have come to Milan because this city is the throbbing heart of the Republic itself. Not only is Milan a great city; it is truly great because of the spirit, the faith and the generosity of her who, after every wound inflicted

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At a time when far too many tend to dwell in the past our instict and our innate spirit of contradiction urge us to go forward. As things seem to be developing fast, let me speak briefly on various political events, because some of you, on seeing that Republican Fascism is chiefly engaged in fighting, might think, it had given up all political leadership. On the contrary, it has every intention of exercising it more than ever under the guidance of Mussolini.

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1) The factories: Rumors have been circulating in Milan nd elsewhere - and they are easily understandable - regarding the fate of the factories in such and such a case. Well, the Duce has studied this problem thoroughly, and following the conversations which I had on the matter with high ranking German authorities I am authorised to tell you [illegible] the Germans have no intention, whatever may happen in the future, of destroying the industrial establishments which ensure work and life to the Milanese and to the Italian workers, except for those organisations which directly concern immediate war necessities.

What have the enemy's main objectives been during the recent air raids? Children and factories! Children and machines, i.e. the people's offspring and the people's work.

Well, comrades, I speak above all to the workers, the laborers. Weigh the assurances which I have just given you against the criminal deeds of enemy airmen, and judge for yourselves whom it is you may consider as the friends and whom as the enemies of Italian workers in Europe and in the world.

2) Inflation: Here too, I am speaking above all to the laborers, the employees, to all those who work. I ask of their intelligence: Is it worth while to worry about earning more paper, which added to other paper, would only accelerate the inflation, which has always been the game played by speculative capitalism?

The main thing is to give workers what they need, in food and clothing, for themselves and their families, keeping in mind that money should regain its original value, in the interest of the people themselves. The House of the Fascio, under the leadership of Comrade Costa, who is an excellent federal commissary, is a living example of this. At all the hours of the day, this house welcomes the workers. Here, the campaign against inflation is planned and an attempt made to find the solutions necessary to meet the workers requests.

The worker is a fighter too, a soldier. And a soldier means a man who is part of an army, to whom food and clothing are given, but who receives little money.

By saying this however, we really refer to the eighteen points of Verona, often quoted but little read, which constitute the foundation of this year's work. We have always looked to them, and look to them now, with a revolutionary and renewing mind.

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By saying this however, we merely refer to the eighteen points of Verona, often quoted but little read, which constitute the foundation of this year's work. We have always looked to them, and look to them now, with a revolutionary and renewing mind.

3) Quite recently, the Duce spoke words of history to import to our comrades of the "Alda Renaga" Black Brigade. He said that our programme could be summarized in three key words: Italy, Republic, Socialisation. This is not only a Republican Fascist programme, but a programme for all men of good will and of good faith. It is significant that these words, opening a vast field should have been addressed to a Black Brigade, at Republican Fascist Party headquarters.

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These are the words on which our traditions is based. To misunderstand us would be impossible. To the violence of our enemies, we have answered and shall answer with renewed emphasis: but all those who have loyally supported an ideal, and who, like us, have a deep love for their Fatherland and are anxious about its fate will be welcomed by us. We know that there are Republicans and Socialists from whom nothing substantial divides us, in some points, even, our social programme is more revolutionary than theirs.

4) Today, the 28th of October, as is usual on solemn occasions, an amnesty has been granted. We Fascists are not over-fond of amnesties; and this is no sign of weakness, by fixing a limit of eight days for defaulters to report, we aim at identifying and isolating the real bandits, for whom there is only one method of persuasion: machine-guns. Many of these are foreigners, and the others have become foreigners, by continuing to act against the interests of their Fatherland.

Today, the Fascists of the "Black Brigades" are anxiously awaiting to wipe out in blood the shame of those who are committing crimes unheard-of in the history of our race: the supreme shame of those who attacked and fired on the hospital of Stresa.

This morning in Milan, words of hope were spreading everywhere: the Duce in Milan! The Duce among us! Mussolini is the man who took Italy's leadership when she was on the verge of ruin, transforming her into a model for all people, the pride of us all. After the Jewish-Masonic-Monarchic-Badoglio treason, which threw Italy into the abyss, this man took up the reins of our country and is leading her to prosperity.

Some people speak of the errors of Fascism. Certainly, mistakes may have occurred. We have judged them. But we cannot possibly consider as a mistake our work in Mussolini's service, to which we dedicated our youth and our whole existence. We cannot consider our participation in the war at the side of our faithful ally as an error. We refuse to consider our self inflicted poverty as an error, nor that abandoned, we yet raised our black banners and with them, the honor of our country.

On this, the anniversary of the March on Rome, we say to ourselves that we are continuing and will continue on our path with determination, until we shall once again be fighting side

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On this, the anniversary of the March on Rome, we say to ourselves that we are continuing and will continue on our path with determination, until we shall once again be fighting side by side with the advancing German forces, and a new March will begin towards the south, towards our proud and beatiful Florence, who received with such dignity the invading hordes, towards the lands despoiled by the enemy, in which Fascism lives more than ever and is longed for in the privacy of all hearts. To hasten this day, our comrades of the Axis are preparing new means and new weapons. We, along with the victory of the Axis, must achieve our own Italian victory, employing not new weapons, but the old and ever victorious ones of devotion, spirit of sacrifice and will to fight.

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Comrades, speaking to our divisions in Germany, the Duce said that in the course of their tragic and glorious history, the Italian people had always had to make sacrifices and renunciations. Today, we feel a desperate certainty, born of determination and devotion. Under the guidance of Mussolini, Italy who, in the eventful centuries of the past knew a renaissance and a "riscrgimento", will now also know a resurrection.

Story of a Man Who Escaped From a Concentration Camp of Invaded Italy

He who is speaking to you escaped from a concentration camp of southern Italy, where he had been sent by the liberators, together with other old comrades.

Following the invasion, the hunt for Fascists started, and the renegades have given many proofs of their fury and savage hate, helping the enemy in this man-hunt.

It is certainly not an easy thing to escape from interment camps, but it is not impossible, though the enemy's hate is increased by those whose interest it is to blame the Fascists for the tragic situation of the people.

Generally, the camps are watched by coloured men and any kind of escape would be impossible without external help. If we do escape, we owe it to the assistance of the secret column formed by people who do not belong to any party.

On the 9th of September, we were warned that something would happen during the night. In fact, at nightfall, we observed that the guard on us was less strict, and soon, the coloured soldiers who watched us, disappeared. The sixth column had prepared everything. With the few belongings left us, we succeeded in reaching the country, where we dispersed. An appalling sight met our eyes. Over these fertile lands, the most terrible destruction had passed, wrought by that war to which the traitors had opened the doors. No houses remained standing in the villages. Out of the ruins, the peasants were trying to build huts.

Women, children, old people have lost all human aspect; they look like savages. This is what one gets for refusing to defend one's national heritage.

After walking for fifteen days with ten comrades, we

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Women, children, old people have lost all human aspect; they look like savages. This is what one gets for refusing to defend one's national heritage.

After walking for fifteen days with ten comrades, we succeeded in reaching Rome. Here we learned that immediately after the invasion, the Allied authorities invited the owners of motorised vehicles to present themselves in order to obtain a free circulation permit. A good way of requisitioning them!

However, our secret column immediately went into action, in this field also. At the right moment, the cars were seized, and today they are used to facilitate the movements of the members belonging to the secret column.

You already know something about this secret column. It is a spontaneous popular organisation which acts in secrecy and operates promptly and decisively.

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It is enough to say that even our own police has not succeeded in finding the source of certain and that, despite all kinds of investigations, and the employment of the most ingenuous methods to discover the centre or centres of this organisation, not a single trace has been found. This is quite understandable if one remembers that the best of the people, and not the members of the Fascist party, are operating in the secret column.

If it is true that among the Roman population, many feminine elements are kind enough to the combatting troops, it is also true that people in general, who are suffering in every sense of the word, and who by now can depend only on the most meagre of supplies, who dread the coming winter and believe no longer in the fulfilment of the promises made, are decidedly against them. The enemy's plan is obvious: to weaken internal resistance in order to defeat Fascism.

The mobilisation of the 1924 to 1925 classes has given few results. The few men who presented themselves only waited to be clothed, and then disappeared.

I was able to find out that the organisations of the socialist-communist party are composed of irresponsible elements, led by professional politicians. During the first days of the occupation, these gentlemen carried out all kinds of misdeeds, terrorising and harrassing the population in every possible way. With the pretext of searching for hidden Fascists, they penetrated into private homes, removing all they could find. This has resulted in the very strange phenomena that well-known anti-Fascists have now become Fascist sympathisers.

Public order, the so called public order, sponsored by the Carabinieri and by the national guards of security formed by numerous members of the Partisan bands, is practically non-existent, in the face of the arrogance and power of these parties.

I can also give you some details regarding communications. From Naples to Rome, only one train is in service, and that is at the disposal of the armed forces. From Rome to Viterbo, only one goods train in action, and the ticket for the journey on a goods train costs 380 Lire per person.

Economic conditions of Sicily are even worse, and the

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Economic conditions of Sicily are even worse, and the recent events which took place in Palermo are a clear confirmation of this.

I can assure you that in the course of my journey, and during the stops I made in various places, I observed everywhere the same squalor and the same misery. Nearly there, among the population, the most hopeless dejection was written on all faces.

Dejection and disillusion: one often hears the following statement: "we were better off when we were worse off, when we thought we were worse off." This is because by now, many people have had their eyes opened and they are beginning to recognise and assess events at their true value.

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A Message on Sicily

Sicilian members of the Republican Fascist Party, numbering 15.000, who reside in the territory of the Italian Social Republic on the twenty-second anniversary of the march on Rome, send the following message to their brothers in the heroic island abandoned to the most ignominious misgovernment and under the brutal oppression of the invader:

Brothers - Let us lower the banner of our loyalty and passion, united in the love for the Fatherland, on the coffins of our dead who offered their lives, the victims of democratic aggression and mystification. Let us salute with heartfelt wishes the wounded and with deep solidarity the orphans, the widows, the mothers and families of our dead who have been robbed of their liberty during the past fifteen months, who are today desperately asking for bread and work and whose sacred right to live is crushed in blood by an infamous regression.

On this day in which the Roman principles of universal justice are again spreading we remember you in full ideal union: we remember the anxieties and sacrifices of city and country people in our Sicily which knew the inhuman terror of the devastating and slaughtering fury of the invader for three long years. For three years, brothers of Sicily, you saw your houses crumble, you saw the smoking ruins of your home and strengthened your feeling of hatred and vengeance. Brothers - The betrayal of the monarchy and its clique, handed our land over to the invader. Let us remember for our own sakes, of our sons and of all Italians, that such a betrayal brought us utter ruin. The slaughter at Palermo once again shows that the Anglo-Saxons were, are, and always will be ready to massacre and starve peoples. In the abjection and moral chaos of this war you have the undisputable merit of having inexorably imposed the unquestionable truth by starting a new Vespro.

Sicilian brothers scattered throughout Italy and the world, listen: the people of Palermo after fifteen months of democratic liberation has been compelled to ask for bread and work, and the ferocious enemy offered the fire of his arms to them through his mercenary militia. Sicilians: this is democratic liberty; everything else is an impudent lie. But there is the Axis' victory for which Republican Italy fights with unshaken faith and which will restore

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aggression and mystification. Let us salute with heartfelt wishes the wounded and with deep solidarity the orphans, the widows, the mothers and families of our dead who have been robbed of their liberty during the past fifteen months, who are today desperately asking for bread and work and whose sacred right to live is crushed in blood by an infamous repression.

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This message is addressed to our comrades in the heroic Sicilian land from which the revival was signalled during the Risorgimento. It is also addressed to all Italians from the fourth coast to Calabria and from Apulia to the Apuan Alps, to all those who are working, suffering and hoping in the rebirth of the Fatherland under the enemy's yoke. This revival will be brought only by the Italian Social Republic led by Mussolini. In the name of Rome, revolt, resist and have faith. Long live the Italian Social Republic!

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Barbarous Presumption.

"In recent years, the North American nation has known great moral, economic and political power. This power has given it the great responsibility of assuming the direction of the community of nations." Thus spoke Roosevelt during his electoral campaign. The imperialism of the crippled president does not require lengthy comment. Does this man want to become emperor of the world? Even if, according to his statement, he is directing the community interests of many nations, he should know that his empire is the empire of gold and of matter, but not that of the spirit.

The community of nations which he pretends to direct, is a community of business mongers and modern destructionists, not of creators. The Empire of the spirit is not Roosevelt's empire, not the Rome of 1944, but that which was consecrated by the great event of the 28th of October, 1922; it is the Rome which the legionaries and the Fascists of the Black Brigades will liberate and redeem, that will truly be the centre of the world empire, light of [illegible] for all people and above all for those enslaved by the barbarous presumptions of the crippled North American emperor.

Black Brigades in Action

Obviously, the activity of the Black Brigades annoys the enemy; for he continues to threaten the Fascists who seek the liberation of the population, harassed by the bandits.

During these last few days, we have had the opportunity of hearing one of these warnings addressed by the enemy radio stations to the Fascists. Perhaps it would be very useful to the enemy if the Fascists were less adamant. We say that threat whatsoever will succeed in arresting the logical course of events, which is indeed logical and clear; he who sows hate reaps the fruits of it. He who helps the enemy becomes our enemy. He will fatally be submitted to the consequences and to the inexorable justice of the Black Shirts. The Fascists [illegible] How could they be otherwise in the face of the

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The Black Shirts are doing their best to arrest and cauterise the wounds inflicted by the bandits, inspired only by irrefutable the right of defence. This should be remembered by those who incite the population to betrayal and murder on one hand, and to the denunciation of the apparent viciousness of the reaction developed through the activity of the Black Shirts, on the other. The constitution of the new formations willed by the Duce who, as usual, has interpreted the desire of the Republican Fascists to participate in the armed struggle against the traitors of the Fatherland, represents a salient point in the history of Republican Fascism and a concrete contribution to the cause itself.

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The Black Brigades distinguished themselves in their anti-rebel activity. We now give a short summary of these formations' activity.

Following the formation of the auxiliary corps of the Black Shirts' squads and battalions, the first mobile brigade was constituted by the Fascists of Lombardy, Piedmont and the Veneto and by a unit of Fascist youths, veterans of Bir el Gobi, under the direct command of the Secretary of the Party. This Brigade operated in Piedmont, where the rebels' activity was most harassing. Mopping up operations were immediately carried out by these brigades, particularly in the Cenavese, Cuneo and Lanzo Valley regions. In the course of fierce fighting, several bandit formations suffered heavy losses in dead, wounded and prisoners.

The Secretary of the Party, participating personally in one of these operations, was wounded. In the same engagement, the heroic Colonel Pasgliata was killed; the Federal Commissary of Brescia and the vice Federal Commissary of Turin were wounded. The valor and generosity of this brigade brought back peace and calm to the valleys of Piedmont.

In Piedmont, the provincial Black Brigades have always given proof of knowing how to act with extreme initiative spirit and of superbly holding the positions conquered through numerous victorious struggles against the Partisans, who infested the province.

Quite recently, the Black Brigade "Auguste Cristina" of Novara, carried out a superb action, reconquering the Ossola Valley, and liberating Domodossola from a clique of adventurers.

The dynamic Fascism of Milan has given a great contribution to the struggle, with the Black Brigade whose name is inspired by the glorious martyr Aldo Resega, which carried out intense activity.

In the Venetian provinces, the 22nd Vicenza Black Brigade particularly distinguished itself, carrying out brilliant operations on the Grappa and Asiago hills, capturing several hundred rebels and putting many others out of action. This brigade was quoted in the order of the day of the Fascist Republic.

The Black Brigades of Verona and Padua and those of the other

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The Black Brigades of Verona and Padua and those of the other Venetian provinces have carried out important mopping up operations, restoring calm and order, where the bandits had created chaos, disorder and anarchy.

The Black Brigades of Emilia and Romagna were also heavily engaged in the fighting, just as before them those of Tuscany carried out their task with the same spirit which animates all Fascists. Florence which cherishes in the church of Santa Croce the mortal remains of many Fascist martyrs, from Berta to Gentile, showed the ex-cellent liberators, the firm character of those man who have kept their faith and their honor intact.

Quite as active and gallant was the Black Brigade of Liguria, which carried out important mopping up operations on the Alpine slopes, operations, which were highly successful and achieved excellent results.

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Special mention should be made of the Genoa Black Brigade, which, with its fiery Fascism, controls the life of the town.

This, in brief, is the activity of the Black Brigades, which, numberless times, have been mentioned in orders of the day for the fighting valor of their members.

Wild Beasts, Not Men

What adjective can describe the enterprise of the Duresse bandits? Are they men or wild beasts? So, attacks are carried out even against disabled veterans. However, the reaction will be implacable, for these men will surely be destroyed.

Infamous List

Here are the names of the commissaries chosen for the next action of "epuration":
Professor Edoardo Rossini, Ministry of Internal Affairs - Lawyer Filippo Cuto, Ministry of Justice - Lawyer Sinibaldo Tino, Ministry of Finance - Giovanni Vendeling, War Ministry - Engineer Carlo Almegià, Navy Ministry - Saverio Ricotti, Air Ministry - Dr. Arturo Calvi, Public Instruction - Lawyer Andrea Merocco, Public Works - Vittorio De Sanctis, Agriculture - Lawyer Giovanni Macaluso, Communications - Domenico Carducci and Lawyer Vincenzo Chieppa.

Gentlemen, pay attention: your names, which used to be those of Fascist exploiters, are today those of traitors and cowardly instruments in the hands of the enemy. They are registered in our black book. Attention: the bullets of the Black Brigades and of the Fascists will always be able to reach you.

Operations of the Fascist Squads in Invaded Italy

Communiqué of October 16th: In Cosenza, the Naples railway line was interrupted in various points. Squads of Fascist saboteurs damaged the shifts, causing damage to several vans loaded with war material destined to the troops in the north. The recuperating work will not be very easy.

Communiqué of October 18th: In Molfetta, during the night of the 18th of October, an explosive device was launched against the local command of the occupation troops, causing damage and

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Communiqué of October 18th: In Molfetta, during the night of the 18th of October, an explosive device was launched against the local command of the occupation troops, causing damage and wounding six New-Zealand soldiers. This incident was caused by a few members of the local population, irritated by the offensive and scornful attitude of the invaders towards the women of the city.

Communiqué of October 19th: In Siberi Marina (Calabria), according to information received from enemy sources, a non-commissioned officer of the [illegible] army was killed. He had apparently carried out acts of violence in several houses of this locality.

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Communiqué of October 20th: In Attiglian (?) a group of Fascist saboteurs gave false indications to some trucks thus sending them off in the wrong direction. These trucks were loaded with British troops operating in this sector.

Communiqué of October 21st: In a hangar of the Brindisi station, a fire broke out, destroying several vans and lasting many hours. Much material was damaged. According to the version of the enemy, the fire was caused by Fascist workers, who are operating in the city and the neighboring province.

Communiqué of October 22nd: In Massa Martana, a motor convoy transporting troops to the front line, was forced to interrupt its journey owing to obstacles found along the road. This is due to the local population. Up to now, the guilty have not been found.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian 21,30 October 28

Without Mobilization Card

The keynote of all Axis propaganda is the famous "mobilization" card, the forced enthusiasm, which for twenty-two years would appear to have constitued the reality of all manifestation, the people's support to the régime. It is an argument which has been used for so long, based on lies and inventions, that everybody has got tired of it. People must have short memories or they want to smother the weight of a guilty conscience under an over whelming cowardice if they say they do not remember the spontaneous enthusiasm of the people (whom we honour for being Italians) for certain special occasions marking the outstanding events of our recent history. You, who are listening in, can truthfully say that your spirit never leapt and your heart never beat more quickly than in a square packed with people, or before a loudspeaker listening to voice which for you was that of the Fatherland? Did you not feel your hearts beat fast at the announcement of successes in Africa or at the proclamation of the Empire? Have you never cheered the

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No cards were ever received after July 25th. And yet this morning, in non-invaded cities, in the free cities where it is not forbidden to love our country, the national flag is flying on all the houses, over the ruins of houses destroyed by negro pilots, Allies of the House of Savoy. Our flag has been hoisted over those ruins, not by force but spontaneously, by those who, in spite of everything, do not intend to give in. For their ideals these people have risked, are risking and will risk their lives. These people have not received the mobilization card. What is the explanation? Merely that all Italians are not of the same stuff as Victor Emmanuel, Badoglio and Bonomi. In Italy there are still many gallant men. Italians who have a conscience and act accordingly, and independently. People who remember what Italy was like on October 28th, 1922, and what she became after that date. They realize what Italy would have become had the surrender and betrayal not opened the door to the enemy. Luckily there are hundreds of thousands of gallant men who have not forgotten and who will certainly need no mobilization card on the day of revenge and rebirth.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491 - 2300-Oct. 28

The Southern Front

Weather conditions during the past twenty-four hours prevented operations of major importance. In the area south of Bologna German shock troops made a strong attack which resulted in the recapture of important dominant positions. Monte Cerere (?) is now firmly in German hands.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - M.[illegible] - 2330 -Oct. 28

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Special Messages

We now broadcast special messages to our Roman brothers: La campana suona (The bell peals). - Domani pioverà (Tomorrow it will rain). - La lettera non è giunta (The letter has not arrived). - Le oche sono morte (The geese have died). - Le foglie sono cadute (The leaves have fallen). - La linea è interrotta (The line is interrupted). - La busta non ha gomma (The envelope has not glue). - L'acqua è sempre gelata (The water is always frozen). - La casa è pronta (The house is ready). - La signora è venuta (The lady has

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come). - L'elica gira (The propeller is in motion). - Il fuoco è riacceso (The fire is burning again). - Messaggio speciale per il ricciolo, sono in partenza due lettere con nuove istruzioni (Special message to the curl: two letters are ready to go with new instructions). - Un altro bocciolo è spuntato (Another bud has sprouted).

Neapolitan Shipowners Ask for Harbor Management

Neapolitan shipowners have asked the government to entrust them with the management of the harbor.

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 0845 - October 28

District Leader of East Prussia on Volkssturm

A District Leader who served with the Volkssturm in East Prussia reports: "Forty per cent of our battalion consists of men in the prime of life who work in the armament industry, in agriculture and municipal administration. The majority of them have taken part in the campaign in the west and some of them also in the east. They have been replaced during the last two years by men who had not yet been at the front. They form the nucleus of our Volkssturm battalions. Twenty per cent of the battalion consists of Hitler Youths, the others are people who fought in the first World War."

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 1230 - October 28

Survey of the Situation by Hans von Hertl

For three months, the Reich Plenipotentiary for Total Mobilization has been putting into effect a certain number of measures which have resulted in a growing force of resistance on all fronts. The formation and the training of a big number of new divisions is a visible result of the all-out war effort.

Let us consider to-day the fighting value of these new units, particularly of the People's Grenadiers. The superficial observer might erroneously think that divisions formed in the sixth year of the war cannot have the same quality as those of previous times. Nothing could be more untrue. The majority of the fresh divisions consist of the youngest party members whose fanaticism has become proverbial among our enemies. Four hundred thousand men so far kept at home to work, have donned field grey. They have been replaced by women and foreign workers and they now appear as military reserves which had been deliberately withheld till now by a far-sighted leadership. These fresh soldiers are armament workers, farmers

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The highest achievements were expected from them in the field of their professional work and this will influence what they do in the military field. Experience of the first People's Grenadiers in action proves that these considerations are not merely theoretical assumptions.

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They stood the test everywhere and forced people to respect the newly formed units, a fact daily proved by enemy reports. As to the quality of these new soldiers, I only wish to quote one example: "The S.A. Man Bunch, who joined the First Baden Division as a tank grenadier destroyed five Soviet tanks on the first day of action. He thus proved that the young front soldiers are not worse than the old ones and again confirmed that spirit counts more than the material."

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 1400 - 31.30 kcs - October 28

Allies Let the German Population Go Hungry

The London "Daily Herald" reports on the treatment of certain sections of the German population, who stayed behind on the western front in the frontier villages of Gangelt. From the British report can be seen the whole brutality with which the Anglo-American troops fulfil the plans of hatred and destruction made by their Jewish inciters in Moscow, London and Washington. The population is not allowed to accept any food from the Anglo-Americans. The Germans are even forbidden to harvest their potatoes. The big British paper deduces from this that Anglo-American occupation troops are going to let the remaining population perish slowly but certainly from hunger.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 592 kcs - 2000 - October 28

Come-back of La Pasionaria

Paris: Dolores Ibarruri has been appointed secretary general to the Spanish Bolshevik organization; during the Civil War she was known as "La Pasionaria" and instigated the Bolshevik mob to murder priests and kill captured nationalist Spaniards.

La Pasionaria fled from Spain after Franco's victory. In the interval she has lived in the Soviet Union.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 592 kcs - 2000 - October 28

Come-back of La Pasionaria

Paris: Dolores Ibasurri has been appointed secretary general to the Spanish Bolshevik organization; during the Civil War she was known as "La Pasionaria" and instigated the Bolshevik mob to murder priests and kill captured nationalist Spaniards.

La Pasionaria fled from Spain after Franco's victory. In the interval she has lived in the Soviet Union.

Restrictions on German Railways

Berlin: From November 3rd further restrictions affecting express trains on the German railways will come into force. From that date onward fast and express trains will not run on Sundays or Wednesdays. The general restrictions of slow passenger trains will start on October 29th.

These measures are taken to save staff and rolling-stock for supplies and transport.

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

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11.30 hrs. - 2030 - October 28

Unbroken Morale of German Soldiers

Berlin: The fighting morale of the German defenders of the strongpoints on the Channel and the Atlantic is unbroken in spite of enemy mass assaults.

In the German Atlantic fortresses, for instance at Lorient and St.Nazaire, field newspapers appear every day, giving the defenders all the important news.

The paper of the defenders of St.Nazaire states: "Our fortress is like a German auxiliary cruiser on a long cruise against the enemy".

German Railways in the West

Berlin: "The German State railways are a marvel of organisation and improvisation in the frontier territories of western Germany", a German war correspondent writes.

All trains are armed with four-barrelled AA guns. In the compartments there are many notices and instructions on what to do in case of danger.

Surprising Result of Latest Livestock Census

Berlin: The latest livestock census in Germany shows that there are twenty-two million head of cattle, this being five per cent more than at the beginning of the war.

German War-Time Agriculture

Berlin: In German agriculture, war-time farm units have been formed; their aim is to provide mutual assistance for ploughing, harvesting and threshing.

The existence of these units this autumn has resulted in an employment of technical equipment never equalled before, thus speeding up the threshing.

Mothers' Home

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

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Mothers' Home

Berlin: In the Gau of Upper Silesia the "Town of the mothers' was opened this morning by Oberbefehlsleiter Hilgenfeld.

The Town of the Mothers consist of two homes for expectant mothers, three maternity hospitals, five homes for mothers and children and one home for babies. The town also includes a matrons' home, a women's clinic and a research institute.

Hilgenfeld announced that ten more homes for expectant mothers would soon be ready.

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

Hostels for Young Workers

Berlin: It has been officially announced that young workmen and apprentices in Germany who cannot live with their parents on account of bomb damage or evacuation will be accommodated in hostels for young people.

At the beginning of 1943 there were already 953 such hostels, where more than 55,000 boys and girls were living. The provision of another 450 for 60,000 apprentices has been ordered; of these 130 are already under construction.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 592 kcs - 2200 - Oct.28

Axmann Adresses Hitler Youth

Berlin: In the west of Germany Reich Youth Axmann spoke at a rally of the Hitler Youth in the Volkssturm: German youth has proved its worth in recent days in the west of Germany as auxiliary workers, in digging entrenchments and in service for the Luftwaffe. In his address Axmann said: "German youth understands the call of the hour. Like our volunteers at the front, they at home offer ready and steadfast resistance to the enemy's will to destruction. Their morale does not lag behind the zeal of our young front-line volunteers. Within the units of the Hitler Youth in the Volkssturm are formations willing and ready to pay the highest price of duty. Their training in pre-military training camps makes them the best prepared reserve for the army. German youth has reached the stage of total preparedness".

Axmann concluded: "Our Youth has risen in arms, ready for the battle for liberty under the banner of our Fuehrer".

TRANSOCEAN - In English - Oct.28

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

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 392 kcs - 2200 - Oct.28

Axmann Adresses Hitler Youth

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TRANSOCEAN - in English - Oct.28

The Western Front

1730

Berlin: (By Ludwig Sertorius). Seen from an operative point of view, each day that passes with Antwerp harbor entrance remaining closed, is a gain for the German Command. The s tuation of German troops in the Scheldt bridgehead and on south Beveland, which is undoubtedly becoming increasingly difficult, must be judged from this point of view. As once at Brest, Boulogne and Calais, here too, it is of great consequence to continue resistance even under progressively increasing difficulties.

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These are the constant strengthening of the Allied beachhead on the south-eastern tip of Beveland as well as the Canadians' advance to the western tip of the isthmus of Beveland on the big canal between the western and eastern Scheldt. German defence as before is grim and determined and the enemy must pay with heavy losses for any further progress.

The same applies to attacks by the Canadian First Army which are going on with increasing vigor in north-western Brabant, where the Canadians have meanwhile managed to come close to Bergen-op-Zoom and get somewhat closer to Roosendaal, while forces striving towards Breda made no noteworthy progress.

The centre of gravity of Montgomery's army is now on the left wing of the British Second Army which in a further advance along the Tilburg-Hertogenbosch line north-westward and westward is obviously trying to push German troops in north-western Brabant away from the Meuse and the big bridges across Hollandsch-diep near Moerdijk and drive them towards the sea. Meanwhile the British managed to enter Tilburg after a hard struggle. North of north-west of the city German tactical reserves intercepted advancing British tank spearheads.

The picture of the present fighting would not be complete without mentioning the powerful German counter-attack which was launched from the German Meuse bridgehead west of Venlo, in the direction of Helmond and Meijel, against the extreme right wing of the British Second Army. Obviously surprised, the enemy was forced to yield ground. He was also compelled to throw reserves into the threatened region. This is of importance because it is draining reserves which Montgomery has saved up for his contemplated major offensive. This premature draining has given a new impulse to British-Canadian attacks in north-western Brabant.

In this connection operations by one American infantry division in the ranks of the Canadian First Army must be stressed. This division comes straight from Eisenhower's invasion reserves and was placed at Montgomery's disposal only to prevent too much draining of the bulk of the British Second Army which is concentrated in the Nijmegen bridgehead, and which is to form the nucleus of the planned new offensive. In the Aix-la-Chapelle sector the situation remains unchanged. Of more importance is the conspicuously strong local enemy scouting activity in the region

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Newly Landed Troops Are Indentified

(By Guenther Weser): The first Allied prisoners belonging to units which landed on the Peninsula of south Beveland have just been questioned. The majority of landed troops belong to the 156th Infantry Brigade attached to the 52nd Infantry Division. On the southern shore of south Beveland landing craft of the British are still stranded. Occupants have surrendered to the Germans.

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The Eastern Front 1900

Berlin: (By Karl Blucher): A new focal point was added in Kurland over the Baltic to those existing in East Prussia and Hungary. The German Command had expected the Moscow Supreme Command to make a new major attack on this front sector. After breaking Soviet major offensives in East Prussia and Hungary, by the grim resistance of German and Hungarian troops, it became clear that Moscow, sticking to the old tactics of shifting centres of gravity when resistance is growing, would start a new major assault. The German assumption that this new Soviet onslaught would break loose on the Narev and Bug front, where in connection with the Soviet attack against East Prussia from the east it would have the most [illegible], held good only for twenty-four hours. When storming Soviet battalions and marching tank divisions on the south East Prussian border ran up against strong German defence positions and grimly fighting troops, the Russians stopped the attack. Thus Kurland remained as the only starting point for a major assault, because German troops are a serious menace to the flanks of the East Prussia offensive. The purpose of the Kurland offensive eliminate this menace.

At two points, near Frékul, south-east of Libau, and near Autz, on the railway from Libau to Mosheiken, the Soviets with at least four or less are trying to drive a wedge into German positions and turn the front. Conscious of the strategical importance their resistance has for the defence of East Prussian soil, German troops on the first day of the offensive made the enemy's initial successes null and void in energetic counter-blows.

Hungarian Communiqué 1940

Budapest: The forty-first Hungarian Army communiqué reads as follows: The enemy attacks, with their focal point at Kishun Felegyhaza and north-east of that sector, and supported by heavy artillery fire have been halted by our troops between the Danube and the Tisa. Heavy losses have been inflicted on the enemy. In the course of counter-attacks the enemy was partly thrown back into his deployment positions. South of Szolnok the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to cross the [illegible]

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In the north-east Carpathians our troops continue to carry out previously planned disengaging movements.

All enemy attacks in the Tisa and Laborca valleys have been repulsed.

National Bloc in Hungary 1247

Budapest: The Archduke Joseph has requested members of the Hungarian Upper House to form a bloc of national solidarity. All members of the Upper House endorsing the programme of national solidarity are asked to attend a meeting on October 30.

A similar bloc was recently formed by members of the lower House.

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Veesenmayer Is Honored by Hitler 1645

Fuehrer's Headquarters: Reich Envoy and German Minister to Budapest, Dr. Edmund Veesenmayer, was decorated by the Fuehrer with the Knight Cross to the Cross with Swords for meritorious war services at the suggestion of Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs von Ribbentrop. The decoration was made in recognition of Veesenmayer's outstanding services to the Reich.

New Japanese Advisory Group 1610

Tokyo: The names of twelve members of the newly established advisory committee to the Premier and Cabinet were announced on Saturday. Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, will advise the Koiso cabinet on foreign political affairs. Methutaru Sheriki will be at disposal of the cabinet in press problems in his capacity as president of "Yomiuri Shimbun". Inspection trips through the country will be a further task of the new committee.

D.N.B. in English October 28.

Slovaks Show Gratitude to German Leaders 1030

Bratislava: State President Dr. Josef Tiso on the occasion of the occupation of Banska Bistrica by German troops addressed a telegram to the Fuehrer reading as follows: "The Slovak nation in joy and gratitude expresses her desire that Your Excellency may be given similar glorious successes in the heroic fight of the Greater German Reich for the life and honor of the German nation and for the salvation of Slovak culture."

Premier Dr. Stephan Tiso in a telegram to Reich

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Premier Dr. Stephan Tiso in a telegram to Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop expressed to the Reich government his and the Slovak government's gratitude for the assistance, as proved by the gallant attitude of Greater Germany and its leaders in safeguarding the future of the Slovak nation.

National Defence Minister Nassik in a telegram addressed to Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler voiced the conviction that the heroic fight of the German nation would be crowned with well-merited victory.

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BERLIN PRESS - 2245 - October 6 - (Monitored in London)

Dutch NSB Leader Speaks

The Hague: Mussert, leader of the NSB, addressed a large gathering of members in the Hague. His speech was a tribute to the new Europe and to National Socialist ideals. After describing the mortal dangers threatening Europe, and therefore Holland, from Bolshevism as well as from Americanism, Mussert reminded his audience of the solidarity of National Socialist Germany, the country with which the NSB had aligned itself as early as 1935.

The movement will never break this loyalty, quite apart from the fact that if Germany was to be destroyed, there would be no room for a healthy Holland.

After having once again expressed his conviction that the Fuehrer, will remain victorious, Mussert stated that on December 14th the movement will enter the 15th year of its existence. Undaunted, it will continue the struggle at Germany's side with unchanged idealism, purified and strengthened by the September events.

DNB IN GERMAN to Germany (Monitored in London)- 0854 - October 7

"Beware the Jewish Brigade!"

Berlin: Now things are getting really dangerous. The "Exchange Telegraph" report of the Jewish Brigade, just formed, having been given a general who is called Benjamin, is bound to shake us to the marrow. Beware when Benjamin leads his lot into the field. It will certainly happen with fearful battle shoute. We would like to see the German unit which will find itself faced by the flatfoot brigade of Benjamin. But when has a Jew ever been seen in the enemy ranks? Since when have Jews been fighting? Why should they, so long as they find peoples prepared to deliver their men up to death for Jewish war business?

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The Jewish brigade is only bluff. Jewish brigade, provided it is not a chimera of Jewish propaganda and public fraud, will at the utmost be found behind the lines, where bullets do not often stray; near provision stores, which offer such good opportunities for starting a good business; and in offices, where it is warm and sheltered.

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DNB in German to Germany (Monitored in London) 1422 - October 27

Vichy Government-in-Exile Has Newspaper

Berlin -- The first issue of the new French daily, "La France" made its appearance Thursday at the seat of the French Government delegation. It is especially addressed to Frenchmen living in the Reich. A picture of Marshal Pétain is reproduced on the front page together with a tribute to Ambassador de Brinon. The Director-General for Information and Propaganda Duchaine, characterizes the paper as an act of hope for the future of the Fatherland and of Europe. The seat of the French Government delegation is described in the leading article, as the stronghold and sheet-anchor of the principle of the sole legality of the Marshal.

NPD in German for Europe (Monitored in London) 1440 -- October 27

Wilhelmstrasse Press Conference

Regarding the Soviet troops' entry into northern Norway, Minister Braun von Stumm referred to the Norwegian-Soviet agreement made in the spring of 1944 which were modelled on corresponding British agreements with western emigré governments and provided for the future occupation of Norway by the Soviets. Purely theoretical, this agreement assured the Norwegian authorities of certain powers of government while naturally the rights of supreme administrative authority were reserved for the Soviet C.-in-C. The spokesman said that obviously this was the moment for this agreement to come into practice. Representatives of the Norwegian emigre government were falling over themselves in their haste to flatter the Soviets with serenades of welcome, long kept in readiness. Obviously, by means of this transparent game of ostentatiously overdone overtures of friendship, the Norwegians believed they could spare their people certain experiences of Bolshevik methods which have recently been demonstrated in East Prussia. All such moves would make no difference to the fact that the Soviet troops in Norway will promptly be followed by Political Commissars who will proceed according to their customary methods as demonstrated in the

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Regarding the rôle played by Benes in Moscow's plans for the Bolshevization of the Balkans, von Stumm again described Benes' personality: he was Moscow's doggy. But obviously the Kremlin did not yet think Benes fit to play the wider rôle of an approved political instructor in domestic affairs. The formation of a Slovak committee in Moscow surely did not please Benes. Stalin, in framing his programme for eastern Europe, is led solely by the principles of momentary advantage. Benes, like Schiller's Moor, has done his duty, so now he can go. "Stockholms Tidningen" reports another Allied attempt to bring up the question of the Dardanelles, this time so framed that the Straits should be opened for Allied supplies to the Soviet Union.

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The Minister remarked that perhaps in this way the Allies were trying to divert Moscow's attention from Macedonia and her coastline. According to the agreement arrived at in Moscow, Bulgarian troops evacuated Thrace, but a final settlement of the problem of Salonika and Kavalla does not yet seem to have been reached. Stumm added that Eden's visit to Athens had also been connected with Britain's anxieties and plans regarding this question.

D.N.B. in German for Germany 1902 Oct 27
(Monitored in London)

Nedic Thanks the Reich

Vienna: The correspondent of the "Voelkischer Beobachter" in the south-east, reports: The Serb Premier, Colonel-General Nedic, receiving the Serb journalist Protic, made the following declaration:

"The fight continues, all of us must work. The Greater German Reich has good understanding for Serbia's just cause. All Serbs at present in Germany, workers and intellectuals, men and women alike, must work wherever they are being employed. The Greater German Reich will judge us solely by our work and its results. My thanks go to Greater Germany. Long live Serbia".

GERMAN FORCES SERVICE for Italy - 1930 - Oct.27
(Monitored in London)

New Weapons on the Way

(Soldatensender Italien) Because of his huge armament industry, which was, moreover, in a position to work undisturbed, the enemy was able to produce a vast amount of arms which put us into the not too enviable position of always having to fight against a superiority of weapons. As we cannot possibly produce the same quantities

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D.N.B. in German for Germany 1002 Oct 27
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It is certain that we have succeeded in perfecting such inventions. The first the world saw of this was the long-range weapon V-1. Its secret has only been partly divulged, without letting the enemy know decisive details. It is precisely this partial secrecy which tempts innumerable people to indulge in innumerable speculations. If V-1, they argue, has had such an extraordinary effect, what will happen when we use V-2, V-3 and so on? On this basis, the imagination becomes a tropical plant. It is not only the foreign press that tells of truly fantastic things, there are also people in our own country whose speculation increases in proportion to their imagination, but also in proportion to the pressure with which the enemy material superiority still burdens our conduct of the war.

As the authorities cannot intervene in this discussion, because they would violate their duty of secrecy, there is nothing to stop these speculations. In the end there are people who expect victory within three days after the employment of the new weapons, and who also think that their employment is immediately in the offing. We must put the brake on this sort of thing, for after all soldiers in particular must keep their feet on the ground.

In our desire to see miracles in the future we must not overlook the real miracles which have already happened. Is it not a miracle that we mastered the terrible crisis in the centre of the eastern front and in France this summer? Is it not a miracle that, despite his material superiority, the enemy has not simply rolled forward to Koenigsberg, Posen, Cracow, the Alps Essen, Frankfurt and Freiburg? Is it not a miracle that we do not crawl in despair through the destroyed streets of our towns? That we do not gather in front of town halls clamoring for bread and that we do not fight each other? Can it not really be called a German miracle that in the sixth year of war the German people is shouldering the most terrible burden ever borne by Germans with such unanimity and such confidence in the government?

We are still really talking about our new miracle weapons, but we must see them in perspective, for exaggeration only does harm. It is bad to be too pessimistic, but it is also bad to be too optimistic in the manner of "Tomorrow we start and the war will be over by next Sunday". Our deciding

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We are still really talking about our new miracle weapons, but we must see them in perspective, for exaggeration only does harm. It is bad to be too pessimistic, but it is also bad to be too optimistic in the manner of "Tomorrow we start and the war will be over by next Sunday". Our deciding strength lies in ourselves and in our ability to hold out.

We know that something is afoot. The German inventors have created something new and German armament engineers have already put it on its feet and are still engaged in this process. It is extremely probable that the new weapons will be an unpleasant surprise to the enemy, if only for the reason that he still has to invent counter-measures. The new weapons will probably again make it possible for us to neutralize the enemy's superiority in material, for they were invented for this purpose.

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The weapons are therefore welcome aids in our struggle for final victory.

We do not know what the new weapons are like, nor do we know how they will work. We do not know how effective they will be, nor do we know when they will be employed. We do not know whether they will be long-range or close combat weapons, whether they will be employed on the ground, in the air, or on or below the sea. Let us wait confidently. The birds which we have in hand, from the tank-puncher to the Tiger and the King Tiger, from the machine-gun 42 to our latest fighter, are all feared by the enemy. If one day we catch two birds in the bush in the form of new weapons, we know that we shall be well compensated. But until then we must fight as we have fought up till now, in our inward hearts convinced of final victory despite all reverses and strains.

October 28th, 1944. Twenty-Second Anniversary of the March on Rome!

Our listeners are now connected with the large hall, where the Ambassador of the Italian Social Republic to Berlin will give a commemorative address in the presence of outstanding German and Italian people and many hundreds of workers.

Comrades

For the first time after twenty-two years, the city of Rome cannot celebrate it... As artists have pictured her in many allegories, Rome is in the midst of tribulations, profaned by a gang of politicians whose only thought is to ingratiate the new masters. ... Out of fear they have handed the structure so patiently erected by Mussolini, the Italian people's patrimony, to the enemy. The past fourteen months from the day of surrender up to the present time and the twenty-two years from 1922 until today, show us the picture of what we have lost. ... we are asked why we risked our honor and future ... and the question is put by those very classes who derived the greatest benefit from Fascism ... the reply to all these queries... from the history of the Italian people who, having achieved unity, became the allies of

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IDEALE RADIO in Italian (Tag - October 28

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When in July, 1943, the Monarchy and the middle-classes decided to abandon the war and turn deaf ears to advice dictated by honor and common sense. Italy was still in a position to offer such armed resistance as to avoid at least part of the ruin and catastrophe which have befallen her. Those admirals and generals who went over to the enemy, have admitted that they hid the fuel and arms which should have been used against the invaders... the middle-classes and the Monarchy adopted passive resistance. They even resorted to desertion, provided they could avoid those sacrifices imposed on them by Fascism. They fled in face of war ... what was left to us? What was left for the Italians who guiltily evaded the horrors of the war and the rules of Fascism... a future which, according to promises made, would reduce Italy to a strategical springboard and a place for sight-seers. The Italians would thus be reduced to the role of acquiescent puppets, ... and communism would help the Italians to forget that the Slavs are the overlords. Italy resembles an animal in a vivisecting laboratory. No, a thousand times no. We shall not passively await this abominable shame!

Those of my generation who are still faithful to Mussolini are in Rome, their symbols are continued in its ruins, in its spirit, that signifies the will and desire to live. That is what is left to us.

Rome and its ideals cannot be dimmed by the fanatical words of a few people governing a frightened crowd... the obsession of Fascism has remained in occupied Italy ... Fascism continues to be a political reality, its stands firmly established and armed in the Italy of Mussolini. It finds expression in the Republic which, of course, is a social Republic, inasmuch as Fascism can only wish for the uniform distribution of wealth according to the working capacities of every person...

On this anniversary, Fascists remember those October days when Mussolini promised to bring Rome back to power. His work was interrupted at the most decisive moment by the madness... ... Just as we are now, let us continue to be with him and follow him in his attempt to give back to Italy her prestige, dignity and pride. Today, as twenty-two years ago, we continue to be spiritually in Rome because we are Fascists... our dead who were killed with the same ferocity and for the same reasons twenty-two years ago. And

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to a strategical springboard and a place [illegible]
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Rome because we are Fascists... our dead who were killed with the
same ferocity and for the same reasons twenty-two years ago. And
now they are killed by order of the Anglo-Americans. The slaughter
which is being renewed with the passing of time is a clear
indication of the immortality of our cause which calls for the
martyrdom of its supporters, of our bleeding Italy, ever proud
in her sorrow. It is through Fascism that our Fatherland is
awaiting its resurrection. Italian soldiers and workers at present
in Germany, let us send our greetings to our country and let us
renew our promise of victory.

Long live Italy! Long live the Duce!

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RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 31.31 meters - 2055 - October 28

Exchange of Telegrams between German and Hungarian Statesmen

M.T.I. (Hungarian News Agency) reports the following exchange of telegrams between German and Hungarian statesmen:

Premier Szalasi to Hitler: "As the leader of the Hungarist Movement and the head of the Hungarian state, I am conveying to your Excellency - the first hero of this great war of ideologies and the leader called upon to direct the future commonwealth of Europe - the assurance of Hungary's complete adherence to the Tripartite and Anti-Komintern Pacts, and the Hungarian Army's readiness for total war; its complete, loyal, and heroic fight on the side of its great German allies.

"My first duty in these historical hours after taking over power is to greet the Fuehrer in the name of the Hungarist movement and of the whole Hungarian nation. I am grateful for the support you gave me on October 15 and 16 in the true spirit of traditional comradeship between the Hungarian and the German nations. I believe that the genius, which is already drawing the outlines of the new Europe,..... will eventually be crowned with victory. We are fighting under your leadership for the Nationalist and Socialist world inside which lies the life space of Europe and the community of nations of Southern Europe.....

"May the Fuehrer accept my gratitude and that of the Hungarian people. Sieg Heil! Heil Hitler!"

Hitler to Szalasi: ".....The German Reich will never forsake Hungary. I am convinced that we shall be victorious in this decisive [illegible] in spite of all the difficulties which are only too natural because of their historical consequences. I am sending my warmest greetings to you as well as to the whole Hungarian nation, on the occasion of your assuming your extremely responsible office."

Szalasi to Goering: " As the Prime Minister of Hungary, I am sending most cordial greetings to Your Excellency. I take this

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Szalasi to Goering: " As the Prime Minister of Hungary, I am sending most cordial greetings to Your Excellency. I take this opportunity to emphasize the firm determination of my government, of the Hungarian Armed Forces, and of the whole Hungarian nation to comradeship of arms, side by side with our great German allies. It is my firm conviction that the struggle.....to decide the destiny of Europe and its peoples..... in our mutual interests, Will your Excellency accept the expression of my appreciacion."

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Goering to Szalasi: "I thank your Excellency very much for the greetings sent on the occasion of your assuming office. They have me great pleasure, especially because I realized that they were expressed at a decisive hour in Hungarian history; and it is my firm conviction that the Hungarian people will rise to the occasion in this decisive struggle on the side of Germany."

Baron Gabor Kemeny, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Ribbentrop: "..... I am assuring your Excellency that it is my greatest duty to continue and increase the traditional friendship and brotherhood of arms between Germany and Hungary in the true spirit of the Tripartite and Anti-Komintern Pacts. Please accept my cordial greetings...."

Ribbentrop to Kemeny: "I thank your Excellency very much for the telegram, in which you informed me of assuming office and of your decision to strengthen the ties of our alliance and brotherhood of arms still more in the future ..... the assurance that Hungary will loyally and firmly wage this war to its victorious conclusion. Your Excellency may be convinced of the full support of the German Reich."

RADIO ZAGREB in Croatian to Croatia 476 M. - 1500 - October 27 - (Monitored in Bari)

Croatian Communiqué

Enemy artillery fire against the strong points of Dobrinci and Petrovci. Reconnaissance operations in Bjelinci sector within eight or ten kilometres from Ruma; no significant operations took place.

All enemy attacks on Petrovci were repelled. By our counter-attack, we captured ...., twelve kilometres from Ruma, part of which has been in partisan hands.

All partisan attacks were repulsed in the sectors north and south-east of Djurdjevac. A partisan attempt to cross the Drava River into Hungary was frustrated.

In Bilogora, our units captured the stronghold of Gabela, eight kilometres north of Bjelovar.

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All partisan attacks were repulsed in the sectors north and north-east of Djurdjevac. A partisan attempt to cross the Drava River into Hungary was frustrated.

In Bilogora, our units captured the stronghold of Gabela, eight kilometres north of Bjelovar.

The partisans suffered heavy losses when one of our units carried out a night attack against them in the village of Gornje Dapolje, eighteen kilometres north-east of Karlovac. Nineteen partisans were killed and twenty-five wounded, and a large quantity of rifles, machine guns, and pistols was captured.

A Ustashi unit, under the command of Colonel Bodganic, succeeded in penetrating into Travnik. The partisans lost 200 men killed or wounded and seven machine guns fell into our hands.

One of our groups captured Visegrad. Defensive battles in the Kupatovo and Prega sectors are in progress.

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South of Metkovic and Gabela, fighting continues against partisans. All partisan attacks against Imotski were repelled. Eighteen partisans killed in these operations, and two machine guns and a great number of rifles were captured.

Heavy battles are in progress in the Obrovac sector.

Croatian War Minister Praises Troops

Zagreb: The Ministry of War issued the following announcement:

"Superior enemy forces on September 26 attacked our heroic garrison in the stronghold of Krestovac, south of Sunja. In spite of the superiority of enemy vehicles, heavy guns, and infantry armament used against us for two days in succession, they failed to overcome the resistance of our gallant garrison of the First Regiment; neither did they succeed in entering the stronghold. Our garrison repelled all enemy attacks, killing eighty-six partisans. The garrison, carrying out the order of the High Command, went to assist the attacked garrison of Sunja, continuing an unequal battle against superior enemy. Simultaneously, the Third Company of the Fifth Regiment of Mountaineers with their armored... carried out a sanguinary battle against a superior enemy in a sector two kilometres east of Sunja. These gallant armored groups inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the enemy. Two hundred and sixty-four partisans were killed and more than 200 wounded. It is believed that a great number of dead partisans were carried away. These deeds prove the great military skill and the patriotic feelings of our troops. All the members of the Fifth Company of the Fifth Mountaineers' Regiment, of the Armored Corps of the First Mountaineers' Division, and of the First Company of the Sidunners Regiment, as well as the railwaymen of Sunja, are to be praised highly."

The Minister of War, Vice-Admiral Stajcol.

RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian -M 549-1430 Cat 27(

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The Minister of War, Vice-Admiral Stajcol.

RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian -M.549-1430-Oct.27(Monitored in Bari)

Shorter Curfew in Budapest

For the information of the public, we announce that the chief of police of Budapest modifies the curfew restrictions on the streets of Budapest, by allowing free circulation until 12 o'clock midnight.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian -850 kc-1930-Oct.27(Monitored in Bari)

Communiqué No 47 of Bulgarian High Command

West of the Morava River, activity continues to develop in our favor. After some very fierce fighting, carried out under continuous rain and in very mountainous regions, our units succeeded in capturing several important places. 4490

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West of the Stragin position, our units are continuing to mop up remaining enemy groups, and in several places, several enemy groups were completely annihilated. At the same time, there is severe fighting on the lower Tinia River, where the enemy is making desperate efforts to stop our advance by bringing up fresh reserves and more artillery. Fierce fighting continues along the valley of the Bregalmiza River.

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OTHER BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO INTERNO (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy - 0810 - October 28

German Deportations in Northern Italy

The Germans are proceeding with the mass deportation of workers from many centres in Northern Italy; their choice generally falls on specialized workers, who are caught and sent to Germany. The Germans carry out intensive man-hunts to provide Germany with manpower. In the Varesotto region, all the personnel of a paper factory was rounded up and sent to Munich.

It should be remembered that many years are required to turn out a specialized worker. Expert manpower is a national resource, and it must be saved at all costs from the claws of the looters.

Workers should therefore take measures to ensure their personal safety. If air raids are not enough, armed revolts must be organized.

It is better to flee now from the domestic hearth and join the Patriots than let oneself be caught like a rabbit.

Sheep are devoured by the wolves.

Different Aspects of the Sicilian Question

It is necessary to put a stop to the riots which are occurring in Sicily. The island must be democratized. The democracy obtained a secure foothold in Sicily, the unfortunate incidents which recently occurred would not have taken place amongst the working population.

Unfortunately, there has been and there still is much talk of setting up a democratic form of life in Sicily. In the island, as in the other liberated Provinces for that matter, the municipalities are not controlled by honest people. Local administration is not entrusted to the National Liberation Committees but to authoritarian and autocratic mayors, who

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workers from many centres in Northern Italy; their choice generally falls on specialized workers, who are caught and sent to Germany. The Germans carry out intensive man-hunts to provide Germany with many [illegible]. In the Varesotto region, all the personnel of a paper factory was rounded up and sent to Munich.

It should be remembered that many years are required to turn out a specialized worker. Expert manpower is a national resource, and it must be saved at all costs from the claws of the looters.

Workers should therefore take measures to ensure their personal safety. If strikes are not enough, armed revolts must be organized.

It is better to flee now from the domestic hearth and join the Patriots than let oneself be caught like a rabbit.

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Different Aspects of the Sicilian Question

It is necessary to put a stop to the plots which are occurring in Sicily. The Italians must be demonstrated that democracy obtained a secure foothold in Sicily, the unfortunate incidents which recently occurred would not have taken place amongst the working population.

Unfortunately, there has been and there still is much talk of setting up a democratic form of life in Sicily. In the Island, as in the other liberated Provinces for that matter, the municipalities are not controlled by honest people, local administration is not entrusted to the National Liberation Committees, but to authoritarian and autocratic mayors, who still reek of Fascism. Ex-Fascist leaders still lurk behind the scenes of the public administration.

What faith can the Sicilians be expected to have in this kind of district administration? Is it so very difficult to understand that the Sicilians wish to do away with Fascist district administration? They have had their fill of thieving mayors, last relics of Fascism. The Professors and Mayor who have been retained are the very men who upon the Allies' arrival took the Party emblem from their buttonhole, only to keep their jobs. Large landowners are often the real members of the fifth column [illegible] been bought by Fascism.

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In order that the people may have faith in the local administrations, it is necessary that all the Fascist ballast be thrown overboard, and these places filled by the peoples representatives.

Only by entrusting the island's administration to the National Liberation Committees will it be possible to organize democracy in the land.

Freedom of press and freedom of speech are necessary in order that Sicilian life may rapidly be brought back to a peaceful and normal trend.

RADIO SOTTENS in French to France - 47.28 meters - 1245-October 27

Swiss Colony in Athens Safe

According to reports received by the Federal Political Department, the Swiss colony in Athens is safe and sound. No material losses have been reported.

Swiss Moving Picture Association Meets in Berne

The Swiss Moving Picture Association has held the final meeting of its second administrative session in Berne. Various problems of the moment were carefully examined, and the expected arrival, after innumerable difficulties of American films was announced. These films have been held up in Lisbon. The Association showed particular interest in the projection of newsreels.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (clandestine) in Italian to Italy - 1330 - October 28

Genoa is Being Starved (Letter from a Genoese Official)

The Germans' and Fascists' feelings for the city and the population of Genoa are not unknown. Every possible thing is being done to starve the city progressively.

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We have ample proofs of this in the documents which continually fall into our hands and clearly show what the Germen and the Fascist intentions are in order to crush the Genoese people.

We have here a letter from a Genoese official, who compares some data of the food supplies distributed in Genoa during September, with the food supplies which were consumed during the same month in 1942. It should be pointed out that in September 1942 the food rations in Genoa were considered to have reached their lowest level and to be utterly insufficient for proper nourishment. To come down to figures: during the month of September 1942, 43,000 quintals of flour were brought into the city of Genoa for making bread; in September 1944, only 11,275 quintals of flour were imported into the city for the same purpose; that is to say, only one quarter of the flour imported two years previously. This means that the bread rations in Genoa during last September were reduced to exactly one-fourth of the amount distributed in September 1942. It can be therefore easily understood that the population is now starving.

Let us continue, however: in September 1942, over 19,000 quintals of rice were imported into the city of Genoa; in September 1944 only 4,443 quintals were imported; that is to say, one-third. This means that the monthly ration of rice in Genoa now amounts to barely 130 grams, per head. During the month of September 1942, over 30,000 quintals of olive oil were imported into Genoa, while barely 155 were imported into the city during the same month in 1944, which means that the populations of Genoa is now practically deprived of olive oil and fats. As far as butter is concerned the 1,000 quintals introduced in September 1942 have been reduced to 87 in 1944. The greater part of these food supplies found its way into the black market and were greedily fallen upon by the Germans and the Fascist "gerarchi".

Such is the food situation in the city if Genoa today. The Fascist and the Germans try to excuse themselves, saying that the lack of food is due to a shortage of transport means. It should however, be pointed out that before the war and consequently before the German looting began, there existed in the city of Genoa 15,000 cars, 550 buses and 6,000 lorries. There were,

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nourishment. To come down to figures: during the month of September 1942, 49,000 quintals of flour were brought into the city of Genoa for making bread; in September 1944, only 11,275 quintals of flour were imported into the city for the same purpose; that is to say, only one quarter of the flour imported two years previously. This means that the bread rations in Genoa during last September were reduced to exactly one-fourth of the amount distributed in September 1942. It can be therefore easily understood that the population is now starving.

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A. Warning to the People in Genoa

The systems adopted by the Fascists in their struggle against the population of Genoa clearly prove their intentions. It is necessary for the leaders of the economic and food supply section of the city of Genoa to favor, or at all events, not to oppose, any attempts made, or which might be made, by Patriots or by the population itself, to storm the food deposits built up by the Germans and the Fascists inside the city or in its neighborhood. It is necessary for all Genoese to have the opportunity to quell their hunger and this can be done only by storming German and Fascist food deposits.

Such means must be placed at the people's disposal, in order that they may be in a position to meet their requirements.

RADIO ANKARA ---- in French to France - 1745 - October 28

Turkey Celebrates Twenty-First Anniversary of Her Republic

Turkey today celebrates the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of her Republic. On this occasion, the entire capital is bedecked with the national colors. Boy Scouts, who have come from all parts of the country in order to take part in the great military parade tomorrow, met today at one o'clock at the Victory monument in Nation's Square, where they listened to the speech delivered over the radio by the Prime Minister, Mr. Chukru Saracoglu. After renewing their oath of allegiance to the Republic, the Boy Scouts laid a wreath before the monument. Afterwards, they went to the stadium "May 19", where they drilled in the presence of all the leading personages.

Saracoglu's Speech

On the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Republic, the Prime Minister, Mr. Chukru Saracoglu delivered a speech over the radio at one o'clock. Here is the text of the speech:

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"Twenty-one years ago today, we got rid of the Ottoman régime, old and worn out under the weight of centuries. Twenty-one years ago today we founded the Turkish Republic, a constructive and creative régime. This régime, built on solid foundations, has every year carried out considerable achievements in the political, economic and social fields of action of the Turkish nation. Turkey, through this new régime, has been able to create institutions worthy of every praise.

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Our country would fall into the very depth of poverty and shame, were we to suppose, even for an instant, that the realistic proofs given by young Turks since the proclamation of our Republic were nonexistent. Our Republic today is proud of what it has achieved and it will be proud of the results it will achieve in the future. The first years of war, which set most of the world afire, have necessarily slowed down our progress. In 1942, we experienced many hardships and difficulties; many of them were hard to overcome and terribly painful. First of all, the daily increasing expenses for the maintenance of our army threatened to upset the balance of our budget, and it was only a matter of a few months before our treasury would be have been completely exhausted. Then our wheat reserves were gone, and the whole nation was threatened with starvation. Finally, our coal production had first diminished and then stopped; thus, our workshops, our vessels, and our railways were about to interrupt their activities.

Compatriots, in order to remedy this dangerous situation, the National Assembly, the Party, and the Government unanimously agreed to take a number of exceptionally strict measures. Thanks to these measures, our treasury is today able to bear, with comparative ease, the weight it has had to shoulder, a weight which is daily becoming heavier. As a result of these measures, the country not only is no longer threatened with starvation but enjoys an unprecedented abundance. We have at hand 150,000 tons of cereals, and this amount is increasing daily. It is because of these measures that the coal crisis has been overcome and that precious stocks were created. Coal production, which before the war was about 2,500,000 tons will this year reach 3,500,000 tons.

These measures, which, with the help of our people, have brought us from those evil and dark days to the present light and well being, are gradually getting less strict.

It is our intention to diminish them still more, and we trust that we can do this without any danger either for the present or for the future situation of the country.

Compatriots, even in wartime we have endeavored to

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It is our intention to diminish them still more, and we trust that we can do this without any danger either for the present or for the future situation of the country.

Compatriots, even in wartime we have endeavored to progress on the road to civilization. We hope that the war will soon come to an end with the triumph of right and justice.

We hope, by supplying our nation with all necessary material and moral tools to turn our country into a home for a peace-loving and happy people."

"Ulus" Editorial

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The editor of "Ulus", Chukru Atay, on the declarations made by Churchill in the House of Commons, today writes in his

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editorial: "Several questions of a delicate nature were discussed at Moscow, and a complete agreement was reached on some of them. As regards questions still to be settled, all parties concerned have tried to come to a solution in a spirit of mutual understanding. Efforts are being made to discover the reasons for these differences." After pointing out that Churchill said that a definite result could not be obtained if the three Allied Leaders do not meet again and that he hoped such a conference would take place before the New Year, Mr.Atay continues: "These statements emphasize that there will be no dissentions nor differences of opinion among the forces marching against Germany, and that relations between Great Britain and Russia have never been more intimate, closer, or more cordial. Churchill's speech further tells us that an agreement has been reached on the policy to be adopted as regards Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Hungary. The Polish question is still in suspense. It is only stressed that the governments of Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union desire the restoration of a powerful Poland faithful to her great neighbor, Russia.

Decisive measures were taken at the Teheran Conference so that the second world war will end by the complete victory of the Allies. Besides the fact that many decisions were adopted at the Moscow conference so as to speed up the end of the war and to thoroughly thrash out many questions which were the source of friction among the Allied nations, especially those connected with the collapse of the satellites of the Axis, the foundation was laid for a new Three Power conference. At this new conference, the problem of the new world order will be discussed and fundamental points will be set up. Those who are closely following the trend of events cannot forget how many questions had to be solved, and how many divergences had to be smoothed out since 1939, in order to achieve victory. Just as it was not enough to wish for a common victory in order to obtain it, the same applies to the establishment of a new order totally different from the old one, an order based on a sound international security. There are other complicated questions which must be thoroughly examined and many overlapping interests which must be discussed. In order that discussions resulting from these questions and interests may bring about an agreement, it is necessary that, besides victory, complete cordiality and the

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DOMEI ---------- in English ---------- October 28

Fascist March on Rome Celebrated ---------- I335

Tokyo: Celebrating the twenty-third anniversary of the historic Fascist march on Rome, local Fascist Party members this morning assembled in the Italian Cultural Institute here, to hold appropriate ceremonies.

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The ceremonies opened with the assemblage saluting a portrait of Benito Mussolini, head of the Socialist Republican Government of Italy.

In an address delivered to the assembly, Colonel Onoto Principini, Chargé d'Affaires at the Italian Embassy here, after highly lauding the Japanese forces for the brilliant war results achieved in current operations against the United States Pacific Fleet, said: "Together with our allies of Japan and Germany, we Fascist Party members will fight shoulder to shoulder in attaining final victory in the current war and present to the world the ideals of Fascism." In concluding his address, Colonel Principini exhorted Fascist Party members to exert further efforts toward a successful consummation of the current war. Meanwhile, twenty members of the Fascist Party, staying at the Hotel Fujiya in Hakone held similar ceremonies today. Also, twenty-four members at present engaged in labor service for the increased fighting strength of the Axis nations at the Shibaura electric factory got together this afternoon and held ceremonies on the occasion in the presence of Colonel Principini. At the meeting, all twenty-four members affirmed their determination to fight on and completely crush their Anglo-American enemies.

RADIO BERNE (Short Wave) October 27

"World Chronicle" by Prof. Dr. I. R. von Salis.

Ladies and gentlemen: The week under review has been characterized by important events in the various theatres of war. In the west, the general offensive has not been started yet, apparently owing to supply difficulties. All French ports except Bordeaux have been destroyed. As the tenacious German resistance on both sides of the Scheldt estuary still continues, Antwerp is not yet available to the Allies as a supply port. The network of French railways is used to such an extent for bringing up supplies to the Anglo-American armies that the French and Belgian populations are still insufficiently supplied with food and commodities of all kinds. Neither can the French Forces of [illegible], 90% of whom have enlisted for war service, be

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Apart from the 300,000 Frenchmen fallen as victims of the war against Germany and Italy, about three million are working in Germany as prisoners of war and compulsory laborers.

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According to a broadcast by General de Gaulle, this is the balance of war after the liberation of our western neighbor. Difficulties in food supplies and unemployment have brought about political tension in Belgium. By expelling the Germans, the system of administration and economy has been annihilated and must now be rebuilt upon new foundations. This means that in all these countries transitional periods of varying length must be covered before life becomes more or less normal again. The fact that their liberation does not coincide with the end of the war is causing considerable difficulties in the western countries.

They have to accept the fact that the Allies concentrate all their efforts on the war and only afterwards on relief for the civilian populations. Reflect that there are between two and three million Allied troops on the western front, and that their necessary food supplies alone would be ten times the amount of what is necessary for the population of Zurich. On top of that, there is all the supply and transport of arms, ammunition, and all sorts of equipment. A relative stoppage of operations in the west, compared with the severe and bloody fighting on the other fronts is therefore understandable. After the wholesale looting by the Germans, the Allied troops in Europe cannot live on the land. All their needs are supplied from overseas.

On the Vosges front, fighting now has all the characteristics of positional warfare. Eight days ago, after a long and bitter defence, Aix-la-Chapelle fell, reduced to a heap of ruins except for the Cathedral of Coronations, which surprisingly has remained intact. Aix-la-Chapelle was like a rock in the path of the Allies, who were trying to force their way into the valley of the Rhine. This obstacle has now been removed, but regrouping on both sides will have to take place before the tank battles, which everybody expects, can start in the plain of Cologne. There has been severe fighting between Canadian and German troops on the southern banks of the Scheldt estuary. On the northern banks, near Flushing, the Germans brought up heavy artillery. In Holland, the British are on the offensive along the Bergen-op-Zoom-Roosendal-Breda-Tilburg-Hertogenbosch line. They have penetrated into Hertogenbosch (also called Bois-le-Duc) and

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In Eastern Europe, the Russians are now fighting on the soil of nine different countries: Norway, Finland, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. In the Arctic sector, Russian units have reached and occupied the Norwegian port of Kirkenes, where the Germans destroyed the port installations before leaving. Thus, war has come back to Norwegian soil for the first time since May, 1940.

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According to the agreement reached some months ago between the government of King Haakon and the Soviet government, Norwegian officials are to take over civilian administration in the area occupied by the Russians. On German soil a grim battle for the possession of East Prussia has started, in which the Russians, under the command of Chernjakowsky, are the attackers while the German defence is commanded by Tschoerner. The Russian offensive, launched with an extraordinary display of massed artillery, is focussed on the sector between the Niemen river and the Masurian lakes. Tilsit is the northern pillar of the German defence. On the eastern front, the Russians have advanced via Schirwindt as far as Wirballen; further to the south, the towns of Eydtkuhnen, Gumbinnen, and Goldap are in the fighting area.

The frontier of East Prussia, heavily fortified even in peace time, has since been turned by the Wehrmacht into one of the most powerfully fortified zones of the Reich. It is quite natural, therefore, for General... to warn the public not to say lightly that the Red Army is only 90 km distant from Koenigsberg, for every metre of ground in East Prussia must be won in hard fighting. Moscow reports today that the German counter-offensive launched by General Tschoerner has checked the Russian attack and opened a phase of extraordinarily fierce positional warfare. Fighting there obviously shows the same features as the recent combats near Aix-la-Chapelle.

Between Gumbinnen and Goldap, the Russians are on the defencive. Breaking out from the Augustow area, Russian tank columns advanced against (?Wirtz). Notwithstanding their vigorous defence, German military circles regard the battle in the area of the East Prussian frontiers as already lost. This is proved by the fact that in Berlin comparisons are being made with the offensive undertaken by Rennenkampf and Kempolov (?) in the summer of 1914.

Obviously, the Russian High Command has combined the attack on East Prussia with new actions on the Narew front, and in the west and southeast of Warsaw. Nothing new is known about the front near Cracow. It seems, however, that//10/

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In the eastern parts of Czechoslovakia, i.e. Carpatho-Russia, and the Carpatho-Ukraine, numerous German and Hungarian units have surrendered to the advancing Russians, who occupied the town of Mukacevo.

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Directly to the south of this part of the Carpathian mountains lies the Hungarian fighting sector, where developments are taking the most critical turn for German strategy. Rumanian and Russian troops have occupied the whole of northern Transylvania, which had been given to Hungary by the Vienna Award. The heavy and prolonged battle of Debrecen finished with a clear Russian victory. The line of the Tisa has been reached almost everywhere, and the great Hungarian plain lies open to the advancing Russians. Hungary is not officially out of the war, for Horthy's offer to the Allies of an armistice provoked a coup d'etat by the Arrow Cross Party leader Szalasi, who, with German help, overthrew the government. But owing to these events life in Hungary is momentarily paralyzed, administration is disorganized and work in many places has stopped. At the front, there were unpleasant incidents between Hungarian and German units; at some places Hungarian troops even went over to their former enemies. The Germans were compelled to send fresh troops to the front and probably SS formations to Budapest and other localities for the protection of Szalasi's puppet government.

In Yugoslavia Belgrad fell a week ago today, on the same day as Aix-la-Chapelle. Belgrade has also suffered severely from war operations. Along the whole line running from Belgrade south to Nish, the main way of retreat is now closed to the German troops stationed in the Balkans. In Yugoslavia, forces of Marshal Tito are fighting in close co-operation with those of the Russian Marshal Tolbukhin, advancing from Bulgaria. Bulgarian formations under Russian command are also participating in the fighting against the Germans in Yugoslavia. In the Adriatic sector, Tito's troops have occupied Dubrovnik and Valona.

The British advance in Greece proceeds at a quick pace. The occupation of Athens enables the British to use the port of Piraeus for landing troops, material, and foodstuffs. The Greek government of Papandreou has again established its headquarters in Athens, where the British Foreign Minister Eden, just returned from Moscow, and the British commander of the Mediterranean area, General Laitland Wilson, are also staying at present. After occupying Lamia and Larissa the Greek troops, actively supported by Greek partisans, continue to advance in the direction of Salonika.

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The Italian front is, as before, the most difficult for the Allies. During the week under review, Cesena was taken by the Allies, who are trying to reach the flat country on both sides of the Rimini-Bologna road. In the near future, however, developments in the Balkans might have [illegible] on the Italian front, for Kesselring may find his supply and retreat routes via Istria and Croatia blocked.

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Far from Europe, in the Pacific, the big American landings on the Philippine islands of Leyte and Samar have changed the situation in a remarkable way. It is difficult to imagine the war in the Pacific and to appreciate fully the achievements there of organization and military strategy. Let me point out once more that a year ago the American ground and naval units were 5,600 kms from the Philippines, a distance equal to that from Gibraltar to Trondheim, Norway. The troops under MacArthur's High Command are fighting the occupation troops on Leyte, the central Philippine island. The Navy has fought a battle with the Japanese fleet, which has been declared in Washington to be an important American victory. The last legitimate government of the Philippines has already returned to the country, following the American landings.

A vigorous movement of resistance among the Philippine people made itself felt under the Japanese occupation forces.

The survey of the military events of this week leaves no time for political reflections. Nevertheless, the principal political events of the week under review should be briefly mentioned: the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Moscow conference between Churchill and Stalin, the recognition by the Allies of de Gaulle's provisional French government, and finally, the electoral campaign in America.

Good-bye till next Friday at 7.30 o'clock.

RADIO STUTTGART in French - 4.522.60 - 2314 - October 26

Mass Murder of French Jewelists

Paris: Over 100,000 French people have been killed by

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Good-bye till next Friday at 7.10 o'clock.

RADIO STUTTGART in French - M.522.60 - 2315 - October 28

Mass Murder of French Loyalists

Paris: Over 100,000 French people have been killed by resistance organizations.

Internal Situation in France during Week. 4493

Paris: Thefts are multiplying in France; the Allies have authorized the shooting of thieves on sight.

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ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French - 25.15 Meters - 0700 - October 28

Consultative Assembly Appointed Delegates

The Commission for [illegible], yesterday afternoon appointed fifty-five delegates to the Consultative Assembly. Here is the list: (The list of fifty-five names followed.)

Press Reunion Held Yesterday

During yesterday's meeting of representatives of the Paris press, of the regional press and of the Departmental press, a newspaper syndicate was legally constituted on the line of the syndicate of the Parisian press. A syndicate of provincial periodicals was also formed. The National Federation of the French Press, comprising all syndicates of the Parisian and the Departmental press is thus constituted. Following this decision, the immediate suppression of all papers which in one way or another collaborated with the enemy was requested. It was requested that they be immediately suppressed and that their property be confiscated. A decision was adopted regarding the ancient Hachette Message Centre which will be transformed into a corporative organ, made up of the papers themselves.

Banquet in Honor of the URSS Press

A banquet was given under the leadership of the Minister for Information in honor of the URSS Press. Members of the press congress, representatives of the Soviet, United States, Czechoslovak and Chinese press were present. All the representatives of the Allied Nations were warmly cheered, and the chairman of the Federation, Albert Dujar[illegible], welcomed them.

Mr. Feuincourt Arrested in Paris

Mr. Feuincourt, former Minister of Justice and former First President of the Court of Appeals has been arrested by order of Gen.Mathon, Government Commissioner with the Paris Military Tribunal.

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Mr. Fenincourt Arrested in Paris

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Pétain and His Ministers Accused of Helping Germans 449?

A suit has been filed against Marshal Pétain and his Ministers for connivance with the enemy.

Seljuin Condemned

The Paris Higher Court of Justice yesterday sentenced Seljuin(?), ex-speaker of the Paris Radio, to twenty years forced labor, to the confiscation of all his property, and to the loss of his civic rights. He constantly carried out radio propaganda in favor of the Germans.

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Mexican Minister in Paris Makes Statement

General Istuce, Mexican Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris, during a statement to press representatives, pointed out the help extended by Mexico to the French Liberation Committee ever since March 15, 1941. "Mexico is France's traditional friend", said the Minister, "and we approve the decision of the United States regarding the French Provisional Government. France is a rich country and she will undoubtedly achieve her restoration rapidly". The Minister concluded by mentioning his plans for the resumption of commercial relations between France and Mexico.

Spanish Refugees in France Active

Many members of the Union of Spanish Refugees residing in France have arrived in Paris. The arrival in Paris from Nice, of Gen. Morras, chief of the Spanish Progressive Party, is also reported. Gen. Morras ceased all political activity at the beginning of the Civil War.

FRENCH HOME SERVICE (From B.B.C. London) in French M.31 - 21.30

October 28

Liberation Movement Congress Ends

The Congress of the National Liberation Movement in Paris has ended. It has decided to appoint one hundred delegtes with view to regrouping all the Forces of the Interior into one organization, which will be called the "National Liberation Front."

New Trains on French Lines

On Monday, October, 30 more passenger trains will operate on the following lines: Paris-Limoges, Paris-Orleans Paris-Rennes

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P.T.T. Resistance Movement Honors Its Casualties

The P.T.T. resistance movement has held a ceremony during which Mr. Augustin Laurent praised the sacrifices made by the personnel and stressed the necessity on continuing the struggle.

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General Arrested

General Joncit (?) editor of the magazine "Le Monde", has been arrested.

Health Conditions Poor in France

Mr. Francois Billoux, Minister of Public Health, has declared that health conditions in France are poor. Tuberculosis has appeared in regions where it was formerly unknown.

Commentary by Pierre Valnet

Tonight, attention is mainly concentrated on the western front, in the [illegible] which lies between Bois-le-Duc in the East and the mouth of the Escaut, at a point almost on the Belgian-Dutch frontier. Here, General Dempsey, troops came up against very violent resistance. According to news received tonight, the whole defensive front at General Dempsey's right wing is now breaking up. In the Tilburg-Breda (?) sector, ten Nazi divisions are retreating, they have reached the north bank... 30 kilometers from Tilburg. Yesterday, General Dempsey's troops occupied a number of crossings on this river. It is believed that this German retreat will not stop before the point where the Rhine divides into two branches; firstly the Vaal and then the Lek. Thus we would succeed in establishing a front on the Rhine, which, in spite of all our efforts, we failed to do in September at Arnheim.

General Model ... near the group of islands which overlook the mouth of the Escaut. At Anvers, as in Nantes, there are German defences in the port, but it seems that the Germans are being gradually driven out. If this is true it will not be long before the Canadians are able to use the port installations, which are intact. This would mean an important shortening of the British front. In this vicinty, the balance is in favor of the Germans, who still hold the... and many excellent Dutch canals. But the RAF is taking care of the waterways, and the important port of Duisburg on the Rhine has received more than... tons of bombs.

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There is no change on the rest of the front. It is stated that local engagements are taking place, frequently of great violence. The weather is unfavorable for engagements on a large scale. On all other fronts, the war is progressing favorably for the Allies whose grip is tightening round the Nazi fortress. The Russians are continuing their successes in eastern Prussia and in the Ukrainian sub-Carpathians.

Reviewing this rather incomplete picture, we understand why Goebbels yesterday addressed some gloomy remarks to the German people. "By his superiority in numbers and artillery, the enemy has succeeded in penetrating our territory. The vicissitudes of war have not altered our inexorable will to fight to the last for the safeguarding of peace and of our independence"

To this, for a long time past, the Allies have replied: "Unconditional surrender."

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Public Relations
INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

No. 122 SATURDAY 28 October 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 clandestine and certain Allied 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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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

RADIO BARI/ISTA In Italian to Italy 0800-Oct.27

Albania

In the interests of the security of Albania, Albanian volunteers are already fighting at the side of the German forces.

Sforza Seeks to Mitigate the Purge Movement

According to news that has leaked through from enemy sources, we are informed that Count Sforza is in favor of slowing down purge activities. In the place of swift action, the Count is in favor of more detailed and subtle enquiries, which, although they may take longer, will give more reliable results.

We know that the people of Rome are dissatisfied because of the scarcity of food; but Count Sforza has found a way of satisfying them with a delay in "epuration".

Time Plays into Sforza's Hand

Only two trials have been conducted by the Court of Justice, those of Caruso and Anzolini. It is evident that the brake has been applied. Count Sforza is in favour of an analyzed and detailed enquiry. He must have a motive, it cannot be a sudden sense of responsibility or of balance as Count Sforza never has, and never will possess these gifts. The reason is that Count Sforza is still uncertain of his undertakings, so he attempts to postpone action as long as possible. The only thing that can awaken people's interest today - and by people, we mean the French word "populace" - is "epuration".

Sforza finds it necessary to play for time, and "epuration" provides a means of holding people's interest as long as possible. The Count is getting old but he may hope to spin out purge enquiries for one, two, or possibly five years. Thus, God willing, he may be able to close his eyes and end his blameless existence between the charging of one execution squad and the next. This is Sforza's dream, while the Ministers without Portfolio are

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Here are the names of Italian soldiers now resident in Germany who send greetings and wish to assure their families of their well being: Giuseppe Bosetti, Antonio Petroni, Ottavio Zanchetti, Franco Gusti, Bruno Marchini, Carlo Farè, Luigi Nespolo, Antonio Russo, Costantino Silvestri and Guerrino Savolo.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO IN Italian to Italy -M.421-1300-Oct.27

The Southern Front

From their bridge-head north of Cesena, the Anglo-Americans tried to make offensive thrusts against the German positions in the direction of Ravenna. But the pressure exerted by the enemy forces was firmly held in check by the troops of the Wehrmacht, who hindered the enemy's attacks in every possible way, beating back the attackers by means of furious counter-attcks and inflicting very heavy losses on them.

South of Bologna, German forces repulsed attacks launched by British and American troops in the mountainous area. These actions were often frustrated by counter-attacks enabling the German forces to capture arms and ammunitions. The attacking British and American units could only advance extremely slowly as they were continually under the concentric fire of the German defence. In his attempts to achieve a breakthrough in the German lines, the enemy suffered very heavy losses, both on account of the Germans' stubborn resistance and the accuracy of their fire.

Bonomi Addresses a Message to Patriots of Val D'Ossola

Swiss newspapers report that Prime Minister Bonomi has addressed a message to the so-called Patriots of the Val d'Ossola stating that these Patriots, through their own efforts and with their own limited means, have given a great contribution to the struggle for freedom in which their Fatherland is now engaged, and have written one of the finest pages of heroism of this war against the Nazi and Fascist oppressors. This struggle is a symbol of the new spirit animating the entire Italian people in its march towards national redemption. The Patriots of Val d'Ossola are worthy of the highest traditions of the Risorgimento. "On behalf of the Royal Government" - Bonomi continued in his message - "I send to all my most cordial congratulations".

Everybody is by now aware of how the tragicomedy of Val d'Ossola, but not everybody has had a chance of seeing a very significant pamphlet distributed by the Communists who have

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We believe that the contents of this pamphlet should be known in detail. The Fascist traitors, it is stated in the pamphlet, together with the hated Germans, entered Domodossola which had been heroically liberated. "This is a day of grief for all of us", the pamphlet continues.

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But in our sorrow it is necessary to ascertain who is responsible for this set-back. The Communist representative in the National Committee of Liberation was opposed to the Domodossola operation, it being too early yet for operations such as this. The Communist Central Office had decided to organise only actions of resistance against the enemy, notwithstanding our opposition, it was decided that this operation should be carried out. The Communist delegate in the National Committee of Liberation was overruled by the other party leaders. One of those chiefly responsible is Professor Tibaldi. Next comes a priest, Luigi Stoppetti, who, when the Communist delegate opposed the operation of liberating the town considering it far too premature, attacked him with foul words and went so far as to accuse him of being a Fascist. Other responsible men are Luigi Stoffatti.....(other names follow but could not be taken down owing to bad reception)

Where are all these gentlemen now? They have all escaped to Switzerland; and in the days which preceded their flight much money belonging to the National Committee of Liberation was sent to that country while the population was deprived at the same time of a good deal of rice. On the other hand, where are the Communists who took a share in the battle? They were all killed in the struggle for the defence of Domodossola from the attacks launched against it by the Nazis and the Fascists. They all fell fighting. The others took to their heels and our comrades were left alone to fight against the enemy.

The pamphlet then goes on to say that the moment has come when the truth should be told and a halt should be called. The bourgeois delegates and the other capitalist and clerical parties have taken a share in the National Committees of Liberation, in order to create confusion and then run away at the right moment to save their own skins and leave the others in the ditch. When the hour of the struggle approaches and is about to strike, the capitalists, the industrialists and the priests flee to the frontier and save their own skins. From now on, our organisation, that is, the Communist organisation, will act on its own. The Communists will show what is required to make the National Committees of Liberation function properly. Away with the masters, away with the capitalists and the priests. The treason of Domodossola should be a lesson to us.

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The Same Old Timers

Americus, through the BBC microphone, reminded the Italians that twenty-six years ago, in these very days at the end of October, the battle which put an end with the Vittorio Veneto victory and the collapse of Austria was being fought out on the banks of the Piave river.

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The fate of the war had already been decided in June of the same year and ended with a crushing and truly decisive Italian victory. However, months of sacrifice were necessary to reach the victorious conclusion. In recalling this, Americus made an unjustified comparison with the present situation, and concluded by saying that the fate of the war is again sealed in favour of the Allied nations and that it is only necessary to give Germany her coup de grâce.

The comparison is injudicious indeed. In fact, even if we were to allow for a moment that Germany is beaten, one cannot understand to which Italian victory Americus refers, a victory which should go hand-in-hand, according to Americus, with that achieved at Vittorio Veneto. However, in regard to these assertions a query arises: what would have happened if after Caporetto, just as after Sicily, the King and his followers had betrayed those who were our allies then? If Italy had gone over to the enemy and had declared war on Britain, France and the United States? Let Americus reply to this question, and at the same time let the Allies and the Italians reply to it as well.

What would have happened? We can guess the probable answer: it was a different situation then. That was a war in which the Italian people really had their heart, that was a war which was being fought by Italy against its traditional foe, and not like this one, against its traditional friends.

If after Caporetto the King had betrayed the cause of the Allies, would the Italian people have revolted? Are you quite sure of this? Well, just refer to what was written at the time by the leaders of those parties which are now described as anti-Fascist, from the Socialist to the Christian, from the anti-clericals to the religious, from the Communists to the church. They are the same men, and in many instances they are even physically the same, the same men who in 1917 denounced the useless slaughter and asserted that another winter would not be spent in the trenches. But there is this difference, that the Allies would then have considered them traitors, whereas to-day they are considered patriots.

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Review of the Press

Recently Rolandi Ricci has pointed out in the Fascist press that the Pope has been showing some desire to re-establish his temporal power on the banks of the Tiber. Moreover Rolandi Ricci emphasised the fact that, even if this movement was not supported by the State Secretariat, the Vatican had taken no steps to dispel this suspicion while its hostile attitude towards the Italian Social Republic did much to confirm it. It was therefore requested that the Vatican should clearly define its attitude in the matter.

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In its issue to-day, "Repubblica Fascista" publishes the text and the photographic reproduction of a document, despicable but interesting, that is, a manifesto of the Lombard Committee of the F.P.T.F. movement. What does this abbreviation mean? Sponsors of the Temporal Power of the Pope (fautori del potere temporale del Papa. Is this clear? And this in Fascist and Republican Lombardy, not only in Rome, the heart of Christianity.

The manifesto has an introduction in which the "brothers" are told that the local representatives and the representatives of "liberated" Italy of the F.P.T.F. movement have met in Rome, and regret is expressed because, the brothers in northern Italy, who are still under the heel of Fascism, could not be present at this meeting even though in spirit they are with their comrades.

The manifesto goes on to say that the Rome meeting went into the problem of re-establishing the temporal power of the Pope, in order that the Holy Father should have not only a "spiritual control" but also a practical and effective political control over the world. So that the question may be studied in detail as soon as the whole of Italy has been "liberated" a new conference will be held in Rome which members of F.P.T.F. of northern Italy will be able to attend. Such a meeting would be the forerunner of a world congress, at which sponsors of the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Popes throughout the whole world would be present.

In the manifesto, the hope is expressed that at least all the territories it held in 1815 will be returned to the Pontifical state; that the future Pontifical state will become the model of Christianity; that the new state will become the Sea on which all international controversies will find equity and justice. The manifesto ends by urging everyone to support this sublime ideal, asserting in answer to the supporters of the "One Fatherland" that the real Fatherland is that which brings about a feeling of brotherhood amongst ourselves in the bosom of the Catholic Church, the latter being a prelude to our Fatherland in the Kingdom of the Skies. And thus, "Repubblica Fascista" comments, these gentlemen would wish to restore temporal power in Italy, and they are modest enough to limit their claims to the Papal boundaries of 1815. They are modest! We should have preferred them to have been a little more daring, that is, to the point of planning for Italy a federation of Kingdoms under the control of the Papal Pot

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And this state, "Repubblica Sociale" writes, is to be taken as a model of Christianity! When it is very well known that the Pontifical state, destroyed, not by Fascist Italy, but by the new Italy, was a model, yes, but a model of the dark powers, of intrigue and of misery!

"Repubblica Fascista" indignantly points out that these pseudo-politicians are traitors to their Fatherland and that they are at the same time anti-Catholics and anti-patriots; it concludes by asserting that the best priests and the best Christians will be the first to oppose political programmes and policies of such a nature.

The Southern Front

By Our Special Correspondent on the Apennine Sector

Continued bad weather has considerably slowed down the pace of fighting in the Adriatic sector. British Eighth Army forces, lacking air support, confined their offensive activity to some probing thrusts east and northwest of Cesena. After very heavy fighting the enemy lost a considerable quantity of war material in his attempt to enlarge the bridgehead beyond the Savio, as a result both of the flooding of the river and of the heavy and medium German gunfire. Other enemy attempts to cross the Ronco River were completely broken up by the German defence.

Kesselring's forces are today holding out against the enemy assault in the battle now in progress on the Adriatic sector with the same determination as they showed in the early days. The German forces have organized a very efficient defence system consisting of principal and secondary positions, this compelling the enemy to waste much energy and a considerable quantity of material. The same determination to fight to the end is shown by the German troops manning the central sector of the front south of Imola and Faenza. After four weeks of heavy

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Oct. 27

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Kesselring's Congratulations [illegible]

The following telegram was received from Marshal Kesselring by the command of the second fighter group of the Republican air force, following the victory scored on October 19, when eight American twin-engined bombers were shot down and twelve others damaged:

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"The Supreme Command of the German armed forces in Italy is proud to congratulate the Italian second fighter group on the resumption of its war activity and expresses gratitude and recognition of its many successes. Signed: Kesselring".

Workers' Delegates Appointed to Managing Boards of Milan Firms

The workers and employees of the following recently socialized firms with headquarters in Milan lately appointed their representatives to the managing boards, which are now therefore legally constituted according to the law on socialization: Ceschina, Bompiani, Garzanti, Hoepli, Signorelli, Vallardi, Rizzoli, Carroccio and Riccardi publishing companies and the publishing groups of "Repubblica Fascista", "Corriere della Sera", "Sano".

Plans for Italian Expeditionary Force to Far East

It is known that the so-called Rome Government is drafting plans for the organization of Italian expeditionary units, 500,000 strong, to be sent to the Far East. The troops will be under the command of British and American officers, and the Universal Telegraph Agency reports that nominal command of these units will be entrusted to a Prince of the House of Savoy. Leftist (?) elements try to support this plan by which the king aims at strengthening the prestige of his house and of the Crown. Opposition elements, on the other hand, are convinced that it would be a mad and criminal enterprise and stress that it has already aroused a storm of protests and disapproval throughout invaded Italy.

Cabinet Meeting in Rome

The so-called Council of Ministers has met in Rome to discuss the internal and international situation. Bonomi made a long speech in which he stated once again that Italy is still hoping for the help promised her by the occupation authorities. The report on the unfortunate events at Palermo was then examined. A deep difference of opinion immediately arose among the ministers on measures adopted and to be adopted in the matter. Socialists of the Council when he stated

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A bill on the transformation of the Police Corps into a Guards' Security Corps was approved.

Orlando on Palermo Incident

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, appointed president of a non-existent Chamber of Deputies by Bonomi, has expressed his opinion on the Palermo riots. He stated that the poor condition of his health prevented him from visiting the city of his birth and he expressed his confidence in the results of the inquiry now in progress. He cabled to this effect to the Civil Commissioner of the Sicilian capital.

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High Court Enquiry in Naples

The investigating magistrate of the High Court of Justice recently went to Naples where he questioned two witnesses in the Pentimalle and Del Tetto trial. These were Staff Colonel Giovanni Ricordi and the lawyer Ettore Scopa Sorrentini. The latter was on duty with the home defence headquarters as major during the time when the deeds with which the two generals are charged took place.

Neutral Views on Eden's Visit to Rome

British confirmation of Eden's forthcoming visit to Rome is interpreted as follows in neutral quarters: Eden is going to Rome to discuss problems regarding the liquidation of Italian colonial possessions and to exert his influence on the crisis existing in the Bonomi Government.

The British, who openly stated that they would not approve of Badoglio as Ambassador in London, seem, on the contrary much inclined to support his return to power, as they consider him subservient to their plans for the future political settlement of Italy.

"Above All Let Us Not Exaggerate" - A Commentary

Now that the petty Ossola republic has been liquidated, it might be to the point to address few quiet words to our Swiss neighbors on the attitude they have taken - an attitude which is faithfully reflected by the tone of press of the Confederation towards the Italian Social Republic. The Swiss press exalted to utmost the criminal deeds of the bandits and shed ere while tears on the pitiful conditions prevailing in the Ossola area where famine was causing so many innocent victims, at the same time cheerfully ignoring the true reasons for this miserable state of affairs, namely the criminal activity of outlaws who, incidentally, had become experts in smuggling into Switzerland foodstuffs of every kind in their efforts to make money, thereby depriving the civilian population of those very foods, such as flour, rice, butter, beef, etc. The Swiss miss on scene-due to an alleged press freedom which in reality is only nominal, as

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Things went so far the Swiss Red Cross decided to take under its care the children of the Ossola families, in full agreement with the rebels; in this way about two-hundred innocent children were taken away from their families and brought across the border to be fed - as it was said - but actually to be educated on anti-national lines. Guglielmo Canevascini, a member of the Ticino government, visited Domodossola, where he made a speech in the public square, openly making a stand against us. It is worth while to speak of this Socialist millionaire Canevascini, recalling that he built up his wealth in enterprises which are somewhat unsavoury according to our moral standars. We mean the bankruptcy of the socialist co-operative society whose director, Pesci, guilty of the embezzlement of one million francs, was helped by Canevascini to escape to France before a warrant of arrest was issued, in order to get rid of a witness who might have become dangerous. We mean the speculations of Ronchetti, Canevascini's secretary, who turned many thousands Swiss francs of Cantonal money to his own benefit by counterfeiting vouchers bearing the signature of Canevascini himself. We mean the socialist contractors engaged by the building department of the Ticino government, presided over by Canevascini, who received public money by means of non-existent invoices and fraudulent accounting.

Therefore it was quite natural that the Domodossola criminal band should welcome the visit of this statesman who, might have taught them fruitful systems of subtracting public funds.

To return to the attitude of Swiss newspapers, which so promptly sent their correspondents to the rebels, we deem it opportune to state clearly that one can feel sympathy for a régime or a form of government but one should always, in appearences at least, remain within the limits of normality and legality, of defency and of international honesty. What would the Swiss say if our newspapers were to start a scandal campaign on their Confederation, and above all if the Republican Fascists were to follow the methods practiced by the Swiss neutrals? What would they say if the Italian Social Republic were to follow the same attitude in regard to the border state and adopt a similar attitude towards Swiss capitalists living in Italy, where - it

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A report published by this Bellinzona newspaper stated that "Enemy losses are very heavy"!

Switzerland is a neutral country. Neutrality has its rights but also its duties. You cannot ask for rights to be respected without complying strictly with duties. The future settelment of Europe after the war might be forced to re-consider the problem of Swiss neutrality. The Swiss should not forget that their political existence is due to the fact that it is recognized and guaranteed by all other powers. So, speaking of Switzerland, it can be said: above all things, let us not exaggerate.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian - 2030 - October 27

World News of the Last Twenty-Four Hours

In the Dutch-Belgian theatre of operations the German defence is characterised by powerful counter-attacks. The Soviet advance in Prussia has been checked. In the Balkans, time works against the Bolsheviks whose strength being gradually worn down. In East Prussia the Russians were urable to score any success, all their attempts having been frustrated.

On the political front, the campaign against Roosevelt has been intensified as a result of the American failure in the Pacific. Roosevelt's opponents are striking a note which easily influences American public opinion. The President is the only person responsible for a policy of aggression in the Far East and for an improvised strategy in this sector. The mothers of thousands of Americans killed in this costly, and until now useless, campaign cannot help being on the side of Roosevelt's opponents.

In the stirring atmosphere of these days a sensational document occasionally crops up like a Jack in the box. Today it is the turn of a secret circular letter, issued by an equally secret club and addressed to the officers of the British General staff. This is briefly the content. "Roosevelt is our

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Those who wrote this circular letter are undoubtedly bold and have a clear view of the situation. These words of course will bear no fruit, even though the officers of His British Majesty are perfectly aware of their truth. Great Britain is now following a downward path on which nobody can stop her; and Churchill is a fast driver. In times to come the British will understand that it was the politicians of today who wrought the destruction of the British Empire.

In the meantime General Franco sees communists overrunning his country in ever increasing number. Nothing can stop them and make them return whence they came.

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In his long meditations General Franco undoubtedly sees the risks he is running.

The Anglo-American Commission in Bonomi's Italy is no longer called Control Commission, but simply "Commission". To us this play with words does not alter facts, but to Bonomi and his friends it appears a success. So much the better for those who are so easily satisfied. It is indeed better so, otherwise his position would become impossible as so much of the unpleasantness now prevailing in invaded Italy is due to his allies.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian - 2130 - October 27

The Sicilian Riots

In the House of Commons, today many questions were asked in connection with the Sicilian riots. Members wished to know what part had been taken by the British Government in encouraging the separatist movement. The Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office declared that, so far as Great Britain was concerned all rumors to this effect were without foundation.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian - 2135 - October 27

The British Weather Forecast

People will certainly remember the elation of the British when, on the temporary cessation of the dropping of V-1s, the black-out regulations were withdrawn and forecasts began to be made, as, for istance, on the end of the war. Many people really thought it was a question of days only. But elation soon disappeared when V-1s began once more to pour over London. Once again the black-out was enforced. Now the London radio triumphantly announces that military censorship, which since the beginning of the war has forbidden the publication of meteorological bulletins (unless referring to a period of not less than ten days before) has now reduced the restriction to two days. From our point of view, London radio stated, the publication of this bulletins by

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian - [illegible]

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.421 - 23.00 - Oct.27

The Southern Front

Torrential rains today peralyzed all activity in every fighting sector, South of Bologna a small German shock troop penetrated the enemy infantry line and captured eighty-two prisoners.Two hundred and seventy four British, including three senior Staff officers, were taken prisoner during the elimination of the bridge-head across the Ronco River. Further details of losses suffered by the Anglo-Americans on the Italian Front have been disclosed. U.S. headquarters announced that American losses from the beginning of the war to mid-October amount to 91,000 men. Prisoners are not included in this figure.

Duce's Award to SS Unit

The Duce has awarded a silver medal to the second Battalion of the first infantry regiment of armed SS units with the following citation: "Together with other vanguards of the new Italian forces it remained in the front line uninterruptedly for over two months carrying out particularly difficult tasks and holding key positions against powerful enemy pressure until the front was broken through. Twice mentioned in German official dispatches and authorized to wear the black ribbon of German SS, it was awarded German decorations and many rewards for bravery in face of the enemy. A brilliant example of faith and love for the Fatherland, this battalion by the sacrifice of seventy per cent of its ranks, has contributed one of the finest pages to the history of the fatherland. Anzio front, May 25, 1944-XXII".

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - M.245 - 23.30 - October 27

Sforza Appointment Well Received in America

The "New York Times" writes today that the appointment of Count Sforza as Italian ambassador to the United States has been received with great satisfaction in American quarters.

Special Messages

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Special Messages

Attention, attention, we now broadcast special messages to our Roman brothers:

Le crocette aumentano (The little crosses are increasing).- Fulvio è già ripartito (Fulvio has already left again). - L'erbetta cresce (The young grass is growing-. - La pioggia riprende (The rain starts again). - La matita è temperata (The pencil is sharpened).-Il nastro bianco e nero (The white and black ribbon).

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Alceo è ripartito (Alceo has left again). - Marianna sta bene (Marianne is well). - Il bove cammina (The ox walks). - Le stalle sono guardate (The stables are watched over). - Il fuoco è spento (The fire is out). - Bisogna attendere (One must wait). - Gli occhiali sono nuovi (The spectacles are new).- Convenzionale 32 nero punto e virgola due alternati pari (Conventional thirty-two black semicolon two alternated even) - Convenzionale 27 verde due punti alternato pari linesetta punto (Conventional twenty-seven green colon alternated even dash full stop). - Convenzionale 95 bianco ripetere in potenza (Conventional ninety-five white to repeat potentially). - Il figlio torni alla casa (The son should return home). - La cantina è ripulita (The cellar is again clean). - La fiammetta nuova vive (The new little flame is alive).

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M. 421 - 23,30 - October 27

The Italian Front

Berlin 27 - All attacks launched yesterday by the American Fifth Army and by the British Eighth Army on the Italian front were less violent than on previous days. Clashes of some importance occurred only on the Adriatic front, where the British paid a high price for their attempt to cross the Ronco River. British forces who pushed forward on the northern bank of the river were wiped out.

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German . 0845 . October 27

Soviet Terror Flourishes in Lithuania

Stockholm: Lithuanian circles in Stockholm have learnt from the so-called Lithuanian Committee of Liberation certain details about Soviet actions in Lithuania. It is announced that Bishop Matulioni was shot. The whereabouts of the Archbishop of Vilna and the Bishops Aistorokas and Tarokas are unknown. The Soviet People's Court in Vilna sentenced the relatives of the former Mayor of Kaunas to death. The Soviet authorities also executed a large number of so-called separatists. The towns of Vittonas and Prokiskis were burnt to the ground. The number of deportations is growing and there are localities in Lithuania which have been completely depopulated.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 1230 - October 27

Survey of the Situation by Wilfried von Oven

It has become a necessity for soldiers in this war to experience the most terrible sufferings. They have thus secured a moral background which will not easily be affected by new events. We have seen men of our race cruelly slaughtered in Bromberg, we have found many comrades who had been terribly mutilated and slaughtered by the Bolsheviks. We have seen the mass graves of Bolshevik brutality and the torture chambers of the OGPU in Lvov.

Yesterday evening, my flesh crept when, with another front soldier, I looked at pictures which a German front correspondent had brought back from the village of Nemmersdorf in East Prussia. We clenched our fists and gnashed our teeth. Some of the pictures which show the victims of Bolshevik brutality will be published to-day in the press. The most terrible ones must be withheld from

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 1220 - October 27

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Yesterday evening, my flesh crept when, with another front soldier, I looked at pictures which a German front correspondent had brought back from the village of Nemmersdorf in East Prussia. We clenched our fists and gnashed our teeth. Some of the pictures which show the victims of Bolshevik brutality will be published to-day in the press. The most terrible ones must be withheld from the German public because they are unequalled in monstrosity and are simply unbearable for a normal human eye. There is a baby nine months old with the innocent expression of his age on his face and gaping hole in his forehead. It is the hole caused by the bullet of a Bolshevik murderer. There is an old peasant woman with a face reflecting the hardships of a life of work, shot in the nape! There lies a fair-haired girl, fourteen years old with blood curls hiding her face.

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Shot in the head and raped! There lies an old workman with the badge of the front soldier of the first World War in his buttonhole! Shot in the nape! There lie a girl and a boy twins of six and a half years old, hit at their mother's side by the bullet of the Bolshevik monster.

Who dares, in face of such photographs, to harbor doubts however slight regarding the enemy's lust for destruction? Is it the Philistine who still dares to din perpetually into our ears that the Bolsheviks are not so bad after all, who, beyond our frontiers, still dares to call our warnings against the Bolshevik beast exaggerations? These were no baronets, no landowners, no capitalists and Junkers who are allegedly the objects of the Bolshevik fury, they were just simple people, workers and farmers, anonymous countrymen who had been toiling all their lives on the hard soil and whose only crime was to be German. They were murdered because the primitive peoples of the east had been indoctrinated with the hateful slogans of the Kremlin Jews. This was the reason why blood was shed which interceded our enemies in the east and west.

Our enemies have for years been openly announcing the physical destruction of all Germans. Nemmersdorf provided proof that this was not idle talk of English Lords and Jewish Bolsheviks, not provocative articles in "Pravda" or the "News Chronicle", this is the bloody truth which will materialize wherever our enemies succeed in capturing German soil or securing power over German men. Nemmersdorf is the bloody demonstration of the enemy's will to destruction, which till then had remained theoretical. It is immaterial whether the executors of this will wear Soviet, British or American uniforms, a fact proved every day by enemy reports.

To-day, an English officer writes in the "Daily Express": "Each German child is a lost child. The happiness and the peace of the world is not secure as long as one single person belonging to the present German generation is alive. It does not matter whether we castrate or sterilize them, one thing is unavoidable: Germany will not disappear before the last German has been killed." Who can doubt that this officer, if ever he came to Germany, would act as his Bolshevik colleague who brought himself to kill a child of nine months. Since Englishmen systematically starved Boer women and children of the Boers to death in concentration camps,

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The Germans have re-organized their army and rebuilt their Luftwaffe. We must be prepared for a surprise. "The day will come when we shall face the enemy with the surprises he seems to anticipate. For the time being our hands are full warding off the enemy attacks from all sides. We raise the shield now to one side and now to another to parry the blows. Only cowards and simpletons lay down arms at such a moment in the futile hope the enemy will offer them his hand in reconciliation, instead of waiting for the opportunity of drawing the bow and letting fly the arrows.

There is no draw in this struggle. The proof of this was provided by the raped corpses of the women and children of Kennesdorf.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 1400 - 11.80 kcs - October 27

Norwegian Exile King Appeals to the Norwegian People

The Norwegian émigré politicians in London with exile King Haakon at their lead, have used the opportunity provided by Soviet operations on the coast of the Arctic Ocean to issue appeals to the population of Norway. In these appeals Haakon and his companions in exile ask the the Norwegian people to offer no resistance to the Bolsheviks entering Norway but even to assist them. The appeals of King Haakon, who abandoned and betrayed the Norwegian people in a cowardly manner in 1940, have evidently been inspired by the British Government. They prove unequivocally that Churchill, on his visit to Moscow, agreed to the Kremlin bolshevising of the European north, thus once again betraying his former allies.

Bolsheviks Hunt Down General Franco's Spain

Swedish news agencies report in detail on the Bolshevik rounding-up of General Franco's Spain. Statements by the official Soviet news service have been quoted, in which Moscow demands that the bolshevization of Europe is not to stop at the Pyrennees.

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Bolshevization of Bulgarian Army

The bolshevization of the Bulgarian army is being carried out systematically by the Soviet-Bulgarian régime by order of Moscow.

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According to the statement of Bulgarian prisoners, commissars are assigned to the various bodies of troops under the command of the Soviet General Tolbukhin. These commissars are without exception Jewish Bolsheviks.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11.30 kcs - 1845 - October 27

Volkssturm Is the Iron Reserve

Berlin: "The Volkssturm is not our last report but an iron reserve of the army, equipped with the most modern arms." This statement was made by Gauleiter Hoffman of the South Westphalian Gau.

London Censors Neutral Journalists in France

London: Allied headquarters are again willing to allow correspondents of neutral newspapers to enter France. However, this permit is subject to the condition that the journalists send their reports via London, where they are to be censored.

Thus the reports on the situation in France by the neutral press are not supervised by the French but by the British censorship.

"Without Germany Norway Would Have Died of Hunger"

Oslo: The Norwegian paper "Aftenposten" writes: "Norway has never been able to live on her own food production. Therefore we can count ourselves fortunate that Germany has been able to contribute in an outstanding manner to our maintenance for over four years. Otherwise we would have died of hunger long ago."

GERMAN SOLDIERS SERVICE - 1295 kcs - 1900 - October 27

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

Volkssturm at the Front Reported

Berlin: "The Volkssturm is not our last report but an iron reserve of the army, equipped with the most modern arms." This statement was made by Gauleiter Hoffman of the South Westphalian Gau.

London Censors Neutral Journalists in France

London: Allied headquarters are again willing to allow correspondents of neutral newspapers to enter France. However, this permit is subject to the condition that the journalists send their reports via London, where they are to be censored.

Thus the reports on the situation in France by the neutral press are not supervised by the French but by the British censorship.

"Without Germany Norway Would Have Died of Hunger"

Oslo: The Norwegian paper "Aftenposten" writes:"Norway has never been able to live on her own food production. Therefore we can count ourselves fortunate that Germany has been able to contribute in an outstanding manner to our maintenance for over four years. Otherwise we would have died of hunger long ago."

GERMAN SOLDIERS SERVICE - 1295 kcs - 1900 - October 27

Jewish Film Directors to Take Pictures at the Front

Paris: Hollywood has sent its experts to France to take real life pictures at the front. These film people are mostly Jews but they prefer to engage Frenchmen to take the dangerous shots nearer than ten kilometres from the front.

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Report from Dueren

Dueren: Though the front is just behind Dueren, life is quite normal in the town. Streetcars are running, the shops are open and the cinemas play to full houses. This is reported by a German war correspondent.

German War Disabled as Welfare Workers

Berlin: German war disabled are being used as welfare workers after their recovery. The first hundred men have now been sent to their new tasks. Their sphere of activity is with the Party and local authorities.

DNB in German October 27

German Paper for Occupied German Territories

Berlin: The German population in the western German territories, at present occupied by the Anglo-Americans, is not without a German paper. In these districts German planes are dropping a miniature edition of the "Voelkisher Beobachter" containing political news from all fields. The paper measures 21 cm. x 14 cm. and has four pages. The chief place in the paper is occupied by the decree of the Fuehrer on the formation of the German Volkssturm. There is also a leading article called, "We will come back". On the inside pages there are articles on Himmler's speech in East Prussia, on the death of Marshal Rommel and on the defeat of the U.S fleet off Formosa. Events in Hungary are dealt with under the heading "The Change which is Hungary is salvation."

The paper also contains illustrations. There is a caricature of Major General Lewis H. Brereton and a picture of a burning village with the caption: "Do not forget the incendiaries of Wallendorf"; this is followed by a reproduction of a Swiss photograph showing th

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"Voelkischer Beobachter" Sees Reds in English and American Towns

Berlin: (Press Review) "[illegible] of the terrible scenes of Nemmersdorf into the neutral world", writes the "V.B.", "so that the creeping fear of the fate threatening them too will not let those turncoats sleep, who throw themselves shamelessly into the arms of the hangmen of Moscow because they seem to be the stronger on the battlefield.

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We should also like to show the British and Americans the little village between Gumbinnen and Angerapp as a typical example of Bolshevik methods which Europe might breathe her last if the betrayal of the plutocracies could cause the surrender of our continent to Bolshevik imperialism. From this starting point they could easily jump the Channel and even the Atlantic to pour their murderous gangs into the streets of English and American towns and villages.

TRANSOCEAN In English October 27

The Fighting in the West

2355

On the southern sector of the western front: (By Gerald Emskoetter): In the forst du Mortagne and St. Die, heavy fights are being waged. The Germans on Friday afternoon launched counter-attacks aiming at cutting off American fighting units which had entered the forest. The Germans launched operations from the area of Nompatelize(?) towards the south into the forest of Mortagne, where they were engaged in bitter hand to hand fights with a tenaciously defending enemy. These American units, threatened with being cut off, belong to those regiments with which the U.S. Seventh Army is attacking in an easterly direction. General Patch strives to advance to St. Die in order to gain access to the high Vosges. He has thrown a fresh division into battle, namely the Thirteenth Infantry Division, because hitherto participating divisions, the Forty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Divisions had been weakened by severe losses. These fights in the forest where Germans and Americans are often opposing each other in an opposite frontal direction (?) do not allow the use of air forces.

The actual focal point in the Vosges remained calm on Friday in the southern sectors. North of Diedenhofen the Americans carried out a scouting thrust, but this enemy unit was shot up by the Germans. His scouting activity may be regarded as a further sign of impending major activity of General Patton's Third Army.

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Some fresh American infantry and tank divisions were deployed south and north of Metz. Eisenhower obviously intends to start a concentrated attack against Metz before the beginning of winter.

Banska Bystrica Liberated 1930

Bratislava: The town of Banskà Bystrica, seat of the insurgents in Central Slovakia, was liberated by German troops on Friday morning at 0600 hours, as reported to Dr. Joseph Tiso by the commander of German troops in Slovakia, general of the Waffen SS Hoefle on Friday at 1000 hours. Competent quarters declare that numerous prisoners were taken during the action. Many insurgents were demoralized and went over to the Germans. The remnants of the insurgents fleeing to the mountains in the north are being followed by the German troops. Large quantities of war material, especially guns and infantry weapons, fell into German hands.

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Several thousand civilians were released from concentration camps by Friday noon. The leaders of the rising flew to Lvov from the aerodrome at Zvolen, before the Germans marched in. Statements by prisoners show that the insurgents wished to proclaim a new "Czechoslovakia" in Banska Bystrica on October 28. News of the liberation of the town broadcast by a Slovak Radio special communiqué Friday noon, a source of great pleasure throughout Slovakia. The radio speaker expressed Slovakia's thanks for her liberation to the victorious German troops.

Capture of Slovak Towns Includes Booty 0001

Bratislava: In connection with the liberation of the Slovak towns of Zvolen and Baneka Bystrica as mentioned in Friday's German communiqué the following details have been announced in Bratislava: Suppression of insurgents and speedy conquest of both towns is in the first place due to the never tiring fighting spirit of all German units of the army and Waffen S.S. participating in the operation. In spite of immense terrain difficulties and unfavorable weather conditions, after the conquest of Zvolen a concentric attack was carried out against Banska Bystrica from the south, south-east and east. In course of the swift action, military units of the insurgents which had to defend the towns were systematically smashed. Next to a considerable number of prisoners the Germans captured a great number of guns of medium and heavy calibre, heavy and light arms of all kinds, a number of vehicles and a food depot.

Russian Planes Bomb Budapest 2200

Budapest: The following official announcement has been made: During the late hours of October 26, a flight of Russian aircraft, first coming from the north-east, and later from the north, carried out a terror attack on Budapest and vicinity. Bombs which were dropped at random caused casualties among the civilian population. Damage was also caused. A.A. defence reports that a number of attacking bombers were shot down.

Supervision of Hungarian Evacuation 1625

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Supervision of Hungarian Evacuation 1625

Budapest: Government Commissioner Field Marshal Faskas has been appointed to supervise the evacuation of the Hungarian population and material from threatened areas. With the exception of evacuations under direct enemy pressure, evacuation measures may only be carried out in the future by decree of the government commissioner. At the same time the population has been assured that the government commissioner will do all in his power, despite the unusual situation, to carry out orderly and disciplined evacuation.

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Fugitives Move Towards the Danube 1115

Headquarters C-in-C South-east: (By Arnim Schoenberg, Transocean war reporter): Long trains of fugitives moving on roads to the north-west while the Russians, although only tentatively, are following German detaching movements in Slavonia along the road from Zemun to Sombor have reached the eastern bank of the Danube. Strong partisan formations are concentrating in the region of Kutina to the south-east of Zagreb and several so-called proletarian divisions in Bosnia are gathering along the Sarajevo-Brod railway line. Since the flight of civilians is going on behind the line of German resistance and in the midts of the detaching movements of German troops to new positions, it can be done in an orderly manner. In covered vans laden with foodstuffs, house utensils and fodder, peasants of German origin are moving along. They are mostly men who up to the last moment had remained behind in their farmsteads, while their women and children had been sent ahead by rail. On their way they passed through villages which were completely deserted. Behind the peasants groups of cattle are being driven, guarded by gendarmes and Italian volunteers.

Germany Assumes No Responsibility for Bolshevisation 1615

Berlin: Foreign press comments on the recent definition of Germany's peace aims by Dr. Goebbels, in which the press pointed out that the peace aims concerned are stronger than before now that the German Reich stands as a single entity, prompted the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman to remark that the defection of countries from their alliance with Germany naturally has some consequences. He emphasized the German axiom that he who is willing to fight the Soviet Union has the military and political support of the Reich. But he who declares himself ready to be bolshevized realises the Reich from any responsibility. He concluded: "If the Rumanians for instance, invite the Bolsheviks into their country they must bear the consequences themselves. Germany at any rate is released thereby from responsibility to safeguard Rumania against bolshevization."

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Volkssturm Will Increase Forces by Four Million 2155

Madrid: Germany is able to add four million men for the defence of the country by the creation of the Volkssturm, the Madrid paper "Ya" considers. The paper emphasizes the active service of Volkssturm units along side the Wehrmacht in East Prussia ....

Norwegian Workers to Resist Invasion 0015

Oslo: Norway, threatened by Soviet invasion, will be supported by Norwegian workers. The Norwegian Workers Union is applying to members for action in support of Norwegians in threatened areas.

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DNB in English October 27

Heavy Rains Slow Fifghting in Italy 1805

Berlin: Torrential rains in Italy resulted in a slowing down of fighting with the exception of occasional shock-troop attacks. South of Bologna one German shock unit consisting of one officer and eight men succeeded in making a surprise entry into an American position and in taking prisoner eighty-two enemy soldiers. When the British bridgehead across the Ronco river was smashed south-east of Forlì, 264 British, including three high staff officers, were taken prisoner.

Conditions in North Africa P.O.W. Camps Scandalous 1430

Geneva: The delegate of the Vatican after inspecting prisoner of war camps in North Africa, reported the conditions in the camps he visited, particularly in Tunisia, can only be described as scandalous. This report in monthly periodical of the Vatican "Ecclesia" states that prisoners are subjected to "disgusting physical punishement all the more humiliating because it is inflicted by natives".

DNB in German for Europe - 1545 - October 26 (Monitored in London)

Wilhelmstrasse Press Conference

Ribbentrop's spokesman stated that judging by available reports, a development was obviously taking shape in the Franco-Spanish frontier region which deserved attention. Schmidt quoted the view of the Wilhelmstrasse that the term, crossings of the frontier and bandit raids was no longer applicable to military operations of such scope. Referring to certain events and information the spokesman declared that these military events could not be said to lack a certain political importance. According to information received, the Red Spaniard Negrin, known and notorious from the Spanish civil war, is now intesifying his relations from London with officiel Soviet politicians. Schmidt said that one could not help having the

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German Broadcasts

RADIO MILANO in Italian - 191 m. - October 27

Italian-Russian Diplomatic Relations

As regards the appointment of a Soviet Ambassador to the Italian Government, it is pointed out that at least as far as Moscow is concerned relations between the Soviet Union and the Bonomi Government have now been legalized. In this way all political activities undertaken or to be undertaken by Moscow agents in Italy are, in the opinion of the Kremlin, perfectly legalized.

LA VOIX DE PARIS in French - 322.60 - 18.15 October 27

Health Conditions in Paris Critical

Paris: A Swiss newspaper speaks of the scarcity of fuel in Paris. "Lack of heat has brought about a terrible increase in poor health conditions, especially among the working classes. The paper adds that the capital of France is in the process of becoming the capital of tuberculosis.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 522 M. - 2015 - October 27

Speech by Minister of the Reich Goebbels

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a little more than three months since I last addressed the German people over the radio to give it a survey of the general situation of the war. During this comparatively short period the political and military field of this gigantic struggle has been the theatre of events of paramount importance by which the aspect of the war has been fundamentally altered in essential respects, partly to our advantage and partly to our disadvantage. The past weeks have been extremely hard for us. More than once we had to summon all our energy to meet the growing impact of the anxieties and troubles assailing us and many bitter hours come back to mind when we review

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785018

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The principal point, however, is that the main hope of our enemies has remained unfulfilled. We have not broken down under the weight of their general military and propaganda attack. The way into the Reich, which according to their expectations was to be a walk-over, has remained closed to them. The German people stands again firmly on its feet and is about to furnish new and unequivocal proof of [illegible] our fronts in the east, west and south are still grappling with enormous difficulties, but we are in good hope that soon they will assume a firm shape throughout. In a word, we have once more proved to ourselves and to the world at large the correctness of the adage that hardships which do not kill, bestow additional strength.

By [illegible]-day's address I wish to give the German people, in the same way as last time, a survey of the situation and to discuss the prospects resulting from the present picture of the war.

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I am doing this with, on the one hand, the seriousness due to the war which has now reached its dramatic peak, and on the other hand with that openess which has always distinguished the German version from that of the enemy. The German leadership has nothing to hide or conceal from the people except for military or political secrets. We have always made clear that this war which was forced upon us by our enemies is a fateful life and death struggle. We shall therefore assess its single events exclusively from this angle. However painful and irritating they may sometimes be, they will not alter our firm and unshakable decision of remaining under arms and fighting until a peace is secured that will assure our nation's right to live, our national independence and a broadening of the base of our existence. Such a peace will justify the huge sacrifices we have made and will still make in this war. Neither will our decision be altered by the fact that our enemies, since the beginning of this spirng, have been assailing our fronts in a huge onslaught of men and material with the clear objective of bringing us to our knees before the beginning of the winter.

So far the powerful offensive in the west, east, southeast and south has only imperceptibly abated. The enemy is under the pressure of the general development of the war. Apart from the impossibility of waging war for an indefinite period, owing to internal difficulties which become more and more visible, the enemy's losses in men and material are so high that he is compelled by this very reason to look for a conclusion of the war at the earliest possible date. These losses will weigh more heavily on him when the previsions we have made are put into effect. This is indeed a race against time and, as things are, we stand a good chance to win.

I need not explain what is at stake for us. In contrast to our enemies who pursue imperialistic objectives harmful to all nations, we defend our lives. Our enemies made it perfectly clear that they threaten our lives. The particulars of how they want to blot us out are almost immaterial. It does not matter whether our western enemies want to convert Germany into a potato field or our eastern enemy intends to reduce the German people by thirty or forty millions by mass terror and deportations. One thing is certain: that our enemies mean to prepare a hell on earth for us if we lay down arms and commit ourselves to their mercy [illegible]

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Nothing was left of the much discussed freedoms, which the American President has used to conceal his hateful intentions against us, after some European countries had been overpowered by our enemies. Misery, hunger, plagues, mass prostitution of desperate women, infant mortality, anarchy and a sudden collapse of public order follow in the wake of the enemy troops wherever they appear. For example, the western nations which some weeks ago welcomed the so-called Anglo-American liberators with flags and garlands, to-day pay dearly for their rashness. Some Frenchmen will certainly regret the times of the German occupation when the Anglo-Americans promised heaven on earth in their broadcasts, but when they had food to eat and coal to heat them unlike to-day. At that time, a firm and well-organised state authority saw to it that anarchy, whenever it raised its head, was driven back into its lair. Life is like that, most people will only learn from their own painful experiences. Maybe it is all to the good that so many nations in Europe are given a rather drastic object lesson of the difference between our programme of a New Order for our continent and the programme of our enemies, which spells disorder and destruction.

What we want in this war is quite clear. Besides defending our country it falls to us to protect this continent which is threatened to-day as never before in its history. We are not afraid of the danger inherent in this duty. We know that they can be overcome, although we will need every ounce of effort and sacrifice. In these days of the general decay of political bourgeois ideology which, as shown by the example of so many countries, cannot cope with the demands of the times, in these days, I say, we are the only hope of Europe. The collapse of so many countries before the threat of Bolshevism is a classical example of the inadequacy of their leading classes who are so weak and tired as to commit suicide because they are afraid of dying. They fall an easy prey to Bolshevism. They have no clear-cut ideology which is based on honor and which makes the defence of the country the foremost duty of the nation. They were rotten with decay and do not deserve any better fate than their present one. We have no compassion for them, for those who abandon the

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fight in these times of hard and ruthless battle for existence
cannot complain to anybody about the fate which they have
brought upon themselves by their own lack of vitality.

We Germans are a young and a brave people. We have kept free
from the infection which has caused the collapse of a large part
of the European world. We know that ours is a great mission in
the regeneration of the continent and that we will have to prove
our worth in this fight. Every front-line soldier knows that as
well as every worker who is forging the weapons for the task.
Our national self-assurance has not been impaired by the recent
setbacks on various sectors of the front.

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On the contrary. It may sometimes be bitter, but we are filled with pride that we have been able to hold our own for over five years against nearly the whole world. They have not succeeded up to now and they shall never succeed in forcing us to our knees. Events at the fronts are proof enough, for last spring and summer brought many heavy setbacks but our determination to resist has not been impaired.

We have been forced in the west to surrender much of the glorious prize which our troops gained in May and June 1940. I admit willingly that this has caused us grave anxiety for we all know how much it means to us. The reasons for this setback will be explained at a later time. In any case we had to retire roughly to the 1939 line and here superb leadership, the tenacity of our troops and the indomitable efforts of our people, of men, woman, boys and girls of the Rhine and Ruhr valleys, have made it possible to establish a new front.

Since the victory of Arnhem the enemy has ceased to talk of an excursion to Berlin. The German collapse, predicted somewhat hastily for October, has not come. Another date has been substituted, but we will take good care that this one, like the others, shall be a vain promise. The front in the West has been stabilised, thanks greatly to the epic and heroic fight of our troops in the coastal fortifications. Staying on in seemingly hopeless positions, they proudly declined all offers to surrender. Faithful to their Fuehrer and their oath they resisted the overwhelming enemy attacks and denied to the Anglo-Americans access to the ports which they so urgently needed in order to continue their offensive against the Reich before we could establish a new front. Their fight has already gone down into history. The complaints in London and Washington that they still have not the necessary port facilities for operations against our West Wall are the highest praise for our troops in these coastal fortifications.

There is no German who would not fully agree with me when I transmit to them over the radio the thanks of our Fuehrer and our nation for their bravery in holding out under the worst conditions. They have notified me over the radio that large parts or even the whole of their pay should be employed for the German Red Cross or for the Winter Relief Scheme. Their words crown the [illegible] of our ancient heroes. A nation which can produce men

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In the east the Soviets are trying to force the decision which they so urgently need before winter sets in, by mass attacks on nearly all parts of the front. The monster "Bolshevism" has reached and even crossed our frontiers and has thereby increased the danger to the Reich and the whole of Europe.

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The rest of the world does not admit willingly that the German power for maintaining order is the last and only bulwark against the bolshevization of the continent. A glance at the map, however, and the experiences of some credulous nations in the recent past prove it conclusively. We have never entertained any doubts about it and are therefore immune against the Bolshevik poison, which is slowly but surely paralyzing some other nations.

Our soldiers are making the most strenuous efforts to reestablish firm lines of defence on the eastern front. Although one should refrain from drawing premature conclusions, we feel justified in presuming that the seemingly inexhaustible man-power at the disposal of the Soviets will one day run out. Should this happen, very hopeful prospects for the continuation of the war would result. The total losses of the Red Army are, as Moscow herself admits, enormous. The war potential of the Soviet Union also has limits which are inescapable even for the ruthless terrorism of the Bolsheviks. Although we must be prepared for further great, perhaps even huge, difficulties in the east, we have full reason to believe that we can and shall overcome all perils which they may entail for the Reich, the more so as the enemy alike in the west and in the east suffers from the vulnerability of long supply lines, which in the past years have caused so much worry to ourselves. This disadvantage is further enhanced by the increasing insecurity prevailing in the enemy's rear, which ties down considerable forces on both fronts and causes heavy losses in manpower and material. The full significance of this factor will not be realized by our enemies till next winter.

It is often easier to conquer a country than to keep it occupied for a long time. At all events we shall do everything in our power to break the storm from the east at our frontiers or possibly even before it has reached them and to drive it back from where it came.

Several times already in the history of Europe this continental task has been incumbent upon the German race. The same will happen to-day, it cannot be otherwise; the bolshevization of Europe which would be the inevitable consequence

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Several times already in the history of Europe this continental task has been incumbent upon the German race. The same will happen to-day, it cannot be otherwise; the bolshevisation of Europe which would be the inevitable consequence of th collapse of Germany, would be tantamount to the fall of the occident itself. We must strive with all our might to avert such a possibility, regardless of whether the rest of Europe or even England and the U.S.A. understand the significance of our exertion, and approve of it or not. Not before their venal newspapers, but before the impartial tribunal of history shall we have to answer for our deeds. And when that moment comes, history will not only acquit us, but adorn us with the laurels of victory as reward for the bravery shown by us even in the face of the most pressing and grievous distress and peril. Our adversaries may well deride this prophecy - what is that to us? It would not be the first time that a prediction made by us is ridiculed by them at the start and lauded at the end.

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In no case would we dream of digging our own grave by yielding to the threats of Bolshevism and surrendering to its mercy, fully conscious as we are of the inevitable consequences of such a step.

The same lesson is taught us by what is happening in the south-east: Suborned by cowardly and treacherous governments, some of which have already paid for their spinelessness by deportation to Siberia, the peoples of that area are enduring a frightful fate, and their present sufferings are no more than a foretaste of what will come when the Kremlin definitely drops its mask. That by this series of betrayals we are compelled to withdraw from our Balkan positions and establish new positions elsewhere may be painful, but cannot be avoided. Here also Bolshevism is obviously over-reaching itself and everyone knows what consequences may arise from such excess. Hungary has come to reason again at the last moment. Guided by energetic national leaders, she is now mobilising her entire national strength, having freed herself from a clique of nerveless defeatists who for years have been pursuing the sole aim of preventing Hungary's present achievement.

The new Hungarian leaders deserve the gratitude of their people, for by their courageous attitude they have checked a development bound to end in the total collapse of their country. On a new defence line gradually forming in the whole eastern and south-eastern area we shall now face the onslaught of Bolshevism. God will assist us in our strife to summon our total national strength for preserving our people, and with it Europe, from a fate worse than hell.

To our front in Italy we must pay the tribute of our thanks and highest admiration. What our soldiers are achieving in the southern theatre of war by their bravery, courage and steadfastness ranks among the most glorious deeds performed in this war. For months on end two world powers have been assailing the meagre defence lines of our grenadiers and parachutists, but they have not succeeded in breaking through. Every phrase in the High Command communiqué referring to this fighting is a record of supreme heroism. Our soldiers in Italy are called 'green devils' by our enemies who in fact, owing to our soldiers' valor, are

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Our greatest anxieties are caused now by the war in the air. We are all fully aware of the aims pursued by the enemy, who still hopes to break our morale by terrorising our land and thus force his way into the interior of the Reich, to which he has failed to gain access across our fronts.

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Therefore he avails himself of every period of favorable weather for dropping bombs and phosphorous upon our cities, inflicting atrocious sufferings upon the German civilian population. We have long ago ceased to stigmatise the moral objectness of this procedure. We wish only to mention in passing that the very perpetrators of this inhuman terrorism dare to insult the German leaders as "war criminals", whom they try to indict before the tribunal of history. It is an open question which is more contemptible: the brutality of this sort of warfare, or the hypocrisy that accompanies it!

We need not emphasize that we are relentlessly endeavoring to break the bomb terror practised by our enemies. Squadrons of fighter and bomber planes of modern and highly efficient construction are being formed and may be expected to operate successfully. As for the influence exercised by bomb terrorism upon our economic war potential, we have so far managed to overcome it and shall also succeed in doing so in the future. The many hundreds of thousands of our fellow-countrymen who are victims of bomb terrorism, deserve not only our sympathy, but above all our active help. The latter is granted them to the utmost extent permitted by war conditions.

They belong to that advance-guard of Germans who are determined to carry on the war under all circumstances to certain victory, because they have little, or even nothing to lose.

I visited my Rhenish home a short time ago to see with my own eyes under what difficult conditions the population is living, particularly in these western border provinces. But this population proved to me by their conduct that they are not allowing themselves to be misled or disheartened. The last time I saw the Rhine flowing along at Cologne in all its majesty, I perceived that German men and women and, if necessary, German youth, would see to it that this would always remain Germany's river and not just Germany's frontier. I know my countrymen of the west country intimately, and if the enemy hopes to upset their war morale, well, he can forget it at once.

Under the hail of enemy bombs, and sometimes to the distant sound of artillery, millions of industrious hands are forging weapon after weapon, which are rolling in a never-decreasing

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Under the hail of enemy bombs, and sometimes to the distant sound of artillery, millions of industrious hands are forging weapon after weapon, which are rolling in a never-decreasing stream to the front. The people in the west as well as those in the east know that this is final and that they will never lose their freedom even if they do lose their house and home. Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, as well as all those other lovely German towns throughout the German Reich, will rise again in all their beauty after the war. They will perhaps lose many of the old romantic aspects; but these will be more than counterbalanced by new fame and honor. They will be all the more cherished in our hearts because we have suffered so much for them, as we have for all those things which we see endangered to-day, and for which we are fighting, and are prepared to sacrifice so much.

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10304
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If I may be permitted to round off the general picture of the war situation, I should like to mention with deep admiration the admirable feats of arms of our Japanese ally's armed forces. During the last air and naval battles off Formosa and the Philippine Islands, the Japanese forces hit the American fleet so hard, that they injured the enemy most gravely and caused considerable consternation in the United States. Japan thus shows its hard and unbreakable will of resistance against American imperialism in the Pacific and its unaltering loyalty to its proud historical traditions.

The German nation is united with the people of Japan in their common struggle for existence and for a happy future, which can only be ensured by a complete victory over our enemies. The recent successes of the Japanese forces have filled the German people with admiration and joy. We are proud to have as an ally on our side in the common struggle a people of such valor.

And now, men and women of Germany, after having shortly reviewed the present situation, may I be permitted to give you some details of our chances in the near and more distant future, as arising from the development of the war. I will be quite frank, without evoking vain hopes which cannot be fulfilled. The scheme for total mobilisation has now been going on for three months and, in this short time, has brought the most amazing results. During the past three months we have made it possible for hundreds of thousands of soldiers to be trained for the front. These measures have, in addition, enabled us to solve the labor problem, especially in the armaments industry, to such an extent that we have at present more workers available than we need. They will gradually find employment in secondary war industries. This is a long process and good-will and patience is needed on both sides, from employer and employee. These difficulties will be mastered gradually. Heavy sacrifices and restrictions had to be imposed on the German people in order to free such large contingents for the fighting front as well as for the labor front. But the German people have willingly submitted, knowing that it will serve to win the war. I myself have concentrated my efforts on the task of simplifying the administrative organs of the state and on directing labor in such

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For the total war effort not only imposes greater burdens, but will distribute them more evenly, thereby making them easier to bear. Once we have the worst behind us it will be easier than before. The word of the moment is: More soldiers and more weapons.

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Whilst the barracks are filling with the young soldiers of the new grenadier divisions, the German worker must make it his sacred duty to put into their hands the best weapons in the world in sufficient quantity. The output of our armaments industry, the efforts of our workers and employers are astounding.

In spite of terror bombing by the enemy, the production of arms and munitions is steadily rising. The hopes of our enemies are daily upset by the industry and willingness of the German workers in factories and mines. They produce good solid weapons, admired throughout the world for their quality. But beyond that there are new ones of all kinds which entitle us to great hopes for the future. Technical developments during this war have undergone many changes. In the near future they will offer us new chances. We cannot expect miracles which would make superfluous the total effort of our nation in this struggle for life, but prospects in this field may tip the scales in our favor. They are sufficient to reinforce the factors which we expect to be a turning point in this war. The prime condition is the unlimited willingness of the whole nation to shoulder every burden and the determination to continue the fight at all cost until final victory. The moral of our people is beyond any doubt. However painful the losses in men and material may be which we now suffer in full measure, they cannot weaken our determination never to give in, always to face the enemy and to finish victoriously the fight which has been forced upon us.

Today the German nation is a community which has closed its ranks, living for a common cause and a common destiny. It fights and works for the lofty aim of a happy peace. We shall not lay down our arms unless this aim is secured. The Fuehrer's call for the National Guard is the proof that the nearer the danger the more we are resolved to fight it with all our resources.

The President of the United States is mistaken if he thinks that the German nation will crack as soon as the enemy reaches its frontiers. On the contrary, this fact merely serves as an impetus to rise as one man, to work until our hands bleed and to fight with a feeling of doubled defiance until the danger threatening all of us is finally averted. Washington and London might consider these measures as a sign of utter despair; but this does not concern us. We know exactly what we are doing,

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threatening all of us is finally averted. Washington and London
might consider these measures as a sign of utter despair; but
this does not concern us. We know exactly what we are doing,
what we can and will achieve by them.

Clausewitz, that great military thinker, once said about
the Prussian people's army that it spreads like wildfire and
in the end reaches the enemy's own soil. It seizes his life-
lines and drives towards the very core of his existence. Perhaps
those in the enemy camp may take the trouble to ponder over
this sentence and at the same time decide whether it is politic
to treat such military leadership with haughty arrogance.
Whether they do or not, we shall spare no effort to block the
enemy's path into the Reich.

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In every street and in every house he will encounter bitter resistance; not a square inch will be yielded without a fight. He has already found that out in the east as well as in the west; it was a great shock to him. The days of easy and cheap victories are over. The German people has fully recovered from the first shock of the set-back in the west. It stands firm on its feet and presents the calm composure of the highest and holiest determination instead of the white flag of surrender to the attacking enemy. It observes with calmness the hate orgies of London, Washington and Moscow, knowing that it has nothing to lose and everything to gain. We shall not let our country be converted into a potato-field nor our land into hell; nor will our women and children be exterminated nor our workers and soldiers forcibly deported to Siberia. Neither the English Lord Vansittart nor the American Jew Morgenthau will determine the law by which the German people shall live and breathe. For a nation which holds honor and liberty in high esteem there can be only one answer to their plans dictated by hatred and the infernal feelings of revenge found in the Old Testament: to fight at all costs until final victory is achieved. There is no need for me to appeal to the German people, of its own will it is resolved to carry this out. This is how our men, women and children think at home and how our soldiers think at the front. This is the sacred will of eighty-six million Germans and there is not the slightest difference of opinion in this respect.

The Party reared the nation in this determination, and today it finds itself a master of the situation in these troubled times and sets a high example to the people in determination, courage steadfastness and loyalty. It is the political leader in this gigantic people's struggle for our existence: besides achieving victories in this long struggle against the enemy's might, it has learnt how to suffer defeats; it has turned every defeat into victory because it was always true to itself and never strayed from the straight path, even if it was blocked by obstacle after obstacle.

When spending a few days this past week with the Fuehrer at his headquarters, it once more dawned upon me what he means to the nation. Whilst in these hard times the so-called national leaders of other countries tremble like aspen leaves before the approaching doom and stumble into the abyss with their

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When spending a few days this past week with the Fuehrer at his headquarters, it once more dawned upon me what it means to the nation. Whilst in these hard times the so-called national leaders of other countries tremble like aspen leaves before the approaching doom and stumble into the abyss with their peoples through their own weakness and lack of character, he stands like a rock in the stormy sea of this greatest war of all times.

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When on my departure he said that never before had he believed in victory so firmly as now that it was constantly endangered by a thousand blows, I knew that this man, who will one day give his name to our century, could only speak like this from the very depths of his strong and faithful soul; and this means more to me and the German people than the vain and fleeting boasts of the enemy's mercenary chatterboxes, who judge a great nation which is ready for everything according to their own standards, instead of according to the laws it carries within itself. I believe I am speaking on behalf of our whole nation when I proclaim to the world that we have never felt so closely bound to the Fuehrer and his cause, which is ours too, as today when we have to fight for it at the risk of our lives.

As I returned to Berlin, I remembered a letter written by Frederick II - the only real King - to a friend at a critical point of the Seven Years War, in which he said:

"I love peace just as much as you and long for it, but I want an honorable and lasting peace. Do you think it is a pleasure to live this dog's life, to lose friends and acquaintances day by day, to be the plaything of fate and constantly gamble with life and death? I know very well the value of serenity, the charms of company, and the pleasures of life. I want to be happy like anybody else. But, although I wish for all these good things, I do not want to buy them at the price of dishonor. Philosophy teaches us to do our duty, to serve our Fatherland loyally, to sacrifice for it our blood, our well-being, our all." Those are the fundamental facts according to which we have to think and act nowadays too. These facts are like the scintillating stars in the firmament of our lives. We look up to them with the deepest belief of our souls, which is the virtue of those who will obtain ultimate victory.

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HUNGARIAN AND FOREIGN BROADCASTS

RADIO BUDAPEST I ... in Hungarian - 548 M. - 1930 - October 27

Recapture of Nyiregyhaza

Our new political system has scored its first great success (apart from the stabilization of our lines): Nyiregyhaza is ours again. Nyiregyhaza is once more firmly in our hands. Nyiregyhaza, one of our largest soldier-towns, has been liberated from the enemy's short but merciless terror. The Hungarian and German troops have reoccupied the town after a very fierce battle, though the enemy was superior in numbers and offered an extremely tough resistance, they could not resist the attacks of the resurrected Honved forces. There was a hand-to-hand battle, but finally, the passionate love for our Fatherland defeated their superior forces.

In the re-occupation of the town, those very same Honved formations who were supposed to have partly deserted and partly turned against our German allies according to the enemy's lying propaganda distinguished themselves by the side of their German comrades. The victory at Nyaregyhaza is therefore the most effective denial to the enemy's libel campaign, by which he tries to conceal the resurrected Hungarian will to fight. The Hungarian Honved is not sick; he fights on and by achieving similar victories, will give the proper answer to enemy propaganda.

The victory at Nyiregyhaza also proves the fact that the Hungarian nation has once more found its soul and will fight with its traditional heroism side by side with its German allies, against any storm it might have to face. This victory has been achieved, not only by the soldiers but by the nation which has proved its will to fight.

RADIO BUDAPEST I ... in Hungarian - 548 M. - 2130 - October 27

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one of our bravest soldier-towns, has been liberated from the enemy's short but merciless terror. The Hungarian and German troops have reoccupied the town after a very fierce battle, though the enemy was superior in numbers and offered an extremely tough resistance, they could not resist the attacks of the resurrected Honved forces. There was a hand-to-hand battle, but finally, the passionate love for our Fatherland defeated their superior forces.

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RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian - 548 M. - 2125 - October 27

Goemboes's Ghost Speaks ...

Edmund Morton, director of the National Labor Centre (best friend and Secretary of State of General Goemboes, first pro-Nazi Premier of Hungary, who died in 1936) delivered the following address to the workers:

Comrades! The hour for action struck for every true and vigilant Hungarian when treachery, illegal as well as incompatible with Hungarian character, befell the nation. The nation never wanted this treachery and that is why, on that perhaps most tragic night in Hungarian history, the traitors were duly punished by being expelled from the Hungarian community.

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The obstacles to the creation of a truly Nationalist and truly Socialist state of workers were removed. The National Labor Centre has been fighting for this aim for the last ten years

Comrades! The sufferings, the privations, and the struggle of these ten years were not in vain. The hour for creating a people's Hungary, for which you have so often been rounded out of your jobs and so often endured starvation, has arrived. From now on you will be able to carry out your manifold duties in a clear and free Hungarian atmosphere. The Jews and the pathetic figures of the past will not be able to run your factories and workshops from behind the scenes; you will actually do your work for the nation and therefore for yourselves. There will never be anyone to induce Hungarians to fight Hungarians, in order to rule over a nation weakened by strife and internal trouble. The present leaders of the country are the organic unity of the nation. The National Labor Centre intends to serve this organic unity in Hungarian life. Although our trade organization has been divorced from daily politics, owing to its duties, during the past ten years, it has always seen the necessity of the unity of our national forces. Our organization has never been a mere representative of economic interests but a movement of Nationalist and Socialist character, which has for the last ten years again and again declared the necessity of a change in our political system. State and society must be linked together and have a common platform.

Comrades! The National Labor Centre is called upon to perform the role of this organic link. Our organization has never been self-seeking, and we are carrying on our duties in this spirit, undaunted and heroically, for a Nationalist and Socialist people's Hungary.

RADIO TIRANA in Albanian to Albania (Monitored at Bar Il-1500 kc- 1930 - October 26

Government Crisis in Albania

[illegible] when this government was formed, for

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RADIO TIRANA in Albanian to Albania (Monitored in Bari) 1500 kc- 1530 - October 26

Government Crisis in Albania

The threats that existed when this government was formed, for various reasons within and from outside of Albania, have increased to an extent that cannot be overcome. Thus, the council of Ministers and the government resigned at 2400 hours, on October 26,1944. Administrative responsibilities and the maintenance of order are placed in the hands of civilian officials and state soldiers.

All civilian officials and soldiers were advised to continue their duties. People were advised also to be calm and to continue with their daily duties ... . In the future of Albania ... we have unshakable faith ...

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RADIO ZAGREB in Croatian to Croatia (Monitored in Bari)-476 M.-1300-October 26

Croatian Communique

Zagreb: On the eastern Danube front, there have been no significant activities. A partisan attack against ... stronghold northeast of the town of Sid has been repulsed. A partisan attack on Kiseljak has also been repulsed, the partisans lost 17 men while many more were wounded. Fighting is going on in the region of Rogatica. Battling is continuing for the Krvatce strongpoint in the region of Sinj. Fighting is continuing along the Adriatic coastline near the Neretva river delta. In smaller operations, several partisans were killed and many wounded.

RADIO ZAGREB in Croatian to Croatia (Monitored in Bari)-476 M.-2200-October 26

Croatian Communique

Zagreb: On the eastern Danube front, except for contact with enemy patrols, there has been no activity worth mentioning. A counterattack against partisan forces in the Vrdnik sector is in progress. Operations against partisans at Bilogora are continuing. The partisans lost 138 men killed and 15 taken prisoner. One armored vehicle, one mortar, four trucks, and a quantity of war material were captured. In the Metkovic sector and that of Gabela, heavy fighting is continuing against the partisans. Battles near Obrovac continue with unabated fury. Enemy resistance on the island of Krk had been broken up; twenty partisans have been killed. Enemy aircraft bombed the city of Bjelovar on October 24. There has been some damage while the number of victims has been negligibl

RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian (Monitored in Bari)-549 M.-1240-Oct.26

Hungarian Cabinet Meets

The Hungarian Telegraph Service reports: The Cabinet held a

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2200-October 26

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RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian (Monitored in Bari)-549 M.-1240-Oct.26

Hungarian Cabinet Meets

The Hungarian Telegraph Service reports: The Cabinet held a meeting at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Ferenc Szalasi. Current governmental questions were discussed. The Cabinet meeting adjourned at midnight.

RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece (Monitored in Bari)-601 M.-
1800-October 26 4479

Mobilization Law in Greece

The Ministerial Council met at noon in its regular session and dealt with issues of general interest. The Cabinet approved and signed the law on mobilization.

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This law authorizes the Minister of War to call under arms enlisted men and reserve officers of the 1946 and 1939 classes of any arm and of any corps

The acceptance and rejection of draftees is done by decrees of the Minister of War. The date and place of presentation will be fixed by order of the Minister of War. The consequences of cut-of-date presentation of draftees come under the law on mobilization.

For those who are serving in whatever capacity during the period of drafting the above classes, and who do not belong to the classes drafted, the Minister of War has the right to discharge them.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 850 Kc - 1930- October 26

(Monitored in London)

Communique No 46 of Bulgarian High Command:

Fighting west of the Moreva river continues with great ferocity. In spite of the stubborn resistance of the strongly fortified enemy; our units continue to press him to the southwest. They inflicted heavy losses on the enemy both in men and material. General Stoicheff's army, aiming at the destruction of the remaining enemy groups, which here and there continue to resist, pursues him to the west of Stratin. On October 25, more than forty inhabited places were liberated, among which are the villages of Stratin, Terpinovo, Panchevo, Vradogrevzi, Pristok, Drenak, Strashi, Ratunda, Makarevo, Orashak, Svetkovzi, Arnautovo, Ralevo, Gorna and Dolna, Vitnica, Mindurska Mahala, Vardazin, Alinzi, Konarevo, and others. At Kochane the enemy tried several times to retake some important local points but was repulsed. At Novo Selo there were artillery exchanges.

Because of bad weather conditions, there was no air activity.

Bulgarian War Ministerís Orders of the Day

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Bulgarian War Minister's Orders of the Day

The Minister of War Major General Damyan Velcheff, has sent to all ranks of the First army the following order of the

"Dear officers, non-commissioned officers , and soldiers of the First army,

"It is with special interest and full faith in your fighting ability and readiness for sacrifice, that I followed the fulfillment of your duty, and I was assured that a new glory will decorate your foreheads. My hope turned... when Stratin fell.

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Due to good planning by the High Command and its unquestionable fulfilment on the part of the honest,brave and true sons of the First Army, the enemy was defeated. You proved to the whole world that the small but brave Bulgarian army, defending the rights which were so... suppressed by the Hitlerite hordes, can honorably and proudly fight the oppressors of Europe. It is with pride that I, as your Commander, express my and the Government's gratitude to the Commander-in-Chief, General Marinoff, to General Slavkoff, and to all members of the staff who.... planned your excellent activities, to the Commander of the First Army, General Stoicheff, who tirelessly and continuously directed activities until final victory was attained;to his brave assistant, Penyu Atanosoff Georgieff; to divisional commanders Major General Tosheff, Major General Gencheff and their assistants, Nikola Georgieff and..who led you along the steep but glorious path To victory ;to all the officers who, inspired by the thought of helping Bulgaria,bravely fought the cowardly enemyall non-commissione officers, soldiers, and partisans, whose only thought was the future of Bulgaria and of its nation. At this moment, not even a shadow of doubt darkens my mind that your future activity will be directed by the idea of annihilating the cowardly enemy, for the prosperity of our Fatherland.

"Forward, towards new and glorious victories. Eternal glory to all Bulgarian sons, who fell in their fierce battle. Long live Bulgaria!"

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0322

OTHER BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA (CLANDESTINE) in Italian to Italy - 0830 - Oct. 27

German Lootings in Northern Italy

The consequences of German lootings in northern Italy will be incalculable as far as national economy is concerned as the country will be deprived of all essential machinery for its reconstruction. All further shipment to Germany of our rolling stock and electric machinery must be stopped at all costs.

The necessary measures to be taken are not over-difficult. All railway wagons and locomotives now in our marshalling yards should be put out of commission. Locomotives which have been tampered with cannot be transferred. Railway wagons deprived of wheel and partly demolished can be of no use to the Germans. Neither is it difficult to damage essential features in our electric plants. It is also necessary to remove several yards of railway tracks on all railway lines, so that the available rolling stock may not be plundered by the Germans. Material of commission can always be repaired, but that which goes beyond the Brenner Pass is unretrievable. The least of evils therefore is sabotage in all branches of industry. However painful the destruction of machinery may be, it is necessary to carry it out on a large scale, this being the only way of protecting our equipment and retaining some of it at least for the day, which should not be far off, when the Germans and the criminal Fascists will be hounded out of Italy for good.

Martial Law Proclaimed Throughout Emilia

Martial law has been proclaimed in all the towns of the Emilia region. All public gatheringshave been forbidden, the curfew is at seven and all doors and windows must be closed by that hour. Front doors, on the contrary, must be left open in [illegible] German and Fascist cut-throats to enter at will

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Seventy-eight night robberies are reported in Ferrara, thirteen Jewish families have been massacred and three young girls were raped. These crimes were committed by Fascists and by S.S. troops. Martial law therefore serves the purposes of Fascist bandits, enabling them to carry out their lootings, and of Nazis who use it for their own unmentionable ends.

Martial law has also been proclaimed in other provinces in northern Italy. All the northern provinces have been subjected to martial law for a long time.

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It should, however, be pointed out that while in the Emilia region the Fascists collaborate with the Germans in their acts of violence, in Piedmont and Liguria the Germans alone are at work. The Fascists, a prey to panic, having for the most part fled.

Martial law is more or less permanent in some cities, as this enables the Fascists to roam about and plunder at will. Fear drives these mercenaries to commit criminal acts of all kinds during the curfew hours. An anonymous accusation is enough for Fascist patrols to force their way into private houses and machine-gun an entire family during their sleep.

Nazi-Fascist patrols must be eliminated.

Patriots and citizens of the regions invaded by the oppressor, revolt and take up arms against the Nazi criminals.

RADIO SOTTENS in French to France - 47.28 m. - 1245 - Oct.27

Vaudois Grand Council's Proposal Approved Unanimously

The Vaudois Grand Council unanimously approved a friendly proposal requesting the State Council to carry out, in the city of Bale, a relief drive in favor of the needy population of Rotterdam. Mrs...., of Zurich, made a series of donations amounting to the sum of 800,000 francs.

France Still a Member of Leave of Nations

The French Provisional Government has notified the Secretary and interim of the League of Nations, that it considers null and void the Vichy denouncement to the High Commissioner of the League of the agreement relating to refugees. The French Government does not recognize the withdrawal of France from the League of Nations.

RADIO ANKARA in French to France M. 31 - 1745 - October 27

"Ulus" Editorial

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RADIO ANKARA in French to France M. 31 - 1745 - October 27

"Ulus" Editorial

Here is a translation of the editorial from "Ulus", an Ankara newspaper. It is entitled "The Winter of Despair," and is signed by Deputy Chukru Atay.

"We learn from the Berlin Radio that in towns in Western Germany alone six million people are without shelter, as a result of recent air raids. The government is billeting them in villages.

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Since the arrival of the Red Army on the frontier of East Prussia, great masses of the population have fled towards the interior, and now that the Russians have entered East Prussia, we may suppose that this exodus has assumed alarming propo[illegible]. Other dispatches indicate that large masses of the Hungarian population are making their way towards the Austrian frontier.

German propaganda asserts that enemy offensives on the eastern and western frontiers of the Reich have been checked, but once again this news proves to be false. From the east, the west, and the south, the circle of fire is continually tightening round the Reich. Sometimes, over 6,000 planes in twenty-four hours take part in the raids, which darken the sky over the German Fatherland. It is easy to imagine the frame of mind of the German population as winter approaches. Even official propaganda can no longer be deceived regarding the possibility of eventual disputes between the Anglo-Americans and the Russians, which Germany might have turned to her advantage.

There are, in the trenches and in the streets, memories of 1918; but what is the use, since there are S.S. in every trench and in every street?

I the offensives directed against East Prussia develop, and if the large forces getting ready to attack in the west soon complete their preparations, the war may end far sooner than we expected because of the violent resistance put up by the Germans. This desperate defence may not last as long as we think. The misery of winter is about to fall upon the hopeless German people. Resistance is only possible in the minds of those responsible. The morale of Germany, encircled on three sides, is becoming worse. On this continent, where shaking a Nazi's hand is considered a crime, not only those who are fighting against Germany, but also those who have been beaten fighting by her side are filled with hatred.

There has never been a better time than the present

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There has never been a better time than the present for seizing every occasion and every means to separate those who are responsible from those who are not.

RADIO MONTECENERI in Italian - 2 357 - 2250 - October 27

Meeting at Basle Regarding Refugees

A meeting was held in Basle by the chiefs of the Military, Justice and Police Departments to discuss juridical regulations concerning internees and refugees, the sojourn of undesirable foreigners in Switzerland and other questions. The conference will continue its works until Sunday.

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Franco-Swiss Relations

The commissars of the French government have gone to Geneva to discuss with the Swiss authorities questions regarding the resumption of trade relations between Switzerland and France.

SWISS HOME SERVICE in French (Monitored in London) 1915 - October 26

Horthy's Son Arrested by Germans

The son of the ex-Regent of Hungary, Nikolaus Horthy, was arrested October 15 in Budapest by the SS.

DOMEI in English October 27

"Tribune" on Action off Philipoines 0930

Manila: Stupenduous Japanese air and naval achievements off Philippine waters plus the great victory of Taiwan are indeed a great blow to the enemy propaganda machine, which has been predicting that invasion of the entire Philippines would be a matter of weeks, perhaps of days, the "Tribune" said in an editorial this morning. It added: "Positive proof of a disastrous failure is the fact that Manila area has not been visited by a single American plane, even just to keep up the show anticipated by the enemy's propaganda machine."

It is pointed out that the most ordinary layman understands by now that whenever a landing is made, the operation must be covered by vicious and continuous raids on all enemy airfields and military objectives in order prevent the enemy from frustrating the landing and occupation of the zone.

The question is asked, "Why...not in the Philippines?"

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The question is asked, "Why...not in the Philippines?" It continued, "The answer is simple. A good portion of America's fighting force in the air, at sea and on land, rests eternally in a watery grave. ...terror and death that it had intended to inflict." The paper concluded: "Such a disaster to the enemy will, besides being significent as a decisive factor in the ultimate outcome of the war, constitute a terrible blow to the American propaganda machine. It is very unfortunate for the enemy that his major scoop misfired."

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ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE (French) - 25.15 M.-7.00 Hrs.-October 27

General Catroux's Statement to the Press

Paris: Speaking to press representatives yesterday afternoon, General Catroux informed them of the measures adopted by the French Government in favor of the Moslem population in Algeria. The Government is of the opinion that after a century of work in common and a century of loyalty - a loyalty further intensified in the present struggle for victory - the men who have fought for France, who have respected and obeyed her laws, have acquired the right to take their place in the French community and to be granted French citizenship. French Moslems in Algeria will therefore enjoy the same rights and privileges as the French. All civil and military posts will be open to them, and all existing restrictive laws regarding them are abolished. In the second part of his speech, General Catroux sketched broadly the cultural, social, and economic measures which he proposed to adopt.

Representatives to Consultative Assembly Appointed

The French Federation of Labor of ... has appointed four representatives to the Consultative Assembly. The General Federation of Labor, has appointed its two representatives.

Provisional City Council for Paris

Paris: The Cabinet Tuesday adopted the proposal of the Minister of the Interior concerning the reorganization of the Paris City Council. A provisional city council will be appointed and will remain in office until after the elections. Its ninety members will include the members of the Paris Committee of Liberation.

Italians Sentenced to Death

Two Italians, accused of aiding and abetting the Germans, have been sentenced to death by the Agen Military Court.

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RADIO PARIS ... in French - 21 M. - 0730 - October 27

French Delegation Leaves Paris for New York

The French delegation to the International Conference for Civilian Aviation, has left Paris for New York.

French Ambassador to Belgium

Mr. Charles Bergère (?), newly appointed French Ambassador to Belgium, is leaving for Brussels tomorrow.

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RADIO BRAZZAVILLE 15,595 M. 21 H. October 27

Commentary on Churchill's Statement on France

Mr. Churchill, speaking about France in the House of Commons today, presented the funeral oration on the military expedient the untruth which has done us so much harm.

"We did not recognise the provisional Government" the Prime Minister stated "because while their armies were fighting for the liberation of France, the British and American governments had the responsibility of making sure that the French government, which would assume power following military operations, would be accepted in France without giving the impression of being imposed from outside.

"Here is a frank explanation, which we accept all the more easily for the justification of a cause that we have defended, not only, we admit, with more faith than proofs but because, like Mr. Churchill, we have never doubted the French people... Events long ago justified our common hope. All this belongs to the past history, both glorious and sad, of our Nation's struggle to regain its place in the world and it will be recorded, along with the battles against the invader among the most extraordinary pages in our history... It will never be possible to separate from it the man who was the instig and the soul of the struggle, .

Regarding the immediate future, Mr. Churchill sees the present government as a government of transition, which with the support of the French people and with the enlarged Constitutional Assembly, will enable the nation again to choose its institution and its constitution. There again, we are in perfect agreement, all the more because the Prime Minister recalled that France could not be excluded from the conversations concerning the problem of the Rhine and of Germany, and that the recognition granted to the Provisional Government is only a symbol of the resurrection of France and the consecration of her right once again to take her place and her historic role in the world. It now only remains for the words of the British Prim Minister to be translated int

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It also remains that France, although not officially recognized, participated in the work of the International Labor Conference at Philadelphia, and in the British conference for the creation of a plan for monetary stabilization. She will also soon take part in the UNRRA (?) conference. But she has not been admitted to the Consultative Commission for European Affairs and her seat as a permanent member of this Council has not yet been attributed to her officially.

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Perhaps we shall be reproached for desiring to go too fast, but if diplomacy is slower than strategy, and if the bases of the international organization of tomorrow will not have been laid when Nazi Germany collapses; if peace takes the Allies by surprise before France has been consulted and heard on the conditions which are to be imposed on Germany, beside whom France must live (for thus it has been decided by geography), these conditions will be looked upon by France as an encroachment upon her sovereignty, and they will leave her both unhappy and dissatisfied. Indeed, General de Gaulle has said that the struggle against Germany will still be long and hard, but we dread the length and harshness of the trial less than dallyings and the slowness of the discussion.

The "New National Liberation" Congress

After the conclusion of the congress of New National Liberation, an appeal was published, expressing the conviction that the union of all the Resistance movements is necessary for the war effort and the restoration of France. This congress also decided that discussions should be carried out with the National Front and other resistance movements, with the aim of constituting a single organization, which should be named "Front of National Liberation." On the other hand, the "New National Liberation" requests that the immediate-action program of the Front of National Liberation be established according to the Charter of the National Council of Resistance.

Spanish Troops Withdraw

According to information received from well informed Paris sources, the Spanish troops have withdrawn to new positions, about twenty kilometres from the Spanish frontier. This decision has been taken following the demand of the French authorities.

Spanish Refugee Problem

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Spanish Refugee Problem

Mr.Paul Boncour, who is now in Geneva, is preparing a status for the numerous Spanish refugees, who are still in this country.

According to a Reuter's correspondent, five superior officers of the Spanish Republican Army held a private conference in Paris last night.

An agreement was reached at the end of this conference and it was decided that all Spanish Republican forces would be put at the disposal of any republican government which might replace the present régime.

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These superior officers have informed the French government of the importance of their decision.

On the other hand, it is learned that a general assembly of the National Spanish Union will be held in Toulouse at the beginning of November, with the participation of 500 delegates.

Vichy Police Officials Sentenced to Death

Jean Buffet, former director of the Vichy Police was sentenced to death on September 20 by the Vichy court martial. Charles Deloup his assistant, has also been sentenced to death.

Yugoslav Agreement

The free Yugoslav radio has issued a communique announcing that following the conversations held between Marshal Tito and the free Yugoslav delegation, an agreement was reached regarding a unified Yugoslav government.

RADIO DIFFUSION France Nationale From the BBC - 41 M. -21.30-Oct.27

France Still in League of Nations

M.Jean Paul Boncour has just presented the Secretary of the League of Nations at Geneva with a letter from Mr. Bidault, Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding two points: 1) The French Provisional Government does not recognize the announcement by Vichy in 1941 of France's withdrawal from the League of Nations. 2) The Provisional Government of France considers as null and void the denunciation of the Agreement of June 30, 1923 referring to the help given to refugees by the League of Nations. The Provisional Government will assume the responsibility for this agreement.

For the first time in French politics, the bonds temporarily broken by Vichy have been renewed. It is interesting to note that this has happened when the Provisional Government receives recognition from most other nations. It is the first act of

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Belfort Refugee Children Pour into Switzerland

Belfort children continue to arrive at Bale. Again last night, many children arrived. Up to the present time the children number 8,500. Homes with Swiss families will be found for children of school age.

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RADIO DIFFUSION FRANCAISE

N.Y.-2130-Oct.27

Commentary

The trial of traitors has begun in France. Georges Suarez, a well-known collaborationist, who was entrusted by the Germans with the direction of an important French magazine, and who received a salary of between 60,000 and 70,000 francs per month, was sentenced to death by the Special Court. Georges Suarez is one of the most striking examples of collaboration. In fact, he participated beside the Germans, in all official manifestations and ceremonies. He often dined in the famous black market restaurant, called "European France." He always was a staunch defender of the policy of collaboration; that is, the German policy. Georges Suarez, a journalist of great talent, has much against him, and nothing in his favor. He appealed against the death sentence pronounced against him.

While he is still in prison, waiting to appear once again before his judges, it is important that everyone in France should be informed of the main episodes of his trial. He is accused of spying in behalf of the enemy. This is amply demonstrated by hundreds of written documents, which, according to the law, constitute the proof of his intention of favoring enemy undertakings.

A jury of twenty members was appointed, chosen from a list prepared by the Resistance movement. For the first time in France, four women were on the jury.

Suarez appears. He is nervous and wears the emblem of the Legion of Honor in his buttonhole. His intelligent glance is directed towards the various members of the jury. The counsel for the defence, Boiteau, states: "The accusation of spying activity in favor of the enemy cannot be sustained. My client worked with the Germans following an armistice which had been officially signed. War was declared without parliament having been consulted."

He requests the Court to declare itself incompetent to judge and says that according to him, there is no state of fact. The Court retires to make its decision. Upon its return, it declares itself competent. Suarez denies having been imposed by Otto Abetz, who hated him. He admits having received a salary of between 60,000 to 70,000 francs monthly, but, he asserts, his

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In his writings, Suarez excused the denunciations requested by the Germans from the Vichy government, with the aim of taking Jewish hostage. Suarez was the propagandist of all German ideas. He carried out propaganda activities in favor of the compulsory labor in Germany, and wrote several articles against the "maquis".

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To these accusations, Suarez answered that he discovered a new word in "resistance", and stated that he was full of admiration for those who had fought against the Germans. His only contact with the maquis, he said, was with men who spread terror around them. He stated, moreover, that he was not in the Germans' pay and that he had always been in favor of the "Montoire" policy.

The prosecutor stated: "This is neither a political trial, nor a partial one. However, from September 3, 1939, while France was at war, his pen and his talent were at the service of the Germans. This is a real war crime which must be punished with death. I am speaking with the full conscience of my responsibility and of my duty".

The attorney for the defence, then said: "My client believed sincerely and in good faith in the Montoire policy."

The Court declared: 1) that Suarez was guilty of spying activity for Germany ever since June 16, 1940; 2) that he had favored activities of all kinds against France and France's allies.

Mandel's Murder

The murderers of Georges Mandel were five militia "killers", young and with brutal faces. Mandel was killed by sixteen bullets in the back. Three of the muderers were arrested. Two of them, after their participation in the murder was proved, were condemned to death. The third, because of extenuating circumstances, was sentenced to twenty years' herd labor.

Other traitors and other murderers will be judged by French courts during the coming weeks.

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Public Relations

No. 121 FRIDAY 27 October 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 clandestine and certain Allied 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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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-0700- October 26

Transport Problem in Rome

Only a few tram cars are at present functioning in Rome on a reduced schedule. The only line is the internal one which goes all around the city and which stops running at 14.30 hours.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-0740- October 26

The Monarchy Condemned

Yesterday afternoon, in the "Teatro Grande" of Brescia, in the presence of civilian, military and political authorities besides a large audience, the lawyer Gino Maschiari, chief of the Propaganda office of the Republican Party, spoke on the treachery of the Monarchy, accusing the King of cowardice, and urging young Italians to shoulder their arms with confidence in the revival of the country and in final victory.

Following Maschiari's speech, the crowd went in procession to the headquarters of the Federation of Republican Fasci, where they re-affirmed their faith in victory.

Electricity in Rome

According to the London radio, the Allied Military commander of Rome has informed the representatives of the press of the steps that have been taken regarding a new regulation of the distribution of electricity.

After stating that the present difficulties are due mainly to military necessities, the speaker said that the present supply of electric power will be increased if the authorities concerned do all they can to solve the problem with justice and impartiality.

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FASCIST RADIO in French for South-Eastern Europe-35 M.-1115-Oct.26

Political and Military Situation

In the political field an important item of news has been reported which is followed with the keenest attention by all European cabinets. Don Juan of Spain has left Switzerland by plane for London accompanied by the British Ambassador. We are not particularly interested in Don Juan's whereabouts, but we cannot help recalling the many political intrigues carried on by the British, which foreshadow possible events in connection with the heir to the Spanish throne.

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In one of our previous commentaries we spoke of the treason of King Michael of Rumania, and made a point of emphasising the fact that Great Britain attaches great importance to supporting foreign sovereigns.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.421-1300-Oct.26

The War in Italy

The Anglo-American offensive in Italy was frustrated by the German defence, and all enemy attacks failed. The Allied offensive is progressing very slowly; it came up against obstacles which had not been foreseen in preparing the plans of attack. The Allied forces have to face difficulties which hourly increase. During the attacks carried out yesterday by powerful forces, the Allies were everywhere repelled.

It is interesting to note that the Poles again took part in yesterday's fighting. Following the battles of these last months and the heavy losses sustained, these troops had been sent to the rear lines for a long period of rest. Their re-appearance means that the Allied forces are short of men and that they have been obliged to bring up regiments which have already fought in previous battles, patched up as best they can with forces belonging to other regiments.

During yesterday's fighting, heavy losses in men and war material were inflicted on the enemy.

In the Adriatic sector, there is nothing important to report as regards yesterday's fighting.

Milan Mourns Victims of Allied Raid

This morning in Milan Cathedral, a solemn service was held in honor of the victims of the recent enemy terror raid on the city, during which 722 people were killed, including 282 children of the Gorla school in the suburbs of the town.

The families of the victims, leading military and civilian

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The families of the victims, leading military and civilian authorities of the city, representatives of the Italian and German forces of the Party and of civilian associations, were present at the ceremony.

Thousands of worshippers filled the Cathedral, and a vast crowd gathered in the square, having found no place in the church.

The ceremony, mass and benediction, were celebrated by the Cardinal Archbishop, who afterwards gave an address condemning the indiscriminate attacks against civilians and children who have nothing to do with war.

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In the dim light of the church, the sentiments of the people were clear and evident, sentiments of revolution against the brutal aggressors and murderers and against the enemy who, in the Italy of Benoni, is organising these terror attacks against our cities.

No discrimination was made by the criminals in attacking the civilian population. Women and children died by the hundreds in a school in the suburbs of Milan. Throughout the city, in the cathedral itself, in the Square outside, a feeling of resentment and hatred against the authors of this aggression filled the souls of the population. It filled the hearts of t worshippers, even though it was modified by the sacred majesty of the place, and by the presence of the victims' families, who were still in tears. The sentence of condemnation against the barbarous and cruel enemy was pronounced. One had the impressi that all eyes turned towards the place where Divine Majesty c most deeply express itself, asking forgiveness for not being able to forgive. Forgiveness for not being able to forgive: this is the sentence that all have felt in their conscience ar their soul. Forgive who? The Allies, the so-called "liberators", Benoni and his accomplices; the killing of hundreds, thousands of innocent women and children, in their homes, the killing of children in schools, at play or at study has no justification.

Regardless of the actual authors, it is necessary to find out who are the instigators, those who are responsible for these crimes. Undoubtedly among the latter, we must not forget the Benoni traitors, who in their infamy and their barbarism have joined Italy's enemies. It is worthy of note, that for the last few months, all the efforts of Benoni and of his so-called government have been directed towards obtaining the recognition of official co-belligerency from the Allied nations. They want Italy to be considered one of the Allied nations and to participate in their efforts. In other words, all that the Allies do against their enemies, all the crimes they commit, must be condidered as committed in common agreement. Consequently, the crimes committed by the liberators against Italy must be considered common to Benoni and the Allies.

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This morning the people of Milano with its deep and silent suffering, expressed its feelings against the enemy and the traitors of the so-called Bonomi government. Bonomi has been judged equally guilty. In the face of this latest crime, which resulted in so many victims and so much mourning among Milanese families, the balance of resentment against the traitors daily increases.

Bonomi cannot yet reap what he has sowed, but he may be sure that the Italians are accurately keeping count of what they will owe him when the time comes for the rendering of accounts.

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Partisan Activities

An association of Italian Partisans has been formed in Rome, with the object of uniting all the representatives of the so-called Committees of National Liberation. This association has already begun its activities. According to the British radio of Rome, this association has established its headquarters in the Campidoglio. Its task is to organise the various sections of liberated Italy.

Measures to Ensure Protection for Inhabitants of Rome

The inhabitants of Rome are beginning to experience the irritating activities of the Allied authorities and of the Bonomi government, as well as the ridiculous bickering of the various parties.

With the aim of ensuring public safety, particularly during the night, flying squads have been formed, assisted by members of the police. Newspaper workers had, in fact, threatened to go on strike if they were sufficiently safeguarded when going home at night, after having finished their work.

The occupation authorities and those of the Bonomi government were forced to make promises and to take appropriate action. It is learned that these squads have at their disposal radio transmitting and receiving sets, which allow them to call immediately for assistance, in case of disorders breaking out, and thus ensure a concerted intervention of forces, in various points of the city, at any given moment.

At the same time, auxiliary services have been organised at various places in the city, in case of emergency.

The Neutrality of the Church?

With the aim of paying a tribute to the much-discussed neutrality of our clergy in connection with the present war, the "Osservatore Romano" has published the following article concerning the recognition of the France of de Gaulle by the Allied nations: "The Allies have recognised the de Gaulle government, considering it as that part of France which in 1940 kept its word and continued the struggle against the enemy for [illegible] and the salvation of France. Now de Gaulle is the

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As can easily be seen, we are indeed far from neutrality.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.441-1400-Oct.26

Press Review

The Phenomenon of Rebellion

The phenomenon of rebellion, which was yesterday the subject of a long and interesting article by Rolandi Ricci in the "Corriere della Sera", has today been examined from different view points by many other writers who most aptly viewit in the light of present situation, both in its national and international character.

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Most of the papers point out that, despite the anxiety caused by such a phenomenon as Fascism the maintenance of public order, there are however comforting symptoms of a definite change in the attitude of the population on the one hand, and an intensified action on the part of the authorities on the other. The papers moreover stress the necessity of putting an end to the activities of the rebels, who now find themselves in a very difficult situation. The sound section of the population has already made short work of these rebels by punishing them thoroughly. Everyone knows through unfortunate personal experience, the true nature of these rebels and what their aims really are.

An interesting article by Luigi Volpicelli was published today in "Regime Fascista", the author asserts that the role of the "Carbonaros", the halo of mystery, which surrounded or was believed to surround the rebels has now been done away with. The romantic veil with which they shrouded themselves has now fallen and they are seen in their true light, which is that of bandits and traitors who exploited the events of the 8th of September to loot and plunder and carry out all kinds of illegal activities.

Only one thing have they succeeded in making clear during the last few months of their outlaw existence, namely, that they actually are what many people endowed with common sense have called them. The phrase which we have heard on many people's lips, on hearing of the doings of these criminals, was "criminal puppets": that is just what they are, criminal puppets. They are the puppets of Badoglio and of British propaganda, they are the puppets of Badoglio, Stevens and Candidus. That young men of their mettle should and would have done, had they been animated by the slightest patriotic spirit, would have been not to seek refuge in their mountain fastnesses, awaiting the tardy arrival of the invaders, but to take up arms as many of their comrades did and go forth to fight the enemy invading our land. Of all the youths and men, who at the present moment are roaming the mountains or are in hiding in the cities, had gone forth to fight the enemy, our troops would today have been reorganized, and with them our country; it would have been possible for us to make a sturdy stand against the invader and consequently

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Diego Leone, writing in "[illegible] Fascista", also examines the problem of the rebels and asserts that the latest reports of the rebels' activities clearly show that the authorities have been forced to take very energetic measures to put a stop to them.

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Results of [illegible] operation have not been lacking. The liberation of Domodossola and of the surrounding valley have demonstrated the left motiv of the battle which is being carried on against rebels throughout Republican Italy. The blow dealt to the rebels in the Lago Maggiore region has been a particularly hard one and has forced them to give up many of their activities in the neighbouring valleys. The inhabitants of these regions breathe freely once more, now that the menace and the oppression of the enemy who harassed them has come to an end.

Some recent statementshave tended to depict these rebels as romantic heroes and patriots, fighting for their country and for liberty. But surely such bandits, who have given proof of their cruelty by murdering a woman who had fallen on her knees begging mercy for her husband, the father of her child, cannot be considered Patriots. Nor can one describe as Patriots fighting for liberty, men who killed children in a school only because their teacher refused to help them. Nor can these bandits be considered soldiers who put out the eyes of a beautiful girl, in a small village in Romagna, and having done so forced her to walk through the streets of the village, merely to show their relentless ferocity.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491 - 2000 -
Oct. 25

The Southern Front

Fighting in Italy has died down considerably during the last 24 hours, and the momentum of the enemy drive has been blunted not only by the stubborn resistance put up by the Germans, but by increasingly bad weather. Only between Monterenzio and the valley south of Imola, Fifth Army units made a few thrusts, which were broken up with heavy casualties. Artillery duels of the opposing artilleries are reported from the Adriatic sector, as well as sporadic attempts made to cross the Savio river. The latter were all promptly frustrated.

Operations Continue Against Bandits

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

as romantic heroes and patriots, fighting for their country and for liberty. But surely such bandits, who have given proof of their cruelty by murdering a woman who had fallen on her knees begging mercy for her husband, the father of her child, cannot be considered Patriots. Nor can one describe as Patriots fighting for liberty, men who killed children in a school only because their teacher refused to help them. Nor can those bandits be considered soldiers who put out the eyes of a beautiful girl, in a small village in Romagna, and having done so forced her to walk through the streets of the village, merely to show their relentless ferocity.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 8.491 - 2000 - Oct. 26

The Southern Front

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Operations Continue Against Bandits

A large scale mopping-up operation was carried in the last few days in the area between the provinces of Asti and Vercelli by units of the Republican Army and Black Brigades, reinforced by German elements. In the grim fighting which followed, 80 outlaws were killed, including the leader of the band, and more than a hundred were taken prisoner. Arms and ammunition of American origin were captured. Stolen automobile material was recovered.

General Income Tax

By the Ministerial Decree of July 4th, published in the Official Gazette of October 5th 1944, various measures have been taken in regard to a general income tax.

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These new measures will come into force on November 4th, 1944, and will be published in to-morrow's newspapers.

Sugar Rations Reduced

The Ministry for Agriculture and Forests reports that, notwithstanding the fact that the sugar beet crop has been plentiful, recent war operations have caused a decrease in sugar production. This is due to a number of difficulties, amongst which is the difficulty of the transport of beets to the sugar factories. It has therefore been necessary to revise sugar rations in proportion to the quantities of sugar at present available. By regulation which will shortly be published the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests has assigned a monthly ration of 500 grammes of sugar to children under three years of age, 250 grammes to boys up to 18 years of age and to old people over 65. Furthermore, besides invalids, important industries such as chemistry and jam production, will also be provided for.

Communal Canteens Opened in Pavia

Through the enterprise of the Chief of the Province of Pavia, six municipal canteens have been opened in that city and are already functioning.

Probable Crisis of the Bonomi Government

The AFI Agency reports that in all probability a ministerial crisis of the so-called Bonomi Cabinet will take place in the near future. At the present moment, the agency continues, there is conflict on the problem of the division of the land among the peasants. To these motives of disagreement are to be added the many difficulties of an economic nature, including the shortage of food. Among the many which will be examined during the next session of the Council of Ministers there is that of the dissolving of [illegible] which is considered by the leftist

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Food-Stuffs Shipped from Italy to America

As regards the shipment to America from Italy of merchandise valued at 800,000 Dollars, Radio Rome radio confirmed that this consists of foodstuffs. This radio has had to admit that amongst the many melancholy situations prevailing at this time, one is that which shows that it is easier to ship oranges to America than to Rome.

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Allies to Supervise Italian Farmers

Owing to the persistent obstructionism on the part of Italian farmers, Usinform reports, the Anglo-American commission has been obliged to appoint Allied officials to carry out a strict control over the farmers themselves to see that they deliver their oil to the State storehouses.

Increased Pensions Under Consideration

British Rome radio reports that the problem of increase in pensions is being discussed in invaded areas of Italy. In fact a meeting was held yesterday at which representatives of the General Federation of labor, of the Institute of Social Insurance and of the Insurance Fund took part, in order further to examine the problem. Several technical questions were also discussed. Meanwhile the pensioners have to wait.

Road Traffic to Be Halted at Bari

The occupation authorities in Bari have decreed that all vehicles passing through the inspection points are to be stopped from sunset to sunrise.

Italy's Colonies

It is now confirmed that Mr. Eden, on his way back to London, will break his journey in Rome and Paris. In German circles it is admitted that Mr. Eden, during his stay in Cairo, will discuss the question of the Italian colonies with the representatives of Egypt and of the Arab countries. It has apparently leaked out that only the Tripoli desert would handed back to Italy. In Rome Mr. Eden will discuss the future position of Italy in regard to the armistice terms.

The Athens conference will examine Greek claims in regard to the Dodecannse Islands and to certain areas of southern Albania.

Comment: Reciprocal Supervision

Fruitless discussions between the leaders of the various [illegible] go on at an incredible rate in the invaded

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Comment: Reciprocal Supervision

Fruitless discussions between the leaders of the various anti-Fascist Parties go on at an incredible rate in the inveded areas of Italy, sometimes even amidst the ruins of towns devastated by the "liberators". A tour that Nenni has made to Spoleto, Ancona and Foligno has been made public.

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On this occasion the speaker did his best to convince people that the union between socialists and communists is definite and that no power on earth can sever the two Parties either now or in the future. But if this is so why should there be two Parties? Why, if there is perfect agreement as to aims and purposes, are there two leaders instead of one? Why are Togliatti and Nenni still the exponents of two different lines of thought? So that two should issue instructions and that neither need give up his personal share of prestige and power?

There is an answer to this. Togliatti and Nenni formally agree for the time being, but it is the old story of two different masters with two different and distinct labels: Nenni comes from the west, Togliatti from the east. The former is harnessed to the chariot of Freemasonic democracy and to British labour, and strongly collaborates with plutocratic capitalism. In a word, he receives orders from the Anglo-American ally. The latter instead receives his orders from Moscow and carries out Stalin's plans; he operates within the framework of the newly rising Slav imperialism, which has now been well identified, even if tinged with floods of scarlet. Both of them act to bring about the enslavement of Italy; both are united to the enemy in their hatred; both of them try to deliver to one or the other of their masters this martyred Italy in order that her arm and her brains can once more be placed at the service of the greediness and the power of others.

They are therefore proceeding side by side, Pietro Nenni and Togliatti, but both of them closely keeping watch on one another; an expression of the extreme degeneration of that other alliance which has united at a number of lavish banquets Stalin in the uniform of a Marshal and Mr.Churchill in the disguise of a Commodore.

But in the meantime the Italian laborers are starving. After the bloody alarm given at Palermo, we now have confirmation by the Secretary of the Chamber of Labor in Rome, who described as tragic the conditions of the Roman proletariat and stated that

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But in the meantime the Italian laborers are starving. After the bloody alarm given at Palermo, we now have confirmation by the Secretary of the Chamber of Labor in Rome, who described as tragic the conditions of the Roman proletariat and stated that two thirds of the laborers are totally unemployed, whilst the cost of living has risen sky-high.

But how can one expect the leaders of anti-Fascist policy effectively to defend the impoverished, robbed, outraged - when not mowed down by royal steel - masses of laborers? They receive their orders from the strangers encamped on our soil who follow their own plan of cruel enslavement. Their instructions are clear: one sides with London, the other with Moscow. The fate of Italy does not concern them at all.

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RADIO REVERE in Italian to Italy - 1421 - 2100 - October 26

"The Past Twenty-four Hours" - by Vindex

In the west the most important news is of German counter-attacks in the Brujer area. In Italy the situation is still unchanged, while in the southern and northern sectors of the eastern front the German defence, alternated by successful counter-attacks, is achieving important positive results.

With regard to the fate reserved for the Italian economic front by the Allies, some interesting information is supplied by an article published in the American economic bulletin, the White House official magazine, as Mario Vardi last night stressed in his comment. Anglo-American aims in Italy are quite clear: to eliminate heavy industry and to invest large sums of money in the country, which would result in the crippling of any local enterprise. Only craftmanship would continue to exist in Italy. Such a programme will not easily convince Italians, and workers in particular, on the coinciding of their interests with those of the Washington and London capitalism.

Allegations by French Partisan newspapers on the Spain of Franco would be amusing if they did not spell bitter reality for the Spanish nation. De Gaullists and Americans have now broken off with the Franco regime, and though they refrain from taking any direct initiative they follow with interest all efforts aiming at the disintegration of the Spanish state.

Eden has gone to Athens. The state of affairs in Greece is rather confused. Communists are in conflict with the most blazing nationalists and the Papandreou Government receives no confidence. London is attempting to turn the situation to its own advantage.

Crime prevails in Rome. Allied police are striving to cope with its most dangerous aspects. Citizens are no longer safe at home. [illegible] number 683077 of Central Police headquarters has now the same importance as had 02 [illegible]

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Crime prevails in Rome. Allied police are striving to cope with its most dangerous aspects. Citizens are no longer safe at home. Phone number 68307I of Central Police headquarters has now the same importance as had 02 once for the Romans, when they used to dial it to learn the exact time. Now only one hour is important in the capital: the dinner hour, as all Romans have become permanently obsessed by hunger. Dear listeners, good night.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian 2130 October 26

Vatican Denies B.B.C.Report

The State Secretariat of the Vatican City has denied the report spread lately by the B.B.C. that Cardinal Rossetti has been arrested.

Revelation on the Army of Bonomi

It is learned that an American newspaper has published an article on a new Italian army which is now being formed in invaded Italy.

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The new Italian army, it is said, will be equipped with arms and ammunition of Allied make. It may be a case of the famous arms which a doomed people must carry when they do not want to carry their own. The Chief of the General Staff of this imaginary army of Bonomi, now about to be formed, has apparently made some interesting statements in this connection. We are proud, he said, to give our contribution to the struggle at the side of the Allies and to share the same sacrifices as the Americans and the British.

We know perfectly well that both British and Americans have nothing against other people sharing their sacrifices, though they are decidedly opposed to anyone who wants to share other things with them. The chief thing about this army is that it is made up of men, most of whom have neither country nor family and who merely wish to be fed.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 421 M. - 2300
October 26

The Southern Front

In Italy, Fifth Army pressure was today fairly strong. German troops repulsed many American attacks in the Monterenzio area and south of Imola. In the Adriatic sector the British Eighth Army attempted to push northwards. Prompt German reaction forced the enemy to withdrew.

The Western Front

In Holland the British attempted to smash the resistance of the German garrison at Hertogenbosch. Fighting continued with undiminished violence at the base of the Beveland peninsula. Clashes of local importance are reported from the Aix-la-Chapelle sector. To the south, in the Metz region, the Anglo-American Ninetieth infantry division suffered heavy losses in an attempt to break into the German line.

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Words to the Wind (A Commentary)

The so-called Minister Giuseppe Saragat is one of Bonomi's most talkative ministers, self-styled as announcer of new ideas and author of ideal recipes for the people's well-being. At Tivoli, half destroyed by Allied bombs he harangued against large estates and monopolist capitalization. Good. But while I see that our adversaries are once again repeating the principles guiding the Italian Social Republic, I must put a question to Signor Saragat, a question which should be a simple one: why does he not tell this story of capitalist monopoly to the masters that he and his colleagues so patiently waited for and welcomed? Meanwhile the Italian proletariat is suffering from unemployment and poverty, despite the promises made to him by all sides.

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - M.245 - 23.30 - October 26

The Italian Front

Fighting has died down south of Bologna and minor clashes are reported from the area between Monterenzio and Imola. The British Eighth Army increased its pressure to the north-east from the Cesena bridge-head.

Raw Materials Frozen by Bonomi

The Bonomi government has ordered that raw materials such as metals, coal, carbide, printing paper, industrial fats, soap, glass, textile fibres, artificial fibres and yarns shall not be negotiable in invaded Italy from November 1 onwards.

Bonomi Propaganda Ministry Forbids Road Publicity

The Ministry for Press and Propaganda in the Bonomi government has ordered the Tourist Board to eliminate all Fascist propaganda along Italian highways.

Special Messages

Attention, attention, we now broadcast special messages to our Roman brothers:

Il cielo è grigio (The sky is grey). - Marianna sta male (?) (Marianna is in a bad condition). - E' tornata una nuova fiammetta 'A new flame has returned). - Un'altra antenna in piedi (Another aerial is up). - Le crocette aumentano (The little crosses increase). - La pipa è nuova (The pipe is new). - Attenzione alle stelle (Attention to the stars). - Il silenzio è d'oro (Silence is gold). - La pioggia è finita (The rain is over). - Convenzionale 55 bianco due pari punto lineetta punto (Conventional fifty-five white two even point dash point). - Convenzionale 11 nero lineetta punto due alternati (Conventional eleven black dash point two alternated). - Aspetta ancora (Still waiting). - Il fiore è appassito (The flower has faded). - Vuotare i serbatoi (To empty the tanks) - Gigetto piange (Gigetto cries).

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 1400 - 11,80 October 26

German Command Takes Right Measures at Right Moment

A Swiss war writer reports: Experience has shown that the German command has again taken the right measures at the right moment. Germany's increase in strength will cause the greatest anxiety to the enemies of the Axis.

De Brinon on De Gaulle's Régime

Ambassador de Brinon, the leader of the legal French government delegation defined his attitude to the apparent recognition of de Gaulle by Moscow and her satellites. De Brinon states: The political debt to Bolshevism which de Gaulle has taken over has grown through the measures now taken for appearance's sake. At the same time de Gaulle has assumed the responsibility of mobilizing Frenchmen in the service of Moscow's satellites. In 1939 the French were requested to fight for Danzig, today they are asked to shed their blood for Moscow's and London's business interests. Ambassador de Brinon stresses in conclusion: The new manoeuvre of the enemy has changed nothing in existing conditions; de Gaulle's régime does not obtain any legality in this manner. But the situation of France is hereby much clarified. While Marshal Pétain's policy aims at reconstructing France peacefully, de Gaulle's policy has led the French people into misery.

British Cotton Industry in Decline

London economic circles complain of a strong decline in the British cotton industry. The causes are to be found primarily in the loss of markets.

Joseph Tiso Five Years President of Slovakia

Slovakia today commemorates the fifth anniversary of Dr. Joseph Tiso's presidency of Slovakia.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11,80 kcs - 1645 - October 26

Supplement to the Wehrmacht Communiqué

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Berlin: The 133rd AA Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hopjak (?), has distinguished itself by outstanding steadfastness in the heavy defensive fighting in southern Hungary.

In the heavy fighting on the East Prussian frontier the 802nd detachment commanded by....has given outstanding proof of its capacity.

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GERMAN SOLDIERS SERVICE - 1295 kcs - 1900 - Oct.26

Metropolis of Sofia Collect Money for Bolsheviks

Sofia: The Metropolitan of Sofia has appealed to the Bulgarian Orthodox Church to start a collection for the Bolsheviks.

The Rumanian Orthodox Church has also started a collection for the Soviets at the request of the Bolsheviks.

French Population Attacks Anglo-American Food Stores

Paris: Misery in France is so great that the civilian population is attacking Anglo-American food depots in many places.

Allied Headquarters have given the order to shoot to prevent famished Frenchmen by force of arms from approaching the stores.

All Hungarian Schools Closed

Budapest: In Hungary all the schools and universities have been closed. The labor freed by this measure is employed for the defence of the country.

GERMAN EUROPEAN SERVICE - 922 Kcs - 2000 - October 26

German Social Unions

Berlin: Up to the present, 250,000 enterprises in the fields of commerce, the craft and the small tourist industry have voluntarily joined the social unions.

The social unions are an organisation for rather small enterprises, and their aim is to provide for their workmen and employees the social welfare services which are now a matter of course in the big German industries.

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NED in German October 26

Benefits to Poland of [illegible] Reich

On the fifth anniversary of the Government General "V.B." published a review and appraisal of the future by Dr. Frank which contains the following passage: Not without difficulty did we solve a series of problems originating in the fact that the Polish people, justly and necessarily confined to its own dwelling area, was reluctant to forego a great many of its extravagant dreams of power, definitely shattered by the senseless political and military adventure which an unreasonable Warsaw government had undertaken in the autumn of 1939.

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

The statement of the principle of a new order to be established under the protectorate of the Reich, a statement sown in the hot-house atmosphere of English perfidy and accentuated by the most unscrupulous means was in no way apt to facilitate and expedite the establishment of the fatal schism, which caused the Poles to sway convulsively between fallacious hope and deep disillusion. It was this schism which made the Polish nation oblivious to certain instructive historical facts and closed it to any perspective in regard to a future which obviously could be built only upon clear and logical decisions.

Hard reality and the inexorable velocity of the fighting in the east, in the course of which large areas inhabited by Poles were again forced under the pitiless yoke of Bolshevism, have now contributed to giving a decisive and unequivocal appraisal of the unalterable facts to the large mass of Poles, who right from the start had given clear evidence of their willingness for loyal co-operations. Thus it is only natural that the necessity for decision between east and west is being recognised with growing clarity in the whole country, at a time when faith in vague compromise, to be reached through the intercession of the western powers, is being confuted by military and political facts. Perhaps a fair number of errors were necessary to demonstrate to the Poles the high value of a connection with the sources of culture and civilisation springing from the vigorous centre of Europe, particularly at the present moment of extreme peril which threatens all national communities living on the border of the Soviet Union. A catastrophe like the attempted revolt in Warsaw, tragic in every respect, implies a painful but perhaps all the more energetical admonishment not only to the Poles who were direct participants in that venture, but also to many millions of their fellow-countrymen who have critically watched the course of events. At the same time this tragic episode proves the incontestable correctness of the view persistently proclaimed by the German leaders of the Government General, that a cool and objective discrimination between real facts and mere illusions is an imperative necessity. The unflagging efforts of the German authorities, responsible for the administration of the Government General, will continue to aim at the future at linking the area of the Vistula still more closely to the community of the

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To enhance this willingness among the inhabitants of the Government General, at present a bulwark beset by the onrush of the Red flood-tide, to increase the attraction exercised by the west upon their minds, to win the loyal co-operation of millions for the protection of the eastern frontier of the Reich in view of the impeding world-wide decisions, all this is one of the most important tasks which the German leaders of the Government General have to face on the fifth anniversary of its birth. Energy, industriousness and a renunciation of all political negativism dictated by unwavering loyalty towards the Fuehrer and the Reich and consonant with our European mission, will render the result of our five years' hard work, by which the members of all German tribes were welded into a highly p productive community, still more comprehensive and effective. And one day, when all that was destroyed in 1944 will be rebuilt again, the Government General will rise from the ordeal imposed upon it by Europe's struggle and fighting against Bolshevism, to participate in the blessings of a vigorous peace guaranteed by the Reich as a reward for its achievements in this war.

TRANSOCEAN in English October 25

The Western Front

Berlin: (By Ludwig Sertorius Transocean's correspondent)
South of the Scheldt estuary the Canadians, who broke into the German bridgehead about three weeks ago, are gaining ground only by metres. Even in its present split-up condition this bridgehead is still fulfiling its task, namely to block, together with the German batteries of Walcheren, access to Antwerp harbor. The effectiveness of the last batteries which the enemy may be able to hold down from time to time by concentrated bombardment, but which he can never silence completely, is not marred by the fact that the enemy has gained a foothold at the eastern gateway to the neck of south Beveland. This isthmus is [illegible] in breadth. It can be defended in

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Fuehrer and the Reich and consonant with our European mission, will render the result of our five years' hard work, by which the members of all German tribes were welded into a highly p productive community, still more comprehensive and effective. And one day, when all that was destroyed in 1944 will be rebuilt again, the Government General will rise from the ordeal imposed upon it by Europe's struggle and fighting against Bolshevism, to participate in the blessings of a vigorous peace guaranteed by the Reich as a reward for its achievements in this war.

TRANSOCEAN in English October 26

The Western Front

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German troops in the Scheldt estuary should therefore still have ample opportunity for effective fighting, should they be isolated by the further progress of Allied attacks in north-west Brabant. But this has not yet happened by any means. On the contrary, strong German counter-attacks again halted the Canadians advancing on Roosendaal and Breda on Wednesday and even regained terrain in some places. But one may expect a continuation of heavy fighting there, since General Crerar is continually sending fresh troops into battle.

The next operative objective is undoubtedly the big railway and road bridge leading from Moordijk across the broad Hollandsch-diep, which played an important role at the beginning of the western campaign in 1940. It was occupied at the time on the very first day of the campaign by some companies of German parachutists and was held against a vast superiority in numbers, until a greater division advancing via Hertogenbosch and Breda had broken through to Moordijk. That happened on the third day of attack. Recollection of this most successful German operation may have had some bearing on the British attempt in September, 1944, at an imitation which, however, ended with failure at Arnhem. Despite that grim experience it is not wholly unlikely that the enemy might be once more considering combining the advance by Canadian tanks towards Roosendaal and Breda with a landing from the air directed at the Moordijk bridge.

The left wing of the British Second Army was unable to make any essential progress on Wednesday despite employment of strong forces. On the Eindhoven-Tilburg road it even suffered a local setback because of German counter-thrusts, and its tenacious effort to break German resistance in Hertogenbosch has not yielded any appreciable success.

No essential fighting took place on Wednesday on the centre and right wing of the British Second Army, nor in the sections of the U.S. First and Third Armies.

The left wing of the U.S. Seventh Army, on the other hand, launched a strong attack from the area of Dreuzenac in the direction of St. Die. The Americans finally succeeded in pushing ahead in one direction for five kilometres. But as all efforts to [illegible]

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The left wing of the U.S. Seventh Army, on the other hand, launched a strong attack from the area of Bruyeres in the direction of St. Die. The Americans finally succeeded in pushing ahead in one direction for five kilometres. But as all efforts to widen this narrow wedge have thus far failed, one cannot as yet speak of any menace to pass roads leading from St. Die to the north-east and east. The enemy there is further away from the main ridge of the Vosges than in the Cornimont sector, where he was able to gain a foothold last week on Col du Menil (?), which is more than one thousand metres high. It is therefore of great importance that this height was recaptured from the Americans on Wednesday.

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Death of Two Nazi Generals 2135

Berlin: Two German generals have met their death on the western front. Competent quarters announced that they are fifty-three year old Major General Bruno Reinhardt and Major General Ernst von Mandelsloh, who was born in 1885. Von Mandelsloh died of wounds received in the Kanal region. Both generals had distinguished themselves in the first World War.

The Italian Front 1715

Berlin (By Ludwig Bertsch): In the north-eastern foothills of the Etruscan Apennines pressure exerted by the right wing of the U.S. Fifth Army on the Bologna-Faenza line diminished considerably on Wednesday. Only in the area between Monterenzio and Imola were there a few local enemy thrusts, which were all warded off. Naturally it is to be expected that a large-scale American attack against stubbornly resisting German troops on the last slopes before the plains will be resumed. Presumably main enemy pressure will again be directed against Bologna, which the enemy obviously considers a key position for either the loss or gain of the entire south-eastern tip of the northern Italian plains.

Operations of the British Eighth Army still also be worthy of notice. The latter at present is making an increased effort to advance in the direction of Imola from the bridgehead at Cesena, and is also trying to break up the Gothic line, still in the building, in order to effect a thrust into the flank and rear of the German defence system between the Savio and Ronco from the south. However, all these movements seem to be in the initial stages. Few fighting which is developing has obviously not yet reached any degree of severity.

The Situation in Bologna 2130

Bologna: (By Transocean correspondent Walter Haddista): The drive to Bologna leads through regions where the "white flag" sign is constantly hoisted to warn against low-flying enemy aeroplanes. In the sections of Bologna outside the automobile highway circling the city are practically levelled out by the latest Allied bombing attacks. Part

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Berlin (by Ludwig Koch, DNB correspondent): The possibility of the Etruscan Apennines pressure exerted by the right wing of the U.S. Fifth Army on the Bologna-Faenza line diminished considerably on Wednesday. Only in the area between Monterenzio and Tadia were there a few local enemy thrusts, which were all warded off. Naturally it is to be expected that a large-scale American attack against stubbornly resisting German troops on the last slopes before the plains will be resumed. Presumably main enemy pressure will again be directed against Bologna, which the enemy obviously considers a key position for either the loss or gain of the entire south-eastern tip of the northern Italian plains.

Operations of the British Eighth Army will also be worthy of notice. The latter at present is making an increased effort to advance in the direction of Forlì from the bridgehead at Cesena, and is also trying to bring in the left wing, still in the mountains, in order to effect a thrust into the flank and rear of the German defence system between the Savio and Ronco from the south. However, all these movements seem to be in the initial stages. How fighting which is developing has obviously not yet reached any degree of severity.

The Situation in Bologna — 1230

Bologna (By Transocean Correspondent Walter Seidler): The drive to Bologna leads through regions where the "white flag" often is constantly hoisted to warn against low-flying enemy airplanes. All the sections of Bologna outside the automobile highway circling the city are practically levelled out by the latest Allied bombing attacks. Destruction inside this circle is also enormous. Only in the inner city are there undamaged streets. All military and civilian traffic has now been barred from this inner city. Barbed wire entanglements, stone barriers and German-Italian sentries take care that German soldiers also do not enter the inner city. Thus, a "small open city" has been established right close to the front, to spare as much of historic Bologna that has been spared by Allied bombs as possible.

The population suffered as much as the city. On important squares and crossroads, signposts point not only to the nearest air raid shelters but also to public toilets and pumps. Streetcars are still running, and the electric lights are still burning in most of the houses which are still standing.

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Numerous moving picture theaters and several vaudeville shows are still catering to people who have remained in the city. At the famous Bologna University, the winter term has just been started. Many thousand Bolognese have been employed with pickaxes and shovels, either at building defenses or at clearing debris. Those who, however, had the opportunity to find shelter in the rural districts, have left the city. Air raid alarms are so numerous that, in fact, the city constantly has an alarm, and the population is aware that the fate of the city will soon be decided.

Bologna Resistance Groups Mopped Up 1300

Bologna - (By Walter Seidlitz): Attempts made by strong rebel groups to make a second Warsaw of Bologna have been nipped in the bud by Italian Blackshirts and German security troops. If the attackers should force a battle into the town, situated directly at the foot of the Apennines, the rear of the German defenders will be safe. It has been confirmed officially that the first artillery shells to fall in the centre of the town were not fired by regular enemy troops, but rather by partisans, who fired from hidden positions with light mountain guns and grenade throwers. Blackshirts now have mopped up these rebel groups of resistance and ever since then the town is no longer molested by them.

Only the southern periphery of Bologna is under the range of enemy artillery fire.

All the movements of resistance in the centre of the town have also been mopped up. Holdups and acts of sabotage in the centre of Bologna temporarily were the order of day. The famous Hotel Baglioni on Via Independenza has been badly damaged by two explosions. There were a number of casualties among passers-by.

The Fighting on the Eastern Front 1849

Berlin - (By Transocean military correspondent Lieutenant Colonel (retired) Alfred von Olberg): In the battle for east Prussia the situation on the whole has eased off somewhat. An attack launched on a surprisingly large scale by Cherniakovsky's

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The Fighting on the Eastern Front 1840

Berlin - (By Transocean military correspondent Lieutenant Colonel (retired) Alfred von Olberg): In the battle for east Prussia the situation on the whole has eased off somewhat. An attack launched on a surprisingly large scale by Cherniakovsky's army in the area between Warsaw, the Bug and the Narev towards the west and north-west terminated on the very first day, or at any rate had dwindled to operations of purely tactical importance and to fighting of merely local nature. The Soviet Command had obviously discovered that the Germans had sufficient reserves in the south of East Prussia, so that they not only could ward off the offensive thrust, but also drive it back to the position from where it had started. It would seem as if the Soviet Command wants to bring up reinforcements there before resuming its thrust into the heavily fortified southern zone of East Prussia.

Once again numerically far superior forces have been sent by the enemy into the frontal attack against German defensive positions between Augustow and the Niemen (?), north of Schirwindt. Fighting centred in the area of Augustow and south-east of Gumbinnen. 4453

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The Russians tried again there to breach German positions by a massed attack of tanks. In grim fighting it was not only possible to hold up Soviet infantry waves, but also to drive them back and, above all, to frustrate the planned penetration by a swift counter-attack. North of the Eydtkau-Gumbinnen road is Gumbinnen, where until now German lines had held up every assault in a battle which has assumed dramatic proportions. Despite this however, the Russians failed to break into the German front throughout Wednesday. It was only late in the evening that Soviet battalions were able to enter Ebenrode (Stallupoenen) where furious fighting took place.

In the Kurland area and on Svorbe peninsula German troops are offering stubborn resistance to attacking Soviet formations, which are trying to prevent them from regaining the German main front. Each day fresh defensive successes are scored against local attacks by Russian units without the Russians having been able to narrow down or occupy the areas held by the Germans.

In the Hungarian area the situation has been sharpened in the eastern Beskides only, as compared with the preceding day. Renewed attempts made by the enemy to break through to the Slovak border, however, were once again frustrated. Disengagement movements of German forces from Carpathian Ruthenia in the direction of Hungary were continued without interruption. German rearguards everywhere hold up the trailing Russians. Thus the German-Hungarian front from Baja on the Danube via Szolnok on the Tisa, Nyiregyhaza, and Munkacs, has been strengthened perceptibly. Serious fighting has developed within this semi-circle, the initiative being mostly on the German side, as proved by the Hungarian-German thrust between the Danube and the Tisa, which prevented the Russians from crossing that river. There is also heavy fighting at Szolnok where destruction of encircled Soviet forces is continuing as well as a furious battle south of Debrecen where German grenadiers are pushing the Russians toward the south.

Gen. Scheckenburger Killed in Action 1120

Berlin: During the fighting in the vicinity of Belgrade, General of Infantry Scheckenburger, Commander of a German Army

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Gen. Scheckenburger Killed in Action 1120

Berlin: During the fighting in the vicinity of Belgrade, General of Infantry Scheckenburger, Commander of a German Army Corps was killed in action. Scheckenburger, until the desertion of Bulgaria, was chief of the German military mission in Sofia. The fifty year-old general was killed in a foxhole of advanced German positions during a low-level attack by Soviet aircraft. Due to the tenacious resistence of the German divisions under Scheckenburger's command the bridgehead of Pantchevo, in the Banat, and near Belgrade, German detaching movements have been made possible in the Balkans against all Soviet attacks

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New Soviet Atrocities Are Revealed 1630

Berlin: Soviet atrocities, such as have become known so far only from Russia itself and from the Baltic States, have now also been committed in the East Prussian villages of Tutel... and Nemmersdorf, which were occupied by the Russians near Gumbinnen, it was announced here today. German soldiers which re-occupied the villages temporarily occupied by Russians made some grussome discoveries. In houms, yards, streets and at exits of villages, girls, women and children had been shot or bayonetted by Soviet soldiers.

A graphic description was given by Lieutenant Seilert, German war reporter to the foreign press here. He displayed photographs which showed that most of the people had been kill...d by bullets in the head, the bullet-holes being surrounded by black marks from the powder. The population of two villages concerned had just been packing, when the Russians approached. They were taken by surprise by the enemy. Some were able to flee. Others were killed, robbed and often raped by the Russia... Seilert related.

Witnesses had told how Soviet soldiers had shot German prisoners from the rear, many dead were found on their knees having been shot in the nape. The same fate overtook an elderly woman in a house. Medical examinations were conducted by Group Leader Professor Doctor Gebhardt and military Doctor Werner Rode. Prisoners related, this statement concludes, that these acts had been the outcome of orders giving Soviet troops freedom of action towards the civilian population.

First List of Finnish War Crim... Is Released ...

Stockholm: Among Finnish officers who on the request of t... Soviets, were arrested as so-called war criminals, is former Minister Colonel Erälöheimo, according to "Stockholms Tidn...

As one of the closest friends of Mannerheim, he was chief... military administration in the occupied regions of Karelia ... 1943 to 1944. As Mannerheim's deputy, he joined the Hackzell government from which he resigned on the government's reorientation. According to the Swedish paper, the first lis...

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Slovak Traitors to Be Tried ..... 2[illegible]

Bratislava: Summons for high treason against the followi[illegible] persons were submitted to the state prosecutor's office: Doct[illegible] Vavro Srobar, who for many years was Czechoslovak Minister for Slovakia; engineer Josef Styk; Doctor Josef Szoltes; Doctor Josef Lettrich; Doctor Ivan Stefanik; Jan Ursiny, brother-in-law of the late Prime Minister Doctor Hodza; engineer Ivan Viest; engineer Doctor Peter Zatko, Secretary General of the Slovak Industrialist's Union; Doctor Anton Stefanek, who for many years was Czechoslovak Minister for Schools and professor at a Slovak university, and Doctor Jan Peregenyi.

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Proceedings will be started against a number of other traitors. Of the named traitors, Doctor Grobar and Jan Ursiny are reported by Slocak newspapers to have fled to London to negotiate with the Czech Exile Government.

DNB In English October 26

New Type Panzer Is Used by Germans 1650

Berlin: The "Royal Tiger", a new type of German panzer, has made its appearance in the present fighting on the eastern front. Its armor is stronger and its guns are of greater calibre than those of the "Tiger", it was reported in Berlin military quarters today. The assumption seems justified that this new German panzer is the answer to the ... "Stalin", which was another development of.... the new German panzer has proved its excellent qualities in defensive engagements and in the last German counter-attacks.

Nazi Supreme Commanders Are Named 1655

Berlin: Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt is Commander-in-Chief of the German Army on the western front, while Colonel-General Guderian, Chief of Army General Staff, is Commander-in-Chief on the eastern front, the military spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse declared in answer to questions today.

Soviet Influence in Spain 1500

Berlin: A lot of reports reaching Berlin on the activity of Soviet-Spaniards in southern France and heavy clashes in the Spanish border district are receiving considerable attention in Berlin political circles. It is said in the Wilhelmstrasse today that this problem is now also assuming a political character. It seems that Moscow decided to make a thrust against Spain. Local circles call attention to statements by British Under-secretary of State Law in the Commons that the border between British and Soviet spheres of interest in the Balkans had not been fixed during the Moscow talks. Though this statement of

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Nazis Captive Near Franco-Spanish Border 1857

Madrid: The French border station of Hendaye is free of Soviet-Spanish elements, according to reports from Irun. The towns of St. Jean de Luz, Biarritz and Bayonne, situated farther to the north, are under the rule of the "Red Maquis".

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DNB - In German to Germany - 1145 - Oct.20 (Monitored in London)

ARP Construction

Reich ARP League has asked the Reich Master Forester to provide timber and assist further ARP measures in the country, such as the reinforcing of cellars and the construction of ARP trenches with roof cover.

The Reich Master Forester has issued the decree that ARP constructions are to be carried out under a self-aid scheme, and will be supervized by authorities of the Reich ARP League. They will be carried out exclusively where the round timber required can be cut and hauled by the people themselves.

NPD - In German for Europe - 1526 - Oct.25 (Monitored in London)

Wilhelmstrasse Press Conference

News is accumulating of special British diplomatic activity in the Near East, said Dr. Schmidt today, following Reuter's confirmation of Eden's presence in Cairo. The spokesman regarded the fact that after the conclusion of the Moscow conference the Foreign Secretary had gone to Egypt for discussions as the clear indication of a British attempt to secure for Britain certain political positions in the eastern Mediterranean area, by moulding Greece, Turkey and the Arab states into a Near Eastern bloc. In view of Soviet and American activities in this area, Schmidt reserved judgement on the question of the ultimate aims of these British efforts. He concluded that an attempt was to be made at the least decisive points of Britain's eastern Mediterranean position to meet certain aspirations of the British ally. The Minister said that Churchill was postponing his House of Commons statement on the Moscow conference only because he wanted to await the results of Eden's inspection tour, for the problems broached by Eden during his visits in the eastern Mediterranean area had evidently found no final solution in

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Aptly referring to "The President who always says no", the spokesman evoked hi[illegible]y his comment on Roosevelt's laconically brief denials in reply to questions by correspondents. He denied the speculation which had lately been rife among the Anglo-American public regarding the alleged plan for an Allied three-power commission for the political treatment of southeast European problems.

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To the amazement of his audience, he denied furthermore that he had been informed by Harriman on a topic of the Moscow conference, namely the Polish question, although this question would have precisely been of special interest to Roosevelt in view of the high proportion of Polish electors in the United States.

He also categorically denied that the Allies planned to have France participate in discussions on post-war organization, a statement which Reuter subsequently endeavored to water down by adding the correction: "Not immediately".

The spokesman attributed military rather than political significance to the Allied recognition of de Gaulle. Eisenhower had evidently put aside for military reasons his personal dislike of de Gaulle, which incidentally was shared by Roosevelt, and now demanded the strengthening of de Gaulle's position by official Allied recognition, as this strengthening of de Gaulle's authority would enable him to control chaotic conditions prevailing in liberated France. Schmidt drew attention to the fact that de Gaulle and his Foreign Minister Bidault had on their own showing, embarked on the well known course of French foreign policy providing for close political ties with Moscow, and thus intended to present the Anglo-Americans with "faits accomplis". The political considerations arising out of this policy might possibly have influenced Anglo-American recognition of de Gaulle.

Regarding the violation of the Spanish frontier by French Partisans and Communists, Schmidt attributed these incidents to well known anarchist tendencies, the result of Communist aims which were inspired by the determination to carry the torch of chaos and anarchy into all villages, towns, provinces, and countries within reach. The spokesman said he did not think these events constituted a military threat to Spain and the full significance of the Red civil war was still firmly imprinted on everybody's memory in Spain. Schmidt noted that in Belgium too, chaos and famine has resulted from catastrophic disorganization and Bolshevism had followed in the wake of anarchy. He said it was interesting to find a Belgian politician and even the Foreign Minister himself, compelled to discuss the view that the Belgians had [illegible]

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D.N.B. in German to Germany - 1538 - Oct. 25
(Monitored in London)

British Support Separatists

Milan: It has been learned from a reliable source that British influence played an important rôle in the Separatist movement now discovered in Sicily.

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During the occupation of Sicily, British occupation authorities secretly but methodically supported the Separatist movement. The British were playing their own game, thus hoping to achieve the separation of Sicily, which was to be incorporated into the British Empire as an advanced strategic base in the Mediterranean. During the recent demonstrations of workers in Palermo, which originally had the character of workers' unrest, this Separatist movement was discovered "unexpectedly". The leaders of the Separatists originally arrested were, however, set free by the intervention of the British authorities.

DNB in German to Germany - 1556 - Oct. 25 (Monitored in London)

Fascist Anti-Jewish Legislation Abolished

Milan: The Bonomi government says "Regime Fascista" has issued a decree at the request of the Allied occupation authorities, according to which Italian nationals of the Jewish race are reinstated into full exercise of the rights of which they were deprived by Fascism. Thus the entire race legislation of Fascism has been abolished at one stroke, and the Jews have been given the means to make their influence felt in all branches of political, economic and social life. Reports to date from occupied Italy show plainly that even today important branches of trade and finance have passed into Jewish hands. In the abolishment of race legislation introduced by Fascism, Freemasonry has played a significant part.

RADIO GRAZ in French to France 340 M. - 20.15 - October 26

Situation of French Industries Critical

Paris: The Gaullist Industry Organization [illegible]

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RADIO GRAZ in French to France 340 M. - 20.15 - October 26

Situation of French Industries Critical

Paris: The Gaullist Industry Commissioner, Lacoste, declared that owing to the shortage of fuel and of raw meterials, industries in the north of France will only function three days a week.

New "Purge" Courts in Paris

Paris twenty-five new Bolshevik courts have been created in Paris in order to hasten proceedings against Frenchmen who are still faithful to the Marshal. They include 160 Communist Judges, and they are functioning uninterruptedly. 4459

Vichy Minister's Appeal to French Workers in Germany

French workers, listen to your minister; Mr. Marcel Deat is speaking to you.

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I am addressing French workers who are in Germany. I have many things to tell you about the past and about the present. I should like to examine with you the problems which... and that at one time or another.... The French Governmental Commission assumes the legal continuity of power. We can maintain the defence of our national interests in the world. We intend to take the necessary steps to restore our native land. We know what matters are of the utmost concern to our prisoners at the present time. They will soon have, through the medium of the International Red Cross, news of their families. Steps have been taken to insure to a certain extent the distribution of clothing and shoes. We must find and set up shelters for the sick and the invalids. We must especially look after the women and children. No one must fail to help the others. And don't forget either leisure or sports. Our resources are milited by circumstances, and we can't promise you miracles. But the Commisariat General will do its best and it has the support of the government.

It is not enough to prepare for material needs. The 700,000 French workers who are in Germany, the 900,000 prisoners who have been waiting almost five years in prison camps or in the... constitute the most precious reserves of our country. It is known that they have lived in contact with Germany at War. They have not taken part directly in the internal struggles in France. They can be certain henceforth that nothing permanent will be decided upon without them. This is not a formula of propaganda or of consolation. It is historic evidence. It is necessary, therefore, that these men do their best- and we are going to help them to know how.

Listen to me carefully. I have too much esteem for the capacity of the judgment of those who are listening to me to pretend to offer them a political catechism which they shall have the right to reject. What we need is precise information on what is going on today in France....I have the greatest hope that the majority of the French in Germany will easily agree upon the most essential matters, and the first of these is that the France of tomorrow will be Socialist in the

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If there is to be a France tomorrow there must be a Europe. And through the war this Europe is engaged in a true revolution, which is above all Socialistic. The Anglo-Americans on the other hand are waging an imperialistic war... France therein is losing her independence and her rôle as a great nation. As for imagining that Socialism can lead to the development of spectacular nationalisation under the very eyes of American Capitalism, that is mere nonsense. Mr. de Gaulle would be stupid indeed to believe in it. The Russians are waging another imperialistic war exporting their Marxism. Europe is naturally to serve as a battle field and the survivors will be expected to kill each other off for the benefit of one or the other of the parties.

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During the past few days I have taken about studies for the future working programme planned six months ago and which sums up the essential principles of European Socialism. Events have only accentuated the revolutionary will in Germany. The hour has at last struck and there can no longer be any difference between the word war and the word revolution. Those who believe that the old scheme of things will be restored, the old pettiness, are grossly mistaken, as are those who limit their programme to a vague internationalism.

The France which we shall find again will have terribly suffered materially and spiritually, but she will never be the prey of reactionary forces, however much they may be disguised. I do not think, knowing so well the French worker, that his old ideas have very much changed. We must understand that the new European Socialism is far from ... Above all we must confer upon this Socialism the mark of France. It is to this national European and revolutionary effort that I ask you to add your contribution. The time has come to prepare the political and social victory. All we need is intelligence and courage. Miracles are not sold in the black market, but until the contrary is proved no Frenchman can fail to give of his utmost.

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BALKAN BROADCASTS

RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian - 208 Mtrs - 1440 kc - 1655-Oct.26

Minister of Agriculture's Speech

Count Fidel Palffy, Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, made the following speech this afternoon:

Hungarian Brothers! A new era of our history commenced on October 15, when the National Socialist revolution flared up. Millions of Hungarians - soldiers and workers - were able to breathe freely for the first time, happy in the knowledge that they were rid of the soul-destroying rot of Jewish liberalism and could once more enjoy the true liberty of the Hungarian soul. When I was delegated by Premier Szalasi, the temporary head of the state, to run the Ministry of Agriculture, I was under no illusion regarding the heavy burden of direction and organization necessary for agricultural production under the present difficult circumstances. I happily accepted the burden in the certain knowledge that with a united effort we can solve and master all problems and difficulties.

Francis Szalasi, in defence of his threatened nation, has at last united in one camp all those who had already done their best in an honest effort to secure the future of a happy Hungary. I am speaking now especially to the agricultural workers and farmers, because it is their duty to exploit Hungarian soil with all the knowledge and persistence at their disposal, in an honest and never-tiring effort.

The first and foremost duty at present is the immediate commencement of work to secure the necessary food-supplies for the Army as well as the civilian population both for this year and next. Gathering of the harvest and sowing new seeds are equally urgent and essential. Gathering the harvest secures the life of the nation for this year; the sowing of fresh seeds, for the next. We

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One must never forget that instead of peaceful tractors, tanks are roaring through our fields; and instead of bread-yielding tracks, deadly bombs tear the Hungarian soil. Therefore, it is highly desirable to produce more wheat in the small Hungarian plain and the Danube valley than we have done in the past. Although we are approaching the end of the year, I call upon the farmers to sow wheat in November, even though it may yet yield good harvest. Also, times demand that the farmers should plough as much land as possible.

As regards industrial plants, they must be produced in accordance with decrees already issued and the areas of production must be extended if the possibility arises. When preparing next year's harvest, we must not forget the most important thing: the seeds. It is the foremost duty of every Hungarian farmer to acquire seeds. The government is prepared to support the farmers in this (costs, etc.) even under the present unusual circumstances, and will distribute all the high quality seeds at their disposal... At the same time, I forbid the grinding of spring wheat before next spring, when it will be of the utmost importance.

I wish to deal separately with the fate of refugees. I am thinking, above all, of those who have always been connected with agriculture: farmers and agriculture laborers. I call upon the lucky ones to accept these refugees and secure the next year's crop with a united effort. Therefore, I ask all the agricultural refugees to re-start production immediately. These refugees, as well as the implements and cattle they may have brought with them, must immediately be fitted into the production scheme. Therefore, I ask all farmers to employ these refugees at reasonable wages and make use of their cattle and implements, without waiting for government instructions.

Beyond the possible increase of agricultural production, it is highly essential to save all removable agricultural equipment and other valuables from the areas overrun by the Soviets. I mean, in the first place, our extremely valuable breeding cattle. These must be removed in the greatest possible number from danger zones to areas of safety in order to preserve our extremely valuable stock for the postwar period. Therefore, I call upon all Hungarian farmers to carry out these instructions to their fullest extent. I expect them to handle the problem of

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I cannot fail to call the farmers' attention to the great importance of the agricultural laborers' and servants' social welfare. In this respect, the government will endeavour to give the greatest possible backing, especially as regards solving the elementary problem of winter clothing. Beyond this however, the farmers themselves could do much to improve the social conditions of this important community, in spite of the war.

Hungarian brothers! We have to face the truth honestly, benefit from the mistakes of the past, and work for a better future. Let us admit that the past system weighed on our souls like a nightmare; only recently there was no apparent hope of overcoming the Jewish-Bolshevik menace.., and all the decrees issued by the past rulers have caused despondency... and so destroying even those results secured by the Sztojay administration. Our people descended into the abyss of despair as a result of the uncertainty, the futile struggle and the f[illegible] which characterised the past period. This period, however, is now over, and so the vitality of our nation returns. /.

The Almighty will bless the struggle of a determined people and if we help one another, God will help us, too, those who have worked, and willingly made sacrifices, will enjoy the result of this struggle - a happy new Hungary.

RADIO BUDAPEST I - In Hungarian - 208 M. - 1540 - October 26

Propaganda Lecture by Stephen Gorgey: "I Have Been to Germany".

Here is a summary of the propaganda lecture broadcast by Stephen Gorgy, a leading Nazi Hungarian journalist:

In Vienna, cafes are filled with soldiers on leave or who are convalescing. The cafes are well stocked - coffee with milk and sugar, white bread, etc. There are hundreds of motor-cars rolling past - they have wooden bodiers but the tires are in very good condition. Evidence of the recent air raid could not be seen on people's faces. Likewise, the Anglo-Saxon propaganda to separate Austria from Germany seems to have had no effect whatsoever, the Anglo-Saxons are considered enemies just as much as the Reds. It is astonishing how well-stocked the various stores are, especially

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Berlin has changed during the past year; many a street lies in ruins, owing to recent terror raids. In spite of this, life goes on as usual; trams and buses run according to schedule.

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All essential foodstuffs and other commodities are available and there are no queues. In the restaurants, conditions are similar to those in Vienna; a good dinner can be obtained for 3.50 marks.

Gergey spoke to an elderly professor, who stated that there are rolls, white bread, milk, etc.- they are not short of anything. There were plenty of men of military age to be seen in civilian clothes, which proves that there is no shortage of manpower in Germany. Given a few months, these men will be fitted into the framework of total warfare, and they will exercise a decisive influence on the outcome of the war. This can also be inferred from the uneasiness of the Anglo-Americans and from their frantic efforts to secure an early decision.

On July 20th, (the date of the attempt on Hitler's life) traffic stopped for a few hours; otherwise, everything was quiet. The majority of the German people condemned that crazy attempt by a few stupid and treacherous aristocrats and generals. Victory is certain; the still latent manpower and the new technical achievements of the Reich will prevail in the end. In a way, it was a good thing that the war was not won in 1942. Peace might have been lost without the experience gained since. Gorgey ends his lecture with an appeal to all Hungarians to stand by the Germans, and reap their reward when victory has been won.

RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian (Monitored in Bari) - 549 M. -1610 - Oct.25

Excerpts of a Speech by Dr. Rajniss, Minister of Religion and Public Education

My Hungarian brothers! In the service of the historic fight for the existence of our country and people, and in the interest of the mobilization of all personnel and material resources of the nation, I have on this date ordered the temporary suspension of the 1944-45 scholastic year. ..

RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian (Monitored in Bari) 549 M. - 1645 -Oct.25

Budapest Stock Market report:

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On July 20th, (the date of the attempt on Hitler's life) traffic stopped for a few hours; otherwise, everything was quiet. The majority of the German people condemned that crazy attempt by a few stupid and treacherous aristocrats and generals. Victory is certain; the still latent manpower and the new technical achievements of the Reich will prevail in the end. In a way, it was a good thing that the war was not won in 1942. Peace might have been lost without the experience gained since. Gorgey ends his lecture with an appeal to all Hungarians to stand by the Germans, and reap their reward when victory has been won.

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RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian (Monitored in Bari) 549 M. - 1645 -Oct.25

Budapest Stock Market report:

On Wednesday, the Stock Market opned with an even trend and moderate business. There was a demand in almost every group of stocks. Prices hardly changed.

RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece (Monitored in Bari) 601 Kcs-1601 Oct.25

Appeal by Nekos Skouros:

Brother Greeks!

Only a few days have passed since freedom, brought by our Allies and our guerillas, has appeared from the waters of Salamis and from the Greek mountains.

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We were expecting it, and hoped for its early arrival We were wainting for freedom because we are Greeks, and we can never, never tolerate one day of slavery. We are the grandchildren of those who fought at Salamis and Marathon, at Plataiai and the Thermopylae, and the sons of those who defeated the Italian "Fratelli" on the Albanian mountains, and of those who opposed the Huns.

It makes no difference that they invaded our country. It makes no difference that they profaned our sacred soil and placed the Swastika over the "Sacred Rock". There were other barbarians in the past. The Persians burned our "Sacred Temple", but were ousted from our mountains and our seas. This was because for us, the voice of freedom is like elixir of ivnty and like an injection which stimulates and enslaved people. And we were always victorious and always free, even though the enemy has Haidari (concentration camp near Athens) and their Gestapo and their U.S. troops, even if they had planes and tanks and in their veins flowed the blood of Attila. We have always been victorious; they must all know that. Greece does not die. Our children have a Greek heart and for this reason they chased them away. We are as victorious and as free as ever. Since we have been liberated, the sun shines in a different way for us and life is different, too. Our breasts were freed of the dark nightmare of slavery and our freed mouths were again singing the anthem -- (follows extracts from the Greek national anthem.)

RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece (monitored on Beri) 601 Kcs- 1700
October 25

Commentary by the the Historian Dionisios Stoulis, Director of the Library

The day of the restoration of national freedom has come. You have all waited for it. You did not cease waiting even for one minute, ... Despite all trials and unprecedented slavery. Because you have all had self-sacrifice... This self-sacrifice has [illegible]

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the Swastika over the "Sacred Rock" [illegible] in the past. The Persians burned our "Sacred Camp", but were ousted from our mountains and our seas. This was because for us, the voice of freedom is like electricity and like an injection which stimulates and enslaved people. And we were always victorious and always free, even though the enemy has thirteen (concentration camp near Athens) and their Gestapo and their S.S. troops, even if they had planes and tanks and in their veins flowed the blood of Attila. We have always been victorious; they must all know that. Greecedoes not die. Our children have a Greek heart and for this reason they chased them away. We are as victorious and as free as ever. Since we have been liberated, the sun shines in a different way for us and life is different, too. Our breasts were freed of the dark nightmare of slavery and our freed mouths were again singing the anthem -- (Follows extracts from the Greek national anthem.)

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The day of the restoration of national freedom has come. You have all waited for it. You did not cease waiting even for one minute, ... Despite all trials and unprecedented slavery. Because you have all had self-sacrifice... This self-sacrifice has saved our race at all times, from prehistoric days... you, yourselves, have found this epic on the Albanian mountains and raised it... against a gigantic giant and renewed the self-sacrifice of Leonida's "Three Hundred"....

By that struggle you have checked the attack of the hordes of the two accomplices for many months, and the Allies gained time during the Greek struggle. Your race has been recognized by the messages of enthusiasm and gratitude, which came from all over the world, in the midst of hell and darkness, caused by terroristic force, in order to surprise every resistance.

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The two accomplices thought they were complementing and adding to their states... They had believed that all other countries except their own were nothing more than mere sources of... from their own people. They also had the audacity to give flesh from the Greek body to their hungry slaves, who followed them to take a share, like hunting dogs, from the great booty.

But the terrific machinery they had, and which crushed human beings and shed their blood to paralyse the life of a whole people, without being controlled by any sign of humanism. ... did not kill our national faith. When the Germans and the Italians were... when Kalavrita and Distomon were being devastated, when they were executing innocent citizens at Haidhari (concentration camp near Athens) ... the particularly cunning monster of the Balkans found the Greeks untameable.

But the end of slavery has come; it found us wounded but standing. Work now begins. We have won the war, but we must win the peace, too. There can be no one (individual, nation, nor state) who can exist unless he contributes whatever he can from his forces and his special... to public life open before us.

So that we can move... and find ourselvs higher...

With the notion and the experience of the past, with... from dramatic material and moral exercises, we have subdued.... on the side of our great allies, the slogan of their struggle against the dark enemy has been power and virtue; let us go ahead and create living conditions which belong to... This people always knew how to be in the pioneering lines... The present generations have the duty of creating a world-wide Greek life. Without forgetting that we live within world entity, with the full notion of human needs and of the energy needed for the creation of social life and civilization, let us awaken the Greek conscience and its mission.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian (Monitored in Bern) - 850 Kcs - 1930 - Oct. 4

Communiqué No 49 of Bulgarian High Command

West of the Nereva river, our units are fighting against the enemy, who is strongly [illegible]

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executing innocent citizens at Kaltharí (Concentration camp near Athens) ... the particularly cunning monster of the Balkans found the Greeks untamable.

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RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian (Monitored in Berne) - 850 Kcs - 1930 - Oct.1 -

Communiqué No 45 of Bulgarian High Command

West of the Morava river, our units are fighting against the enemy, who is strongly fortified in mountain passes. Albanian groups are fighting together with the Germans, and they are using most cowardly means in their fighting. General Stoicheff's army, after supreme efforts and secrifices made by both the soldiers and the general, during a 40-day battle, has attained complete victory over the enemy. The enemy, who had organized himself for a perfect defence at Stratin, was surrounded, and today is completely wiped out.

Stratin is on the road leading from Kustendil through Kriva Palanka to the valley of the Vardar river. At the very beginning of the war, the enemy, fully understanding the importance of this position, created a very strong defence line, which begins somewhere in the hilly east of Kriva Palanka, and stretches up to the valley of the Chanis river encompassing a depth of more than 45 kilometres.

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Our perfect planned and executed operation gave perfect results. Through encircling movements and pressure on the front, the enemy was encircled and completely annihilated. The following units and commanders distinguished themselves:

General Tosheff's army which attacked the position from the north and cut the enemy off from the east. Here, forces from Sofia, through a very courageous encircling movement and after three days fighting, in spite of many fierce enemy counter attacks, moved through very difficult ground to the rear of the Stratin positions.

They were supplied with food and ammunition from the air. At the same time, forces from Chepino, in a furious attack from the north, succeeded in cutting the enemy's road of retreat, and together with forces from Ternovo and Dreznen, joined up with the forces from Sofia, and closed the circle from north and west.

General Vasileff's troops, which tried to capture... of Stratin, started their fight of annihilation from Krive Palanka. At Stratin, they closed the southern part of the pincers....

While the pincers were closing from south and north, units from Plovdiv, right in with para-troopers, hit the enemy hard, trying to capture Trevna... and did not allow the enemy to get away. Supply troops, ambulance and veterinary services, achieved some heroic deeds, day and night, under the rain, and in the mud. On the main road, they rescued and helped their friends at the front. Plane throwers, engineers, the air force continuously assisted the activity on the land forces, and helped them to annihilate the enemy. Soldiers and commanders who distinguished themselves received their rewards on the spot. Many prisoners were taken, and a large quantity of materiel was captured. More than 200 guns, many mortars, machine guns, etc. were taken from the enemy.

At Kochane and Nechobalo, fighting, which aims at driving the enemy to the west, continues. Our air force concentrate its attacks on trains in the region of Negotino and Bojanovo, three trains were hit, and two others damaged. Dive bomber formations attacked a motorized column on the Kvadarci-Negotin road, and eight trucks were destroyed. All our planes returned

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While the pincers were being closed from south and north, units from Plovdiv, equipped with pack-transport, hit the enemy hard, trying to capture Stratin... and did not allow the enemy to get away. Supply units, ambulance and veterinary services, achieved some heroic deeds. Day and night, under the rain, and in the mud of the [illegible] road, they worked and helped their friends at the front. Plane throwers [illegible], the air force continuously assisted the activity of the land forces, and helped them to annihilate the enemy. Soldiers and commanders who distinguished themselves received their rewards on the spot. Many prisoners were taken, and a large quantity of material was captured. More than 200 guns, many mortars, machine guns, etc. were taken from the enemy.

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED NEUTRAL AND OPPOSITION BROADCASTS

RADIO BERNE in French to France - AT 20 G - CY15 - Oct.26

Allied Order Against Looting in France

An order was issued by the Allied authorities, aiming to put an end to the looting of fuel, food and other dumps of vital importance for the Army in France.

French Answer to the Recognition of the French Provisional Government

The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs last night published the text of its answer to the British, American and Soviet governments, regarding the recognition of the present French Government. M. Bidault, Minister of Foreign Affairs, particularly states that it is a demonstration of solidarity, which recognizes the effort made by France for the common cause and the common search for the necessary conditions for the re-establishment and maintenance of world peace.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (CLANDESTINE) in Italian to Italy - CX[illegible] - Oct.26

Fascists Starve Italy

The Commander of a Partisan division reports that all of the 116 railway wagons detailed in his sector were loaded with sugar, wheat, wine and industrial machinery destined for Verona. A farmer from Tortona reports that between October 10 and 17, 11 convoys loaded with food supplies were registered, directed towards the Emilia region evidently that it was being shipped to the German border. It is also known that the region of Piedmont and Liguria shipped food supplies to other regions, without getting anything in exchange for them. All this stands to prove that a scientific method of starvation is being carried on, on a large scale, in these two regions. This is

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RADIO MILANO LIBERA (CLANDESTINE) to Italian to Italy - 0830 - Oct. 26

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The time has come, people of Piedmont and Liguria, to understand that these scientific manoeuvres carried on by the Germans and Fascists must end. The time has come to take up arms and defend your daily bread. The time has come to storm lorries and other means of transport, to assure food supplies for yourself. The time has come to save Piedmont and Liguria from starvation and ruin, through a general armed revolt.

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Patriots in Cervia to Destroy Germans in Rear Lines

The Allied Command in the Mediterranean announces that the task of wiping out the Germans in the rear lines has been assigned to the Patriots of the Cervia sector. What does this mean?

Has this measure been adopted for reasons of local convenience, or should this be considered as a change in the policy which brought about the disarmament of Patriots in Rome, Florence, and elsewhere?

There are reasons which induce us to believe that the fact that Patriots are being utilized in the Lower Ravenna region, means that a new policy in regard to Partisans is about to be adopted, bringing about a radical change in the situation.

If the possibility of continuing the fight against the Germans until the total liberation of Italy is granted to the Patriots, and if they are going to be allowed to struggle on until the Nazi threat has been eliminated, then it means that the Allied Command has decided to act upon the experience it has thus far acquired.

That the necessity for such a change of policy is necessary is demonstrated by the repercussions which the question of disarming of Italian Partisans has had in the House of Commons. It would however, be a grevious mistake to make use of the Cervia Partisans merely as a temporary expedient.

The Partisans' collaboration in the struggle for the liberation of Italy cannot depend merely on the caprice of a local commander, or of local convenience; such a collaboration should be established according to a general principle of justice. As the Allied troops advance northwards, other centres of German resistance, which must also be eliminated, will arise in other rear lines besides those of Cervia. The Partisans can also be entrusted with the task of escorting convoys, scouting, and control in the various regions. The Patriotic forces are the most suitable for such tasks because of their knowledge of the country and their extreme mobility. The Patriots, who now find themselves in the liberated zones, still have a vast field of action and important functions to carry out in the rear lines; they therefore have the right to be better armed and organized.

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The contribution of our Patriots for the liberation of Italy must be on a larger scale, and Italy must be stronger, in order to wipe out Nazi Germany.

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RADIO SOTTENS in French to France - 17:25 G.M.T. 1245 - October 26

Cattle Sales

The committee for action in favour of the inhabitants of mountain regions, has discussed the particularly acute situation of the Autumn cattle markets. The possibility of bettering the conditions of the cattle has been examined jointly with representatives of the Federal Authorities, who declared they were ready to collaborate. Measures will be taken to regulate the sale of cattle in the mountain regions.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy 1330 Oct 26

Episodes of the Struggle Carried on by Italian Partisans

Notable successes have been obtained by the Italian Partisan forces. The entire Great St Bernard Valley is now controlled by them, and they have moreover occupied other regions in Piedmont and in the Alps. The Val d'Aosta is completely in their hands, though the town itself is not yet materially occupied by them. The Partisans have also been particularly active in the Val Pesena (?) region; where they have won important successes. The losses inflicted on the enemy have been very severe. Various encounters with the enemy have taken place in the Val Pisenti (?).

The Germans and mercenaries lost 192 dead and 47 wounded, who were captured. In the Cevala zone, the Germans and mercenaries were beaten by the Partisans in the actions which the former had started against them. They had the worst of the encounter, 73 of their men being captured by our forces. Sixteen other mercenaries were execut as a reprisal for the execution by the Black Brigades of 8 patriot In Valdorsa, fierce encounters took place between Partisan and mercenary troops. Twenty-one Fascists were killed. The Patriots

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

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The Germans and mercenaries lost 122 dead and 47 wounded, who were captured. In the Cuneo zone, the Germans and mercenaries were beaten by the Partisans in the actions which the former had started against them. They had the worst of the encounter, 73 of their men being captured by our forces. Sixteen other mercenaries were executed as a reprisal for the execution by the Black Brigades of 8 patriot In Valdorsa, fierce encounters took place between Partisan and mercenary troops. Twenty-one Fascists were killed. The Patriots activity was also particularly intense in the Tidir. Valley. The Germans and Fascists fighting in this sector suffered very heavy losses. Eighty of the invaders were killed and the others were obliged to flee.

In the Province of Piacenza, Partisan forces have been active in the sector between the rivers Trebbia and Panaro. The battle was fought against Fascists, who had replaced the Germans. One hundred and ninety-seven Fascists were killed and one hundred and four were captured. Among the kil[illegible] is the well known traitor, General Diessl The losses suffered by the Partisans during this encounter were insignificant.

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In other regions of the Romagna, Italian Patriots have continued their attacks against enemy forces and have obtained important successes, killing and capturing many of the enemy. In the Cervia sector, the Patriots have been utilized by the Allied Command in the struggle against German units which the German Command left in the Allies' rear lines, to hamper the Eighth Army's communication lines. Important actions have been fought by Partisans against the Germans and the Fascists in the region around Genoa, where the Sestri tunnel was blown up, and the railway line connecting the city with Parma has also been interrupted. In the neighbourhood of Genoa, a train was derailed by the Partisans, who destroyed 8 wagons and one locomotive. The wagons were loaded with war material, which was being shipped to Spezia.

DOMEI in English October 26

Claim of Falsehood in Allied Reports on Leyte Landing 1545

President Roosevelt, Admiral King, Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur may, with their lies, temporarily deceive the eyes and ears of the world on the importance of the landing operations. The peoples of world should meanwhile focus their attention on Leyte island, and watch the fate of the American landing forces, which number some four divisions. Now that our forces have already completely cut off their rear supply lines by delivering crushing blows to the enemy task force, our forces are ready to dispose of the Americans, who are isolated on Leyte island. It will not be long therefore, before the peoples of the world can see for themselves to what extent there is truth in the American announcements.

Japanese Battle 1720

Quarters close to the navy this afternoon revealed details of the great offensive operations. The Japanese sea and air forces have fought against the enemy fleet in waters east of the Philippines from the morning of October 24 to yesterday. Enemy

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

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1720

Japanese Battle

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The Japanese offensive started on the morning of October 24, when our air force heavily attacked one enemy task force at about 10.30, severely damaging three aircraft carriers and two heavy cruisers, besides shooting down at least thirty enemy aircraft. About 15.30 on the same day, our air force spotted another enemy task force consisting of four aircraft carriers, one battleship and two cruisers, in waters east of the Philippines, and launched heavy bombing attacks. During the course of this sea and air engagement, our air units scored direct hits on an enemy aircraft carrier of the 'Wasp' class, which was heavily damaged.

The last of the three enemy task forces was attacked by Japanese airmen during the night of October 25 when one large enemy aircraft carrier was sunk as a result of repeated bombing attacks. Meanwhile during the same night, Japanese underwater craft attacked groups of enemy transports [illegible] in the direction of the Leyte Gulf and sank at least four of them. Yesterday morning, Japanese surface craft contacted the enemy fleet and carried out fierce attacks in broad daylight. Four enemy aircraft carriers two one destroyer were sunk during the course of this engagement. The enemy fleet was thrown into confusion and beat a hasty retreat, while the enemy commander sent a wireless message in plain language asking for immediate help.

Meanwhile, in the Leyte Gulf sector, Japanese air units were continuously attacking enemy naval forces, which included some aircraft carriers, three or four battleships, more than ten auxiliary warships, and thirty or forty transports. Especially heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy in an attack launched before dawn by our surface units yesterday. The results achieved by our naval and air forces in this sector from October 19 to yesterday comprise five transports, two cruisers, one destroyer and seventeen large landing vessels sunk, while seventeen transports, two aircraft carriers, three battleships, three destroyers, and two large landing vessels were heavily damaged, set afire, or stranded.

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RADIO MILANO LIBERTA (Clandestine) to Italy - 2030 - October 26

Message of the Commander of the "Garibaldi" Brigade to Patriots of Southern Italy and the Islands

Brothers of the south and the islands! The Palermo riots have made a very bad impression on the patriots of the North. Patriots who are fighting today for the liberation of Italy cannot help asking why soldiers fired at the crowd. At a time when patriots are attacking Italy's enemy and her agents, while the entire Italian population is carrying arms to drive the Germans from Italian soil, the Palermo incident does not simplify matters.

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Meanwhile, the Italian government must take the bull by the horns. It must urgently solve unsolvable problems: We must give the final blow to what remains of Fascism. We must raise the enthusiasm of the people.

We claim that the mobilization of the Italians in liberated territories against Germany and her agents is hindered by a series of questions which must be answered at all costs. The most important problems to be solved are those concerning the land: the miserable conditions of the workers must be improved. Finally, as regards Sicily in particular, an administrative autonomy must be achieved. Some problems, including those concerning agriculture, can only be solved by the Constituent assembly; but some of them can and must be solved now.

RADIO MONTGOMERY in Italian to Italy - M. 357 - 22.50- October 26

German Aircraft Landed on Swiss Soil

It is officially announced that at 5 a.m. today a German aircraft landed near Wartau in the St. Gall Canton. The pilots were interned.

Commission of Extraordinary Powers Meets at Berne

The all-powerful Commission of the Council of States has met at Berne. During the three-day session, the decrees on fiscal amnesty and advance taxes drafted by the federal council were examined and approved. The chief of the political department reported on the latest international events, and clarified some of the steps taken by the foreign affairs section.

FINNISH HOME SERVICE 1515 October 25 (Monitored in London)

German Threat to Norway

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

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RADIO MONTECENERI in Italian to Italy - M. 357 - 22,50- October 26

German Aircraft Landed on Swiss Soil

It is officially announced that at 5 a.m. today a German aircraft landed near Varkiv in the St. Gall Canton. The pilots were interned.

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FINNISH HOME SERVICE 1515 October 25 (Monitored in London)

German Threat to Norway

Northern Norway is the subject of a leading article in "Helsingin Sanomat". The paper writes that, after landing in Lappeenranta and capturing the nickel mines in Petsamo the Red Army has advanced on a broad front to the Norwegian frontier. The moving of military operations to Norwegian territory seems to be only a question of time.

If the Germans retreat from Norway, they will no doubt lay waste Norway in a manner similar to that adopted in Northern Finland. This destruction could be prevented only by landings in western Norway, somewhere in the Narvik area, which operation would completely cut off the German forces in northern Norway and northern Finland, or by Swedish intervention, which is being hinted at in London. The former can hardly be counted on for this year, at any rate, being included in Allied plans; and the latter is still more unlikely, if one considers the Swedish policy of neutrality.

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VATICAN RADIO in Italian 2040 October 25

Report on conditions of P/W in Morocco and Oran

In the monthly issue of "Ecclesia", which came out today, we read, among other things, a detailed report on the spiritual, moral, and material assistance - promoted by the Holy Father - to war prisoners, internees, and other people whom the war has so harshly tried.

In Morocco and in the Department of Oran a priest, Father Marruel, was entrusted by the Holy See to make a tour of inspection to the different concentration camps of Italian prisoners run by Allied military authorities. Father Marruel carried out this tour last February. He was able to get a clear idea of the general condition of prisoners and of how religious and moral teaching is carried out. War prisoners in Morocco total ten thousand, divided among twelve different concentration camps. They are busy working at harbor installatio.., garbage removal service, in restaurants, as engineers, etc. Some of them are broken up into small detachments of twelve men to three hundred. They do not spend all their working days in camps and those prisoners who work in camps themselves are allowed to go out, especially at night time, to nearby towns or villages. Religious help is under the supervision of Father Sullivan, who is assisted by two priests, who are also prisoners. They are both Italians, Father Olmi and Father Bressan. Thus, mass is said regularly every week, and prisoners can go to confession and receive religious instruction. The personnel is, however, insufficient, as there are twelve camps in an area of twenty kilometres and hardly any means of transport.

Besides Father Marruel, Monseigneur Vichis, Apostolic Vicar of Rabat, visited the prisoners and was favorably impressed. The prisoners welcomed him enthusiastically. Again and again, they said, "All have abandoned us, except God and the Pope. The Pope has never given us up. If he could only do what he would like!". Officers send greetings to the Pope and promise that they will pray.

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The Chapel with the Holy Sacrament holds a thousand people and is well cared for. A paper is published in one camp, called "The Echo of the Fatherland," and is also distributed in other camps.

The detachment of Arzew woods, because of its position in the mountains and its isolation, carries out its work under great difficulties. There are three hundred prisoners there, whose principal duty is to saw and carry wood. Conditions are satisfactory. In winter time, on account of the snowfalls, food supplies are conveyed by plane. Morality is improving. Religious assistance, which at first was lacking, is now given by Father Galli, a chaplain of the German prisoners, who goes to the detachment once a week to say Mass. He speaks Italian fluently.

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The representative of the Pope distributed breviaries to chaplains and books on religious subjects to officers. Among these books, there were over fifty copies of the "Life of Jesus". He noticed that most of the prisoners were ignorant of religious matters, and arranged for the distribution of cathechisms, especially of popular editions.

Prisoners living in the Department of Oran are both Italian and German, and as a rule they are engaged in heavy work. Board, lodging, and clothing are excellent. Tents are well built; mess, warehouses and kitchens are supplied with electric light, heat, and running water. There are sports grounds and opportunities for recreation. Prisoners and workers receive the same pay as an American soldier at the rear or a normal worker. The management and police services are entrusted to compatriots. Prisoners enjoy a certain freedom and are allowed to go to the nearest inhabited centres. This, however, leads to the spreading of diseases and to immorality.

The prisoners' morale greatly depends on their nationality. The Germans are disciplined and cheered by the exchange of letters with their families and by the reception of parcels (they are regularly dispatched through the German Red Cross). The Italians instead, are effected by the sad conditions prevailing in their country.

German prisoners, awaiting to be sent to America, and Italians, who have refused to work for the Americans, must be considered apart. They are suojected to the regulations of real concentration camps.

Religious assistance is directed by American Military Chaplains' Headquarters, where a Liaison secretariat has been set up and is directed by Captain Chaplain Savrini of the Salesian order. Twelve Italian Chaplains every Sunday celebrate Mass for 50,000 prisoners, in 25 camps. A Chapel with the Eucharisty is in almost every camp. The recitation of the Rosary at dusk in widely practiced and cathechism instruction is imparted in many places. However, the number of Chaplains is quite inadequate, despite their zeal. Other initiatives have been taken. In one camp, for instance a mimeographed weekly newspaper is distributed to prisoners, and the local chaplain has opened a primary school, of which he is the teacher. Sacred Images are in almost every

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

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In one of the camps, the activity of an American Colonel, who is a Catholic, in favor of religious assistance is quite considerable while in another one the hostility of the commander makes itself felt.

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

As usual, the Papal representative spoke in public almost everywhere, exhorting his audience to religious practices and simultaneously stressing the Pope's work. In one camp he was received with obvious coldness, and his words (which were received with approval and interest everywhere, with three or four exceptions) were listened to with indifference. But as soon Father Maruel, in his speech, mentioned the gratitude expressed by the families to the Holy Father, the audience did not conceal their emotion; and more than one officer had tears in his eyes. The visit to Italian hospital N° 139, which is of large proportions, revealed the excellent medical organization and the efficient religious assistance entrusted to Italian and German priests.

Camp N° 131 is composed of between 15,000 and 20,000 prisoners, half German and half Italian, in addition to a large group of Italian civilians, especially Sicilian officials captured at random. A commission is at work examining their position in view of eventual repatriation. The general situation is good and discipline is normal.

The papal delegate had to confine his help to the field of religious assistance, for which he distributed 19,000 Lire. In addition, he distributed 3,000 lire to individual prisoners; religious calendars, sacred vestments, etc. to priests. A sad note was the detention of patients and civilians, who possess all requisites for repatriation and still have not been cleared for passage home.

RADIO BERNE in French to France - M. 5,945 - 1900 - October 26

A Commentary by Pierre Béguin

Ladies and Gentlemen - The other day it was officially announced that Mr. Maxime D. Stoutz had left Rome, where he was temporarily staying, in order to look after the interests of various powers. He is going to Brussels, where he will resume his prewar post as Swiss Minister to Belgium. It is not necessary

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proportions, revealed the excellent medical organization and the efficient religious assistance entrusted to Italian and German priests.

Camp N° 131 is composed of between 15,000 and 20,000 prisoners, half German and half Italian, in addition to a large group of Italian civilians, especially Sicilian officials captured at random. A commission is at work examining their position in view of eventual repatriation. The general situation is good and discipline is normal.

The papal delegate had to confine his help to the field of religious assistance, for which he distributed 19,000 Lire. In addition, he distributed 3,000 lire to individual prisoners; religious calendars, sacred vestments, etc. to priests. A sad note was the detention of patients and civilians, who possess all requisites for repatriation and still have not been cleared for passage home.

RADIO BERNE in French to France - M. 6,345 - 1900 - October 26

A Commentary by Pierre Béguin

Ladies and Gentlemen - The other day it was officially announced that Mr. Maxime de Stoutz had left Rome, where he was temporarily staying, in order to look after the interests of various powers. He is going to Brussels, where he will resume his prewar post as Swiss Minister to Belgium. It is not necessary for the Minister to present new credentials, because he never gave up his title or his duty. When circumstances permitted he continued his activities elsewhere, but now life is returning to normal. It is also reported that Mr. De Curtis (?) Swiss Minister to Holland will resume the post he occupied until the spring of 1940. This will certainly take place when the Netherlands government leaves London and returns to its own country.

At the present time, all news of this kind is premature.

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Actually, the situation is simple and depends upon an extremely interesting fact, one of the fundamental principles of the Swiss foreign policy which, in spite of everything, has maintained a policy of strict neutrality and has made no change in its political relations since before the war. Switzerland has not recognized new governments nor established normal political relations with them. For instance, in the case of Norway and Yugoslavia, the government with which we have diplomatic relations is the legal one that when the country was defeated went into exile and took refuge abroad mainly in London. The same thing happened to the governments of Belgium and of the Netherlands. The Ministers of these countries, who were at Berne at the beginning of the war, remained at their posts and carried out these duties as representatives of their exiled governments in London.

It may be asked why, under these conditions, our own ministers did not follow these governments to London. Our diplomatic personnel is not excessively numerous. It would have meant opening five or six new offices in order to have relations with those governments which were no longer in power. The work was very limited, and our London Legation was sufficient. On the other hand, our diplomats could render great services elsewhere, because Switzerland had been entrusted with the representation and the protection of the interests of nations in enemy territory. To assume this heavy task the Confederation sent special representatives to the principal capitals concerned. These ministers were able to render invaluable assistance and this was more logical than playing a merely symbolic role with the exiled governments in London. As we have just seen however, diplomatic relations with these countries and their governments are normal, and we will recognize eventual changes at the end of the war. This is necessary to neutrality; but in liberated countries, our policy must be prudent, we must revive existing relations, which does not mean that our policy will be less intense - and our ministers will resume their positions.

Concerning France, the press shows much interest, but it is a delicate problem. We do not know the intentions of the federal council regarding this. The federal council has not communicated its intentions to anyone. We do not even know whether they have stopped thinking about this problem. This will not prevent us from

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On June, 1940, Pétain's government was elected by the National Assembly, a legal institution, the whole world was of this opinion at the time, and that is why it was considered abroad that after Mr. Lebrun, President of the Third Republic, the Vichy government was but a continuation. Ministers continued their duties. Mr. Stucki continued at Vichy the task he had commenced in Paris. This was the situation, and even the United States, to take but one example, was represented in Vichy. According to existing rules, there is no solution of continuity in France. As soon as France was liberated, the Swiss Minister was recalled as his mission was considered completed. He is now a minister, practically without employment, at the disposal of his government. On the other hand, Mr. Paul Morel and the other members of the French embassy in Berne spontaneously terminated their duty.

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Other Broadcasts

Ladies and Gentlemen, we must not believe in appearances. The federal council had already sent Mr. Latier to Algiers as representative of the council of states. Mr. Chatier (?) left Africa for Paris with a similar mission for the provisional government. The provisional government is not recognized "de jure". "De facto" relations are in existence. It can be said that it is "de facto" recognized. This is an important step towards recognition and the exchange of diplomats credited to the governments in the two capitals. On her part, France will nominate a new ambassador to Berne.

The situation of France differs from that of other countries. There is no transfer of powers between the Vichy government and the provisional government. On the contrary, there is a solution of continuity. The rule is that changes of régime, taking place in war time, should not be recognized until the end of hostilities. Therefore, it is not possible to recognize a government that has been artificially formed by occupying powers: a government which, the day after liberation, is no longer recognized by anybody, while the provisional government is recognized by the whole world. Their arguments are supported by the very warm and special friendship our people feel for the people of France. I would not be surprised if the federal council took the initiative of legalizing the situation with France. The opinion I have expressed is personal, but it is the kind of opinion now general in our country. Happily for me, I am not authorized to make an official or semi-official declaration.

Franco-Swiss Fiscal Agreements Altered

It is officially announced that the provisional government of the French republic has denounced the provisional "modus vivendi" agreed upon between Switzerland and France in October 1940 on matters of foreign currency. This agreement, as well as that of November 13, 1941 will expire on November 13, 1944. The agreement of November 13, 1940 on the obligations in Swiss francs for the payment of goods and loans, credits, etc. will remain in force.

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ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE M.15,595-2100-Oct.26

The Situation on Franco-Italian Border

In the course of a press conference, M. Escade, prefect of Alpes Maritimes, stressed the critical situation of the population in the valley of Royat. He declared that a dozen shepherds had succeeded in crossing the lines with their sheep; the Germans afterwards posted bills announcing that all persons attempting to cross the lines would be shot on the spot. At Beuil and Sospel, the inhabitants receive 50 grams of bread a day and supplies are almost exhausted.

National Liberation Discusses Elections

At its final meeting the National Liberation Movement discussed the future municipal elections. A motion in this connection was received from the National Front which includes all Resistance movements. Following the proposal of M. Frenay, Minister for the Prisoners, the Movement of National Liberation decided that for the first ballot separate lists would be established by the entire movement, in order to allow for universal suffrage. On the second ballot, common lists would be made out. A vote of confidence was given to the Board of Directors, which will continue negotiations with the Socialist Party, which may be called upon to join the National Liberation front. The National Liberation Movement lastly appointed 26 delegates to the Consultative Assembly, three of the delegates being women.

The Purge Continues

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Rivolet, a former minister, and of Hotchkiss, Director General of Hotchkiss

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in the valley of Royat. He declared that a dozen shepherds had succeeded in crossing the lines with their sheep; the Germans afterwards posted bills announcing that all persons attempting to cross the lines would be shot on the spot. At Beuil and Sospel, the inhabitants receive 50 grams of bread a day and supplies are almost exhausted.

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The Purge Continues

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Rivolet, a former minister, and of Hotchkiss, Director General of Hotchkiss Co. The latter is 83 years old and he is being treated in a private hospital; he was therefore put on parole. Dumroche, a public official, who, under German Occupation, took part in numerous arrests of patriots, has been sent to prison. The following are being held for trial: Pierre Ducros, a Radio Paris commentator, Roland Gil..., editor of the newspaper "L'Echo de la France", Serge Grivain (?), movie actor, and a Paris lawyer. The latter, was the head of the "Collaborationist Youth" group.

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Press Agencies Under Government Control

The "Journal Officiel" today publishes decree placing under control the following press agencies: [illegible] Correspondence, The French Writers' Cooperative, The Society of Economic Publications, The France Agency, and the Fournier Agency.

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French Aviators Decorated

According to a decree in today's "Journal Officiel", the Cross of Liberation was awarded to Captain May, Adjutant Veil (posthumously), and to Lt. Moter, all three of them members of the "Bretagne" flying group.

FRENCH HOME SERVICE (from BBC London) - M. 41 - 2130 - October 25

De Gaulle Cabinet Meets

In Paris the French cabinet met in session under the presidency of General de Gaulle. Upon the proposal of General Catroux, important measures were undertaken for the development of economic, social and cultural conditions of the three French departments of North Africa. The assembly voted ordinance and decrees for the applications of this programme. The amelioration and development of the entire intellectual and material situation comprises: 1) A plan for the obligatory schooling of the Mussulman population of both sexes; 2) Broadening of the health and hygiene functions; 3) The extension to the Mussulman population of social legislation in effect in metropolitan territory; 4) Agricultural measures which will allow the distribution of farmland to Mussulman families; 5) Development... ...; and, 6) The creation of industry which will absorb a large proportion of workers.

Twenty-five million francs were voted for the development of this programme which, it is understood, will be executed as circumstances permit.

Twenty-Five Death Sentences in France

French military tribunals have decreed twenty-five death sentences: 16 at Toulouse, 2 at Marseilles, 3 at Angers, 3 at Tours and 14 at Cherbourg. In addition, there have been six condemnations to forced labor for life and forty condemnations to various punishments.

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Re-Establishment of Telegraphic Communications

From Toulouse the sending of telegrams has been authorized to Algiers, Morocco and the French colonies, with the exception of Indo-China.

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10000/129/73
(32-3-6 Part 2)

P.W.E. — Radio Monitoring Reports
Oct. 44

2/2

No. 120 THURSDAY 26 October 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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SECTION E: . . . . . Allied Broadcasts 437

NOTE: *This bulletin is a record of Axis, neutral clandestine and certain Allied 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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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0700 - Oct.25

Magistrates Meet in Venice

The Minister of Justice presided at a meeting of the Venetian magistrates in the Venice Court of Appeal. He discussed various juridical questions, examining all the aspects of juridical activity in connection with present problems. Accompanied by the Chief Magistrate, he then visited the institute for re-education of juvenile delinquents.

Fascist Volunteers Swear Allegiance

In Sondrio, in the presence of all the provincial authorities, a company of volunteers belonging to the aixiliary service took their oath of allegiance.

Fascist Women Train in Auxiliary Service

The Federal Commissioner of Turin attended the ceremony held on the occasion of the closing of the second regional training course for women's auxiliary service.

Venice Suburbs Bombed

Anglo-American aircraft dropped bombs on several localities in the neighborhood of Venice. Planes strafed a number of villages, with resulting casualties. One enemy plane was shot down by the anti-aircraft defence.

In Padua, enemy fighter-bombers attacked provincial centre, causing casualties and damaging a building.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - m.421 - 1300-Oct.25

The Southern Front

South of Bologna the Anglo-Americans attacked during the whole of yesterday, particularly in the sector between Monte Grande and the road to Faenza.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - m.421 - 1300-Oct.25

The Southern Front

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South of Bologna the Anglo-Americans attacked during the whole of yesterday, particularly in the sector between Monte Grande and the road to Faenza.

The object of the enemy attack was to obtain a break-through of German positions. In spite of strong support by artillery and the Allied air force, German forces succeeded in repelling all enemy attacks. A few counter-attacks eliminated a slight infiltration which had been made in the early stages of the fighting.

In the Adriatic sector there was some activity by advanced units.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-421 M-1400- Oct. 25

Press Review

Rolandi Ricci Examines Vatican Policy

Rolandi Ricci, speaking with the authority of a past diplomat and political writer endowed with a vast culture, discusses the ambiguous character of Vatican policy in an article published in the "Corriere della Sera".

We have already quoted his previous article, in which he denounced certain activities of the Vatican Foreign Office, which justified the suspicion that the church was proposing to re-establish temporal power.

Rolandi Ricci, having asserted that such a plan does not exist and has never, in fact, existed, states that the time has come to make practical demonstration that it is non-existent, If it does not exist, it is difficult to understand the Vatican's hostile attitude to the Italian Social republic, which it continues to ignore.

The writer recalls that the Vatican State Secretariat is anti-Hitler, anti-Axis, and consequently anti-Tripartite Pact, (because it believes the Allies to be stronger), and therefore, according to its traditional policy, it believes in the time-honoured fable of La Fontaine, that might is right.

Besides this, the Vatican is favourable to a Parliamentary system, which never produces a strong government or the compactness of totalitarian régimes which hamper the Vatican's penetrating policy. This explains the Vatican's activity in 1943.

What has the Vatican done to clarify the situation in Italy, to remove all doubts and to put at rest the minds of Catholics? Nothing.

It cannot be expected, says Rolandi Ricci, that the Vatican should take sides against the Monarchy in favour of the Italian Republic or vice-versa. But ever since the tragedy which has overwhelmed our country, we have to face in Italy the poison of rebellion. Those who are invested with higher authority should recognize that their authority must be used to put a stop as quickly as possible to this poison. Such internal strife and the warfare it encourages should have been immediately and unquestionably condemned. This is an affair of the political field, to maintain friendly relations between the two States, and does not enter the religious field.

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Rolandi Ricci concludes by saying: "Diderot, discussing the French statesmen belonging to the conservative party during the last century, said that they spoke well and said many wise and beautiful things, but once they had spoken, they considered they had done all that was required of them.

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Diderot's definition would seem to apply most aptly to the leaders of Vatican politics for some time past.

Roosevelt's Promises to Italy

Ungaro, writing in the "Gazzetta del Popolo", points out that President Roosevelt made a condition in his promise of aid to Italy, namely, that until the German Army has been forced to withdraw from Northern Italy, it will be humanly impossible to take adequate steps to help the Italian people.

Have you all clearly understood the meaning of this political alibi?

You will have to wait for the American manna! It is not to be thought of while even one German soldier remains on Italian soil. Therefore, allow yourselves to be slaughtered so that the last German is hounded out; then when you really believe you are entitled to the carrot, a new question will crop up: the Pacific and the Far East. By that time, if you are not all dead, the democratic farce may go on.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 421 m. - 1420
Oct. 25

The Soldiers Radio

Tomorrow the people of Milan will commemorate the victims of the latest brutal air raid carried out by the Anglo-American air forces against the city.

When Italy was betrayed the Anglo-Americans declared, and many people believed them - that war against this country would be considered over and that the Italian population no longer need to live in fear and dread of air attacks against their towns. Never was a greater deceit practiced against Italy.

Tmorrow those who mourn the victims of the Allies will pass through the streets of the city, once more visited by misfortune. The enemy's ferocity has once more reaped its victims - victims of treason, as well as of the enemy: innocent

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A high Mass will be celebrated tomorrow in the cathedral of Milan for the repose of the souls of the victims. Not all the mourners will be able to take part in the procession, for it would be too long.

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mr.

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The blood of the betrayed and of the victims cries for vengeance and calls on the entire nation to take up arms against the enemy, in the country's defence against aggression. From this bloodshed, the nation should unite to fight against the enemy. If this were not the case there would be no peace left, neither for the dead nor for the living.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - m.34 - 1600 - Oct.25

A Message by the Hungarian Premier and Foreign Minister

In a radio message addressed to the Hungarian people, the Premier and Foreign Minister of Hungary referred to Italy and her Leader stating that the Magyar nation views Benito Mussolini as the sponsor of the new social order. Mussolini is the true and only representative of Roman thought. He has always shown an attitude of friendship towards Hungary, ever since this country had to accept the terms imposed on her by the Trianon treaty. The Magyar nation looks to Mussolini with the utmost faith and confidence, for the latter with his new Fascist revolution is sure to make a magnificent contribution to the victory to be achieved against the enemy of European civilisation. The peace treaty which was imposed on Hungary was looked upon by the country's enemies as an instrument to strangle all her national energies.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - m.491,8 - 20,00 - Oct. 25

An Announcement

At 0800 hours tomorrow we will broadcast from the cathedral the funeral service for the dead by the enemy air raid on Milan of October 20. The news bulletin will be read at 0740 hours instead of at 0800 hours. Messages to invaded territories will be broadcast at about 0930 hours.

The Southern Front

Stubborn German resistance is steadily wearing down the American Fifthh Army and the British Eighth Army. In about two

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mr.

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

The enemy line runs along Mount Grande, Mount Battaglia and the Valley of the Savio River.

In the western sector of the front the enemy has been fighting only local actions and only patrol clashes and artillery duels are reported from that sector.

Funeral Service in Milan for Air Raid Victims

A solemn funeral service will be celebrated tomorrow in Milan Cathedral for those killed in Friday's air raid. At 1000 hours work will stop in all factories for one minute, as a mark of mourning, at the request of the workers themselves.

Air Ace and Wife Mundered by Outlaws

Lieutenant Ugo Pozzi, an air ace who sank 90,000 tons of enemy shipping, and his wife Maria Bianco, have been cruelly used and slaughtered by a band of outlaws at... in Valcamonica where the officer was spending a period of convalescence following wounds received in fighting as a Republican air force pilot. One day late in September, a group of bandits, led by a certain Francesco Parisi, better known as "Nino", invaded the home of Lieutenant Pozzi, who was temporarily absent, and destroyed or looted everything. On his return, the brave officer, seeing the barbarous devastation, decided to go and confront the leader of the band. His wife courageously decided to go with him and share risks he might have to face. Neither have returned. A few days ago a German patrol, mopping up the valley, discovered Lieutenant Pozzi's body still wearing the blue uniform of the Republican air force with many decorations, and that of signora Bianco, both horribly mutilated.

Sugar Beet Crop Augurs Adequate Sugar Supply

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests has announced that the sugar beet crop is good and justifies the forecast that the sugar yield therefrom will be equally good. However, in consideration of the present war situation and above all of transport difficulties and of the coal shortage, the distributio[n] in proportion to the stock on hand. A decree

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

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Plan for Improvement of Highways

The Managing Board of the state-controlled Road Company met on October 17 under the presidency of the Minister of Public Works. Many plans for the improvement of road communications were examined and approved, as well as extraordinary repairs and other urgent works. Measures were also approved for the improvement of conditions for employees.

Sicilians Withhold Wheat from Granaries

It is well known that Sicilian farmers almost unanimously refused to hand over their wheat to the People's granaries. The Catania province proved to be the most reluctant to obey such orders. Heavy fines, sometimes of over one million lire, were imposed on offenders. Yesterday, during an official inspection of the estate of a certain La Fitta (?) 219 quintals of wheat and seventy-three of barley were confiscated. The delinquent made his escape.

Workers' Unrest at Bari

The Bary radio has broadcast that workers in that province are protesting against the narrow-minded interpretation of the measure granting them an allowance to meet the increased cost of living. The Bonomi law says that the allowance must be granted in addition to the actual salary received, irrespective of how it is earned. Employers have interpreted this last sentence in their own favor, which has caused strong resentment among workers. As always happens in a democratic régime, the offices concerned appointed commissions of inquiry and study, while workers are waiting and suffering.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian - 2130 - October 25

The Vatican and the Depreciation of the Lira

According to a report of the AFI Agency from Rome the Vatican is much concerned about the fate of the milliard lire which the Italian government paid out years ago in accordance with the Lateran Pact. This sum is of course subject to the same depreciation as the ordinary Italian currency. Consequently the Vatican is greatly interested in what is going to happen to it.

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We do not want to adopt the attitude of those who, when speaking of priests and the Church, used to say that it was just another trade. We do not want to reach such a point, neither do we wish to compare the Church to a fiancé who, once the engagement is broken, refuses to return the presents received.

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The Vatican views with anxiety the depreciation of the lire in so far as it affects the milliard which it received as the result of a foolish pact. But it should rather concern itself with more serious depreciations, such as, for instance, the devaluation that atheism is responsible for, not only in Italian territory but in the spirit of Italian workers.

And yet there are priests who continue to consider Fascism as anathema. Meanwhile the Vatican is trying to see to it that the money received from Fascism retains its value!

RADIO SEVERE in Italian to Italy - h.245 - 22,30 - Oct. 25

"The Past Twenty-four Hours" by Vindex

While in Holland and in the sector of... the Allied offensive is still bringing no results... in Italy a further stiffening of German resistance can be noticed.

To the violent counter-attacks launched by German granadiers in eastern Prussia... the Allies must add the serious setback in the Pacific. The second air and naval battle in Philippine waters is apparently a second heavy defeat for the American fleet. The Allies, who foresaw the end of Germany, followed by the annihilation of Japan now see their plans upset. Germany is still strong, while Japan has resumed the offensive and will not allow a single man, or ship, or slice of territory to be taken away from her.... bitter days are in store for the Allies.

Stettinius announced that a three-party conference will be held in January, to be attended by Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt, which will deal with matters still unsolved despite the long discussions thereon. Only Stalin derived any advantages from the Moscow talks, as he did not yield on any point to the requests made by the British Prime Minister.

....Rumania and Bulgaria are zones wholly under Soviet influence. Churchill refused to give details on the ground that he did not want to appear indiscreet. We can well understand this as some revelations, especially by those who were losers, are not gladly received... They had attempted to find new cannon fodder in Egypt to send to the war in the Far East. This is what happens to countries considered as colonies: Eonomi Italy is one of them.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - n.421 - 23,00 433

Oct.25

The Southern Front

In Italy the situation has not substantially changed despite repeated enemy attempts to break through. Enemy thrusts were broken up today along the Savio River, in the Adriatic coastal sector, in the Monte Grande area and at the entrance of the Santerno River Valley.

mr.

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Slight patrol activity is reported from the western sector.

Requiem Mass for Milan Raid Victims

Milan: A requiem Mass was celebrated today in the chapel of the main cemetery for the victims of Friday's barbarous air raid. During the service, which was attended by German and Italian authorities, the provincial Superior of the Capuchins pronounced benediction over the bodies of two hundred victims. Authorities and people afterwards went in procession to the cemetery where burial took place.

Union Cooperative Management of a Theatre

The first experiment in co-operative theatre management has taken place. The management of the Donizetti theatre was entrusted to representatives of theatre workers, and was carried out on co-operative lines. The results were so good that it has been decided to prolong the experiment for ten more days.

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian to Italy - n.268 - 22.15
Oct.25

The Italian Front

Despite many months of fighting for the control of the Po Valley it cannot yet be stated that the Anglo-Americans have achieved a real operational success.

British thrusts along the Via Emilia which resulted in the fall of Cesena brought about the withdrawal of the front line in the narrow sector between Cesena and the coast. German troops are now concentrated on positions in the coastal area. Their units succeeded in bringing back all their material. Streams, torrents and mud hampered all these movements but despite this they were successfully carried out.

Following the withdrawal of the Germans, British formations, supported by Polish mercenary units, advanced along the Adriatic coast to the north of Cervia, but soon came up against stubborn German resistance at the mouth of the Savio River.

On Monday the British renewed their attempt to advance along the Via Emilia and to the northwest from Cesena with the intention of reaching Forlimpopoli, some ten kilometres distant, and advancing on Forli where the roads leading to the

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

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On Monday the British renewed their attempt to advance along the Via Emilia and to the northwest from Cesena with the intention of reaching Forlimpopoli, some ten kilometres distant, and advancing on Forli where the roads leading to the Apennine Passes branch off. However, the enemy attempt failed. The front line now runs from the Savio river to the Adriatic.

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

As regards the naval encounter of October 22 between German armed crafts and enemy motor torpedo boats off the Ligurian coast, it has been ascertained that the enemy craft which had been damaged subsequently sank thus bringing to two the number of vessels lost by the enemy.

Rebel Band Wiped Out

La Spezia: A large scale mopping-up operation has been carried out by German units, sailors of anti-submarine units and groups of the "La Spezia" and "Chiavari" Black brigades, in the Corvinio area against rebel bands who were harassing the inhabitants. The rebels were severely and repeatedly engaged and left two hundred dead on the ground, while three hundred others were taken prisoner. One leader was killed and two others were captured. In addition a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition, radio-transmitters and other material has been captured. Two sailors were killed and sixteen other men were wounded. The local population have expressed their satisfaction at having been freed from the brigands.

England Is Behind Sicilian Separatist Movement

Milan: It is learned from a reliable source that British influence played an important part in the Sicilian separatist movement, which was secretly supported by British occupation authorities. The British, in this case, are following their usual policy in the hope of incorporating Sicily in the British Empire as a strategic point in the Mediterranean; after having supported an autonomist movement, fostered by them, they now give their support to the separatist movement. The latter, was unexpectedly discovered during the recent labor demonstrations at Palermo, which originally were nothing but workers' demonstrations. The leaders of the separatist movement, who had been arrested, were immediately released following British intervention. Much concern is felt however on the subject of Communists, since it seems that they are exploiting the separatist movement to spread their influence among workers there as elsewhere.

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Private Capital and Estates to Disappear from Italy

Milan: The Minister of Labor in the Bonomi Government stated in a speech at Tivoli that capitalists and large estate owners will no longer exist in Italy. All large-scale concerns are to be monopolized by the State, and the same will happen to large estates.

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian - 245 M. - 1330 - October 25

The Italian front

Attacks launched yesterday by Anglo-American forces south of Bologna were repelled. The Germans have consolidated their positions between Vergato and the Loiano area.

Italy's economic Problem

The official bulletin issued by the American Foreign Office publishes an article written by the Councillor for Economic Affairs. The councillor says, among other things, that Italy must give up her autarchical economy and concentrate her efforts instead on some of her manufactures. Only on these conditions will the United States invest capital in Italy.

Special Messages

Il sole è coperto (the sun is overcast); Marianna è rauca ancora (Marianne is still hoarse); Il terreno è arato (the land has been ploughed); Alceo è ritornato (Alceo is back); La pioggia è cessata (It has stopped raining); L'antenna funziona (The aereal is working); La rana non salta più (The frog does not leap any more); Il tacchino è morto (The turkey is dead); La cantina è allagata (The cellar is flooded); La lancia si è allungata (The spear has become longer); Le tradotte sono ferme (Troop trains have stopped); Convenzionale 15 nero due punti lineetta virgola alternati (Conventional fifteen black due point dash comma alternate); Convenzionale 27 verde e virgola cinque parti punto (Conventional twentyseven green semicolon fice even point); Convenzionale 95 bianco quattro altemati lineetta e punto (Conventional ninetyfive white four alternate dash and point); Lina è triste (Lina is sad); Luisetta pensa (Luisette is thinking).

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German 1230 - October 25

Survey of the Situation - by Dr.Josef Saal

Exactly one week has gone by since the Volkssturm was founded. This is a short time but it counts for twice and even three times as much, since the events of the war, as at present developing, are rising to a dramatic climax. Everybody and particularly our enemies, confirm that the willingness to serve unconditionally need not to be discussed but rather is inherent in the German people to an extent never known before in its history. On Sunday, so many volunteers registered that additional days for registration had to be fixed to cope with all demands. The results were extremely favorable in all German provinces.

Dear listeners, I have just arrived from the west and the south-west of the Reich, where the Anglo-American terror flyers attack the population unremittingly by day and night. Small villages far from the battle zone are being attacked and defenceless women and children machine-gunned. In the night, the bombing fury strikes indiscriminately at defenceless old people and children. The communiqué very often states that dark nights are chosen for the attacks when no definite military plan can be put into effect owing to the lack of ground visibility. The Volkssturm, in addition to its tasks in the field of national defence, will provide emergency defence for those who are exposed day by day and night by night to a brutal lust for destruction.

Even if the enemy had not admitted that, to his mind, forty million Germans too many were alive on the earth and that he considered it his duty to blot out the German nation, his base actions would strikingly demonstrate his intentions of killing us, the German people and the German nation. The blazing frontiers in the east and west prove that the establishment of the Volkssturm is justified by the law of self-[illegible] which everyone fulfils silently and grimly as did previous generations when similarly called upon to do so in past centuries.The Reich's willingness to organize companies and battalions within the shortest possible time proves to every German man and woman in the east and in the west that the German national community is prepared to stand the final and decisive test. The common danger, whether it be remote or near to us, unites us all in a common cause.

"Let us not underrate the Germans!", this is the enemy's slogan one week after the mobilization of the Volkssturm. The fight

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"Let us not underrate the Germans!", this is the enemy's slogan one week after the mobilization of the Volkssturm. The first reaction of jeering at and minimizing the Volkssturm has been almost completely abandoned, since the bitter experiences of the Anglo-Americans and Bolsheviks in their offensives. All front reports have laid special stress on the fact that the mobilization of the Volkssturm inspired the soldiers in the trenches and dug-outs and that an armed Fatherland strengthened the feeling of unity and therefore of solidarity between the front and the homeland. It is certain that the fanatical German resistance on all fronts was stiffened by the conversion of the nation into the Volkssturm.

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This applies to all arms, particularly to the recently founded people's grenadier divisions which have joined in the fighting during the last weeks. The enemy at first rated these fresh formations very low. The grim battle for Aix-la-Chapelle and other encounters with the people's grenadiers forced him to revise his judgement.

The British News Service now states that, according to experience on the western front, the people's grenadiers are troops whose strength must not be underrated. The excellent equipment and the training of the officers who command the troops were remarkable. This is the enemy's opinion. Anyway, the hopes which the Anglo-Americans harbored during the attacks on the western front did not materialize. There was no breach of the West Wall. Nobody contests the fact that each meter of ground must be paid for with growing sacrifices in blood on the part of the Anglo-Americans.

In the east, where the Bolsheviks launched a major attack on East Prussia, German resistance is stiffening, setting the enemy no mean task. It is evident that the new offensive had been thoroughly prepared for a long time and the Soviets visualized a decisive success. It is not important to know whether this offensive was the result of the Stalin-Churchill talks, the thing that matters is that the enemy be stemmed under all circumstances. So far the development of the battle, which cost the Soviets eight hundred tanks, has given proof of the strength of the German defence despite the enemy's penetrations. Even in Soviet opinion German resistance is unprecedented in its fierceness. The fighting was extremely bloody, the Germans launched incessant counter-attacks and defended each yard. It is really a matter of contesting each yard now, for each yard, of the sacred soil of the Fatherland, whether in the west or in the east, will cost the enemy streams of blood. He is already beginning to realize that he will not achieve his goal.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 1400 - 11,80 - October 25

Great Trial of Strength in the Pacific

The announcement of the great sea and air battle at

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

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 1400 - 11.80 - October 25

Great Trial of Strength in the Pacific

The announcement of the great sea and air battle at present raging in the Philippine area has been followed with close attention in America. The American radio stations interrupted their programmes to report on the battle. No details have been given. The American reports call the clash with the Japanese forces "The great trial of strength in the Pacific."

U.S. Admiral Bowes declared: "The naval battle off the Philippines is very significant; it must be admitted that the United States is now at one of the most critical moments of its history".

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

Food Conditions in Finland

The Supply Minister in the Finnish capitulation cabinet spoke on food conditions of Finland after German deliveries had stopped. He said: "Textiles formed a big part of the German deliveries; also other raw material delivered by Germany is now lacking or can only be imported on a small scale. The shortage of coal in particular will have serious consequences."

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 1400 - 1180 - Oct.25

Paris Streets Called After Communists

Seventeen streets in the French capital have been renamed according to a decision taken by members of Parliament. They have all received the names of leading French communists.

New Wave of Shooting in Marseilles

From reports from southern France it transpires that the Soviet terror is still spreading. In Marseilles a new wave of arrests and shootings has started. One of the first victims was the well-known French journalist and editor Albert Lejeune, it is reported.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11.80 kcs.-- 1845 - Oct.25

Despondency Among Allied Troops

London: The "Daily Mail" correspondent on the western front reports that the morale of the troops has dropped with the vanishing prospect of an early end to the war.

In a U.S. dug-out he found the following poster: "Sixty days to Christmas, seventy-two to 1945 - and what then?"

Baldur von Schirach Speaks to Viennese Volkssturm 1430

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

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Baldur von Schirach Speaks to Viennese Volkssturm

4430

Vienna: After the outstanding events of enrolment day last Sunday, the Reich Commissioner for Defence, Gauleiter von Schirach, declared in an address given in Vienna to the recently founded Volkssturm: "If somebody were to ask me today what I think of the Viennese and their behaviour in present conditions, I could only say: I do not only think about the Viennese, I believe in them!"

mr.

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

Refugees From the Baltic on the Island of Gotland

Stockholm: Up to the present 8,500 refugees from the Baltic states have arrived on the island of Gotland, it is reported by "Svenska Dagbladet".

The Baltic refugees are assembled in several camps and gradually transported to the Swedish mainland.

Ward Price on Conditions in France

London: Ward Price, the special correspondent of the "Daily Mail", states on conditions in France: Beyond a radius of fifty miles from Paris the Maquis dominates the most of France. The Maquis has entirely deprived the official representatives of the central French Government of power. In the forests of Nevers there are many Red Spaniards and Soviets among the Maquis.

Dissension Among Finnish Social Democrats

Stockholm: The Swedish paper "Dagens Nyheter!" points out that the Bolsheviks in Finland have succeeded in bringing about dissension among the Finnish Social Democrats. The clearly pro-Bolshevik group is led by two ministers, who have announced their intention to resign if the Bolshevization plans are not dealt with.

Growing Propaganda of Atheists in Italy

Naples: U.S. correspondents point out that the Italian Communist Atheist movement makes use of existing misery for widespread Bolshevik propaganda. The Italians' hatred of the Allies is growing continuously.

Dismal Prospects for the Winter in Bulgaria

Sofia: Dimitrov, the Bulgarian leftist politician, who lived for rather a long time as an emigre in England, declared to Anglo-American press representatives that Bulgaria would have to do without many foodstuffs during the coming winter, as they were obliged to send enormous deliveries to the Soviets. Dimitrov stressed that Bolshevik propaganda has been very successful in Bulgaria.

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gradually transported to the Swedish mainland.

Ward Price on Conditions in France

London: Ward Price, the special correspondent of the "Daily Mail", states on conditions in France: Beyond a radius of fifty miles from Paris the Maquis dominates the most of France. The Maquis has entirely deprived the official representatives of the central French Government of power. In the forests of Nevers there are many Red Spaniards and Soviets among the Maquis.

Dissension Among Finnish Social Democrats

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 595 kcs - 1915 - Oct.25

The Situation in Hungary - by a front reporter

To-day's reports from the Hungarian area state that Hungarian attacks launched between the Danube and the Tisa were successful. In the area of Debrecen our tank formations, effectively supported by the Luftwaffe annihilated the bulk of the 30th Cavalry Division and the 3rd Soviet Tank Brigade which had been cut off from their rear communications.

mr.

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To-day at noon reporter Dr. von Schimkoff gave us by phone from Hungary a brief description of the situation, from which we gather that the happenings of October 15th have had no detrimental effect on the fighting morale of the Hungarian formations. The attitude of the Hungarian civilian population is described as particularly calm.

As to the fighting itself, Dr. Schimkoff states among other things that a unit composed of Soviets and Rumanians undertook a fierce attack north-west of Debrecen. It was, however, checked by our covering forces and then completely shattered by the garrison of a small locality so that only a few of the attackers were able to escape. At another point the Soviets launched an attack with a cavalry division, reinforced by a tank division. This enemy group was also repulsed in very bloody fighting, in the course of which the enemy sustained extraordinarily heavy losses, and was thrown back in counter-attacks. Besides our German units, Honved divisions are particularly distinguishing themselves in these combats on Hungarian soil.

Some days ago the High Command of the Wehrmacht mentioned a Hungarian artillery assault brigade for its outstanding bravery.

War reporter Gert Kruempe (?) relates a conversation which he had with the commander of this brigade:

"For eight days we were fighting against large Russian armored forces"....."For two days we were fighting alone to defend of.....; in the course of 8 days we destroyed 22 Soviet tanks. We are very proud..."

GERMAN HOME SERVICE 592 kos-2000-Oct.25

Anti-Bolshevik Resistance Groups in Western Bulgaria

Zagreb: Refugees report on the formation of strong anti-Bolshevik resistance groups in western Bulgaria.

Single groups of Bulgarian nationalists repeatedly attack Bolshevik units, and attempt to interfere with them.

For instance an important bridge over the river Druma has been blown up, and telephonic communications between..... and Sofia have been completely interrupted.

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Growing Communist Activity in Belgium

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Brussels: Communist activity is radically increasing in Belgium.

Demonstrations have had to be prohibited. Pierlot hopes thus to end the hunger demonstrations which are steadily growing in frequency in the Belgien capital.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 11,80 kcs-2030-Oct.25

The Attitude of the South Westphalia Gau

Bochum: Albert Hoffman, the Gauleiter of south Westphalia declared to a correspondent of the Reich radio:

"In spite of the intensified terror attacks, the attitude of my Gau is firm and confident, especially among the working class."

The workmen in particular have enrolled in great numbers in the Volkssturm and many of them were surprised that the age limit was put at sixty.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE 592 kcs-220-Oct.25

Decisive Characteristics of German Eastern and South-Eastern Front

Berlin: The outstanding point about developments on the eastern and Pusta fronts is that on both the German troops have seized the initiative. By successful counter-thrusts they continually demonstrate their unbroken defensive strength.

The SA Pre-Military Training Competitions End

Berlin: October sees the end of the pre-military training competitions organized by the SA.

In spite of the increased work caused by the Reich defence measures for the civil population about 600,000 men took part in these competitions. In addition, about four million presented themselves for the rifle shooting competitions. The participants have received a good basis for further training in the German Volkssturm.

DNB in German Oct.25

Warsaw Poles Well Treated

Geneva: The representative of the International Red Cross has been able to ascertain that the attitude of the German authorities towards Polish refugees in the camp of Pruszkow [illegible]

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Geneva: The representative of the International Red Cross has been able to ascertain that the attitude of the German authorities towards Polish refugees in the camp of Pruskow has been correct, and that they have done their utmost to allay suffering, a fact confirmed to the representative by the Poles themselves. This statement is contained in a lengthy report by the committee of the International Red Cross, on relief for the civilian population of Warsaw.

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The report goes on to say that those refugees who had been received at the Praskow camp had to suffer the most terrible hardships for weeks in Warsaw. They lacked everything and all were completely exhausted. Two railway trucks of relief supplies which had been despatched from Geneva on September 2nd just arrived in the camp during the visit of the Red Cross representative. Ten further trucks have been despatched since October 1st. The assistance so far rendered is, however, absolutely insufficient because the whole population of Warsaw of over a million has to be cared for. The International Red Cross is in a position to state that it has received permission from the German authorities to send out two representatives for the purpose of visiting two Polish refugee camps in the Warthegau.

Reminiscent of France 1940 - The Flight of Hungarian Refugees

(By Karl Claus Krebs) - From early morning till late at night columns of misery can be seen these days on the Hungarian highways leading from Transylvania and from the Banat towards the Danube. On tilt-carts and on bicycles, in rickshackle motor-cars and in lorries with twisted axles, the population of eastern and south-eastern Hungary is on the move towards the capital, towards Budapest. Gripped with panic and terror they are fleeing from the Russians who are streaming into Hungary from Rumania over the passes of the eastern Carpathians. Columns of fire rising from burning Transylvanian villages line the path of advance of the Soviets like the torchlights of destruction. I met Hungarian refugees everywhere near Miskolcz and Debrecen, at Szolnok, Rakos and Kekskemet. When they are resting along the roadsides, when the fires are flickering on which they are cooking some hot soup for their kiddies, then they relate in scant words the misery of their flight. Almost all of them are peasants who had to leave their farmsteads just when the harvest had been gathered and the grapes been put into the wine-presses. They were able to take only bare necessities with them, including bedding, cooking uxtensils and a few indispensible pieces of clothing. Terrified, they were hurrying along the Puszta roads, gratefully waving to every Honved, and every German soldier passing on his way forward to meet the Soviets.

In those districts which are not yet threatened by the Soviets the refugees will be assembled and cared for. All necessary measures have been taken by the Szalasi government. For

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were completely exhausted. Two railway trucks of relief supplies which had been despatched from Geneva on September 2nd just arrived in the camp during the visit of the Red Cross representative. Ten further trucks have been despatched since October 1st. The assistance so far rendered is, however, absolutely insufficient because the whole population of Warsaw of over a million has to be cared for. The International Red Cross is in a position to state that it has received permission from the German authorities to send out two representatives for the purpose of visiting two Polish refugee camps in the Warthegau.

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In those districts which are not yet threatened by the Soviets the refugees will be assembled and cared for. All necessary measures have been taken by the Szalasi government. For every objective observer, however, the trek of misery on the Hungarian highways is a warning which cannot be ignored. The destructive power from the steppes stands at the gates of civilized Europe and is furiously preparing for the decisive assault on its walls. Hungary will have to mobilize all her forces to be able to fight successfully, side by side with Germany against the Soviets.

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Washington - a Madhouse

London: Washington, so it is said in the USA according to Don Iddon of the "Daily Mail", is the only madhouse in the world where the administration is placed in the hands of the patient. Whatever the result of the elections on November 7, the political struggle will continue unabated. If Roosevelt wins he will find himself alone with a hostile Congress. The mutinies of the last session will seem trivial in comparison with the attitude the new Congress is going to take. Should Dewey win, the old, hidebound isolationists will take the lead in most committees. Democratic circles seem to be somewhat nervous and so several ... programme for the Roosevelt compaign were issued and later withdrawn. It made a bad impression too, when after the first compaign speech by Roosevelt in the Seattle Hotel of Washington a Marine officer got a thrashing from trade unionists in the lounge of the Hotel because he refused to tell whether he would vote for Roosevelt.

Santa Claus in the Foxholes

US Soldiers Are Already Writing Xmas Postcards

West of Lunéville: The American Army on the western front has now started to issue Xmas postcards to the troops. East of Lunéville forty soldiers of the 314th regiment of the 79th Division were taken prisoner by the Germans. The American soldiers all had Xmas postcards in their pockets and stated that they received them from the army. Besides the usual Merry Xmas the words "Somewhere in France" are printed on them. The prisoners say that the issue of the cards has killed their last secret hopes of being at home in the USA for Christmas.

TRANSOCEAN in English October 25

1710

The Western Front

Berlin: (By Ludwig Sertorius): Fighting in Holland is becoming ever more intensive. From the coast to the Meuse, north of Hertogenbosch, the Allies are now attacking along a practically uninterrupted front line. The tenacity with which Montgomery is pursuing his immediate operative objective, viz the gaining of entire Meuse line up to Hollandsch-diep, confirms the assumption that the centre of gravity of Eisenhower's expected large-scale offensive will be on the left Allied wing. After more than two weeks of unsuccessful efforts the Canadians have now succeeded

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Outflanking action by the Canadian First Army aimed at cutting off the entire south-west Dutch island and peninsula area and has begun to affect the position of German troops in the coastal section. Now that the Canadians(with heavy losses)have approached Bergen-op-Zoom and Roosendaal, a restricted disengagement movement in a northerly direction by German troops towards a front further to the east, south of Breda and Tilburg, has become a tactical necessity.

This straightening of the front line seems justified by further considerable stiffening of pressure by the left wing of the British Second Army against Hertogenbosch. Enemy attacks, however, were checked at the approaches south-east of the town, but the British succeeded in working themselves ahead with stronger tank forces between Hertogenbosch and the Meuse. Then they turned south and finally entered the north part where grim house-to-house fighting is raging at present.

Whether the conspicuously minor activity which the U.S. First Army dispalyed on Tuesday in the Aix-la-Chapelle-Geilenkirchen region may be interpreted as the "calm before the storm", or as an indication of the failure of preparations for a new major offensive to progress according to plan remains to be seen.

In the south of the western front fighting activity of more than a local character is reported only from the region east of Lunéville and along both flanks of Bruyéres. It seems remarkable that attacks resumed by the enemy on Tuesday between the Rhine, the Marne canal and the Vezouse, as well as between the latter river and Baccarat, were launched by formations of the U.S. 7th Army, the Seventh Army has thus extended its left wing considerably northward, moving with strong forces into sectors which were hitherto held by the U.S. Third Army. The latter thereby may be enabled to concentrate much more closely forces which have been undergoing regrouping for some time, to form a centre of gravity for a new major assault. It is generally known that the formation of such a centre of gravity in the region north of Metz has been expected for some time.

Guns of Channel Island in Action

1735

Berlin: German coastal batteries on Alderney, northernmost island of the three Channel islands, which has had a peaceful interlude since the German occupation in July, 1940, went into action against an approaching enemy destroyer. The enemy warship was hit and left the scene at full speed under a smoke screen.

Since the beginning of Allied landings in France Eisenhower has not made a single

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Since the beginning of Allied landings in France, Eisenhower has not made a single attempt to recapture the islands.

U-Boat Menace Ties Down Many Allied Troops

1740

Berlin: Despite Allied reports on the ineffectiveness of German U-boats, this arm continues to keep at least one million Allied sailors, pilots and workers tied down. According to careful calculations made by German naval war reporter Henns H.Reinhardt, the men thus engaged are listed as follows:

3,800 long distance planes and flying boats in action against U-boats, with flying and ground personnel of 120,000 men.

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Fifty aircraft carriers with 20,000 men;
Crews of destroyers and corvettes combatting U-boats composed of 129,000 men;
Anti-U-boats crews on merchantmen 11,000 men;
Personnel of operation and equipment staffs of 40,000 men;
Lastly, 335,000 workers in dockyards, replacing ships sunk by submarines, thus bringing the total up to 655,000 men.

Added to this number of men directly in action against the German U-boat menace is at least half this figure in manpower, indirectly combatting U-boats. Therefore one million Allied men are being used to combat U-boats and are not available for battle against Germany.

The Italian Front 1220

Berlin: (By Ludwig Sertorious): The Allied Italian offensive is still moving at snail's pace and the attrition on the enemy's forces continues. While material, especially the extravagant use of artillery ammunition, is being replenished, it does not seem so easy to fill in the gaps torn in the enemy's manpower. This becomes apparent from the fact that, for instance, a Polish division, which had dwindled to half of its original strength and had to be withdrawn from the front, was sent back into battle after a much shorter period of recreation than promised. The fact moreover that German resistance is holding up the Allied advance as much in flat country (as is the case in the Adriatic section) as in mountainous terrain, should have reduced Allied hopes for a rapid forcing of the Po plain.

To all this must be added continually worsening autumn weather, which is hindering the Allies from marking full use of their air superiority.

Under these circumstances it would not be surprising if the enemy should resort to the third arm that is, once again to the support of his fleet for making a landing in the rear of the German front, as he has done on previous occasions when facing what appeared to be failure on land in the air. For obvious military and geographic reasons, such action could only be carried out in the northern Adriatic on either coast north of the mouth of the Po or, in case of a more extensive operation, on the Istrian peninsula.

Civilians Evacuate Forlì 1245

On the Italian Front: (By Walter Seydlitz): Forlì has become the front zone. This old Roman town situated on the historic Via Emilia is now day and night under the continuous fire of

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After a lengthy period of rain the activity of Allied planes has increased with the beginning of clear autumn weather. Forty thousand inhabitants of Forlì have fled from the town and are camping everywhere in barracks, stables or in the hay. The Italian administration has also left the town. Only soldiers are to be seen in the streets. A number of Fascist Black Shirts remained behind as security troops. The Apennines in the rear of Forlì have for months been infested with partisans but now no partisans are to be observed. Wherever there is a front and wherever columns of German supplies are rolling, these partisan groups melt away like snow in the sun. In Forlì cathedral the population suffered extremely heavy casualties. The cathedral has hitherto always been considered a safe place during bombing attacks and the population took refuge here; but during the last raid some bombs dropped in front of the cathedral making the walls collapsed. Within a few seconds hundreds of people were killed. This was the signal for the complete evacuation of the town.

Italian Groups Will Battle Allies 1910

Milan: (By Transocean's correspondent Alexander Boltho von Hohenbach) - Everywhere that the Allies henceforth set foot on Italian soil, Fascist fighting groups will go into action to make things not for them. This will be ensured by the militarized formations of the Fascist party, the militia and Black Shirts, deeply impressed by the establishment of the German Volkssturm. Mussolini s words that every village and every house is to be defended are thus to be put into practice. Action which Fascists are carrying out in twenty-one provinces against partisans is viewed only as a stage in this development, leading to fighting against invasion armies.

The celebration of the twenty-second anniversary of the march on Rome on October 28, will bear the character of a military parade of party formations. Mussolini has coined the defiant slogan "the March Goes On" for this day. The party has now published a pamphlet using this slogan as its title. The contents give special emphasis to the fanaticism of the Fascist fighting spirit against invasion.

Fascist women's organisations and the women's auxiliary service are also turning more and more into centres of people's resistance against the enemy. The fight waged by Fascist women in Florence, where they attacked Canadians and Americans with in their hands, is hailed

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The campaign which is to win over labor for patriotic resistance against invasion is being extended. Mussolini has issued an order that the celebration of October 28 is to be a joint affair of workmen and Fascist organisations. In many towns burgomasters are being appointed from the labor class.

Inspector General for Manpower Francesco Palladino issued this slogan for workmen on Wednesday: "He who does not fight must work, and he who does not work must fight." The falling off of many partisans owing to the approach of winter and its inclement weather, the snail's pace of the Allied offensive, the disarming of partisans, and the setting in of energetic military action against the latter, are being exploited politically by the Fascist government, as much as the deep impression made on the labor class by air raid on Milan of October 20, in which two hundred children were killed.

Finnish Committee in Routine Session 1845

Stockholm: The foreign political committee of the Finnish Parliament met on Wednesday for its routine weekly session. It is believed that no important matters were discussed, since the usual report was made only by acting Foreign Minister Major General Martola.

The Eastern Front 1850

Berlin (By Alfred von Olberg): Latest reports about the big battle for East Prussia again reveal that the Soviet Command sticks to its strategy of shifting the centres of gravity. The major assault on the East Prussian border, between Tilsit and Augustow is still raging in full fury, but the attacker's losses are extremely huge and the resistance of German divisions is being costantly strengthened by fresh forces. Again and again German counter-attacks hamper the deployment of Soviet operations and cut off advanced enemy formations.

The gap between Goldap and Gumbinnen has been closed by reserves which have been brought up, and in their rear Soviet formations which have broken through are being pushed back eastward. Individual enemy groups which had been encircled meanwhile have been annihilated.

Considering this situation the Soviet Command decided to set strong forces concentrated on the Narev in motion, to break through to the north and relieve their left wing struggling hard near Augustow.

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this slogan for workmen on Wednesday: "He who does not fight must work, and he who does not work must fight." The falling off of many partisans owing to the approach of winter and its inclement weather, the snail's pace of the Allied offensive, the disarming of partisans, and the setting in of energetic military action against the latter, are being exploited politically by the Fascist government, as much as the deep impression made on the labor class by air raid on Milan of October 20, in which two hundred children were killed.

Finnish Committee in Routine Session 1845

Stockholm: The foreign political committee of the Finnish Parliament met on Wednesday for its routine weekly session. It is believed that no important matters were discussed, since the usual report was made only by acting Foreign Minister Major General Martola.

The Eastern Front 1850

Berlin: (By Alfred von Olberg):Latest reports about the big battle for East Prussia again reveal that the Soviet Command sticks to its strategy of shifting the centres of gravity.The major assault on the East Prussian border, between Tilsit and Augustow is still raging in full fury, but the attacker's losses are extremely huge and the resistance of German divisions is being costantly strengthened by fresh forces. Again and again German counter-attacks hamper the deployment of Soviet operations and cut off advanced enemy formations.

The gap between Goldap and Gumbinnen has been closed by reserves which have been brought up, and in their rear Soviet formations which have broken through are being pushed back eastward. Individual enemy groups which had been encircled meanwhile have been annihilated.

Considering this situation the Soviet Command decided to set strong forces concentrated on the Narev in motion, to break through to the north and relieve their left wing struggling hard near Augustow.

Although the Serok bridgehead was split up and narrowed down by counter-attacks by panzer formations on Monday, it did not prevent Chernichovsky's army from launching a new major assault across the Narev on Tuesday. A grim battle developed, which for hours raged back and forth in dense forests until strong German counter-attacks got under way. At numerous points German panzer divisions pushed the Russians back to the Narev, while German grenadier divisions checked attacks and mopped up scattered points of penetration.

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This Soviet attempt to relieve the frontal assault by thrusts into the flank from the south, thereby helping it forward, thus failed for the time being.

The fact that the attack led to a complete German defensive success proves at any rate that the German Command had also reckoned with this possibility and did not have to withdraw its reserves there to be strong enough in East Prussia.

In the Hungarian theatre of war three distinct centres of operations are to be noted. One is a major attack by the enemy from the Debrecen area in a northwesterly direction, via Nyiregyhaza in the direction of the great Tisa bend east of Tokaj. After an initial success this thrust encountered tenacious German-Hungarian resistance, which drove the enemy back to Nyiregyhaza, inflicting considerable losses on him. A parallel attack west of Debrecen in a northerly direction was intercepted and practically encircled by a German counter-thrust from Szolnok. Soviet cavalry and tank forces, which were split up there, were finally wiped out. The third theatre of war is on the lower reaches of the Tisa where Russian-Rumanian forces have crossed the river and are making a thrust towards the Danube. These forces have met newly established strong German-Hungarian defence positions, which forced the enemy back between the Tisa and Danube.

Progress in Philippines Depends on Weather 1220

Berlin - (By Karl Zeppelin, Transocean's air correspondent) The outcome of the American offensive against the Philippines will depend to a large extent on the weather in this fighting area. This is the opinion of German air experts, who are most carefully watching the air war in East Asia because the engagement of U.S. air forces in Pacific waters cannot remain without effect on other fronts, and must necessarily limit the employment of American airmen in European war theatres. United States forces put in action against the Philippines are receiving their support from the air for the time being from aircraft carriers. Without a doubt this is a weak point of the Americans since Japanese reports of Wednesday spoke of having again put out of action six American aircraft carriers, and since the Japanese, on the other hand, have at their disposal all establishments for their air force on firm land and are moreover able to use land-based planes from the main isles.

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DNB in English October 25

German Valor Is Admired 1635

Berlin - Writing an article in "V.H." entitled "Stronger Weapons", Eugen Muendler touches on the astonishment in enemy countries at the resistance of German soldiers on all fronts, saying that wherever they appeared the British and Americans have not only caused economic misery and political anarchy but mental chaos as well.

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These methods they hope will bring about a decisive success against the German people. Though the enemy's material war potential has so far been superior to that of Germany, the writes continues, the Germans now fighting for their home have a more effective source of spiritual strength. We are not, however, making the mistake that tanks and bombs can be met with morale alone. But we will equip ourselves with weapons and combat enemy terror.

At the same time we know that the worst of even the best weapon is only equal to the worth of the man applying it. The inner unity of the whole German people is now expressed in the Volkssturm, the writer concludes, one of our most important weapons. However, the power-inspiring Volkssturm is drawn from a deeper well than the enemy may believe, and we will not drain this well dry but replenish it again and again until we have won our right and are again free as our fathers before us.

Hallensleben on Kesselring's Success 2145

Superior leadership must be mentioned when considering the situation in the Italian theater of war. What has been achieved here by Field Marshal Kesselring in the course of the past months in first-class military work. With his numerically inferior numbers he succeeded not only in tying down strong Anglo-American forces but made them suffer losses without the slightest strategical gain. In the battle which has now lasted three weeks he (has forced)(?)his opponent Alexander to exchange the Apennines for the Po plain. He thereby shares considerably in the gain of time aimed at and obtained by German leaders on all fronts. Due to Kesselring's cleverness, the exact contrary happened of what the Anglo-Americans wanted to obtain, strategically: No German forces have been withdrawn from the west, but the Anglo-Americans have suffered continuous losses. To replace them Eisenhower is compelled to fight for Antwerp harbor, and this besides the heroic fight of the German garrisons in the Channel and Atlantic ports is due to the slow and costly progress of the Anglo-American campaign in Italy.

Conditions in France 2210

Barcelona: According to reliabl

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Conditions in France 2210

Barcelona: According to reliable news from Vichy the very sudden recognition of de Gaulle as head of the provisional government by London and Washington, and on their instigation by Moscow, has been pronounced not only on account of increasing anarchy in France and Eisenhower's demands, but on account of the impeding communist putsch. Communists in Vichy and Limoges have spoken quite openly in the last few days of such a putsch, with the objective of proclaiming Communist republics in southern France, in the Rhone valley and in Savoie.

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Due to unemployment and economic distress, these districts have had a great attraction for Communist elements. The impending putsch resulted in very energetic demands by Eisenhower to recognise de Gaulle, despite all political and personal checks, in order to prevent further French districts from being infected by Communist chaos.

According to news from southern France the Communist danger has not been banished. Courts dissolved by de Gaulle's decree are not paying attention to instructions from de Gaulle and continue to pass sentences. All French ministers, for instance, who have been in office since 1940 and who were living in these districts, have been arrested even if they were not collaborationists.

Kirkenes Evacuated 1625

Berlin: The town and harbor of Kirkenes on the Arctic coast has been evacuated by German troops after the destruction of all military installations. Soviet thrusts east of Langfjorden were repulsed.

Vatican-Moscow Concordat 1900

Berlin: Quarters closely connected with the Berlin Nunciature declare, with regard to reports from Washington saying that Roosevelt was exerting pressure for the signing of a Concordat with Moscow, that such a Concordat would be an absurdity. It is added that the opinion of the Vatican concerning co-operation with Moscow was sufficiently well known. Such co-operation could only be called unnatural. No change whatever had actually taken place in the Vatican attitude. In this connection, the same quarters point to various publications in Soviet papers, from which it may be gathered that the course of the godless movement has not undergone the slightest change.

Comment on Philippines Battle 1815

Berlin: The naval battle west of the Philippines is still going on and though nothing definite can be said as yet about the issue it is being tensely watched in... Berlin quarters. It is said here that the first Japanese successes were without doubt important. It was remarkable, however, that the US naval command, which a few days ago tried to minimize Japanese reports of the sinking of numerous U.S. units, pointed out the decisive importance of this battle at sea and in the air. According to first reports, it seemed certain that for the first time the Japanese fleet intervened in the battle in the Pacific and had shown itself ready

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The German press is greatly interested in the course of the battle off the Philippines and the front pages carry the successes of the Japanese fleet and air forces under great banner lines.

NPD in German to Europe - October 22 - (Monitored in Londo)

Wilhelmstrasse Press Conference

The report by the "Basler Nachrichten" London correspondent on the Moscow conference contained a remark which was specially noted by Schmidt, that it remained to be seen whether the Soviet Union would want to realize its well known political claims only in eastern Poland, the Baltic States, Rumania, Finland, and Bulgaria, or whether it would extend its aspirations to the Scandinavian area.

Schmidt was once again able to refer to Molotov's well-know... utterance in Berlin, that the Soviet Union as a great power could not be disinterested in the question of the Belt and of the Kattegatt, for the above-mentioned London report lends emphasis to this German thesis of Stalin's pincer policy. Finally the spokesm mentioned the "Times" articles recognizing all the territory east of Spain, France, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark (though exclusive of these countries) as part of the Soviet sphere of influence. The Polish emigré government in London, as was to be expected, has reacted with a martial sounding of fanfares to the treatment of the Polish question in Moscow. With these words, the spokesman commented on the available reaction of emigré Poles; he made speci mention of a sharp attack by the Swiss radio on E.A.P. and the workl class. The Minister thought that this polemic of the emigré Poles against Moscow deserved special attention at a time when Churchill was seeking by means of the Moscow communiqué, to persuade the world that he had brought the Polish question on the way to a solution. Precisely the development of this Polish question, Schmidt said, threw an important light on the future political development of the.... Stalin's inexorable determination to Bolshevize Europe could not be counteracted by playful experiments of a political nature no matter from what quarters these were forthcoming. The Bolshevik threat to Europe could only be dealt with by the force of arms.

Asked about the MTI statement on the latest events in Hungary, Schmidt said that Regent Horthy had served a number of men as a

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Moscow-Base Price Conference

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Asked about the MTI statement on the latest events in Hungary, Schmidt said that Regent Horthy had served a number of men as a pawn in their political intrigues. These individuals had caused Horthy to act in a manner from which he dissociated himself later on.

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NPD in German for Europe 1845 - October 24 (Monitored in London)

Evening Press Survey

Under the headline "Aachen's call to the nation", "Nachtausgabe" publishes a report of the last fighting in Aachen, which has surrendered to enemy superiority after a heroic struggle. "Aachen has fallen. The fortune of battle has decided against us despite the bravery and the heroism of the German soldiers who fought back to back, surrounded on all sides. After the last road between the town of the emperors and the little mining town of Wuerselen in the north-east was cut by United States tanks just as a flood washes away a dyke and tears it away we knew our comrades in Aachen had to walk the last path of military duty."

"Nachtausgabe" devotes part of the inner pages to the fact that the confused situation in France formed the background to, and was the cause of the diplomatic recognition of de Gaulle.

DNB in German for Europe 2026 - October 24 (Monitored in London)

Soviets Want to Dominate Whole Balkans

Berlin: (Special Southeast Service)

The Turkish paper "Yeni Sabah" reports from Sofia that Tito representatives have arrived there with the requests of the future government of Macedonia. They demand the incorporation of Kavalla and Salonica into Macedonia, the latter to be the Macedonian capital. The report in "Yeni Sabah" is sensational in so far as it reveals the extent of Soviet activity regarding the Macedonian problem since at the beginning of Churchill's stay in Moscow, the Bulgarian government had been instructed to evacuate Thrace and Macedonia. A view spread that Britain, in Moscow, had asserted her predominance in Greece when the Soviet policy, with the aid of the Bulgarian government, started to turn to the Macedonian problem. For days the Sofia radio [illegible] that Macedonia had declared her independence [illegible] it turns out

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DNB in German to Europe - 2121 - (Monitored in London) October 24

Dissatisfaction of Poles in Italy

The Polish emigré radio station reports from Rome: It is learnt from Polish circles in Rome that the hopes of the Polish corps on the Italian front to stay in reserve until reinforcements were brought up have been disappointed. The Fifth Division "Kresowa" has taken up positions during the past few days on the Adriatic flank and is holding itself in readiness to go into action. This division is in a position roughly in the centre of the Rimini-Bologna area and its thrusts will be aimed at the road between the two towns. Polish formations are indignant because the chief of the Eighth Army has no qualms about throwing into the offensive once again troops which have been badly mauled and decimated in previous fighting. General Anders was promised that his division would be left in rest quarters for the time being until reinforcements were completed. The losses in the Polish formations are the heaviest the Allies have suffered so far on the Italian front.

The Polish Ambassador to the Vatican, on the instructions of the Polish government in London, has drawn the attention of the Allied Command in Italy to the reaction of Polish soldiers to Sosnkowski's removal and the matter of his successor. The soldiers are apprehensive about the spread of Soviet influence in their homeland.

TRANSOCEAN in German to Europe 2130 - Oct. 24 (Monitored in London)

Rising in Slovakia Under Control

With regard to the military situation in central Slovakia well informed circles declared on Tuesday that German operations are proceeding according to plan. A number of localities have been captured recently and the encirclement of the rising in the Banska Bistrica centre has been drawn closer despite difficult terrain.

The leaders of the Czecho-Bolshevik rising in central Slovakia have assembled planes to enable them to escape should German troops enter Banska Bistrica, writes the paper "Slovak". German troops have succeeded in capturing twenty of these planes on an airfield in a surprise attack. The aircraft

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DNB in German for Europe - 1519 - Oct 24 (Monitored in London)

German Foreign Office Press Conference

Dr. Schmidt told his audience to consider Persia as another destination for Eden. "It is said that Churchill promised Stalin in Moscow to exert his influence so that Persia would revise her negative attitude on the question of the Soviet oil concessions".

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This statement was made by the spokesman in this connection and with reference to the much noted article in the "Economist", according to which the Soviet government continues to be firmly determined to pursue this matter.

Summarising his opinion on all these possible journeys of Eden's, and on their political background, Ribbentrop's spokesman said that the British Foreign Secretary carried many articles in his luggage, which would not be easy to sell.

In the further course of the conference Schmidt conveyed to the correspondents detailed quotations from the previously mentioned article in the "Economist" on Soviet foreign policy in General, and the Middle East policy of the Kremlin in particular, showing up in detail power politics in the Mediterranean area and in the Orient, as conceived by the Kremlin.

TRANSOCEAN in German for Europe - 1539 - Oct.24 (Monitored in London)

Newspaper Boom in Northern Italy

Milan: New dailies are springing up in Fascist northern Italy like mushrooms after the rain. A region which a year ago had only 31 papers now has 48. Every town with more than 50,000 inhabitants has its own paper. The great number of new publications in the province is indirectly due to transport difficulties. The big papers in Milan, Turin and Venice find it difficult to reach the smaller towns in time for them to be on sale in the early morning. Hence the provincial press is experiencing an unprecedented boom. The provincial cities are overcrowded with air raid refugees and hence the number of readers has grown. Provincial papers with a former circulation of 3,000 to 4,000 have now grown to 10,000 to 12,000. Newspaper prices have remained far behind the lira devaluation. The 50 centisimi paid for a newspaper are worth less than the sheet on which the paper is printed. No copies remain unsold. All newspapers are socialist.

A paper of the Veneto in Padua anticipated the law and on its own initiative turned itself into a joint stock company, with its staff as shareholders. The press is making good profits. Advertisements yield sufficient profits for the workers to receive normal dividends. Losses have up to now been met by

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The paper which at present has to make the greatest efforts of all to keep its head above water is the "Resto del Carlino" in Bologna. This paper appears in the Front zone in a village near Bologna, since the city printing offices have been bombed out. The provision of paper, transport and news material is extremely difficult. The staff are constantly in danger of their lives. As previously reported, Giorgio Pini, the editor-in-chief, only escaped an anti-Fascist attempt on his life by the skin of his teeth.

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LEIPZIG RADIO in Italian to Italy - 17,45 - October 25

Italian Foodstuffs Arrive in the United States

While the food situation in Allied invaded territories grows worse and serious riots have broken out in Sicily, Mayor La Guardia has announced that great quantities of fruits, olive oil and wines, as well as other foodstuffs, have arrived in New York from Italy.

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RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian 549 M. - 20'25 - October 25

Francis Szalasi's Order of the Day

Honveds! Brothers! The decisive hour in this war has struck. I can truly state that the Hungarian soldier was not responsible for the sore wounds inflicted upon us, for the sufferings of our people, for our failures. He has never faltered; has always upheld everything which was sacred, which was Hungarian; he endured and persisted and fought in this storm of blood and iron in a manner worthy of a Hungarian soldier and hero. The trouble, the sufferings and the crisis were caused by the fact (which has so often been the cause of our failures) that behind our fighting forces there was no self-sacrificing, united home front, inspired by a sense of duty and social responsibility. Selfish traitors, who had nothing go do with the community of our nation, were ready to stab you in the back; they preferred their own interests to those of the nation; they created a gulf between the home and the front, and would have sold our country to the enemy.

Now, in the last moment, Divine providence enabled us to clear these enemies out of our country, to awaken the latent national pride, to raise the fallen banner and proclaim to the whole nation the ideal which is worth any sacrifice; for which we may shed our blood and even die if necessary; which points to a heartening, happy and reassuring future. It is a new weapon in our hands; in it we find new strength, and it raises new hopes in our soul. The home front will never again forfeit the results of your heroic struggle; it will appreciate your sufferings and will not be indifferent towards your sacrifices but will stand behind you united in diligent work, in confidence, in love in unshakeable will as a second line of defence.

Between workers and soldiers there can be no difference of opinion, no divergence in their attitude towards a heroic life; we shall deserve our place in the community of new Europe by loyalty to our nation, self-sacrifice, comradeship, courage - a spiritual strength gained through faith in God.

Honveds! Brothers! In these hours of crisis I call upon your tenacity. We are not alone. Today, as before, we are fighting side by side with those German comrades, whose honest loyalty /21

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Honveds! Brothers! The decisive hour in this war has struck. I can truly state that the Hungarian soldier was not responsible for the sore wounds inflicted upon us, for the sufferings of our people, for our failures. He has never faltered; has always upheld everything which was sacred, which was Hungarian; he endured and persisted and fought in this storm of blood and iron in a manner worthy of a Hungarian soldier and hero. The trouble, the sufferings and the crisis were caused by the fact (which has so often been the cause of our failures) that behind our fighting forces there was no self-sacrificing, united home front, inspired by a sense of duty and social responsibility. Selfish traitors, who had nothing go do with the community of our nation, were ready to stab you in the back; they preferred their own interests to those of the nation; they created a gulf between the home and the front, and would have sold our country to the enemy.

Now, in the last moment, Divine providence enabled us to clear these enemies out of our country, to awaken the latent national pride, to raise the fallen banner and proclaim to the whole nation the ideal which is worth any sacrifice; for which we may shed our blood and even die if necessary; which points to a heartening, happy and reassuring future. It is a new weapon in our hands; in it we find new strength, and it raises new hopes in our soul. The home front will never again forfeit the results of your heroic struggle; it will appreciate your sufferings and will not be indifferent towards your sacrifices but will stand behind you united in diligent work, in confidence, in love in unshakeable will as a second line of defence.

Between workers and soldiers there can be no difference of opinion, no divergence in their attitude towards a heroic life; we shall deserve our place in the community of new Europe by loyalty to our nation, self-sacrifice, comradeship, courage - a spiritual strength gained through faith in God.

Honveds! Brothers! In these hours of crisis I call upon your tenacity. We are not alone. Today, as before, we are fighting side by side with those German comrades, whose honest loyalty 421 you may well remember from the first World War, and with whom in this war we are united by a bond of blood shed in a common cause. We are not alone! Every member of our nation is with us: citizens, workers; youths, mothers and children; their hearts are with you. We are not alone - God is with us..... to achieve social justice and final victory; to secure the future of our nation and those of all oppressed nations. Our destiny, reward, and future will be determined by this struggle; rather be free for a day than a slave for a lifetime. Our people are united in faith, determination and will. We cannot fail! Forward!

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Speeches addressed to Government officials

This morning, Jenos S[illegible], Deputy Premier and Secretary of State, received the officials of the Ministry, who were later received by Szalasi in person.

Szalasi made a short speech, after which Szalasi said a few words: "Our days are laden with destiny and strenuous duties. Our nation has stripped herself of the trimmings of the past and is looking forward to the future with relentless objectivity, which it has to apply towards itself in its own interest and must brace itself to face the difficult tasks and dangerous crises of the future. This cannot be otherwise. While the Hungarian nation is living in a period of lightning and thunder, everybody has to fulfil his own duty with relentless and cold determination. There is no room for individual sentiments and softness; far more is at stake right now: the future of our whole nation. ... and will carry out those orders with the same determination. Those who would not work must perish. Our world is a world of struggle, which overrules every other consideration. Those who cannot cope with their share in this deadly struggle, with the duty they have to fulfil to its fullest extent, incite judgment upon themselves: ... the superfluous men. The great dilemma of our age stands before us: To annihilate or be annihilated. We have braced ourselves to gain the upper hand in this life-or-death struggle to defend ... social structure of the new Europe which is now taking shape, and in it the Hungarist Hungary alone can secure the honor of the nation and the right of ourselves and our families to live."

RADIO BUDAPEST - in Hungarian - 549 kc. - 20.50 - 25 - October

Heroism of Honveds

We often hear Bolshevik allegations about Hungarian troops going over to the Soviets. The Soviets launched ... with strong artillery support against a Hungarian formation Tuesday morning and succeeded in breaking into our positions so that the formation found itself temporarily in a very tough spot. In this critical situation the commander of the Army group concerned, General Zoltan Ujszaszy-Lapp, without hesitation took personal charge of his counter-attacking troops (his adjutant, Staff Major Bela Gorka was at his side all the time) and not only halted the attack but forced the Bolsheviks back to their original ... positions. The Soviets suffered heavy losses in this attack.

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RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 5:45 M. - 20.50 - 25 - October

Heroism of Honveds

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... As long as the Honveds have such general officers as General Zoltan Algya-Pappa, such staff officers as Major Bela Gorka, and so many unknown heroes as the troops under their command, we have no reason to despair or doubt final victory.

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RADIO SOFIA (Monitored in Bari) in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 850 Kc.
1930 - October 23

Communiqué No. 43 of Bulgarian High Command:

West of the Morava river the advance of our units continues, and important local points were captured. Our attacks at Stratin continue, and in several places our units penetrated enemy positions. One fully encircled enemy unit had to surrender, and prisoners and material were captured. West of Kochane, our units, together with Macedonian units, stubbornly fight the strongly fortified enemy. At Novo Selo there is reconnaissance and artillery activity on both sides.

Five bomber formations, escorted by fighters, attacked enemy gun positions and motor vehicles, and direct hits were scored. However, because of the very dense smoke caused by the explosion of the bombs over the target the exact number of destroyed and damaged guns is still unknown. A considerably strong enemy motorized column was attacked, and 19 motor vehicles were destroyed. Our glorious fighters, besides their escort and reconnaissance activity, machine-gunned a motorized column and a train at the Kumanovo station, where they caused severe damage. Two of our fighters are missing.

National Court Soon to Try Pro-Nazis

In order to get direct information about the work concerning the organization of the National Court, Prime Minister Kimon Georgieff has expressed the desire to meet the chief national prosecutor, Mr. Georgi Petroff. The latter reported the number of national prosecutors and the number of persons arrested. He also reported that national prosecutors have taken charge of the investigations. In many places in the country the work of the national prosecutors has fully progressed. In a very short time the first trials of the National Court in the provinces will begin. Concerning trials in Sofia, the work is very difficult because, while making investigations about different people, a great number of persons who should be arrested has been discovered. At the same time, there are many documents which must be examined. All documents concerning governmental, social and other departments, as well as documents of individual firms and persons, must be found and examined. Some important documents are hidden, and those are continuously sought.

RADIO ZAGREB in Croatian to Croatia (Monitored in Bari) 476M. 1300
October

Croatian Communique

Exhibit [illegible] penetrated by a German unit. Apart from that, no significant activity was report[illegible]

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RADIO ZAGREB in Croatia to Croatia (Monitored in Bern) 476M. 1300 October

Croatian Communique

[illegible] bridgehead be[illegible] penetrated by a German unit. Apart from that, no significant activity was reported from the Danube sector. Sixty-two partisans were killed and 127 captured in battles in the Sv. Kriz sector. Reconnaissance operations are in progress in the Bracke sector. In continuing the battles in the Travnik sector, our garrison repulsed all partisan attacks. The enemy suffered heavy losses. In the vicinity of Dreznica in the Cazin sector, after heavy fighting, a Ustashi unit reached the town of Veganac. Ninety-seven partisans were killed, and a large quantity of war material was captured. Battles for the stronghold of Hrvatin in the Knin sector continue. All enemy attacks against Oklaj were repulsed. Our units reached the junction of Duzi in the Neretva estuary sector... was captured northeast of... The enemy was thrown back to the northeast [illegible] Polejesac.

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Susak Commissar Awarded Decoration

Susak: Dr. Franje Pehar was yesterday decorated for his merits in the capacity of Commissar of the Susak area, with the "Order of the Star", first degree. The order was handed to him by the Poglavnik.

RADIO TIRANA in Albanian - 1500 Kc - 1930 - October 24
(Monitored in Bari)

Public Auction of Government Goods

The Council of Ministers has authorized the public auction of dry goods in Government stores. The auction will start October 30 and continue until November 4. It is going to be held in the Directory of Supply under the management of Mr. Teofik Komi, head of the administrative council. All those wishing to take advantage of this auction must deposit 5,000 Albanian Francs, and in case anyone bids over that amount, he has to pay up to 20 per cent of the value of the article as down payment, and pay the balance within three days. If any person can't meet the payment when due, he will lose the deposit.

Appeal to Inhabitants of Tirana

His Excellency Bucakdiu appealed to the citizens of Tirana to cooperate with the government in keeping order. German units are not going to tolerate ... any occasion, except when it serves their military interests. It is therefore to the interest of the people that they prevent any act directed against the German forces. The people of Tirana must cooperate with the government, not only in counter-acting any attempt by young thieves who have confused the public, but any act directed against the German forces.

RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian - 549 M.-1645-Oct.24(Monitored in Bari)

Budapest Stock Market Report

The Stock Market on Tuesday was uneventful. There was hardly any business, and transactions in only five shares were

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RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian - 549 M.-1645-Oct.24(Monitored in Bari)

Budapest Stock Market Report

The Stock Market on Tuesday was uneventful. There was hardly any business, and transactions in only five shares were reported to have been made throughout the day. The trend was well established, and prices changed only slightly.

RADIO ATHENS - in Greek to Greece - 601 Kc - 1700 - Oct. 24
(Monitored in Bari)

New Ministers Take Up Duties

The Assistant Secretary of Press and Information, Petros Garoufalias, assumed his duties this morning. Mr. Garoufalias spoke to employees of zeal and action, and pointed out the importance of his Ministry in the moral rehabilitation of the country.

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At 11 o'clock Mr.Garoufalias received the administrative council of the Editors Union. The Minister of T.T.P. (Telegraph Telephone and Postal Service), August Theologitis, assumed his duties at 11,30 this morning. Employees of the Ministry received the new Minister with sincere and enthusiastic demonstrations. A high ranking employee of the Ministry and a representative of the employees'organization addressed the new Minister. The Minister thanked the employees and asked them to work with zeal in the difficult task of rehabilitation. In conclusion, Mr. Theologitis stated that in his person they would not find a stern master but an affectionate friend and a competitor in the gigantic task of the recovery and the renaissance of the country.

The new Minister of Justice, Abraam, assumed his duties this morning from his predecessor, Mr.Tsatsos. Speaking to the employees of the Ministry, Mr.Abraam stated that he is conscious of the difficulties and of the extent of the responsibilities of his post under present conditions. Then the Minister pointed out that the task of the government will be not only national unity but also the restoration of a state of justice and people can never sacrifice law and order for freedom, because then... In conclusion, Mr.Abraam said that order, today, must be the supreme slogan of all Greeks, for the creation of a favorable state, which will include all those who will be added to Great Greece in the name of international justice.

Tramway Traffic in Athens

The tramway company announced that it is studying the question of extending night tramway circulation. It seems probable that this will be synchronized with the commencement of vehicle circulation on the remaining lines, which will not be long; namely, at the beginning of next week. The following lines have already been provided with tramway traffic: Aharnon-Omonia, Koukaki-Omonia, and Pankrati-Akadimia. The resumption of tramway communications is also being studied for the Liossion, Petralona, and Votanikos lines, to complete the entire network.

An innovation which will please the public is that the Votanikos and Kolokinthou lines will most likely be extended as far as the Ippocratus terminal.

In Piraeus, despite the company's desire to serve the

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In Piraeus, despite the company's desire to serve the people of the city, the immediate resumption of tramway communications in the main arteries is impossible. This is due to the fact that at many points elevated lines and tramway lines have suffered heavy damage from air bombardments and need repair or substitution. As soon as this task is completed the functioning of the entire Piraeus tramway network will be resumed. In the meantime, bus service has been resumed on their respective lines.

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Food Situation in Athens

The government representative at the Ministry of Food Supply, Papargyros, has sent the following circular to all public and municipal authorities of the country: "We advise that, due to the isolation of...capital from the various productive centres of the country during the period of occupation and particularly during the last six months, and due to lack of transport facilities, the lack of food supplies in the area of Athens and Piraeus has been noticeable and has brought about a price increase...by people."

General Giossios' Funeral

General Vassikios Giossios, commander of...division of ELAS, was buried this morning. The funeral ceremony, which took place at 11.00 o'clock, was attended by the Minister of Agriculture, John Zevgos, the Minister of the Navy, Mr.Kaelopoulos, the Minister of National Economy, Mr.Ilias Tsirimokos, and other high ranking state functionaries. The ceremony was also attended by General Hatzimihalis of ELAS with his chief of staff, delegations of officers and of the various ELAS branches, the central committee of EAM and KKE, brother officers of the late general and delegations of various organizations of the capital and Piracus.

The coffin of the General was decorated with hundreds of wreaths. After the funeral, General Hatzimihalis and Colonel Tsiriolkos delivered speeches. An ELAS detachment and the philarmonic band of the garrison was... taken to the first cemetery, where it was buried.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian - 850 kcs - 1930 - October 24 (Monitored in Bari)

Communiqué No.44 of Bulgarian High Command

West of the Morava river, our units continue to fight the enemy, who is getting better organized in his resistance.

Fighting at Stratin continues with great ferocity. In several places the enemy counterattacked, using tanks, but was

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their advance, trying to encircle the enemy, who is doing the utmost to stop this movement. West of Kochane, our units, together with Macedonian units, continue to press the enemy westward.

In spite of bad weather conditions, formations of dive bombers and bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked enemy artillery positions in the regions of Stratin and Kochane, as well as motorized columns on the Kumanovo-Stratin-Prilep-Negotino roads. The result was the destruction of 3 battery positions, 42 more vehicles, 5 bulldozers and 2 armoured cars; and 35 other motor vehicles were damaged. All our planes returned safely to their bases.

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, NEUTRAL AND CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

RADIO SOTTENS in French to France - 47.28 M.- 1245 - October 25

Italian Front

In Italy, German customs officials, stationed in the Great Saint Bernard region have evacuated their positions. However, contrary to some reports, the city of Aosta is still occupied by the Wehrmacht. In the locality of Bellegarde (?), on the Italo-Swiss frontier, Reich customs officials have again taken up their functions. Workmen are repairing a railway bridge in the Domodossola region, which was damaged by the Partisans. Traffic has not yet been resumed on the Simplon railway line between Brigues and Domodossola.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy - m.34 - 1330 - October 25-

A Reply to the Democrats of the New Italy

... it is not exactly known ... said against the Liberation Committees. The arguments put forward to justify the struggle which is being carried out against the Committees of Liberation have no foundation whatever and reek of Nazism and Fascism. According to the above-mentioned Democrats, the Socialists and Communists wish to maintain the National Committees of Liberation for the sole purpose of seizing power. Strange as this thesis may seem, it is unlikely that it should be upheld for long ...

For the first time in the history of Italy, the people are called upon to take a direct and active part in the nation's administration and to contribute to its rebirth and to its reassertion. It must be pointed out, however, that these democrats are nothing but semi-Fascists in disguise, men who are quite ready to wear Phrygian headgear so as to hide their old black cap. That this is actually so is shown by various things which it is worth while to mention. The first reason is that the various Democrats of new Italy assert that the greatest danger threatening the

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The danger would therefore be represented by the Socialists and the Communists, that is, by those very parties which have always followed a consistent policy in the struggle against Fascists and Nazis, which have organised and taken an active part in guerilla warfare for the liberation of Italy, and which are daily paying their tribute of blood for the liberation of their fatherland and suffer continual arrests by the German and Fascist authorities.

Another reason given by the gentlemen of new Italy in support of their theory is that the Committees of Liberation are useful enough in the regions still under Nazi and Fascist control, but utterly lose their raison d'être in liberated Italy, where the Government should be entrusted only with the task of keeping public order. Quite so: perhaps, in order to make it easier for the rights of the people to be misused, as has happened for instance at Palermo, where the people were fired upon. According to this theory - that is, that the Committees of Liberation by their very existence constitute a permanent reason for disorders - the thesis of the gentlemen of new Italy could be accepted even by Farinacci himself, who could thus express the hope that the struggle of the Committees of Liberation against the Germans should be brought suddenly to an end. And the same can be said in regard to the struggle now being carried out against the remnants of the Mussolini regime. That the Committees of Liberation should be maintained in liberated Italy is shown above all by the fact that in those areas Fascists are still active, still hold responsible posts and represent the fifth column, which has worked against the Italian people and their aims. It is necessary to liquidate Fascism and the process of liquidation has only begun. The Committees of Liberation represent vital weapons for the liberation of the Fatherland from enemy oppression, and at the same time they safeguard the democratic achievements of the country and its aspirations.

The contribution which can be made toward these aspirations by the patriots is a large one, and it is therefore more than ever necessary that the patriots and the Committees of Liberation continue their activities and continue to cooperate for the rebirth of the nation.

This is the message we wanted to convey to the democrats of new Italy, and we want them to understand also that the days of Fascism are over.

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RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (CLANDESTINA) in Italian - 1030 - Oct. 25

Food Situation in Italy

Fascist mercenaries in the pay of the Germans keep repeating that famine in Italian cities is due to lack of transportation.

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Milan is starving and so are Turin, Genoa, and Bologna. Meat, fats, rice, beans, and potatoes are lacking because, apparently, there are no means of conveying them. Even if we took it for granted that means of transport are lacking, the obvious question arises: where are all the transport facilities which Italy once possessed? In the territories invaded by the Germans there were enough freight cars to supply the whole of Italy with all necessary products: how is it that now they are insufficient to supply one-half of the country? This is the reason: the Germans have seized all rolling stock and use it themselves for their own purposes.

There were, moreover, 53,000 lorries and 1,600 motor vans, which could supply all cities with their requirements; but how is it that they have disappeared? The invaders have confiscated them for the transport and requisitioning of foodstuffs. One hundred and five thousand freight cars and 62,000 motor vans were stolen from us by the invaders, with the help of the Fascists, who now complain that the cities are starving through the lack of transportation.

Part of these transport means continue to run on Italian railways to carry foodstuffs for the Germans, who use them also to requisition foodstuffs from peasants and carry them to Germany. We must storm Nazi transport carriers and take whatever they contain. Only in this way will it be possible to regain our transport facilities and the necessary foodstuffs, the foodstuffs of which the Fascists aim to deprive us, according to a pre-established plan.

RADIO ANKARA in French to France - m.31 - 1745 - October 25

Recognition of de Gaulle

Turko-French Relations

Referring to the declaration made to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by Mr. de St. Armeins, the French Plenipoteniary Minister, concerning the Turkish government's request to appoint

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Turko-French Relations

Referring to the declaration made to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by Mr. de St. Arnoins, the French Plenipotentiary Minister, concerning the Turkish government's request to appoint in the near future an ambassador to the provisional government of the French Republic, the Ankara Radio said last night:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the Turkish-French-British alliance, on October 19 we stressed the bonds that unite us to France. We expressed the hope that we may soon see closer relations with the French [illegible] which has already been officially represented in Ankara for so [illegible]

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"The visit of Mr. de St. Armoins, plus the fact that Turkey had told him of her desire to request the nomination of an ambassador to the provisional government of the French Republic, constitutes a happy proof of the development of our bonds of mutual friendship - a friendship supported by great traditions. It is certain that France, whose soil has been recently liberated after a long invasion and whose courage has been admired by the whole world, is passing through a period of rebirth and will soon play an active and efficient part in shaping the destiny of Europe. This conviction - which we have always held - through the occupation of French territory as well as after her liberation - will be the principal factor in the development of our future relations.

"The friendship of France dates from Soliman the Magnificent and has been equally felt by Turkey and Turkish public opinion in defeat or victory, just as the road leading to victory and peace and the new... World."

"Ulus Editorial"

Mr. Falih Chukru Atay writes today in his editorial on the recognition of France:

"In recognizing the administration of General de Gaulle as the provisional government of the French Republic, not only have the Americans, the British and the Russians solved an inter-Allied problem but France has resumed among the democracies a place worthy of her pride, her honour, and her rights.

Prior to his arrival on French soil, de Gaulle had been the chief of the National Committee of Liberation. It was impossible to recognize this committee as the legal government of France as long as it was not known how the French nation would receive it. The feeling of being under foreign domination might easily have exasperated the French. But following the liberation of France, when the National Committee was moved to Paris, and cooperation with the Forces of the Interior was consolidated, the French were then independent and free to choose their internal and foreign policy. The English had realized this necessity, but they had to wait for the decision of Russia and of the United States before they could act. Considering, however, that military operations are still being carried out in the farthest corner of western France, the provisional government is not yet able to take control of the whole of France.

Several problems in connection with France's policy

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Several problems in connection with France's policy toward her colonies as well as toward the Continent, have still to be solved. During and after the war, France must play her role as a great power and receive the tribute due her for the many sacrifices she has made. All this remains a thorny subject of discussion between the provisional government and the Allies.

Owing to the facts that fierce fighting was fought on and over her territory, that many workers have been forcibly sent to Germany, that her prisoners suffered considerably during four long years and that her people endured oppression during German occupation, France has paid very heavily in this second world war.

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Only by compensating the French for the many hardships suffered can moral serenity be restored. It must not be forgotten that the services which can be expected from a stable régime depend primarily on the moral serenity of the people.

The responsibility for France's collapse in 1940 must not fall entirely on the political, military, and social weaknesses of the country. France collapsed in 1940 because of the common weakness of all democracies: namely, the lack of preparation. And like her minor Allies - Holland, Yugoslavia, and Greece - France has suffered most in the common suffering.

Churchill has proclaimed on every occasion that a powerful France is necessary both for the security of Great Britain and for world peace. The best assistance one can give France for her moral and material restoration is to give her the place which is her due in the hierarchy of world powers. The recent decision taken by the Allies constitutes the first step towards this goal.

Assistance to Needy Greek Children

The Committee created for the assistance to needy Greek children continues its work feverishly. The amount of the subscriptions is increasing rapidly. The Ankara Committee will hold its first meeting tomorrow at 17.30. Mr. Nedjed Dagdogan, Governor Mayor of Ankara, will take the chair.

Iranian Women's Delegation Visits Turkey

The delegation of the Iranian Women's Society, which arrived in Turkey a couple of days ago, yesterday visited the provisional tomb of our great Chief Ataturk. A large wreath of flowers was laid on the tomb. Madame Inonu, honorary president of the Turkish Social Assistance Association, yesterday received the members of the Iranian delegation.

RADIO BERNE - in French to Switzerland - M.6.345 - 1900 . Oct.25

Swiss Soldiers Hit by Flying Bombs

Two Swiss soldiers from Ville Lebiamon (?) were hit by [illegible] territory. They have been taken

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RADIO BERNE - in French to Switzerland - M.6.345 - 1900 - Oct.25

Swiss Soldiers Hit by Flying Bombs

Two Swiss soldiers from Villa Leblanon (?) were hit by flying bombs which fell on our territory. They have been taken to a hospital.

Italian Children in Switzerland

4415

One thousand two hundred [illegible] Italian refugee children have arrived at Bâle. After being disinfected they were put into temporary quarantine.

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Motor Transport Between Switzerland and Rest of Europe Difficult

Motor transport between Switzerland and Spain, France, and Italy is encountering serious difficulties. Talks are in progress in the hope that this trouble may be overcome as quickly as possible.

Parcels from Switzerland to Hungary may only be sent to Budapest, the surrounding district, and places west of the Danube.

De Gaulle's Press Conference

In Paris, General de Gaulle has received representatives of the press for the first time. More than a hundred journalists were present at this interview. General de Gaulle declared that there can be no question of postwar administration of Germany without the participation of France. No agreement on this subject has yet been reached with the Allies.

General de Gaulle also made the following declarations: France is preparing reprisals for the harsh treatment meted out to French prisoners in Germany. Military equipment is insufficient for all the Frenchmen capable of carrying arms.

Speaking of the political situation, General de Gaulle affirmed that his country is determined to remain a democracy, but will undergo changes and will give all possible assistance in the creation of an international organization for the maintenance of peace.

Military Parade at Compiegne

General Koenig, military governor of Paris, took part in a military parade near Compiegne, aimed at erasing the shame of the 1940 armistice.

French Airmen Arrested

Four French airmen, including Detroyat, have been arrested for having recruited and trained pilots for Germany.

MONTECENERI in Italian to Italy - N. 275 - 1930 - October 25

Bulgarians Evacuating Thrace

It is reported from Istanbul that Bulgarian [illegible]

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MONTECENERI in Italian to Italy - N. 275 - 1930 - October 25

Bulgarians Evacuating Thrace

It is reported from Istanbul that Bulgarian troops are evacuating the Thracian regions formerly belonging to Greece. It is believed that the evacuation will be completed before Thursday night.

Tito's Forces at the Gates of Zagreb

London: The Free Yugoslav radio has broadcast that Marshal Tito's troops are now at the gates of Zagreb. The city is under artillery fire.

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ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE (in French) - 1.24.15 - 7.00 - October 25

Consultative Assembly Soon to Meet

Paris: The Bureau of the Consultative Assembly met yesterd in Paris under the chairmanship of M. Felix Gouin. It decided upon the installation of the Consultative Assembly and rade all the necessary decisions in that respect.

Cost of Enemy Occupation to Be Established

Paris: The "Journal Officies" publishes a decree entrusting the Institute of Statistics with establishing the cost to the French of the German and Italian occupation. This commission is headed by M. Londry, former Minister.

Collaborationist Aviators Arrested

Paris: Aviators Michel Detroyat, Jean Durmond, Jean Chatelar, and Louis Villon were ordered arrested by M. Charles Tillon, Minister for Air. During the German occupation, these aviators were employed by the German air transport group Hansa and carried out active Nazi propaganda. They assiduously frequented Luftwaffe circles, and also were the personal pilots of Petain and Laval.

Pro-Nazi Russian Sentenced

Paris: The Paris Court of Justice yesterday tried Theodosien Kot, a Russian, accused of pro-German activities in France. The jury answered affirmatively to the two questions handed in by the Court, but admitted extenuating circumstances. As a result, the Court sentended Theodosien Kot to seven years imprisonment, ten years' Residence Ban, the confiscation of all his prospert, and the loss of his civic rights.

French Radio Commentators in Germany

Paris: The principal French radio commentators (Maurice Totave, Jean Francais, Lucien Rebate, Andre Algaron, and Jean

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Toulon Commander Arrested

4414

Toulon: Rear-Admiral Marquis, Base Commander at Toulon, has been charged with cooperating with the enemy by Judge Marchal, and has been arrested.

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French Funds in Canada Returned to French

Canada: The Canadian government has announced that it will put at the disposal of France the 200 million dollars, which have been frozen in the Bank of Canada since the rupture of relations with Vichy.

The Consequences of the Recognition

Paris: The recognition of the French Provisional Government by the Allies will have a number of diplomatic, military, economic, and financial consequences.

On the diplomatic side, French opinion considers that it has become very necessary that France become a member of the Consultative Commission for European Affairs, which will be chiefly concerned with the German problem. Generally speaking, it is desired that France should participate in the international discussions, which are going to take place. A new three-power conference is expected, and it is desired that France be represented at this meeting.

On the military side, recognition should enable France to participate in the work of the Commissions concerned with Far Eastern questions. From the economic point of view, it is considered necessary that France, already a member of UNRRA, should have her place on the Board of Directors of this organization. Moreover it would only be right that France be represented in the work of the organization charged with the distribution of raw materials among the Allies and the activities of which are of considerable importance to our country. Lastly, on the financial side, the recognition will bring about the necessity of lifting the blockade on French goods abroad. This does not apply to French gold in Martinique and in the United States, since it has already been placed at the disposal of the French Provisional Government.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France -Kc.15,595-21:00-Oct.25

Declaration Made by de Gaulle

"If French troops enter Germany, they will place the territory they will have wrested from her under military occupation", declared General de Gaulle at a press conference. He specified, however that no conversations had taken

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General de Gaulle added that after the events which took place day before yesterday one would be justified in assuming that this would be less likely.

Regarding the question of the future of the Rhineland, the General declared: "On the way to France and Paris, these regions are always crossed by the eternal German invader. Another way to consider the Rhineland is to look at it from the Rhine itself. The Rhine is then a road uniting the countries to the east and to the west of its course.

"Finally, from an economic point of view, the Ruhr basin is like a war arsenal or an economic arsenal that follows the progress of men. Having heard this point of view, one can understand the unanimous opinion of the whole of France on the Rhine question. If one can reconcile these questions, firstly, the security of France is tied to the fate of the Rhineland; secondly, the Rhine countries constitute a real entity because in the fate of the Ruhr we find the French solution to the Rhineland problem." Asked whether he intended going to London or inviting the British ministers to Paris in the near future, General de Gaulle replied that he thought that this journey was common knowledge. In this war, ministers have travelled a great deal and they will probably travel still more.

He also said: "France is ready and desires to play a larger part in the common war effort. The fact of receiving arms from the Allies will enable her to play a greater part on the military front in a few weeks... it will be necessary to keep our pacts. We will find... the German effort continues to the west. Under those conditions it should not be excluded that the Allied armies might find themselves engaged in heavy battles. The breaking of the front is not possible. This break - through will spread in depth in German territory as we enter it. Under these conditions, a fairly long and very severe campaign is in store. All troops, especially infantry units, must make a special effort, which will bring about the great defeat. It is possible that the participation of new French divisions will be considered advantageous to this effort. It is for this reason that while we await the resumption of French armament production weapons must be supplied by the Allies.

"Since the beginning of the battle of France," continued de Gaulle! "We have notreceived sufficient war material from our Allies to arm a large unit. We must recognize the importance of... on the importance of the battle itself and this explains to some extent why these arms did not arrive." The General added that he did not know whether, following the improvement of port facilities and the [illegible]

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General de Gaulle also declared that he did not consider the constitution of a bloc of nations in the west of Europe necessary. The nearness of these states would explain the organization of their relationship from the point of view of security.

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Regarding the situation in Syria and Lebanon, General de Gaulle said that the aim of France was that Syria and Lebanon should be fully independent. It would be deplorable if France should, one day find that the difficulties she meets elsewhere are connected with the artificial troubles which broke out in Beirut and Damascus. If this were true such a state of affairs should end.

Questioned on the Spanish situation, de Gaulle replied that apparently there was no civil war on Spanish territory or in other regions. As to ... General de Gaulle reminded us that France will always be represented in Madrid and that the Spanish representative in Algiers will soon be in Paris. But the government is watching what is taking place on all frontiers, especially when the Germans have a finger in the pie. Regarding German bridgheads on the Atlantic, General de Gaulle declared that these forces are about 70,000 strong. They are still in the fortresses of Lorient, St. Nazaire, la Rochelle, the mouth of the Gironde, Royan, and the Pointe de Grave: they are well supplied and enjoy a certain freedom of communication. General de Gaulle stressed that the presence of Germans in these regions is intolerable. It is essentially the French Forces of the Interior who are maintaining contact with them, but in spite of their courage, these badly equipped French forces are hardly sufficient. A more intense and different effort is necessary to smash German resistance. He then declared that the economic situation of France has been upset. From the agricultural point of view, the general impression is far better than we could have hoped. Industrially, the situation is quite different: most of the factories have been stripped by the Germans and they lack coal, electric power and raw materials. Consequently, industrial production in France is difficult at present. Speaking of the general state of mind now prevailing in France, he said: "The French people have remained faithful to themselves, that is they are absolutely determined to win. Also, the French want democracy. They would accept no form of dictatorship. It is necessary for Frenchmen to understand the tragedy that has taken place, and the greatness of the effort that they must accomplish for the revival of France. France must be rebuilt anew, politically and economically, socially and morally."

Referring to the recognition, the General declared that the French government was naturally satisfied, because it is now called by its name. On our assets in foreign currency in America and England, the General said that these never ceased being in the possession of France; in any case, they could be used to strengthen the French war effort.

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Referring to the prisoners of war ; General de Gaulle declared:

"The prisoners are now in touch with the International Red Cross; these contacts have never ceased." Speaking of the deported, the General stressed the difficulties of the situation arising from the presence in [illegible] the French government, which is opposed to the interests of the deportees while pretending to help them.

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To the question of the government's using strong reprisals in the events of measures being taken against prisoners and deportees, the general replied "We certainly would". He then announced that 52,000 members of the French Forces of the Interior have now been incorporated into General de Tassigny's army. He also announced that the government is proceeding with the formation of an expeditionary corps for Indo-China, made up of colonial troops and volunteers. The number of volunteers is adequate to meet requirements.

Speaking of the internal situation in France, the General stated: "I assure you that France is an orderly country, and I affirm that she will remain so. I guarantee that order will continue to be restored and that France will follow the road of a new democracy with no upheavals because it is the general wish. And by this new democracy we must mean a system, in which the defects of the old parliamentary regime will be abolished."

On the subject of the situation of the French Forces of the Interior, the General mentioned the extreme youth of the FFI with which France will build an army of importance. We must not forget that the FFI are ... solidly entrenched though sometimes in an irregular manner. But soon calm will be restored and today the army of de Lattre de Tassigny is more than 50,000 strong. In a few days there will be no difference between soldiers coming from Africa and those coming from the interior of France. As for those who are still in the interior of France it is a question of uniforms and arms. Equipment is gradually improving.

In conclusion de Gaulle declared: "We must not forget that from the first minute there is only one party, the party of those who fight the enemy. The essential part is that this party of liberty must bring us victory. United, truly united. Every difference must be set aside... It is not with suffering that peace brings unity. That is to say that every difference large or small which formed part of ... objectively and dispassionately so that the suffering which has been endured for four years give us a world organization making the security and development of all people possible and even guaranteed to all nations. If mankind could succeed in bringing this to reality all those who died in this cause will not have died in vain. This is the true problem of the peoples."

Such is the gist of general de Gaulle's [illegible]

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announced that 52,000 members of the French Forces of the Interior have now been incorporated into General de Tassigny's army. He also announced that the government is proceeding with the formation of an expeditionary corps for Indo-China, made up of colonial troops and volunteers. The number of volunteers is adequate to meet requirements.

Speaking of the internal situation in France, the General stated: "I assure you that France is an orderly country, and I affirm that she will remain so. I guarantee that order will continue to be restored and that France will follow the road of a new democracy with no upheavals because it is the general wish. And by this new democracy we must mean a system, in which the defects of the old parliamentary regime will be abolished."

On the subject of the situation of the French Forces of the Interior, the General mentioned the extreme youth of the FFI with which France will build an army of importance. We must not forget that the FFI are ... solidly entrenched though sometimes in an irregular manner. But soon calm will be restored and today the army of de Lattre de Tassigny is more than 50,000 strong. In a few days there will be no difference between soldiers coming from Africa and those coming from the interior of France. As for those who are still in the interior of France it is a question of uniforms and arms. Equipment is gradually improving.

In conclusion de Gaulle declared: "We must not forget that from the first minute there is only one party, the party of those who fight the enemy. The essential part is that this party of liberty must bring us victory. United, truly united. Every difference must be set aside... It is not with suffering that peace brings unity. That is to say that every difference large or small which formed part of ... objectively and dispassionately so that the suffering which has been endured for four years give us a world organization making the security and development of all people possible and even guaranteed to all nations. If mankind could succeed in bringing this to reality all those who died in this cause will not have died in vain. This is the true problem of the peoples."

Such is the gist of general de Gaulle's declaration. 441?

Commentary by Jacques Marge on the Declarations of De Gaulle and Others

From the political standpoint the last twenty-four hours have been marked by many statements; those of General de Gaulle, Mr. Stettinius, President Roosevelt, and Churchill's declaration in the House of Commons.

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For the first time since his arrival in Paris, the President of the Provisional Government received the press. More than one hundred Allied journalists gathered this morning at the Ministry of War where General de Gaulle was awaiting them.

This evening we shall take up only one point in his statements: General de Gaulle affirmed that France will carry out a military occupation of the German territories conquered by French armies. However, he added that no discussions whatsoever had taken place on this subject between the Allies and the French government. How can we interpret these two seemingly contradictory sentences? Was General de Gaulle merely evidencing his unshakable confidence in France? Or did he want to say simply that our troops would occupy Germany because it would be unjust and unacceptable for them not to? I don't think so. It would be worthwhile to recall a statement made by commander Cattroull (?), which was relayed by many newspapers, and which revealed that Allied laws were already being applied in that small part of Germany which has been occupied, and that British, American and French officers were charged with their application. Through a slip on the part of the Ministry of Information of the Provisional Government, it was revealed that no accord had been reached on the subject between the French and Allied governments, or between the French government and the Allied General staff. Obviously such matters can only be dealt with through agreements between the interested governments. The France of General de Gaulle, therefore, seems to indicate that the partcipation of France in the occupation of Germany has been more or less tacitly agreed upon, but it also appears true that the modus operandi of the occupation has not been discussed with the Provisional Government of the Republic.

Naturally, such details cannot be imposed upon France; they can only be decided upon through agreement with the French government. We would like to believe that the necessary discussions will not be long retarded. For the moment, we know, from General de Gaulle's own words, that our troops will occupy Germany. The clarity of his words gives us assurance; how much it would be desirable if the same distinctness were to characterize the proposals of the Allied statesmen when they speak of the problem of France!

Last evening President Roosevelt stated that France would not participate immediately in the discussions concerning post-war security. A propos this seemingly unambiguous statement Mr. Stettinius declared that France, at the proper moment, would occupy a permanent place at the security committee, creation of

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Last evening President Roosevelt stated that France would not participate immediately in the discussions concerning post-war security. A propos this seemingly unambiguous statement Mr. Stettinius declared that France, at the proper moment, would occupy a permanent place at the security committee, creation of which was decided upon at the Dumbarton Oaks conference. When will such a moment arrive? Mr. Stettinius added that it would be foolish for many reasons (the chief one being that the Security Committee is only a project), to discuss the matter now. Mr. Stettinius added that he hoped that France would participate in the next conference of the United Nations. Unless another security conference is anticipated for the near future, why then did President Roosevelt deem it necessary to state that France would not immediately take part in the security conversations?

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If the Allies are not prepared to include France in their coming conference, how can one interprete Mr.Stettinius's statement? Doubtlessly the non-existence of the security council might explain President Roosevelt's words. We would like to believe that, following the opinion of Mr.Stettinius, the moment for participation in the security conversations will have arrived for France as soon as the security council will have become a reality. Yet the security council is not the only Allied organisation at which France should be represented. And it seems to us that the moment has long since arrived for France's participation in the London Consultative Commitee for Foreign Affairs. Neither President Roosevelt nor Mr. Stettinius has said anything at all on this matter.

Undoubtedly the important speech which Churchill will make the day after tomorrow will shed considerable light on the subject. Today the British Prime Minister made only a short report to the House of Commons. Replying to his questioners he stated that the Allies are always in agreement as to unconditional surrender. When asked how the Allies would deal with the ex-Axis satellites who have recently turned against their former master, Mr. Churchill recalled the joint statement of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet, addressed on May 12 to Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland, in which it was pointed out that the policy of these countries contributed materially to the strengthening of the Hitlerian war-machine and that if they persevered in the fight alongside the Nazis the consequences would be disastrous for them. Of all the recipients of this warning, only Hungary remains on the other side of the fense. The Prime Minister made it clear that the turnabout of the others would not absolve them from the misdeeds of the past. Again on this point, Mr. Churchill will undoubtedly make his opinions more clear, when he reports on his visit to Moscow.

FRENCE HOME SERVICE - (From BBC London) - 25 M. - 2130 - Oct. 24

Death Sentences in France

M. ...., and M. Liotard, have been condemned to death, accused of having shown too much zeal against French

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FRENCE HOME SERVICE - (From BBC London) - 25 M. - 2130 - Oct. 24

Death Sentences in France

M. ...., and M. Liotard, have been condemned to death, accused of having shown too much zeal against French patriots from 1941 to 1943. 4411

A last-minute despatch reports that the Court of Assizes has passed the death sentence on the two assassins of Georges Mandel, Minister of the Interior in the Vichy government; a third assassin was condemned to twenty years' imprisonment.

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Public Relations
INFORMATION DIVISION

No. 119 WEDNESDAY 25 October 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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SECTION E: . . . . . Allied Broadcasts

NOTE: *This bulletin is a record of Axis, neutral clandestine and certain Allied 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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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0700 - Oct. 24

War in Italy

On the left wing of the Savio, enemy units who had reached the banks of the river were counter-attacked by German formations. The enemy is still employing his artillery, but German resistance is stiffening.

South of the Imola-Bologna road, the situation is more or less unchanged.

Non-Delivery of Wheat to the State Granaries

The Court of Justice of Caltagirone has condemned Isidoro Biancardo to four years' imprisonment and a fine of about six million lire, for having withheld wheat from the State Granaries.

Pontifical Delegate in Egypt Arrives in Rome

Archbishop Testa, Pontifical Delegate in Egypt, is now in Rome, visiting the Vatican.

In publishing this news, the EFE agency states that the Bisho[p] will not return to Egypt, the British authorities having declared [him] "undesirable".

The following is a list of names of Italian civilians residin[g] in the Social Italian Republic, to whom their families send greetin[gs], and hope to receive news from them:

Gennaro Angrisano - Ernesto Barbieri - Domenico Bellatorre - Carm[ine] Bersano - Lorenzo Castaldo - Adelaide Davio - Tommaso Lenzo - [illegible] Cantalupo Canavese - Giuseppina Murgia - Cesare Nani - Luigi Oddo[ne] - Giuseppe Olivieri - Francesco Perugino - Enrico Prato - Everista[Rapetti - Caterina Rolando - Carlo Ottavan - Silvia Travero - Emili[o] Trazza - Angelo Veneziano.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0800 - Oct. 24

The War in Italy

South of Bologna, the German lines have put up a stiff resistance to the American attack. The attacks carried out in the Tuscan Apennines met with no success because the enemy assault [illegible] dispersed [illegible]

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The War in Italy

South of Bologna, the German lines have put up a stiff resistance to the American attack. The attacks carried out in the Tuscan Apennines met with no success because the enemy assault units were dispersed before they could reach the German lines of resistance.

In the Galeata region, and on both sides of Taverna? the attacks carried out by the Eighth Army were repulsed. The Savio river is still the centre of a struggle.

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While the attempts of British assault units to cross the river were nipped in the bud by the counter-attacks of German grenadiers, north east of Cesena the enemy established a new bridgehead during the night, though he was not able to extend it. British offensive thrusts were repulsed by German counter-attacks, which forced the enemy back to his starting positions, after having sustained exceptionally heavy losses.

Broadcasts for Italian Citizens Abroad

The Minister of Popular Culture has introduced a new service for the transmission of radio messages on short wave lengths for Italian citizens residing overseas. With regard to Italian citizens in Africa - prisoners or civilian internees - special measures have been adopted, in agreement with the Ministry for Italian Africa.

Transmissions will begin on November 1st.

With the exception of very special cases involving important family news, the messages will be of one type only.

This service will be free. Messages should be sent to the Message Office of the Ministry of Popular Culture - Overseas subsection - Corso Sempione 24 - Milan.

International Press on Sicilian Situation

The tragic situation of Sicily is largely discussed by the international press.

The "Basler Nachrichten" states that the situation in the island is truly tragic. The Sardinian troops have been withdrawn and replaced with soldiers belonging to other provinces.

The great number of unemployed, the increase in the prices of food, and the disastrous food situation, have brought about a terrible moral depression. In order to protest against this state of things, workers and employees, together with officials of public concerns, started a general strike. This strike lasted twenty-four hours and was broken last Saturday.

Argentine Control on Foreigners

The Vice-President of Argentine has announced that a registery of foreigners will shortly be instituted to prevent the entry of foreign elements considered undesirable, and to allow the authorities to keep a close watch on activities of foreigners residing in Argentina.

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The following is a list of names of Italian civilians residing in the Italian Social Republic, to whom their families send greetings and hope to receive news from them:

Adele Martinelli - Maria Benedetti - Giuseppe Benvenuti - Giuseppe Caputo - Giulio Barbarino - Luigi Gentile - Stefania Gentile - Domenico Giordano - Alba Mari - Salvatore Rampello - Pia Rossi - Giuseppe Spatola.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - n. 421 - 1300 - October 24

The Southern Front

British and American forces concentrated their efforts in the Cesena sector. After having captured the little town they tried to drive towards Cervia but were thrown back and have been obliged to limit the extension of the bridge-head which they had established across the Savio river north of Cesena. Along the entire length of the river fierce clashes continue with the opposing German forces which have inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

South of Bologna, as a result of fierce German counter-attacks, the enemy was dislodged from several heights. Some enemy attacks were beaten back by the accurate fire of German automatic weapons.

Communists Hostile to Anglo-Americans

Communist groups in the invaded areas of Italy have taken up a definitely hostile attitude towards the Anglo-Americans. It is in fact learned from neutral sources that the so-called Italian Communist Committee has accused the Anglo-Americans of being the only parties responsible for the tragic economic situation which is now prevailing among the people of occupied Italy. Leaflets which have been distributed to the population by this committee, assert that the Anglo-Americans have refused passage through the Dardanelles to ten Russian ships loaded with food-stuffs, and particularly with cereals, destined for the people of invaded Italy. The reason given for the refusal,

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Giuseppe Caputo - [illegible]
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It is further learned from the same source, in regard to the disastrous food situation in the invaded areas of Italy, that demonstrations of protest are alleged to have taken place with the object of bringing to the notice of the authorities the very grave needs of the population and to invite the liberators to take immediate steps to come to its aid. The Russians used this situation to intensify their propaganda in Italy, and the vanguard of such propaganda is said to be provided by Tito's troops in the Balkans. The Communist Anti-Fascist Committee has itself organised a "hunger march" of the population to the public canteens organised by the Catholic authorities and those organised by the Allies to meet the needs of the people. The demonstrators mobbed the refectories and attacked the soldiers shouting: "Down with them and with the Pope's beggars in rags!"

Symptoms of Revolt

When the liberators landed in Sicily and occupied the island, a feat accomplished not by their efforts but by the traitors who had existed till then in the ranks of Italian administration, they promised the inhabitants welfare and prosperity. At the distance of a year, or little more than a year, truth has proved that the people of the island have been faced with a state of affairs which differs greatly from the promises made. These promises were made to the Italian people in general but to the Sicilians in particular, as they were to be the first to experience the tasty fruit of liberty and of liberation from Fascism.

What is the truth now? The Sicilians, who are of course free, have organised demonstrations in the squares of Palermo to ask for food and for work. And instead of food and work they have been served with bullets, royal bullets, but billets all the same. And following the protest made by all the inhabitants of the island, a second conflict has ensued in which other people were killed by the Allies and their Bonomi and Royal disciples.

The Bonomi Government tried to find a remedy for the situation: it held a meeting in Rome and passed a series of measures to meet the needs of the island. The funny part of the whole thing is that only after the conflict, only after blood had been shed, did the Bonomi Government become aware of the existence of a Sicilian problem. What decision did the old men at the side of Bonomi in his government take? A series of measures were approved, amongst them an attack against the large Sicilian estate-owners and the payment

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The old men in Rome, who preside over the destinies of invaded Italy have certainly not had time to tackle the Sicilian problem, taken up as they are by the requirements of the anti-Fascist "epuration" scheme. They are anxious to impress on the minds of the people the ideals of liberty; these are naturally only theoretical, as they cannot devote their time to finding a solution to the really important problems which oppress the people.

We are faced with a situation very different from that which prevailed, for instance, on the occasion of the unforgettable visit paid to Sicily by the Duce. The programme of activities which had been drawn up in the main square at Palermo differed very widely from that which is now being put into actual practice by the Allies and by their Bonomi and Royal henchmen. So far as the large Sicilian estates are concerned - the first effects of this were seen even in wartime - roads, social assistance, bridges, healthier conditions in town and country, one thousand farm houses constructed during the first year of the levy on the large Sicilian eastates. Roads and highways were built to meet the crying needs of the island. The people collaborated with the Fascist authorities in carrying out this programme which covered its requirements and necessities, and which was in harmony with the ideals of reconstruction of the economic life of Sicily.

To-day the situation presents a very different picture. The political authorities have tried to put the blame on the shoulder of the Sicilian separationists. But this reveals the government's importance and shows that it is incapable of taking a single step against the separationists or against the "mafia" which is beginning to reappear in Sicily. This is another consequence of the treason against Italy and above all against Sicily.

From the reports we have so far received from the invaded areas of Italy, it appears that the extremist parties have not adopted in regard to the Sicilian situation and the inhabitants of the island that specific attitude which a little coherence and logic would have suggested, and which would have been in harmony with the principle on which their programmes are based. They have not consulted the interests of the inhabitants who have been attacked and who were killed by the royal bullets. But they followed the government, even if unwillingly, in asserting that responsibility for the incidents rests on the separationists

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The Anglo-American oppression of the people is working marvellously well. These people did not revolt against the Anglo-American oppression which is weighing so heavily on the soil of the Fatherland.

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Nothing has been done to support the Sicilian Chamber of Labour, which pointed out the innocence of the victims of the brutal Allied and Royal repression, victims who fell only for having openly voiced the fact that they were hungry.

The purpose of this manoeuvre is not clear to us: either it is meant to cover a new political speculation in regard to the people of invaded Italy, or it is intended to cover certain aims which cannot as yet be openly confessed. But the game is a dangerous one. It is dangerous, because at a given moment it may remind the inhabitants of the island of the active interest that Fascism took in Sicilian problems and the work which was carried out to improve the conditions of the island.

The leaders of the Anti-Fascist parties and of the Bonomi Government should be warned. Fascist sentiments are widely spread in Sicily. They might break forth at any moment and lead to the driving from the island of the enemy, who with the traitors are trampling on its sacred soil.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 421 m.- 1400-Oct...

Unemployment in Rome a Major Problem

Two thirds of the Roman population are unemployed. This was revealed in a Radio talk on the British controlled Rome Radio, by the Secretary of the Chamber of Labor, Cesare Massini. He asked for an improvement in the wages and economic conditions of Roman workers who are no longer able to cope with the cost of living in the capital.

Florentines Organise Social Assistance Schemes

In view of the impossibility of collaboration between the Allied Forces and the local population, the Florentines have decided to shift for themselves and are now providing for the primary necessities of the population. They have begun by organizing centres for the distribution of food to expectant mothers and children.

Roman Chamber of Labor Makes Protest to Government

The Labor Chamber of Rome has lodged a strong protest with the government with regard to the decrease

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Roman Chamber of Labor Makes Protest to Government

The Labor Chamber of Rome has lodged a strong protest with the government with regard to the decrease and suppression of food supplements to workers in heavy and very heavy industries.

The protest points out that this step, taken without the approval of the workers' labor organizations, has given rise to great surprise and discontent among the workers, especially when considering the present situation, in which the food problem weighs particularly heavily on the working classes.

The Roman Labor Chamber has requested the immediate repeal of the regulation in question.

mr.

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A smile hardly returned to their lips before the sinister roar of aeroplane engines drives it away once more. The "liberators" arrive, they drop their bombs at random, and go off again satisfied that they have "liberated" us of some of our people and some of our homes.

I have not yet grasped the significance of this name of "liberators". I could better have understood the name of "destroyers" or "assassins", but "liberators" - no! unless it means "liberating" us from our dear ones, from our children and our homes. "Liberating" us from churches so that we cannot go to Mass, "liberating" us from our hospitals, to put a rapid end to our sufferings ... Under these circumstances, the name "liberator" might fit.

Woe to us if, as well as from the skies they come to liberate us also from the land. In this case, to add to our woes they would bring us freedom also, their freedom - another word, (who knows what harm it has done to fall so low), with a special interpretation by the British, by the Americans and by the Russians. I fail to understand the meaning of the word liberty, of that kind of liberty which the British, the Americans and the Russians, with their more or less civilized mercenaries, bring to us, unless here only I am not in a position to understand whether it is a question of supplementing that freedom which has been brought to us by the so-called "liberators", that is the freedom to die of hunger, to be imprisoned and to be shot, to see our sons sent off to Russia, the freedom of every individual to carry out personal vengeance and to give free vent to his ill-feelings. Blessed be the words of the Duce when he emphasises the fact that, north of the Apennines, the Italian Social Republic is alive and when he says that this Republic will be defended inch by inch in every city, in every village, - to the last farm-house.

Either it is victory or it is death. It is a thousand times better to die shouting "Italy"! than to live in our own homes as slaves under the yoke of the liberators.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.491-20:00-Oct. 24

Southern Front

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

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.491-20:00-Oct. 24

Southern Front

Despite very bad weather conditions both the United States Fifth Army and the British Eighth Army today continued their attacks in the Cesena area. In that sector the enemy attempted to establish bridge-heads beyond the Savio River at many points but was repulsed by swift German reaction. German artillery opened fire against enemy ferries, scoring hits on rafts loaded with troops and material. To the west, along the Lamone River, German rear-guards withstood the assault of British task groups, ultimately withdrawing the front line by one kilometre only.

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PRESS REVIEW

Bonomi Government Declares War on Japan

An article was published this morning by Praiz in the "Stampa" in regard to the news that the Bonomi Government has declared war on Japan and that the Italian fleet is to sail for these waters with a contingent of over half a million men.

It would be difficult - says the journalist - to think of a greater humiliation than that which is now being undergone in invaded Italy. One remains speechless. It would be hard to say whether the whole thing is tragic or merely ridiculous.

Treason continues to reap its victims. Now it is a question of a really vicious attack on Italy and on her prestige. We have nothing in common with those gentlemen who have gone to war against Japan, but we cannot help pointing out what may happen to Italy in future years. It is a well-known fact that history cannot go in for subtle discriminations, and the fact will remain that Italy, under no matter duress, did go to war with Japan. What will foreigners think of Italy and Italians in the next few years? What can be said for the integrity of our people? There will be no excuse for the King, Badoglio, Bonomi or Croce; Italy's own name will be contaminated by their shame.

Italy is being prostituted by the Allies and by these who have had a share in betraying her true interests, her people and her fair name. This latest item of news from Rome is the latest in chronological order, but not in enormity.

The Bombing of Milan

The "Corriere della Sera" publishes an article on the recent bombing of Milan which resulted in the death of many school children, their teachers and head mistress. The sacrifice made by teachers, who are often like second mothers (if not true mothers in some instances), has been honored by the paper, which points out the spirit animating these women who, regardless of their own safety, delayed on the stairs of the school until they were sure that all their charges were safely in the shelter.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.35-1600-October 24

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

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.35-1600-October 24

Liberation - What Does It Mean?

(A letter written following Anglo-American bombing of civilia

As soon as the clouds break, and the rain ceases and the pal autumn sun shines upon us, the souls of our men, women and childr reach out for serenity despite the sacrifices and hardships of th moment.

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South of Bologna fighting went on for over eight hours for the possession of Monte Salvaro (?). Three times the enemy succeeded in reaching the top of the mountain and three times he was repulsed by German grenadiers in furious counter-attacks. The enemy communiqué tonight reports that American troops are up against a stubborn German resistance and that their advance is more difficult than ever.

Republican Guard in Action Against Bandits

Units of the Republican National Guard supported by German units and by Black Brigades have carried out large scale mopping-up operations against groups of bandits in the Rovigo province. One band has actually been destroyed: fifty-three outlaws have been killed in action and others, found in possession of arms, have been shot. Among them were those responsible for shooting four men of the Guard's provincial headquarters of Rovigo.

Appalling Living Conditions in Rome

The Rome correspondent of the "Goteborg Dagens Nyheter" has sent an impressive report on living conditions in the Italian capital to his newspaper. Crime is increasing daily and the black market has become an accepted fact. The correspondent points out that police authorities are interested only in thefts whose is over 200,000 Lire. One police official told the journalist that twice the number of police at present available would be inadequate if investigations on thefts of under 200,000 lire were to be contemplated. As to the black market, it should be kept in mind that a fourteen year-old boy entrusted with the sale of match boxes and cigarettes is earning more than a civil servant, who is receiving a salary of 2,000 lire per month. Schools are almost all closed and pupils are wandering about the city looking for food. Patients in hospitals are suffering from hunger and medical service is on such a reduced scale that a physician has to attend to over five hundred patients. In addition there are neither sheets nor blankets.

The journalist goes on to speak of the Azzolini trial and says that the verdict has been strongly criticized by the public. He writes: "Azzolini is one of the many victims of the situation created by the King and by Badoglio. It is these two men who should have appeared before the Court". The correspondent ends by stating that thousands of leaflets have been distributed in Rome during the past few days, all reading "Down with the King and Long live the Republic".

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"Beaten But Happy" - A Commentary

An American journalist who amused himself by writing a color story on the Rome situation said that Romans, despite all their misfortunes, do not conceal their joy at being able to speak freely and to say the worst of everybody and everything, Allies included.

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We do not doubt it, on the contrary, we must agree that the American newspaperman portrayed a defect which unfortunately is one of the worst shortcomings not only of Romans but of Italians in general. The spirit of criticism of the Italian people, which can reach the most abominable form of moral self-injury, is a chronic disease and goes back to the time when factions were rampant. Only Fascism, by imposing a discipline and a brake, which were in the main gladly accepted, succeeded in liberating the Italians almost completely from that disease. Now the disease is spreading again favored by a steady practice, by the bewilderment of consciences, by misfortunes, etc. To discuss, to talk, to criticize, to make an opinion out of an individual thought, a programme of an opinion, a political party of a programme, a passion of everything without noticing that others are making use of such a situation to strike blows and to make what they want of our poor country: this is the Romans' ideal. They do not care that there is shortage of bread provided there is full liberty of criticizing such a shortage - even if it involves riots and dead and wounded, as was the case at Palermo. To be without electric light, but to have the right at the same time of swearing in the dark against this and that. To have no gas, but to be free to cook up our national dignity with a variety of sauces. To be unable to stand negroes and to be controlled by colored men, but to be free to speak of them in the newspapers. To walk because public services are not running, but to be free as pedestrians to attack aloud, those who are going around in a car. In other words to be slaves, but to be free to speak and to criticise.

What does one care for the invader's whip? Beaten but free, beaten, but with the chance of publicly and freely discussing the quality of the wood of the whip: if it is oak or larch, even to the point of belonging to the party of the "oak-ists" in opposition to that of the "larch-ists". Beaten but happy. Slaves, yes but anti-fascists too!

List of Italian Prisoners in Russia

We now broadcast a list of Italian prisoners in Russia: Bruno Lorenzetti - Salvatore Tutta - Costanzo Cialvi - Giovanni Merani - Alfredo Aiello - Vincenzo Marcelli - Angelo Nino - Felice Cecconi - Antonio Cristini - Pasquale Rizzi - Vincenzo Manna - Bruno Guelfo - Roberto Delprete - Romano Cicognani - Primo Corradino - Carmine Colucci Franco De Can - Dino Marcucci.

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian - 2 .30 - October 24

World News of the Last Twenty-Four Hours

Comment by Vindex: In the last few hours the military situation has undergone no changes worth reporting. This evening I wish, however, to draw the attention of my listeners to the statements made by the "New York Times" special correspondent, Denny.

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Mr. Denny said that at Aix-la-Chapelle there are large quantities of flour, sugar and other foodstuffs stored by the Germans and that according to military rules all these belong to the United States as war booty. Therefore, if civilians want to avail themselves of these foodstuffs they must pay for them in cash. He added that, according to what an officer told him, in the two concentration camps where the Germans of Aix-la-Chapelle are kept, not a single kilogramme of American foodstuffs has so far been used for the interness. The attitude of the Allied soldiers towards the German civilians is worth mentioning as an instance of their harshness towards the enemy. We merely emphasize that no enemy has ever been so ruthless towards unarmed and harmless people.

And now I would like to k... how the innocent-minded Mr. Candidus can reconcile his last night's assertions with this recent criticism by his colleague of Anglo-American propaganda. Candidus states that a certain amount of peace, security and help can be expected from the Allies.

As to the term "stupid servants" applied to the Fascists, Candidus would be well advised to mind his own business.

Neither will I waste words on those who collaborate with the Americans and British. They merely exploit the so-called liberation to secure a firm foothold. They are on the side of the Anglo-Americans simply because they are convinced that they are serving the strongest and that their future, which looks rather black, will thus be guaranteed. In any case, my dear Mr. Candidus, go and read what your friend Denny writes and try to get a clear idea of what the "protectors" really are.

The Polish Government in London had to give in to the Lublin Committee. This episode is a sure sign of Britain's defeat, whatever the result of the war may be. I can't help thinking that in such a case it will be hard for Candidus to find a job!

RADIO TIVERE ..... in Italian 2130-Oct.24

Incident in the House of Commons

A lively incident took place in the House of Commons, caused by Mr. ... who demanded that the Government reveal the exact number of Italian Patriots fighting for the Allies. As the Undersecretary refused to answer, he then asked if it were true

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The Undersecretary immediately rebuked the member, saying that he "simply could not allow any one in the House to speak lightly of those who are fighting for the British cause". For the British cause! Just so, for the British cause! The Italian cause is out of the question and so is the Allied one.

But the intervention of the British Government representative in support of Italian patriots is hard to understand since it is well known that it is General Alexander himself who discredits them in the first place by exacting their disarmament as soon as a province is conquered by the Allies. But the truth of it is this: that the traditional British hostility in all questions connected with Italy is an attitude we have learned to expect. This hostility was obvious to all, even during the last world war, when Italy fought single-handed and single-handed achieved for herself and for her unworthy Allies, that victory of which she was afterwards deprived.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M.421-23:00-Oct.24

The Southern Front

Heavy rains late this afternoon slowed down fighting. Its focal points today were in the sectors south of Bologna and southwest of Faenza as well as in the Adriatic coastal belt. British forces fell in an ambush in the Montegrande area: they were caught under German fire and left about one hundred dead on the ground. Enemy forces manning a hill position which had been lost the day before were captured by a few Germans who had been temporarily made prisoners and were afterwards liberated by a German counter-attacks. The situation on the Savio River is unchanged: enemy troops are still under heavy German artillery fire.

War Veterans Addressed by Borsani

Gold Medal holder Carlo Borsani presided at a meeting of the local Association of wounded soldiers at Gallarate. After a short speech by the secretary of the Association, Borsani addressed the audience and reviewed the activity of the Association in every field covered by it. He then outlined the work which will be done after the war and ended his speech by urging one and all to teach the love for the Fatherland to their sons and to preserve the moral heritance gained by the present hardships.

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Prize for Italian Students

The national presidency of the Fascist Culture Institute has promoted a competition among all Italian students for the award of the "Repubblica" prize.

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

They will have to present a thesis on the following subject: "The republic in the Italian thought from 1789 to the present". The winner will receive 50,000 lire in cash. The closing date for presentation is May 31, 1945.

Regulations for Payment of Family Allowances

The last issue of the official bulletin of the Ministry of Corporative Economy contains details on regulations for the administration and payment of family allowances to bank and insurance employees and to employees of public organisations.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy M.245-23:30-Oct.24

Special Messages

Attention, attention, we now broadcast special messages to our Roman brothers:

L'antenna è riparata (The aerial has been repaired).- Marianna si alza (Marianna is getting up). La tromba squilla ancora (The bugle is still calling).- Alceo è sempre fuori (Alceo is still out).- La linea è riattivata (The line is restored).- La casa è pronta (The house is ready).- Convenzionale 31 giallo lineetta punto lineetta (Conventional thirty-one yellow dash point dash).- Convenzionale ventisette verde virgola lineetta due punti (Conventional twenty-seven yellow comma dash colon).- Ritirare le chiavi (To take away the keys).

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

GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 0845 - October 24

Western Front

On the Nijmegen-Hertogenbosch road, an enemy tank attack resulted in local penetrations which were immediately sealed off. At Wuerselen, another penetration was also sealed off.

Italin Front

East of the Futa Pass road and north of Monte Lenzio, the Americans continued their attacks on our positions south of Bologna. At one point north-east of the town, they gained some ground in fierce fighting. On the roads of the Etruscan Apennines, all attacks collapsed in the combined fire of our arms, before the enemy reached our main lines. Enemy shock detachments which, under the cover of darkness, had penetrated our lines were repulsed in a counter-attack. In the Galeata sector, southwest of Forli and on both sides of Taverna, British attacks failed. Our grenadiers, by [illegible] counter measures, prevent[illegible] the British from crossing the Savio. North of Cesena, in the Adriatic coastal sector, the British, on Sunday night, established another bridgehead on the lower reaches of the Savio. Our formations, in grim fighting, kept them from extending this bridgehead and that, southwest of the town, which had been established on the previous day. The British who suffered extremely heavy losses were forced to withdraw to their initial positions.

[illegible]rman Defensive Front in the West Solid

[illegible] Berlin: On the German western frontiers, all units in the defense of the front. The German people fights grimly and steadfastly for its existence. The grey uniforms of the front soldiers, the khaki shirts of the party and the civilians joined unanimously in the defense. The Germans fiercely detest the intruder who destroys monuments as senselessly as residential quarters of the population. The enemy will pay with innumerable lives for every inch of ground. German resistance is unprecedented and German faith in victory is unshakeable.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 1230 - October 24

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Survey of the Situation by Dr. Otto Krieg

A man called Spaak, who at present tries to enforce a foreign policy in Brussels and who once was a Foreign Minister of international repute, on Sunday delivered a speech which, at one point, testifies to a certain extent to his love of truth.

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He told the Belgian people who are tormented by hunger, that it was natural that after the withdrawal of the German troops, they should have imagined the situation otherwise than it actually was. People relying on the Anglo-American promises, expected a kind of paradise on the day when the last German soldier left Brussels, but were now faced with the facts of the war going on and Belgium being threatened with grim starvation. He felt obliged to warn the Belgian people against continual statements that the Belgian people were better of under the German occupation.

Spaak's speech is really eloquent concerning the frame of mind of the masses in countries which are occupied by the Anglo-Americans, such as Belgium, France and certainly also Italy. There was calm, order and economic welfare, particularly in the occupied territories, as long as the German soldiers defended these European territories against the allies of Bolshevism, the Anglo-American plutocrats and the Jews, who at the same time are the promotors of Bolshevism. The German people placed available food experts mobilized the agriculture of the occupied territories to such an extent that the agricultural wealth grew, particularly in Belgium and France. Even if rich people and those earning large salaries made use of the black market, the masses of the people were able to make use of and depend on the distribution system under our control. No Belgian, Frenchman or Italian went hungry whilst we were there. We also brought the Balkan States, who are now under the whip of Bolshevism, such wealth as they never experienced in all their years of political and economic friendship with France and England.

The millions of people in the west and south, who now have pro-Bolshevist governments and are helping to carry the burden of the war for the Anglo-American plutocracies and the Jews, realise what a tremendous difference there is between National Socialist order and the so-called democratic freedom, which is actually exploitation by Jewish Bolshevism. The testimony of a Belgian politician who fought for years for his country is significant of the fact that we are considered as the champions of real order and real progress, i.e. a real freedom despite the Anglo-American propaganda.

There was a slaughter in Palermo, because the population demanded bread from Bonomi's agents in the government building. Swiss papers report that bands under the direction of Bolshevik propagandists travel around the towns of occupied Italy and incite against the so-called Bonomi government, a population which, tormented by hunger, crowds the streets. The Bolsheviks, under the very eyes of the Anglo-Americans, organize for civil war. To-day Palermo, [illegible]

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The same procedure is to be adopted in France. Since it became evident that the Anglo-American occupation authorities could not undertake the task of supplying France and starting the French industry, the so-called de Gaulle government was suddenly recognized. The Anglo-American governments wish to rid themselves of the responsibility for most of France. If the French will continue to starve increasingly and if Bolshevism takes advantage of the misery to extend its power, Churchill and Roosevelt will throw the responsibility on de Gaulle.

In the meantime Bolshevism has started openly to oppose the so-called Belgian government. London is apprehensive that Bolsheviks may try to seize power in Brussels. The chaos of the Bolshevik danger spreads around us. Order and discipline rule within the fortress Europe, which our brave soldiers defend in the west, in the east, in the south and in the air. This is a fact well known to us and to our enemies. It is more and more considered to be one of the most important characteristics of the present war situation.

The correspondent of the "Daily Mail", who witnessed the fighting for Aix-la-Chapelle, gave a good example of this fact. This British paper wrote on Sunday: "If one wants to wipe out the German people, one must fight his way from town to town and from forest to forest. Each stone in the German towns is being contested by the German soldiers. The Germans are immensely strong on the front as well as inside Germany."

The correspondent of the "Daily Mail", who gathered his experiences only on a small strip of occupied German territory, continues saying that the English must get familiar with the fact that the so-called anti-Nazis are not existent in Germany. He who got in touch with the Germans on the front knows that every foot of ground is stubbornly contested, because the Germans realized that their lives are at stake. The Bolshevik, American and British propaganda, which stated that Germany must be dismembered, rendered an excellent service to the German people. There also was no proof that the Germans lacked first class weapons and troops.

The article goes on to state that the battle for Aix-la-Chapelle brought evidence of the necessity to prepare for a winter campaign. There was a risk that the Anglo-American war plan might be upset by the resistance of the German people and the German army. The "Daily Mail" would not have published the report of its correspondent in such a clear form, if London did not clearly realize that the military force of the German people must again be fully taken into account. On the western front, on the eastern front and in the Po plain, we are engaged in fierce fighting. We have proof that the

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The new revolutionary element in European warfare is the fact that the whole German nation is ready for the defence of the Reich The fact that the enemy praises the order which the German people established in once occupied territories is a guarantee that we shall achieve the political victory by the means of a successful military defence.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 1400 - 11,80 kcs - October 24

Paris a Town Without Smiles

The conditions in the French capital since the arrival of the Anglo-American occupation troops are described by the British journalist David Hertman with the following words: "The first enthusiasm of the population of Paris has calmed down. Four million inhabitants have to suffer severe trials. There is no food, no coal and no clothes.

Bolsheviks in France

On the murder system of the Bolsheviks in Paris, the French workman Pierre Alees? who fought his way through the German lines reports as follows: "Among the staff of the Parisian underground railway (Metro) alone 280 workmen and employees were murdered by Bolshevik officials within three days."

Mass Flight from the OGPU

On the further mass flight of the Estonian and Latvian population from the local OGPU Swiss agencies report as follows: "Eye-witnesses which have escaped from the Soviet occupied territories state: In the Latvian locality Kalsnada (?) the OGPU has cut down women, children and old men. The deportations such as used in the years 1940 and 1941 in Latvia are now going on again. Whole villages of Latvian peasants and workmen are being deported to Siberia".

Flight from Finland

According to official Swedish declarations the number of persons fleeing from Finland before the Bolshevik terror amounts to more than 30,000. The fleeing Finns have taken about 170,000

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Flight from Finland

According to official Swedish declarations the number of persons fleeing from Finland before the Bolshevik terror amounts to more than 30,000. The fleeing Finns have taken about 170,000 cattle, apart from their household utensils, over the Swedish frontier. In another Swedish announcement it has been stated that from the Karelian frontier territory half a million people are fleeing west. Karelia has in 1940-1941 already felt the effects of the Bolshevik occupation.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE 11.80 kcs-1845-Oct.24

The Battle for East Prussia

Walter Hallensleben, the military correspondent, reports: The German action along the railway line Eydtkuhnen-Insterburg from the area of Gumbinnen southward, towards the rear of the Soviet units, which advanced towards the west, is making progress. The Soviet command is already much preoccupied with the fate of its spearheads in this sector. Furthermore this German operation threatens to encircle the Soviet groups which penetrated into Goldap from the north.

This, the German commentator adds, is doubtlessly only the beginning of the German counter-measures. These will certainly be strong enough to stem the Russian general attack towards East Prussia which is now taking shape.

Enemy Retreats in Kiu Lu

Tokyo: According to a Domei announcement, the enemy, owing to a violent night attack by the Japanese on Kiulia, has made a hasty retreat to the former front line.

On October 22nd the enemy continued the heavy bombing of the Japanese positions on the Kiufu mountains. No other change of importance on the island front has been announced.

General Schoerner's Telegram to Himmler

Lieutenant General Schoerner, Commander-in-Chief of the army group "Nord" sent to the Reichs Fuehrer SS a telegram in which it is stated that the soldiers of the army group "Nord" hailed with enthusiasm the creation of the "Volkssturm". The willingness of the Fatherland for this last effort is for the northern front a new inducement to fight still harder and fiercer against the Bolshevik enemy until final victory.

In a further telegram to the East Prussian Gauleiter Koch, the Commander-in-Chief of the army group "Nord" assures him that his troops together with the men of the East Prussian Volkssturm will fight fanatically.

Swedish Commander-in-Chief Asks for Weapons for all Men

Stockholm: In a speech held on Sunday in Norrkoping by General Jung, the commander-in-chief of the Swedish Wehrmacht, he asked for the arming of all able, militarily trained men of Sweden.

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National Maquis against "Red" Maquis

Geneva: In Marseilles and in many other southern French towns and localities so-called "National" Maquis have been formed; they consider it as their task to stop the plans of the red Maquis.

In Marseilles there have already been numerous clashes between national and red Maquis groups. The population hails the formation of these national Maquis particularly, because they hope that they will be freed by them from the terror of the red Maquis.

GERMAN SOLDIERS SERVICE - 1295 kcs- 1900 - October 24

Bolshevik Terror in Southern Greece

Washington: The American newspaper "Washington Star" reports on the reign of the terrorists in southern Greece. The U.S. paper states that the activities of the Bolsheviks started only after the German troops had left.

The paper writes furthermore: "Whatever may be the development of conditions in Greece, Roosevelt's government has no intention to take any interest in the matter".

Latvians Fight with German Wehrmacht

Berne: The Swiss Telegraph Agency reports from Riga: In the struggle against the Soviet troops the Latvian volunteers division and the home guard mobilized in the whole of Latvia have fought heroically. The Latvians have cleared many localities from Soviet troops all on their own.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11,80 kcs- 2000 - October 24

Eye-Witness Describes Terrorist Mischief in France

Berlin: A witness who fled from France describes the reign of the terrorists in southern France. He says: A gang of Bolsheviks in rags entered the village of Malent (?). Their leader was the mercenary Jew and criminal Guettenburg. He forced the peasants

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British Correspondent on Life in Eindhoven

London: The British correspondent Gillard writes on the life in the Dutch town of Eindhoven, occupied by the British:

After the departure of the German troops, business has stopped entirely. Eighty per cent of the population has suddenly become unemployed. The food supplies for the inhabitants of Eindhoven are absolutely insufficient. The people have neither clothes nor fuel for the coming winter.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11.80 kcs - 2030 - Oct.24

New Clashes in Palermo

Madrid: In Palermo the general strike continues. All activity is paralyzed. There were new clashes between the Separatists, the Italian police and the occupation troops.

Persecution of the Poles by the Soviets

London: The Polish Committee in London announced to-day that, according to news from reliable sources, the Soviets persecute the Poles wherever they can. Numerous Poles have already been seized and deported.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 592 kcs - 2200 - Oct.24

German Naval Success in the Adriatic

Berlin: In the Adriatic area German submarine hunters destroyed a British E-boat flotilla.

Four British E-boats attacked two of our U-boats. After a brief fighting a British E-boat was sunk. During the night the enemy repeated his attacks. By able manoeuvres our submarine hunters avoided the enemy attacks. During the battle five further E-boats were sunk. A seventh E-boat was set on fire and two more were badly

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Vansittart to Train A.M.G. Officers

Stockholm: British and American officers are being trained in special courses for the occupation of German territories, it is reported in "Aftontidningen".

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They are taught how to treat the German population. By what spirit the treatment of the Germans is inspired is shown by the fact that one of the teachers is Lord Vansittart, the man whose aim in life is the destruction of Germany and the extermination of the Germans.

Bolshevization of France

London: The situation in France is characterized by the British weekly "New Leader" with the words: "One gains the impression that the Bolshevik upheaval in France is only at its start. Every day shows more clearly that Bolshevism aims to seize power completely."

D.N.B.

in German October 24

Roman Police Are Worried

Lisbon: The American "Life" reports from Rome: Policemen here who have been rationed to one meal daily and who are being used as doorkeepers by Allied officers cannot maintain order. Street fighting between Communists and Christian Democrats is increasing owing to the growing famine.

Pogrom Mongering in Budapest

The former Hungarian Colonel General Miklos who, deserted to the Bolshevists with his war funds acted under Jewish influence. His mistress who accompanied him everywhere even on his duty trips to the rear was a Jewess, so the Hungarian Broadcasting Service says.

The Hungarian Jews thirsting for revenge were preparing for a bloodbath during the decisive hours of the change of government in Hungary, according to the Budapest paper "Magyarszag". This is proved by automatic pistols, infantry weapons, and explosives, which have been found in the attics and cellars of buildings marked with a star. These Jews would have brought about a true night of St.Batholomew in conjunction with the Bolshevists of the underground. The decisive hour of the change of régime, concludes "Magyarszag", has removed the last doubt, which may yet have existed, about the real intentions of the Budapest Jewry.

Efficiency of V-1

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Efficiency of V-1

Lisbon: The German V-1 "Flying Bombs" are finding their targets in London with ever increasing accuracy. They are hitting certain blocks of buildings along the Thames right in the centre of London with an uncanny precision. This was reported by a South American diplomat who arrived in Lisbon from London.

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More Secret Weapons to Come

Berlin: The leading German columnist Schwarz van Berk who was the first to publish details of the new German V-1 weapon and its mechanism before it was launched, now states the following about coming German weapons in the weekly "Das Reich": In several fields of science devices have been developed, which provide us with an enormous lead in spite of limited sources of raw materials. We may say that the daring of our scientists and research workers equals the daring of our soldiers. Our country, however, is continuously threatened from the air. Studies and laboratories had to be reinforced with concrete. Large-sized special industries had to be transferred underground.

All this has taken time to accomplish. The story of V-1 has not ended yet as the continuous raids on London prove. What matters, however, is not the employment of weapons for the destruction of large areas, but the fact that even valuable enemy objects will not be safe from German long distance assaults.

Moscow on Finnish and Baltic Refugees

Stockholm: On order from Moscow the Communist paper "Ny Dag" is again taking up the problem of Finnish and Baltic refugees who continue to arrive in Sweden. In its leading article the Communist mouthpiece is expressing surprise that Fascist minded Finns were able to obtain sinecures at the American legation. The paper, however, does not want to go further into this problem as it does not regard it proper to put inquisitive questions to foreign embassies.

The Baltic emigration is not a normal problem of refugees like the problem of Danish and Norwegian refugees. The Danes and the Norwegians are fighters for freedom and anti-Fascist and will go home. The Baltic are staying here; they are actually Fascists and wish to reinstitute the regime which was suppressing the Baltic peoples before the war. Finland will probably become a friendly neighbor of the Soviet Union. Is Sweden to constitute a new "Cordon Sanitaire" against the "Barbars of the East" which was the aim of the Baltic republics and Finland between the wars? Shall the foreign policy of Sweden imitate the fatal stupidity of the Baltic peoples? The treatment of Baltic refugees gives reason to believe that there is danger in the offing.

"Ny Dag" learns from Moscow that Russian papers publish a Tass report containing large extracts from a leader in "Ny Dag"

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We may say that the daring of our scientists and research workers equals the daring of our soldiers. Our country, however, is continuously threatened from the air. Studies and laboratories had to be reinforced with concrete. Large-sized special industries had to be transferred underground.

All this has taken time to accomplish. The story of V-1 has not ended yet as the continuous raids on London prove. What matters, however, is not the employment of weapons for the destruction of large areas, but the fact that even valuable enemy objects will not be safe from German long distance assaults.

Moscow on Finnish and Baltic Refugees

Stockholm: On order from Moscow the Communist paper "Ny Dag" is again taking up the problem of Finnish and Baltic refugees who continue to arrive in Sweden. In its leading article the Communist mouthpiece is expressing surprise that Fascist minded Finns were able to obtain sinecures at the American legation. The paper, however, does not want to go further into this problem as it does not regard it proper to put inquisitive questions to foreign embassies.

The Baltic emigration is not a normal problem of refugees like the problem of Danish and Norwegian refugees. The Danes and the Norwegians are fighters for freedom and anti-Fascist and will go home. The Baltic are staying here; they are actually Fascists and wish to reinstitute the regime which was suppressing the Baltic peoples before the war. Finland will probably become a friendly neighbor of the Soviet Union. Is Sweden to constitute a new "Cordon Sanitaire" against the "Barbars of the East" which was the aim of the Baltic republics and Finland between the wars? Shall the foreign policy of Sweden imitate the fatal stupidity of the Baltic peoples? The treatment of Baltic refugees gives reason to believe that there is danger in the offing.

"Ny Dag" learns from Moscow that Russian papers publish a Tass report containing large extracts from a leader in "Ny Dag" dealing with the invasion of Baltic refugees.

In this article Swedish authorities are being made responsible for an organized import of elements hostile to the Soviets.

The refugees are being given an opportunity to intrigue against the Soviet Union from Stockholm, Besides, a report is quoted according to which the American legation supported this organisation with a sum of 900,000 SKR (Swedish Kronen).

4397

Potential Conquest of Norway

Bull's press service publishes in "Aftonbladet" a London report stating that in consequence of the arrival of the Red Army at the Norwegian frontier, the question of the conquest of Norway is being eagerly discussed in the British capital.

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The fact is emphasized that between the Norwegian government in London and Moscow an agreement has been concluded concerning the administration of Norway during the period of occupation. According to that report, doubts are expressed in London as to whether England and America would at the present moment be prepared to take part in an invasion of Norway, considering the extreme difficulties connected with an action of such dimensions in winter. London expects, however, that the Soviets will undertake at least a partial conquest of Norway on their own account, provided "Sweden has no other plans".

TRANSOCEAN in English - 0112 - Oct.24

Allied Advance In Italy Very Slow

Milan: (By Transocean's Correspondent Alexander Poltho Von Hohenbach): Thirty days after overcoming the bottleneck of Rimini it was evident that the Anglo-American offensive, contrary to Allied expectations, did not achieve the speed of mobile warfare in the north Italian plain. The distance of exactly thirty kilometres from Rimini to Cesena has been covered in thirty days. Thus, the daily average speed of the advance was one kilometre. If the offensive continues at this snail's pace, the Allies will have their first look at the Po river in 111 days; that is in the middle of February, since the shortest distance from Cesena to the Po river is 110,7 kilometres. The plain of the Po is one network of canals, where Allied troops will meet conditions similar to those in the Netherlands, where each canel represents an obstacle for tanks and supply columns. Military quarters opine that the fighting in the Po valley will offer just as many hindrances and delays as the slow war in the Apennines. Winter, with the well known fog of upper Italy(which is just as thick as the London fog) has already begun, and will force the Anglo-American air force to make many pauses.

Milan Workers Return to Factories After Raid 1735

Milan: (By Transocean's correspondent Alexander Boltho Von Hohenbach): Never before has any air raid on an Italian town occupied the thoughts of the inhabitants to such an extent as the one on this city on October 20. Although four days have already passed the excitement continues. The attack was lighter than the

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Thousands of workmen in Milan factories, among whom Communist appeals to go on strike had been circulating recently, were so overcome by this event that the strike leaders themselves called a "mourning" truce.

Long columns of obituary notices fill the "Corriere della Sera". Five workmen's families publish a joint obituary notice of the death of their children, with a heart-rendering text. Everyone is talking of this catastrophe, and the imagination of the inhabitants leads to morbid descriptions of the scenes there.

Partisan Groups Are Being Attacked 1645

Milan: Mopping-up operation against the Partisans were carried out between the upper Lake Como and the Swiss border. "Corriere della Sera" reports that twenty-four Partisans including one political commissar were killed. The leader of the band, a former captain, is among the many wounded. Nineteen Partisans were taken prisoner and many weapons and much ammunition seized. In the Varese province two Partisan groups were dispersed and annihilated. Another group left six trucks behind. In the Vicenza province the Monte Chiaro zone was cleansed in the course of which twenty-five Partisans were killed.

Bonomi's Relatives Still Free 1420

Milan: The relatives of Prime Minister Bonomi and of the Navy minister in the Bonomi cabinet, Admiral de Courten, who are living in northern Italy, have not been arrested, the Italian press states Tuesday in denial of British press reports.

American Woman Is Made Prisoner of War 1835

German Headquarters West:

(By Transocean's war reporter Guenther Weber) .The first American woman and incidentally the first woman to be made a prisoner of war on the western front is Mrs.Gertrude Legendre of New York, daughter of the well-known Dutch carpet manufacturer John Sandfurt of Amsterdam. She was captured when on her way to an inspection of the German village of Wallendorf, occupied by Americans, in company of American staff officers whom she knew. Mrs.Legendre is a liaison

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On their way to Wallendorf, she related, they would hear artillery fire. A peasant told them that the front was 2,500 metres away. After passing a sharp bend in the road they saw the village. Suddenly a shot was heard. Major Papurt, one of the officers in the group, jumped out of the car and made a mock attack on the enemy with his pistol. This struck her as so funny that she took a snapshot of the scene. The car had scarcely started again when a round of machine gun fire swept over it. Major Papurt jumped out again but was shot through both legs. The driver also was hit twice. Then Lieutenant Colonel Jennings and Mrs Legendre decided to surrender. They waved a white handkerchief. Together with German soldiers they took the wounded to Wallendorf. The attitude of the Germans, she concluded, was correct and very good.

Allied Soldiers Are Discontent 1025

New York: "Here in Holland the past few days were cold and disagreeable. Everywhere on the front complaints are increasing. We made use of bad weather by shooting leaflets across to the Germans. The Germans are doing the same. Our officers find it rather difficult to collect these leaflets since our men want to keep them as souvenirs." This report was contained in a message from the front, broadcast to New York by Bill Downs.

Final Outcome Will Mean Life or Death 0920

Berlin: An urgent appeal to European countries to beware of the sovietization of Europe was issued by Deputy Reich's Press Chief Helmut Suendermann in Tuesday's "Voelkischer Beobachter". He said: "Soviet Europe from the Ural mountains to Gibraltar would become an inevitable political fact unless the German bulwark stands firmly against it. To prove this, Suendermann referred to developments in the Balkan countries and in France, where, as he said, revolution is systematically being prepared. Therefore only two possibilities remained, according to Suendermann, namely sovietization of the whole of Europe, which would not leave England alone for long, or assertion of Germany's fight as the political focal point on the continent. Soviet Europe or German victory is for all peoples of the European continent, Suendermann concluded, nothing but a question of life or death.

The Eastern Front 2015

Berlin: (By von Olberg) - After the initial success scored by the Soviets in a breakthrough towards [illegible]

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The Eastern Front 2015

Berlin: (By von Olberg) - After the initial success scored by the Soviets in a breakthrough towards Goldap on the east Prussian frontier, their assault has now been checked.

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German counter attacks were ruthlessly launched deep into the flank of the enemy's spearheads and cordoned off, from the north and south, the Soviets penetration area thus cutting the communication lines of the Soviet columns which had invaded east Prussia. Soviet formations thus cut off were then simultaneously attacked from the front and rear and as a result of these operations, Goldap was practically evacuated by the enemy who was also forced to retreat in the area south of Gumbinnen.

On the whole of the remaining front which, north of the Eydtkau Gumbinnen highway, is nearly forty kilometers long, German forces scored a complete defence success yesterday. Also in the area between Suwalki and the above mentioned highway. Since the assault on Memel, launched by strongly superior Soviet forces was likewise collapsed under concentrated fire by German naval guns, no change in favour of the attackers occurred on the entire eastern front. The intention of the Soviet High command to support this frontal attack by an assault from the Lomza and Serok area on Narev, which, if directed in a Northerly direction, would have led the Soviet forces into the rear of this battle area, was frustrated in time by the intervention of the German High command. The bulk of the Soviet assault troops employed here was checked by swift German counter attacks before the enemy could deploy for a large-scale attack. Along the entire frontier of East Prussia German counter measures have thus made themselves felt, despite the tremendous numerical superiority of the Soviet forces employed there.

In the Hungarian fighting area there were certain changes and the attacks launched by strong Soviet forces from Carpathian Ruthenia in the direction of the Beskide passes have abated considerably, particularly in the South. Whether available Soviet reserves have been temporarily used up, or whether they were withdrawn to be employed elsewhere is an open question. At any rate during the last twentyfour hours only a few battalions attacked the German and Hungarian positions, and these were of course unable to break through the strong frontier defenses. The great battle in the Szolnok area on the other hand still continues. Strong Soviet tank forces rushed up to relieve the Soviet Rumanian forces encircled in the Szent - Miklos area failed to score any success. They were engaged by German tank forces in an extremely lively mobile battle the outcome of which is still undecided.

In the area North of Debrezen Soviet troops advancing on a wide front have encountered stubborn German resistance which they have so far been unable to break. The situation in this fighting area is rather difficult to survey at the moment. The pressure of

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In the area north of Debrezen Soviet troops advancing on a wide front have encountered stubborn German resistance which they have so far been unable to break. The situation in this fighting area is rather difficult to survey at the moment. The pressure of Soviet formations in the direction of the lower reaches of the Tisa and Danube continues, although the German-Hungarian defence front in this area has been noticeably strengthened it is generally expected that the Sovietswill resume major operations west of the Tisa mouth in connection with the operations now developing in the central Balkans as a result of the German withdrawal movements in Greece.

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Navy Supports Memel Garrison 1940

Berlin: More than three thousand shells of heavy and medium calibre have so far been fired against the Soviets by a German naval formation operating from the Baltic in support of the Memel garrison.

They were directed at supply routes, tank concentrations and areas where the Soviets were massing. The plans of the Moscow high command to take Memel by surprise have thus been frustrated.

Soviet Commission Demands Workmen 1018

Stockholm: The Soviet commission in Helsinki, according to "Svenska Morgonbladet", requested the Finnish Government to place 10,000 workmen at its disposal for building and labor in the Porkkala region ceded to the Soviet Union. These workmen must be leaving shortly, the commission demanded.

Chaos in Greece

Cetinje: (By Leopold Lux) - Bloody encounters again occurred in the streets of Thebes, Athens, and other towns in southern Greece, between Metaxas and Venizelos followers and members of the Communist EAM-ELAS, which resulted in rather severe losses to the former. An Albanian minister has, during his recent stay in Greece, studied the methods of the Communists. He said that they have, for the past four weeks, employed the so-called "Troika" system against Royalists and Republicans. This means that they patrol the streets in groups of three. Whenever they encounter a leader or a member of the "Patriotic Front", which is close to Metaxas, or of the "Society of Royalists", which is headed by General Landers, one of the three fires his revolver, while the two others are covering him and firing at everybody trying to lay hands on the assassin.

The Communists are also inciting people to stage mass demonstrations and to plunder. A mob, for instance, recently attacked the house of General Pangalos, who is one of the

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The Communists are also inciting people to stage mass demonstrations and to plunder. A mob, for instance, recently attacked the house of General Pangalos, who is one of the Democratic leaders in Greece. (The Democratic group includes among others, the Gendarmerie, former Venizelos followers, the Greek militia, and ex-officers.) Nothing was more characteristic of the political condition in southern Greece, according to the Albanian minister, than the EAM-ELAS campaign against the anti-Communist Democratic group. Even followers of the "National Action" are not spared by the Communists, although this Royalist organization is supported by the Metropolitan of Athens and by Athens bankers.

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Officers who... are particularly disliked by the Communists, and ... who, as the chief of the Communist movement, has a seat in the Papandreou's cabinet is not stopping the activities of his friends. Weakened by the events of the past fortnight, and in sight of the British fleet which is lying inactive in the port of Piraeus and in which democratically minded Greeks still placed some hope, these circles, which are split up into more than a hundred squabbling groups now see themselves confronted by a continually rising Communist radical wave.

Bitter Fighting in Halmahera Area 1415

Tokyo: Embittered defensive fighting on the island of Morotai on the northern tip of Halmahera, is continuing. The enemy is especially attempting to fortify the conquered airfield on the island. The Japanese on the island of Mililiu (?) also defended themselves tenaciously. They are still in possession of the mountain ridge in the centre of the island, and Guadobus (?) island is still in their hands. Since landing operations on Leyte began, Allied air activity over the Palau islands has decreased.

"Carmen" Undesirable in Japan

Tokyo: The opera "Carmen" may no longer be performed in Japan, on the grounds that its libretto contains several passages which are undesirable, "Tokyo Shimbun" announced today.

DNB in English October 24

The Fighting Fronts in Europe 2035

Berlin: Enemy attempts to break through the German barrier at the Scheldt estuary again led to nothing but heavy losses in enemy manpower and material, Dr. Max Krull, DNB military commentator writes. He continues:

German key positions at Koosendaal, Breda and Hertogenbosh remain firmly in German hands. Regrouping of Allied forces along the whole front is doubtless the result of

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The Canadians are fighting at present in the area between the coast and Hertogenbosch; in the eastern adjacent sector British forces are holding a comparatively narrow sector. In the corridor of Nijmegen the left wing of the Americans begins.

The Americans have shifted their whole fighting sector further north, so that between the Swiss border and the middle Vosges French troops are... Fighting in the woods of the western Vosges is exceptionally bitter.

The large-scale battle at ... of East Prussia grew in ferocity. In the past forty-eight hours 323 Soviet tanks were shot up in the Goldap-Gumbinner area alone. Usual Soviet losses increased by almost fifty per cent, since Soviet troops entered East Prussian soil. The German defence zone has not been broken at all. German defensive successes in East Prussia were crowned by the destruction of more than seven hundred Soviet tanks, which is tantamount to the wiping out of three to four tank corps.

The Soviet tank spearhead on the upper Theiss, south of Nyiregyhaza is firmly encircled by the Germans. Cut off from their rear communications, enemy formations trapped there decreased their pressure to the north. The German command has gained valuable time to carry through detaching movements from the Carpathians. Every day of successful defence serves for the establishment of a new defence front in the Hungarian area.

The evacuation of Greece is progressing methodically. In Serbia German troops continue their operations despite flank attacks by Tito's bands as well as Bulgarian and Soviet formations.

The Western Front 1620

Berlin: Enemy attacks in the area north-west of Aix-la-Chapelle have temporarily lessened in intensity, says Alex Schmalfuss, DNB war correspondent. He added that there are indications of embittered large-scale fighting flaring up again as soon as the Americans will have replenished their badly depleted formations. Fresh enemy tank concentrations have been observed in the areas south of Geilenkirchen and Stolberg. Strong enemy pressure maintained from all sides on the Breakens bridgehead led to the loss of Schoondijke. On the Isthmus leading to south Beveland and Walcheren as well as north-west of Turnhout, the enemy made persistant attacks, but achieved only a few minor salients at the price of very heavy casualties. British

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U.S. Commander on Help for Germany

Madrid: The German population in Allied occupied Germany are not to receive a single ounce of bread, nor any other kind of help from the Allies, declared the chief of the American troops occupying Aix-la-Chapelle, according to a dispatch.

Situation in France

Stockholm: The situation in France, after the recognition of de Gaulle is described by the Berne correspondent of "Stockholms Tidningen", who had a conversation with a well informed citizen of Paris. This Parisian is convinced that recognition of the de Gaulle government cannot deceive anyone regarding the fact that France is being governed at present by half a dozen governments, all of which claim recognition, and wish to have their say in the government of the country. If they cannot obtain consent from higher quarters they try at least to govern locally. But even Regional committees are criticizing the de Gaulle government. The principal discontent, of course, is caused by the food situation. It is not at all impossible that this problem may provide the spark which might set the much feared revolution ablaze in the country.

Hungary Fighting

Berlin: With strong forces various bands made desperate efforts in the Passte region in order to liberate badly mauled divisions which were encircled east of Szolnok and north of Debrecen. They succeeded nowhere in overcoming the German barrier. In a bridgehead east of Szolnok only a few Bolsheviks are still offering stubborn resistance. Tank engagements north of Debrecen were especially bitter. The Soviets were hoping to be able to establish connection with the tank wedge cut off north of Nagykallo. Panzer grenadiers and alpine troops threw back the enemy both north and south and split encircled soviet groups. Forty-two Russian tanks were left burning on the battlefield.

Before the Beskides passes where the roads are covered with mud, and where ditches are filled with water, the Bolsheviks restricted themselves to minor assaults all of which were repelled. Also west of the Dukla pass fighting slackened considerably.

Troops Drive Reds From

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Situation in France

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Stockholm: The situation in France, after the recognition of de Gaulle is described by the Berne correspondent of "Stockholms Tidningen", who had a conversation with a well informed citizen of Paris. This Parisian is convinced that recognition of the de Gaulle government cannot deceive anyone regarding the fact that France is being governed at present by half a dozen governments, all of which claim recognition, and wish to have their say in the government of the country. If they cannot obtain consent from higher quarters they try at least to govern locally. But even Regional committees are criticizing the de Gaulle government. The principal discontent, of course, is caused by the food situation. It is not at all impossible that this problem may provide the spark which might set the much feared revolution ablaze in the country.

Hungary Fighting

Berlin: With strong forces various bands made desperate efforts in the Pusta region in order to liberate badly mauled divisions which were encircled east of Szolnok and north of Debrecen. They succeeded nowhere in overcoming the German barrier. In a bridgehead east of Szolnok only a few Bolsheviks are still offering stubborn resistance. Tank engagements north of Debrecen were especially bitter. The Soviets were hoping to be able to establish connection with the tank wedge cut off north of Nagykallo. Panzer grenadiers and alpine troops threw back the enemy both north and south and split encircled soviet groups. Forty-two Russian tanks were left burning on the battlefield.

Before the Beskides passes where the roads are covered with mud, and where ditches are filled with water, the Bolsheviks restricted themselves to minor assaults all of which were repelled. Also west of the Dukla pass fighting slackened considerably.

Troops Drive Reds From Spain

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Madrid: General Yague, Colonel General of Burgos, told the correspondent of the Madrid paper "Informaciones" that Reds who entered Navarra were liquidated within six days by Spanish troops. Two groups of reds, each of 500 and 300 men respectively entered the Spanish frontier district. The greater part of those organized bands have been taken prisoner. The rest fled back to France. The Reds looked poor and hungry, and were influenced by hatred against national Spain.

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

DNB in German to Germany 1523 October 22 (Monitored in London)

Americans Bomb Own Troops

Berlin: According to statements made by British prisoners, US bomber formations during recent attacks in the area south of Bologna bombed American units by mistake. The losses were not inconsiderable. This instance is not the first in the chain of errors made by American pilots.

FRONT UND HEIMAT in German to German Forces Newspapers October 23 (Monitored in London)

What Russian Children Are Taught

"Smash the Fascist armies of robbers; cause chaos in all countries."

This sentence is neither taken from the Communist manifest nor from the constitution of the Soviet Union, nor from a statement of the Komintern issuing an appeal for the bolshevization of the world. In fact, we read it in one of the school text books of the USSR, written in the German language. It does not matter at all whether it was written before the German-Russian pact of 1939 or after. As far as we are concerned, we have nothing to add.

TRANSOCEAN in German For Europe 1932 October 23 (Monitored in London)

Events in Hungary

The former national opposition is now firmly in power in Hungary and Szalasi, the leader of the Arrow Cross Party, governs the country with all authority vested in him by his Regency functions. Budapest is completely calm and orderly and there are no disturbances whatsoever. Fantastic reports emanating from Russian sources according to which Szalasi's government is already preparing to evacuate the town, divulged that the enemy has no knowledge of the real conditions. In reality Budapest is hard at work, the population continues its daily life and the government pursues its reconstruction program. Reports from enemy sources

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"LA VOIX DU REICH" in French to France - m.522,60 - 18,15 - Oct.24

Chaos Prevails in France

If one goes beyond eighty kilometres from the Paris area one runs the risk of plunging into the Maquis disorder, which is steadily increasing in ever larger areas of France. This terroristic organization has completely replaced French local authorities. In the Nièvre province many Spanish Reds have joined up with Communists in an outlaw army. This information is supplied by a well known British journalist.

Commentary

"A German revolt is the only hope we have of an Anglo-American victory". This is what an American war correspondent has said, and we are very grateful to him for his frankness. It shows that in the presence of German resistance, British and American public opinion must revive the most discredited slogans of the 1939 anti-German propaganda. We remember having read articles in the French press as well as in British and American newspapers, which were written by informants who knew nothing of the Germans and foresaw a quick defeat of Germany thanks to a popular movement which would have brought about disunity. Is not this a clear sign of Anglo-British impotence? They want their victory achieved by the Germans themselves. If the Anglo-Americans feel that they are unable to beat Germany, they put their last hope in the poor assumption of a movement which would put one part of Germany against the other. They expect that

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RADIO LEIPZIG in Italian 1900 October 24

The Fighting in Italy

On the Italian front the struggle continues on all sectors with unabated fury. West of the Futa Pass and north of Monterenzio the Anglo-Americans have made desperate attempts to open the way towards Bologna. Yesterday several enemy attacks were repelled. The enemy suffered heavy losses both in men and in material. During the struggle the enemy was forced continually to send up reinforcements. On the Etruscan Apennine sector Allied attacks were smashed before the German lines. Under the deadly fire of the Germans, the enemy suffered very serious losses. On the banks of the river Savio the enemy was driven back across the river. Our troops launched several counter-attacks which succeeded in preventing the enemy from occupying Cesena, where fierce fighting is now raging.

RADIO STUTTGART in French to the French 522,60 M. - 07,15 - Oct.24

War News - (Repetition of news from the official German Communiqué)

Unrest in Palermo

Palermo: The situation in Sicily remains very acute. The food supply situation has grown so much worse that great discontent reigns in the city, aggravated by increased unemployment. The Separatist movement is taking advantage of this discontent to increase its activities. Sizeable groups of rioters have tried to seize the government offices, which were guarded by troops. In the struggle which followed, some citizens were killed and others wounded. This incident has provoked the greatest indignation in Palermo and in Italy.

"LA VOIX DU REICH" in French to France - M.29 - 17,00 - October 24

An Editorial

Frenchmen of the Empire - Help yourself, and Heaven will help you. This is a delightful French proverb. Germany has translated it as: "I do not believe in miracles, I make miracles". Help yourself is the appeal to understanding by a mass ... an expression of confidence. Help yourself is the collaboration of the most humble

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If we speak of civilians and soldiers, the distinction is probably superficial, as endurance, energy, and courage are necessary both to workers in the rear and to soldiers in the front line. The men of this mass mobilization, effecting all the masses of the German people, are showing these qualities which are shared by all members of the German community - farmers, workers, intellectuals or soldiers. What political far-sightedness can we expect from the Anglo-Americans, who are cheering the charming illusion that Germany will repeat the 1918 experience? These same politicians are dreaming of reforming the world and of imposing upon it the patterns of Anglo-American democratic institutions that have not yet understood that 1944 Germany is not 1918 Germany. Has the American war correspondent forgotten that Germany has already made her revolution? The National Socialist revolution which is leaving no room for any other and least of all to the slight hopes of an Anglo-American victory either in the near or in the far distant future.

RADIO STUTTGART in French to France - 522,60 - 2315 - October 24

Editorial

The government of de Gaulle has been recognized by the All. This came as no surprise to de Gaulle himself. He instead, considered it as a laurel wreath. But the Allies' real only aim in recognising de Gaulle's government is to force him and France to participate in the war. We must not forget the far from gracious tone of de Gaulle's last speech; but the Allies, who always pursue their own interests, have seen fit to let de Gaulle sing his own praises in the form of a diatribe against them. It was in order to control the ambition of the provisional leader of France that the Allies recognized his government. The Soviets are the most interested party to the recognition, and the Anglo-American policy in France bows to Stalin's wishes. To be convinced of this fact it suffices to read the Kremlin's comments on the subject: "France now has the best opportunity to employ all her resources for the war effort." Did you understand that, people of France: "All her resources"? To begin with, all men between eighteen and forty-seven years of age, dressed in British uniforms. There you have liberation. The total resources referred to will include French gold now in Brazil and Switzerland. The Anglo-Americans, whose intention it has long

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German Broadcasts

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - M.357 - 1945 - October 24

"Some Ideas about the Volkssturm" - (A lecture by Lieutenant General Dittmar)

Ladies and gentlmen,

The far reaching importance of the decree ordering the formation of the Volkssturm is felt by every member of the German people. We ourselves consider it as the consequence which a brave people, undaunted by a number of setbacks, has drawn from the events of last summer. At the same time it is an answer flung by the people and its leaders at our enemies, an answer to their threats to destroy us, and their attempts at intimidation. Of course, the reaction of our enemies to this measure is by no means uniform. Critics interpreting the decreed total employment of the German national strength as an indication of embarrassment, are opposed by others of a more thoughtful nature who urgently warn of under-rating the importance of the measures taken by the German government and their possible effect upon the trend of events. In our opinion the latter have grasped the essential side of the matter, that is the powerful moral incentive deriving from an action of this kind undertaken with firm energy and carried out with utter consistency. There is no doubt that in times of incontestable distress like the present, this effect is particularly deep-going and that extending beyond its immediate orbit it is apt to bear upon the situation in general. We also are convinced that this is the very focal point of the new law aiming at the creation of total war effort.

Those of our adversaries who attach little value to the actual effect of the measures taken, base their judgment to a large extent upon the German national character and the German landscape, both, according to their opinion, unfavorable to a people's war. They repute the German people as lacking to a high degree that impetuosity or even ferocity, which is indispensable in a warfare of the Volkssturm sort. Neither do they consider the highly cultivated German landscape, so easily accessible and densely populated, fit for the warfare of a Volkssturm.

It is a significant and instructive fact that the same objections were adduced along with other arguments as early as one hundred and thirty years ago, at the

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It is a significant and instructive fact that the same objections were adduced along with other arguments as early as one hundred and thirty years ago, at the time of the deepest humiliation of our fatherland after 1807, to demonstrate the impossibility of a general rising of the people in Prussia.

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"Prussia is not Spain" and "the Germans are not all Tyrolese" were the slogans used everywhere for the purpose of opposing cool, sceptical "reason" to the supposedly utopian ideas of a Scharnhorst, Gneisenau or Klausewitz. The rising of the Spanish people against Napoleon in 1808 and the heroic fight of Andreas Hofer in the following year were the two historic examples which particularly inspired the great Prussian patriots of that epoch with hopes for the fervently longed-for struggle for the liberty of their own people.

That these counter-arguments were to a certain extent indubitably justified was perfectly clear to a sober realist like Scharnhorst. He was also fully aware that the most important factor of the typical people's war of those times, the principally religious fanaticism of the Vendée, of the Spaniards and Tyrolese, was necessarily lacking in the much cooler atmosphere of the German north.

It was a lucky idea, ingenious in its simplicity, to base, as he did, the rising of the people, upon those spiritual forces of the Prussian people which he had learned to consider the most important: devotion to the state and consciousness of duty, two features for which Kant, Fichte, Schleiermacher had supplied the philosophical and even metaphysical substructure and for which Frederick the Great had by his life and achievements set a shining example. Thus Scharnhorst divested the idea of a national rising to a high degree of the accidental and spontaneous character inherent to the movement started by Andreas Hofer. He legalised what before him had been the expression of an unbridled spontaneousness, frequently subject to the detrimental effect of fluctuations and arbitrary movements, but he avoided replacing it by mere state coercion. In his legislation the appeal to the insight of the individual plays a great part. What he imposes upon the individual as his duty towards the state, is no more than a necessary minimum, the mere framework enabling the individual to perform highest achievements of his own accord, freed of a supreme and overwhelming responsibility. It is not by chance that the decree about the formation of the Volkssturm issued some days ago, bears in its form

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In every law it is the practical effect that matters chiefly. Whoever has done front service, is in a position to appreciate the benefit deriving from a determined and unequivocal order in all situations where a conflict between duty and inclination is possible.

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He also knows in what way simple and uncomplicated characters, more than any others, react to such an order: while formerly they may have been unable to find a way out of the dilemma between higher military duty and inclination related to their own narrow sphere of life, they now immediately rise above their own level. In this respect the obligation established by law to join the Wolkssturm leaves no doubts.

The question whether far-reaching fanaticism of our nation is possible or not, thus loses a lot of its importance. Our enemy should, by the way, make no mistake about the extent to which the Germans of our time are capable of fanaticism. Anybody doubting that has been taught the contrary by the unparalleled, hard and brave unto death resistance of our soldiers, which is above all causing our western opponents considerable surprise and forcing them to grudging acknowledgement. Could anyone really believe that this resistance of our east front soldiers, a resistance which is unshaken by all reverses, would be possible without a fanaticism, a fanaticism strengthened by the fact that it looks for and finds confirmation within the tight ranks of the military?

Such spiritual conduct can, for this reason, dispense with the lack of restraint which would otherwise be easily connected with the conception of a national war. What is most important is the strong inner conviction which binds the individual to the community and enables him to bear all dangers and burdens for the sake of a great goal. Our opponents should be convinced of the fact that in this sense, our nation is fanatic to the last degree.

The British Prime Minister himself discussed this question during a speech before the House of Commons. He speaks about half a million fanatic National Socialists who will carry on the war in Germany to the last and with all the means at their disposal. It is certainly not our intention to teach Mr.Churchill, especially as his estimate is quite wrong. He can be quite sure of one thing, and that is that the number of Germans who are of the same opinion has increased tremendously with every outburst of deadly hate of which we hear and that their number will grow into millions. Therefore any British calculation is far below the real facts. Contrary to such superficial game with figures is a remark which was made by the English General Fuller. He states that the German people will, because of their inborn sense for order passionately defend themselves

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own narrow sphere of life, they now immediately rise above their own level. In this respect the obligation established by law to join the Wolkssturm leaves no doubts.

The question whether far-reaching fanaticism of our nation is possible or not, thus loses a lot of its importance. Our enem should, by the way, make no mistake about the extent to which the Germans of our time are capable of fanaticism. Anybody doubting that has been taught the contrary by the unparalleled, hard and brave unto death resistance of our soldiers, which is above all causing our western opponents considerable surprise and forcing them to grudging acknowledgement. Could anyone really believe tha this resistance of our east front soldiers, a resistance which i unshaken by all reverses, would be possible without a fanaticis , a fanaticism strengthened by the fact that it looks for and finds confirmation within the tight ranks of the military?

Such spiritual conduct can, for this reason, dispense wit the lack of restraint which would otherwise be easily connected with the conception of a national war. What is most important is the strong inner conviction which binds the individ to the community and enables him to bear all dangers and burdens for the sake of a great goal. Our opponents should be convinced of the fact that in this sense, our nation is fanatic to the last degree.

The British Prime Minister himself discussed this question during a speech before the House of Commons. He speaks about half a million fanatic National Socialists who will carry on the war in Germany to the last and with all the means at their disposal. It is certainly not our intention to teach Mr.Churchill, especially as his estimate is quite wrong. He can be quite sure of thing, and that is that the number of Germans who are of the same opinion has increased tremendously with every outburst of deadly hate of which we hear and that their number will grow into millions. Therefore any British calculation is far below the real facts. Contrary to such superficial game with figures is a remark which was made by the English General Fuller. He states that the German people will, because of their inborn sense for order, passionately defend themselves against anybody bringing them chaotic conditions. We are of the opinion that Fuller has thus recognised a pronounced German characteristic. We are opposing this chaos with order, licence with legality. It is for this reason, which could otherwise be a hindrance to a general armed rising, that our nation will follow the banner of the Volkssturm to the last man.

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It is in this respect too that the present Volkssturm decree is based on the conceptions of the men of 1813. Just like the 'Landsturm' of those days, the Volkssturm of to-day is to function mainly within Germany to support and ease the armed forces in the closer sense of the term. This is a task of particular importance at a time when the operations, particularly in the air, are far reaching. The formation into companies and battalions is justified. Larger units will, generally speaking, not be required. On the other hand, battalions are big enough to form a sufficient basis for larger, closed units to defend the soil of our home land. The armament is so calculated that undoubtedly considerable defensive power can be reached.

Everything else is, naturally, a question of leadership and consequently of the personalities in whose hands the formation and leadership is placed. The close connection to the party organisation is, in view of the local basis on which the units are built up, very similar to that of the 'Landsturm' of 1813 when its formation was a matter for the State administration and their offices in the provinces and districts. This connection is all the more necessary to-day as it is only in this manner that far-reaching knowledge of all personal conditions can be assured. This is obvious where it is a question of obtaining a high degree of activity and willingness to serve and fight. That full justice will be done to the immediate military leaders is to-day just as small a problem as it was during the years of the liberation. Now as then, the number of persons who are suitable from a military point of view and also have the general confidence of the people, is sufficient to form a satisfactory corps of leaders. It is of course quite natural that a little training will be required in most cases. But that which must be demanded, and is required for certain duties can be learnt in a short time. The soldier of world war No.1 who is at the moment mainly concerned is not without experience and there will be many a man who has been trained and has had battle experience in this war fighting in the ranks. We again repeat that we are of the opinion that the real value of this new organisation which is however based on older organisations can be estimated very high. Through this organisation we can, in the first case, obtain increased freedom at the back of the real front, something which means quite a lot to-day. Largerly increased depth of the fighting area is one of the consequences of this measure. But we calculate its moral effect much higher. The [illegible] which has been demanded for a long time,

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BALKAN BROADCASTS

RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 549 m. - 16,45 - Oct.24

Soviets 60 Miles from Budapest - Hungarian Admission

The M.T.I. (Hungarian News Agency) announces: The full weight of enemy attacks on October 23 shifted to the area between Duna and Tsza. A battle of the greatest violence took place in the area of Kiskunfelegyhaza, where the enemy had massed artillery, stronger than any ever seen before. After a barrage lasting several hours, with powerful mortar support, the enemy began an all-out assault to occupy the town. Our heroic troops halted this attack by superhuman effort. In the defence of the town, a formation of a Kassa regiment supported by tanks and engineers from a Hussar division, particularly distinguished themselves. A German anti-aircraft regiment, under the command of Colonel... The enemy suffered heavy losses.

Although the enemy flung wave after wave of fresh reinforcements into the attack, our troops, fighting with the greatest determination, prevented the enemy's breaking into the town until afternoon. Late in the afternoon, however, throwing all his available resources into the assault, succeeded in encircling the town by a powerful flank attack, and reached the centre of the town, suffering extremely heavy losses. Our troops encircled in the town managed to break through the enemy ring by a surprise attack during the night, and prevented any further enemy advance immediately north of the town. This heroic stand of our troops against overwhelming odds proves that an heroic attitude towards life, coupled with an unbreakable fighting spirit, always prevails , even against vastly superior forces, in the defence of the Fatherland.

RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian 549 m. - 19.00 - Oct.24

Cancellation Of Joining Orders

Instructions as regards red-white-green joining orders sent out on October 24, by the first Budapest Honved Army Group, will be issued in the near future. As long as the joining orders are not published in the papers, the Minister for War suspends the execution of the above-mentioned joining orders. Those who have been notified, need not report for duty; those who have already reported, may be demobilized immediately.

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RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 20,30 - 549 m. - Oct.24

Another Appeal to the Fighting Forces

Hungarian soldiers, we appeal to you at the twelfth hour. You have always been accomplishing miracles for your Fatherland and you wrote with your swords those famous words in our history: "Keep off Hungary".

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Twice in history, we have been faced with the same situation. The first time it was the Tartar storm; the second, the Osman invasion. On both occasions, we defended Europe against an onslaught from the East, and although we stood alone, we achieved a series of deeds of heroism that astounded Europe. The church bells at noon remind us of our glory. On both occasions, the enemy crossed the God-made defence-line of the Carpathians; on both occasions, he stood on the sacred soil of the Great Hungarian Plain; and on both occasions, we were vanquished in the defence of Europe on account of our tragic isolation.

This time, just as before, the enemy came from the East and crossed the Carpathians. His feet tread the ground of the Great Hungarian Plains, but this time we do not stand alone. The most powerful army in the world is fighting with us - his splendid weapons are aiding our cause. The German soldier defends Hungarian soil as if it were his own. We appeal to yourfamous Hungarian courege. Never before has there been such an opportunity to prove its magnitude and its will to survive. Never before did we have an ally to enable us to conquer the Eastern menace.

Hungarians! Honveds! Let us see that old fighting spirit. Lift that old sword! The ground should echo your footsteps, and silence those of the enemy. The hour of our great struggle for liberty has struck. At home (thanks to Divine providence) the government of the country is in safe hands and they lead us undaunted in the only possible direction. Hungarian arms will regain their old glory in Szalasi's hands; those arms will secure a happy future for a great Hungary.

New Prospects for Levente Movement

Members of the Levente Movement (Semi-military youth movement - translator's note) in the Third Combat group are going to be trained and equipped for tank-hunting. The recent announcement about money rewards for the destruction of enemy tanks naturally applies to these boys. Leventes of the Third Combat group should report to their local Army headquarters.

Honved Rewarded for Destruction of Tanks

Fifteen acres of land have been awarded to a certain bombardier for the destruction of three Soviet tanks. The award was made in accordance with a decree of the War Ministry. The Honved was

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Another act of heroism was rewarded by the local German commander. A Hungarian station-master received 2,000 pengos (about 200 dollars - translator's note) for the capture of two enemy parachutists. This brave man did his duty at the risk of his own life.

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RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian - 549 M. - 21.45 - October 24

Dutch Journalist on the Surrender of a Rumanian Division

...The whole Rumanian 4th Infantry Division surrendered, including its staff. The division was surrounded by German and Hungarian troops. We saw Rumanian soldiers running to our lines with their hands up. They were happy to be taken prisoner and thereby escape Russian rule. We spoke to many of them soon after they were taken prisoner.

Sergeant Gluka, and Privates Dimitrij, Jova, and Pavel told us the following: "Morale is very low. Most of us would fight against our late allies." The sergeant saw three hundred officers and men of the First Hungarian Division massacred by the Soviets in Krajova. This division should have marched on Belgrade. The P.O.W's saw the Bolsheviks rape and murder a seventeen-year-old girl. Looting and plunder are frequent.

Another Non-Com. said, after being taken prisoner: "Our troops are extremely depressed. Russian soldiers were continually guarding us during the march and before going into action at the bridgehead. Every regiment has a Russian commander, All soldiers falling behind during the march are mercilessly shot by the Russians. At the Danube, we heard that the Russians ill-treat the Rumanian population. A Soviet soldier raped a woman, but he was clubbed to death by Rumanian peasants."

Lieutenant.... said, among other things: "The troops are extremely demoralized. They are depressed over seeing all the towns and villages destroyed by the Bolsheviks. The situation is similar in Finland and Bulgaria. Wherever the Soviets set foot, the same sad picture prevails. It is only Hungary which saw clearly the Bolshevik menace and fights on undaunted side by side with their German comrades. The fact that Russian troops stand on Hungarian soil does not impair their determination because they know that their death-knell will have sounded if the Bolsheviks succeed in grabbing Hungary."

Another Rumanian officer admits that the Russians are always drunk and their officers set a poor example. They rape women publicly. The inhabitants of Arad, who had welcomed the Russians with great enthusiasm, completely lost faith in them. Even the Rumanian communists are disgusted with their Russian comrades.

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, NEUTRAL AND CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

RADIO SOTTENS in French - (47.28 m) - 12.45 - October 24

Swiss Envoy to Belgium Returns to Post

M.Maxime D..., has left the Italian capital to return to his post as Swiss envoy and plenipotentiary minister to Belgium.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy-1330-Oct.24

National Liberation Committees

The National Liberation Committees constitute the backbone of Italian democracy.

The National Liberation Committee is very much in the forefront of Italian organization, and should continue to be so until the whole of Italy has been liberated - until, that is to say, all Italian citizens, men and women alike, are called upon to decide regarding the new administrative, territorial, and political organization of their country.

The new constitutional charter of the Italian people will be the true expression of Italian democracy. Till then, the National Liberation Committees will be entrusted with carrying out their decisive functions; and it is a mistake to believe that they are to be considered on a lower plane ... We know that the present Government constitutes proof of the vitality of National Liberation Committees, as it has originated directly from them. In Italy, in fact, Bonomi's Government is not in the same position as de Gaulle's Government in France; the present French Government is only temporary, and is not endowed with the necessary powers to represent the entire French nation. In Italy, the Bonomi Government is the direct instrument of the National Liberation Committee and therefore it is in a position to express the real will of the nation ... of nine-tenths of the population.

Should any changes be brought about in the structure or in the functions of the National Liberation Committee, these would correspond to the true will of the nation, which has seen in the committee itself the definite

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Should any changes be brought about in the structure or in the functions of the National Liberation Committee, these would correspond to the true will of the nation, which has seen in the committee itself the definite expression of its intention to go on fighting until every German is driven out of Italy.

... the great national anti-Fascist movement ...,

Such a problem cannot be dissociated from the liaisons between the Government and the National Liberation Committees to improve the smooth running of the political and administrative machines of the State for national reconstruction.

... It is not a question of appointing representatives of the various political parties as [illegible] or prefects.

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On the contrary, it is necessary that the various National Liberation Committees should obtain recognition of their importance in view of their function and of their composition.....

Fascist Provocators: "Fifth Column" Still Active

Despite the insufficient information we possess with reference to the Palermo incidents, we are in a position to assert that they were caused by fifth column activities, which are still active in Sicily, as in other regions of liberated Italy. This fifth column provoked serious incidents in Sicily, the victims of which were Italian workers. Fascist officers belonging to the fifth column were those who ordered the troops to fire on the people. Members of the fifth column were those who threw their bombs into the defenceless crowd.

The agents who provoked the riots are still subject to the administration controlled by the Fascist fifth column..... They have revealed themselves as the real enemies of the people, and they are the ones who take advantage of every occasion to undermine the moral strength and the desire for reconstruction on the part of the Italian people. Fascists are still in charge of public appointments, and their work is made easy for them by the protection extended to them by AMG officials, who look upon them with favor. They are the ones who hamper the work of the Italian authorities in their activities for reconstruction. It is they who refuse to collaborate and who put every obstacle in the way of National reconstruction.

It is they who cause riots in the cities and in the country. The population is fully aware of the identity of these people, who try to pass themselves off as Sicilian separatists, and who must be punished mercilessly. They hamper all free national and democratic activities. The Palermo incidents are a clear proof of this.... Fascists and all those who collaborated with the Germans must be turned out of their posts.

Away with all officials still loyal to Fascism !

Away with the leaders of Sicilian separatism; have no mercy for them !

Away with those who support the Fascist movement still concealed in Sicily !

Away with the emissaries and the agents of the Fascist Fifth Column, who are the real enemies of the nation and of its free

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DOMEI in English - 1715 - October 25

American-Soviet Clash in China Inevitable

Tokyo -- The fierce tug of a new war is considered inevitable as the United States seeks to replace the Soviet Union in Sinkianghi (Chinese Turkestan) which is regarded as Asia's powder keg, according to Tsuneo Yoneyama, noted commentator on East Asiatic affairs. In an article contributed to "Gaiko Jiho", a monthly magazine on foreign affairs, Yoneyama declared that the relations in Europe between the United States and the Soviet Union are evidently growing more delicate, and it is considered very doubtful whether the present unity between them can be maintained to the end of the current war. He added that their relations in China afford a no more optimistic outlook. He said that although the Soviet Union's influence has been temporarily withdrawn from China the influence of the Communist army in China still remains a factor which can never be treated lightly. It is quite conceivable therefore, Yoneyama asserted, that the Soviet Union's advance into China will be resumed with renewed vigor in the future.

RADIO ANKARA in French to France - 31 W. - 1745 - October 24

Commemoration to be Held on October 29

Ankara: Preparations in Turkey to celebrate the twenty second anniversary of the foundation of the Turkish republic on October 29 are almost complete. Thousands of boy scouts have already arrived in Ankara, where they will participate in the big military parade. The boy scouts have laid several wreaths at the monument to Victory.

French Representative to Ankara Pays Visit to Foreign Office

The French Minister in Ankara, whose official capacity had already been recognised by the Turkish Government, today paid a visit to the Foreign Office as the representative in Turkey of the provisional government of the French Republic. He was informed on that occasion that the Turkish Government had the intention of shortly asking for the approval of the French Government in order to appoint an Ambassador to France.

"Ulus" Editorial

Falih Chukru Atay today writes in his editorial entitled

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RADIO ANKARA in French to France - 23 Hrs - 1742 - October 24

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Falih Chukru Atay today writes in his editorial entitled 4384
"Voices of understanding, not of misunderstanding":

"We have received and we are still receiving press and radio comments on the recent Moscow talks.

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Although several postwar problems have not yet been solved, an optimistic tone prevails, especially in the British press. Churchill went to Moscow, accompanied by military advisers, who certainly did not take part in conversations of a political character. Their task was to draw plans in connection with the decisive operations which will be undertaken both on the eastern and western fronts in order to bring about the end of the war as soon as possible. This optimism shows, above all, that a complete understanding was reached regarding plans for a combined offensive. Those who are daily shedding their blood, and who are hourly called upon to make sacrifices, are undoubtedly more interested in the war than in postwar questions. Germany had to resort to all means at her disposal, from the largest to the smallest. It is further noticed that the Germans who are fighting cannot grasp the idea that in some way or another they have lost the war. The cost of street fighting and for any inch of territory gained, is little known. The prevailing idea of the Russians and of the Anglo-Americans is to put an end to this war. When the satellites of the Axis began to collapse and when a front was opened in south-eastern Europe, German propaganda drew the world's attention to the fact, thereby casting a shadow of doubt that relations between the Russians and the Anglo-Americans were not as they should have been; and she naturally exploited that doubt. Furthermore several petty ambitions had begun to look for an opportunity to profit by any misunderstanding, even the slightest, between the two parties. The decisions made in connection with the Bulgarian armistice, as well as the understanding reached for a common policy, both in the political and the military field as regards Yugoslavia, have dispelled the worries of the friends of the Allies and frustrated the hopes of their enemies. This has contributed greatly to increasing the optimism prevailing everywhere. Apart from the Polish question, which appears to be developing in a satisfactory manner, there are other vital problems: for instance, that of world organization (which, however, will not be discussed before the presidential elections in the United States) and lastly, the problem of permanent peace. From articles published, both in the Russian and in the British press, it appears that these problems and those questions, though hard to solve, have been examined in such a way as to give hopes that an understanding will be reached. This naturally adds to the optimism now prevailing. The vital point is this: Is there a difference of opinion between the Russians and the

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operations which will be undertaken both on the eastern and west
fronts in order to bring about the end of the war as soon as
possible. This optimism shows, above all, that a complete
understanding was reached regarding plans for a combined offen
Those who are daily shedding their blood, and who are hourly c
upon to make sacrifices, are undoubtedly more interested in the
than in postwar questions. Germany had to resort to all means at
disposal, from the largest to the smallest. It is further noticed
that the Germans who are fighting cannot grasp the idea that in
way or another they have lost the war. The cost of street fighting
and for any inch of territory gained, is little known. The
prevailing idea of the Russians and of the Anglo-Americans is to
put an end to this war. When the satellites of the Axis began to
collapse and when a front was opened in south-eastern Europe,
German propaganda drew the world's attention to the fact, thereby
casting a shadow of doubt that relations between the Russians and
the Anglo-Americans were not as they should have been; and she
naturally exploited that doubt. Furthermore several petty ambitions
had begun to look for an opportunity to profit by any misunderstanding,
even the slightest, between the two parties. The decisions made in
connection with the Bulgarian armistice, as well as the
understanding reached for a common policy, both in the political
and the military field as regards Yugoslavia, have dispelled the
worries of the friends of the Allies and frustrated the hopes of
their enemies. This has contributed greatly to increasing the
optimism prevailing everywhere. Apart from the Polish question,
which appears to be developing in a satisfactory manner, there are
other vital problems; for instance, that of world organization
(which, however, will not be discussed before the presidential
elections in the United States) and lastly, the problem of
permanent peace. From articles published, both in the Russian and
in the British press, it appears that these problems and those
questions, though hard to solve, have been examined in such a way
as to give hopes that an understanding will be reached. This
naturally adds to the optimism now prevailing. The vital point is
this: Is there a difference of opinion between the Russians and the
Anglo-Americans on the two fundamental principles connected with
the war and with after the war, namely the question of Germany's
defeat, and how to prevent another war? No one could answer in the
affirmative. The lack of agreement results from differences of
opinion regarding security.

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But, considering that on all essential questions the points of view are identical, there is no doubt that these discrepancies can also be eliminated after one or two conferences and by both parties making some concessions. Any one with common sense must expect that future meetings and conversations will bring the Russians and the Anglo-Americans to a better mutual understanding. This is the truth, and the welfare of humanity will profit by it.

Turkey's Satisfaction at France's Recognition

The report of the official recognition by the three great powers of the Government of General de Gaulle as the provisional government of the French Republic has caused great satisfaction in Turkey. It is a pleasure for the Turkish people to see France resume her place among the principal powers of the world.

A communiqué was issued by the "Tass" Agency on the recognition of the government of General de Gaulle as the provisional government of the French Republic.

RADIO BERNE in Italian to Italy - M,47,28 - 19.00 - October 24

Swiss Aid for War Victims

We recently discussed plans which Switzerland is making to help war victims, especially of neighboring countries. This humanitarian activity is to be organized under the title of "Switzerland's Gift" for victims of the war. The Confederation will contribute the sum of one hundred million francs.

At the very moment when Swiss public opinion was informed of such a vast plan inspired by the noblest principles of international solidarity, it was deemed opportune to report what had been done and is still being done for our countrymen living abroad who have suffered loss and injury, sometimes very heavily, as a result of the war, or who retired to Switzerland with no means at all.

An official of the Department of Justice and Police, entrusted with the task of organizing such help for Swiss people abroad, in collaboration with the Cantonal governments and with Swiss legations and consulates, last week supplied representatives of the Swiss press with interesting details on the matter.

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An official of the Department of Justice and Police, entrusted with the task of organizing such help for Swiss people abroad, in collaboration with the Cantonal governments and with Swiss legations and consulates, last week supplied representatives of the Swiss press with interesting details on the matter. It was learned that from the time of the first world war, the Confederation, the Cantons the municipalities, and private individuals have contributed a total of ninety-three million francs to the relief of Swiss citizens living abroad.

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Almost one half of that sum was earmarked for our countrymen returning home and the balance for Swiss subjects remaining abroad.

Organized relief for repatriated Swiss subjects and Swiss citizens living abroad who suffered damage as a result of the war, dates back to 1916. The principle which then inspired the movement is guiding it today to help fellow-countrymen who are in want as result of the war, which is quite distinct from ordinary public assistance. This assistance is available both to Swiss citizens repatriated from abroad and to those who remain in their country of residence. Such help can be supplied in cash, in the form of loans, or in kind. The latter is given particularly to those living in countries specially effected by the war and includes food, clothes, shoes, and medicines.

As to repatriated citizens, the guiding principle is to give them permanent support, which is shared by Cantons and municipalities if is needed for less than three months or a small capital to allow the individual concerned to start a new walk of life.

Some figures will show the magnitude of such a work: since the beginning of the war the Confederation took action in 18,000 cases: loans in cash were granted in 2,000 of these. Switzerland sent abroad over 3,000 tons of foodstuffs, which were distributed to more than 70,000 Swiss subjects living abroad. To this, the shipment of about 30,000 pair of shoes and great quantities of textiles should be added. It is, therefore, quite a considerable effort for so small a country as ours. But this will not be all: 180,000 Swiss subjects are still living in other European countries, and they are a vanguard of the Motherland for whom their activity is extremely important.

Repatriated Swiss subjects to number number about 35,000 and many of them have been assisted and helped. Swiss citizens living on Swiss soil, in a free country spared from the horrors and miseries of war, are hoping to be worthy of these measures by proving their sympathetic loyalty towards those of their repatriated countrymen, who directly suffered the consequences of war.

Meanwhile, the study continues of the great social problems which will have to be solved by Switzerland as soon as the war is over. A federal commission of experts met last week at Locarno to draft a law on old-age general insurance. Some questions still remain to be made clear. The commission of experts will meet again to draft the final text of the report which will be submitted to federal authorities. The solution of the important problem of a general old-age insurance will improve the

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Importance is also attributed to last week's decisions of the Parliamentary Commission on full extraordinary powers. Such a commission, as you know, has the task of giving notice of the measures taken by the Federal Government on the basis of the extraordinary powers granted them by Parliament at the beginning of the war for the protection of the country and its neutrality.

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This time, the comission dealt with fiscal questions as well as with measures which will be adopted for preventing fiscal offences. The chief of the political department then reported on international regulations and on the present state of diplomatic relations with foreign states and government. The chief of the department of justice and police supplied some indications on the application of the right of asylum and on the possibility of repatriation of refugees and internees.

Since the country is governed on the basis of extraordinary powers, popular voting has become somewhat rare. However, the people will once again be called to the polls next Sunday to express their opinions on a new federal law, aimed at preventing unfair competition. The law is intended to prevent some unfair practices which are contrary to the methods of good faith in commerce without, however, obstructing free competition wherever it is carried out in a fair way. Those who are against the law, however, fear that it will hamper the free competition in trade and in craftsmanship and will keep young people from coming to the fore. In any case, the people will decide.

We cannot end this review without mentioning that General Ghisau, Commander-in-chief of the Swiss Army, (the office having been given him by the federal assembly at the beginning of the war) celebrated his seventieth birthday the day before yesterday. The great popularity enjoyed by the general and the deep gratitude that the whole Swiss people is feeling for him were expressed in articles published by all Swiss newspapers, in which the civil and military virtues of the man who succeeded in strengthening national defence in these difficult and dangerous years, were properly stressed.

RADIO MONTECENERI in Italian - 2[illegible] M. - 1930 - October 24

The Italian Front

In Italy, the occupation of each city is the result of fierce fighting, closely resembling the political struggles in medieval times. Today it is the turn of Cesena, conquered by the British Eighth Army, while on the rest of the Apennine front the

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RADIO MONTECENI[illegible] in Italian - 2[illegible] M. - 1930 - October 21

The Italian Front

In Italy, the occupation of each city is the result of fierce fighting, closely resembling the political struggles in medieval times. Today it is the turn of Cesena, conquered by the British Eighth Army, while on the rest of the Apennine front the situation is unchanged.

SWEDISH HOME SERVICE - 0800 - October 23 (Monitored in London)

Copenhagen Police Chief Arrested

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It is reported from Copenhagen that the Gestapo has arrested the chief of the Copenhagen order police, Police Inspector E. Melleruf.

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ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE (in French) - 25.15 m. - 7.00 - Oct.24

De Gaulle Inspects Fighting French Divisions

Paris: General de Gaulle left Paris Saturday at three o'clock to inspect the French divisions engaged at the front in l'Ile de France.

He arrived at Troyes at six o'clock. After speaking at the town hall, the General left for Chaumont. Here he reviewed several companies of the F.F.I. and addressed the crowd. On October 22 the Chief of the Government also visited Besançon and Dijon. In the latter city, General de Gaulle, speaking to the crowd, pointed out the tasks in store for the Government. General de Gaulle returned to Paris by air.

Sale of Laval's Estate

Paris: Sunday, at Chateldon, the auction of Pierre Laval's estate began in presence of large crowds. The colossal sum of one million, six hundred thousand francs was bid on the first day.

Frenchmen to Aid Spanish Refugees

Paris: It is announced that Francois Maurial and Pablo Picasso have left in order to do relief work among the Spanish refugees.

British Ambassador to France to Leave

Lonfon: It is authoritatively announced here that Mr. Duff Cooper, Ambassador to the French Government, will shortly return to London, purely for personal reasons.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - Kc.15,595 - 21.00- Oct.24

A Commentary - The Recognition and the Belgian Situation

The recognition of the provisional Government by the Allies is still much to the fore among political events. Press comments consider such a recognition as the most important diplomatic event of the moment and are busy studying its practical consequences. The first observation which should be made to the majority of British and American elements is that France is now fully restored to her position among the great powers and that she will be able to speak and act with them in full parity, on all questions affecting her. This observation is fully legitimate and right. It is the logical consequence of the

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For if it is true that France has always been considered as a great power, if it is true that other powers appear to grant her the right of speech, it is equally true that the recognition marks only a new stage and not the final goal.

We never doubted that France was entitled to speak in full parity with her allies on all the great European and world questions. And today we are glad to see that after proclaiming it for many years ourselves, others now agree. But in order for the voice of France to be effective it is necessary for her to be present where questions are discussed and above all where they will be discussed in the future. But this is not yet the case. Today the Allied press is still stressing how necessary it is for France to participate in the settlement of the German question, how desirable it is for France to be represented in the European advisory committee. France will ultimately be admitted there, we are firmly convinced of that, but time is passing and too much time has already been lost. France is not asking to be present in the London commission for the sheer glory of sitting at a great table: she wants to be present to advance her point of view in the solution of great problems. Let us wish that her admission take place before such a solution is decided... and before facing insurmountable difficulties. In this respect one can have full confidence in France, judging from what has already been done since the liberation of Paris. The way in which France tackled the difficult problems of the first days is a useful yardstick for measuring the greatness of her people.

No government indeed can do anything useful without the support of the people. This sad experience is being made today by our Belgian allies and friends. The Pierlot government, as was that of General de Gaulle, on its return to Belgium, was faced with three main problems: supplies, purge, economic and social reforms. Now, during the month which followed the constitution of the government, demonstrations occurred almost without interruption, women's demonstrations to obtain staple rations and popular demonstrations for the punishment of traitors and profiteers taking advantage of the defeat. The expression of the popular will has not influenced the situation and the Pierlot government is losing the political elements which represent the people. The socialists are on the verge of revising their favorable attitude and Communists have asked for explanations. We learned today that the government declared that it is not inclined to answer left wing elements publicy. In Brussels the Socialists are said to be planning to join up with Communists and union leaders. Will the Pierlot government overcome such a dramatic situation? It will

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We well understand the difficulties of our Belgian friends, upright as our country wishes to be henceforth, - a government which was able to take a revolutionary character in line with present times and which saw the necessity of resorting to new methods. It did not want to know if a reform was asked by this or that party: it was asked by the people and that was enough. Confidence in the people is our slogan.

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The Belgian people during the past few years gave so many evidences of their valor and determination that we are sure that they will overcome all obstacles. Le us have confidence in them.

BBC in French - 25 M. - 21.30 - October 24

A Commentary by Pierre Valnat

There is not a Frenchman returning to England after spending more than four years under the Nazi yoke, who is not led to ask himself two questions: what do the British think of the French people; what are the feelings of the average Englishman towards us ? It is particularly heartening to register the comments of British public opinion following the great event of the recognition by the Allies of the privisional government. It has already been noted that such a recognition was requested by British public opinion; the decision made in London, Washington and Moscow was warmly welcomed in London where people fail to understand why so many weeks were required to give a "de jure" status to a "de facto" situation which existed since liberation began.

But all that belongs to the past. The recognition of our government by the Allies will be very important in the future for the great task of national reconstruction which we are going to undertake. We can rely in this field on the good help of our neighbor across the Channel, which was extended to us during the darkest hours and during our resistance to the Boches, and whose admiration we conquered at last with the splendid patriotic explosion of the Paris barricades. British public opinion is watching us and it wants to see us get to work. General de Gaulle's recent statement calling upon us to start work was favorably received in London, and England is going to give us the necessary assistance in carrying out our heavy task. In the political field, there is a deep impression that a reconstructed and souvereign France has a great part to play in Europe after the war. The average Englishman understands that mistakes may have been made in the past, but these mistakes should not be repeated. Our two countries will have to march closely united and find a joint collaboration for their security. We already mentioned the best use which should be made of the lesson we learned in the past. We should not disperse the fruits of this lesson in useless discussions and quarrels.

This is a comment on a great political day, at twenty-four hours distance.

FRENCH TELEGRAPH SERVICE For France - 1215 - (Monitored in London)

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FRENCH TELEGRAPH SERVICE For France - 1315 - (Monitored in London)
October 23

Italian Patriots Active in Northern Italy

Rome: Italian patriots have driven the Germans out of the Great Saint Bernard Pass which links Switzerland with northern Italy. They also attacked the communication lines of the Germans who are retreating in the province of Genoa.

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RADIO KOSSUTH (Russia to Hungary) in Hungarian - 40 M. - October 24

Change in Hungarian Radio Propaganda

You may remember that for the first few days after Szalasy and his gang "seized power" a torrent of speeches by various new Hungarian ministers was unleashed on the hapless Hungarian people. Why have we not heard any more of those utterances lately? The answer is simple. Even Hitler realized that these fools would destroy what little reputation he had in Hungary if he let them carry on, so he ordered the Press Attaché at the German legation in Budapest to censor all material to be broadcast over the radio in Hungarian. As a matter of fact, a minor official, called Roemer, decides whether or not a Hungarian minister should be allowed to speak on the air.

True Story of Arrow Cross Coup

The Hungarists are spreading the tale that they seized power exclusively by their own efforts on October 15. It is hard to believe that 3,000-4,000 gangsters were able to do the job against the will of the people of Budapest; in fact, it is a lie from beginning to end.

The Germans not only supplied them with arms (where would they have obtained them from otherwise?) but also used tanks and machine-guns to crush the opposition the people of Budapest put up against the attempt to keep them in this unwanted and unpopular war. Not even German bayonets, however, can keep the people down, the day of reckoning is at hand.

The Truth about Horthy

The spokesman of the German government told a lie about the "protective custody" in which the Germans are keeping Admiral Horthy. The ex-Regent, together with all his family, was forcibly removed to Germany, partly because Hitler could not forgive him that, however late, he tried to break away from Germany, and partly because he could not afford to leave him among the people who had

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INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

No. 118 TUESDAY 24 October 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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SECTION E: . . . . . Allied Broadcasts

NOTE: *This bulletin is a record of Axis, neutral clandestine and certain Allied 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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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0800 - October 22

The Italian Press Has an Important Task

The Chief of the Turin province has received the editors of daily and weekly papers and their principal collaborators. He spoke to them briefly on the important task at present entrusted to the Italian press.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -M. 421-1300-Oct.22

Appeal to Italian Farmers

The Commissioner for the Federation of Agriculture, Dr. Recordati, issued an appeal to all members of the Federation inviting them to make every possible effort to ensure a maximum output of agricultural products during the forthcoming months, in view of present difficulties.

Every sacrifice must be made by farmers in order to reach the goals set for them, which it is their duty to attain in the interests of the nation itself, and of the hard struggle which is being waged for the achievement of final victory. Peasants all over Italy have shed their blood in the nation's cause, even while working in the fields, when they were attacked and machine-gunned by enemy planes. The strong sense of duty which animates Italian peasants must be made even stronger, and induce them to sow every inch of arable land. Not even a clod of earth should remain unturned. Eveywhere, at this particularly critical time through which the country is passing, the peasants must look to the future. They must sow every possible product to assure the crops necessary for the nation's very life; this is the best way of assuring final victory.

Italians Are Invited to Honor the Allied Dead

The degree of moral depth and degradation in invaded Italy is proved by many facts and circumstances, which for the moment it is impossible to enumerate. Let one example suffice for all, namely the circular letter issued by the President of the Wounded Soldiers and War Volunteers' Association, directed to all sections of the

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The degree of moral depth and degradation in invaded Italy is proved by many facts and circumstances, which for the moment it is impossible to enumerate. Let one example suffice for all, namely the circular letter issued by the President of the Wounded Soldiers' and War Volunteers' Association, directed to all sections of the Association in invaded Italy, in which all mothers and wives and the children of fallen Soldiers of Italy are asked to form a kind of guard of honor for the protection and preservation of the tombs of fallen Allied soldiers in Italy.

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Servility could have been carried no further. In all war cemeteries, on November 2nd next, bereaved Italian mothers, wives and children, will have the privilege - such are the very words of the circular letter - of taking flowers to the tombs of Allied soldiers and of praying for them, in the name of the soldiers' relatives themselves, who live far from Italy. This is the privilege conceded to the mothers of the Italian Fallen, and such a privilege will be granted them every year on the same date. The absent relatives will be represented by the relatives of the Italian dead. It is not the case, as would be natrual and justifiable, of a sponteneous and voluntary homage paid by the mothers of the Italian fallen to the fallen of other nations. It is an imposed act of homage, to give proof - again we quote the words of the circular - of the sentiments of gratitude felt by the Italian people for these alien victims. Perhaps these are the men who killed Italian youths, the sons, fathers and husbands of those same women and children who are now obliged to render them this homage and to mount a guard of honour around their tombs.

It would be difficult to conceive a greater furm of baseness than that now sanctioned and imposed by this circular. The women and children who are still mourning for their beloved ones fallen in distant lands, in Russia, Africa and the Balkans, are to shed their remaining tears for the very soldiers who most probably killed their relatives.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 414 m. - 1400 - Oct. 22

Italian Railweymen Protest Against Low Wages

The railway workers of occupied Italy have sent a violent protest to the government regarding their wages, which are wholly inadequate to the needs of the moment.

The protest speaks also of the disastrous state of the railway lines in occupied Italy.

Food Is Scarce in Naples

In the province of Naples, food is very scarce. The prefect appointed by the so-called Bonomi government has ordered the requisition of all grain and vegetables in an effort to help the population. The harvest is not large enough to satisfy the needs of the province.

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Tourist National Bureau To Be Reorganised

It is announced that ENIT is to be submitted to a commission entrusted with the task of settling all questions regarding personnel and reorganising the activities of this institution for the tasks which will be assigned to it in the future.

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Meanwhile it is learned that the Allied authorities are spreading a great many of the artistic and propaganda leaflets printed during the Fascist period amongst the British and American soldiers and troops of other nationalities who are now in invaded Italy. In fact, it must not be forgotten that the Bonomi government strongly supports the ENIT, which was one of the institutions created by Fascism for the organisation of the nation's activities.

It should also be pointed out that many of the monuments which British and American soldiers admire in ENIT's illustrations, cannot be admired by them in the original, as their comrades in air or ground warfare have destroyed or hopelessly ruined them.

Cinema Activities to Be Resumed in Invaded Italy

De Gasperi and Spataro were present at the meeting of a group of theatre workers, who intend to produce and show films. We are very far from the time when these workers could count on the certain and valued help of the Italian state and the Fascist government for artistic activities in the field of the cinematograph.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy-491 M.-2000-October 2?

Bandits Harried in Many Provinces

Italian and German detachments carried out mopping-up operations in the Casale region where, among other things, they captured the general staff of a band of sixteen men.

In the Piacenza province, near Montechiaro, a motorized column formed by detachments of the "Black Brigade" of Piacenza, the Republican National Guard and the "Leonessa" armored forces, succeeded in establishing contact with a group of bandits and engaged them in a fierce combat. Twenty-five outlaws were left on the battle field. Large quantities of arms and ammunition, of enemy manufacture, were captured.

At Reggio Emilia a detachment of "Squadristi", with the support of forces of the Republican National guard, captured some hundred suspected people. Three of them, who were armed, were executed on the spot.

In a valley of the Como province a vast mopping-up operation was carried out by detachments of the Republican National guard,

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In a valley of the Como province a vast mopping-up operation was carried out by detachments of the Republican National guard, supported by German and "Black Brigade" forces. In the course of several clashes twenty-four outlaws were killed, among them the political commissar of the band. There were many wounded, including the leader. Nineteen prisoners were captured, as well as arms and ammunition of enemy origin.

Two bands were dispersed and partly annihilated in the Varese province. Many outlaws were made prisoners. They confessed their responsibility for many murders, plundering, and the extortion of money and jewels. All those who confessed to murder and plunder have been shot.

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian 245 M. 2030 October 22

Friction Between Government and People in Invaded Italy

A serious rift, which will be difficult to overcome, exists between the Government and the people following the incidents which have taken place in Palermo. The Bonomi government and the policy of the left have not succeeded in carrying out even one item of their much-boasted social programme for the benefit of land workers. Sicily, the first occupied territory, is the first to suffer from the incompetence of the monarchical and pro-British government. The Sicilians are the first to realize what a world controlled by Anglo-Saxon capitalism would be.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy 491 M. 2215 - Oct. 22

The Example of Filippo Corridoni Is Not Forgotten

Sergio Stroppiana, President of the War Volunteers Association spoke of present problems as follows:

On November 23rd 1915, in the Trincea delle Frasche, Filippo Corridoni, an enthusiastic supporter of intervention, and a war volunteer, concluded, with the sacrifice of his life, his mission as an apostle of our work and as a hero of our country.

It is not our custom to attribute our ideas to the dead; it is, instead, our habit to regard them as a spiritual guide, to practise their principles and thus continue the fight until final victory. Corridoni, a true son of the people, a proud and pugnacious working man, an Italian in the true sense of the word, had adopted the cause of intervention with the utmost sincerity, like a true soldier of Italy. With no mental reservations he preached in favor of the war and marched to battle with no distinction between his duty to his country and his enthusiasm for the revolution.

In a period when politics were often adopted as a profession and as a pretext for personal aggrandisement or enrichment, he worked for over twenty years among workers and craftsmen. He carried out his daily work to raise the standard of the working classes and to attain the highest summit of idealism. His social gospel was a greater and nobler one than the destructive Marxis-

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In a period when politics were often adopted as a profession and as a pretext for personal aggrandisement or enrichment, he worked for over twenty years among workers and craftsmen. He carried out his daily work to raise the standard of the working classes and to attain the highest summit of idealism. His social gospel was a greater and nobler one than the destructive Marxist. He believed in revolution as a means of overcoming poverty and leading people towards a heroic meaning of life. He therefore believed, logically enough, in the event which was about to take place. This event, besides completing the unification of Italy, was to bring greater justice to the working classes in the organization of the State, perhaps even in the elevation of the worker himself, as a living and active element, to share in the government of the nation. The war, therefore, had to be a revolutionary war and it would have been a crime not to take part in it.

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In one of his posters addressed to workers, Corridoni said: "The hope that after this war a greater one may take place which will liberate the proletarian from political and mental serfdom, must always be our goel".

We, who have religiously remembered his words, must admit that we are now waging that other war which he foretold in the name of Italy for the greatness of our Fatherland and the safeguarding of our people. The war which we are now fighting is a continuation of the war of revolution. This war is foremost in our thoughts as volunteers, and to it we devote our efforts, a revolutionary war, which must definitely defeat the plutocrats and the Jews and bring about the abolition of the slavery imposed on us by a handful of men. It will lead to the liberation of the workers from misery and need.

Italy's volunteers are today in the front line, just as Filippo Corridoni was, for the triumph and redemption of their Fatherland and the social betterment of the people. Whoever stops to consider the programme of Italian socielization, not as an abstract formula, but as a means to achieve the people's aspirations, is bound to recognize the principles typical of Corridoni. Those who are not of this opinion must blame their own ignorance and intellectual short-sightedness.

The war which Italy is now waging is a people's war against the self interests of the rich. It is a war which, especially after the tragic events of September 1943, has aroused the supreme instinct of human beings in opposition to the inhuman principles which have been imposed upon us through centuries.

Thanks to the Republic of Mussolini, of whom Corridoni was a supporter in the political fight and for intervention, it will not be in vain to believe in the future: victory will be ours and all its blessings.

Our inspiring cry is "Long live Italy! Long live the Revolutionary War!"

RADIO TEVERE in Italian - 245 M.- 2330 - Oct. 22

Special Message

Attention, Attention, for our Roman brothers we broadcast a few special messages:

L'antenna è guasta (The aereal is out of order); Marianna non risponde (Marianne does not answer); Attenzione: Alceo è sparito (Attention: Alceo has disappeared); Attenzione alla crocetta (Be

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.421 - 2100 - Oct. 1

28th of October

On the 28th of October, the Republican Fascist Federations and the Black Brigades will celebrate, together with all Republican forces, the 22nd anniversary of the March on Rome. The Federal Commissaries are entrusted with the task of organising in every province, according to the possibilities, various demonstrations, among which will be a military ceremony in honor of the Fascist dead and a meeting of the working people. The Duce will hand over the banner to the Black Shirts of the "M" Legion.

The Secretary of the Party will arrange for the publishing of a pamphlet entitled: "The March Continues".

The next transmission of the "Voice of the Party" will be dedicated to this historic date.

Appointments

The Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party has published the following appointments:

Enrico Introi, "squadrista", March on Rome, is appointed director of the Fascist Federation of Venice, in place of comrade Paolo I[illegible], who has resigned.

On the proposal of the delegate of the Republican Fasci of Piedmont, comrade Zeno Ricci, "squadrista", March on Rome, war volunteer, former Federal vice-Secretary of Turin, is appointed Federal Commissary of Asti, in substitution of comrade Sacchero Guglielmo, called to another post.

On the proposal of the Regional delegate for the Republican Fasci of Veneto, comrade Riccardo Radiconi, March on Rome, Lieutenant-Colonel, many times decorated for military valour, is appointed Federal Commissary of Vicenza, in place of comrade Innocenzo Pattuello.

ITALIAN BROADCASTS of October 23

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0700 - October 23

War News

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS of October 23

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0700 - October 23

War News

To the east of the Loiano-Bologna road all enemy attacks were promptly repelled by German reaction in spite of the intense preparation made by Allied artillery. South of Monte Massaglia fierce fighting is raging at a much shorter range. In the Adriatic sector British attempts to break through the German lines south-west of Cesena were checked by the strong German defence. Severe losses were inflicted on the enemy.

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Sicilian Separatists Accuse Bonomi Government

According to Reuter a number of Sicilian separatists held a meeting at Taormina in the course of which they made accusations against the Bonomi Government and its representative Algisio, High Commissioner for Sicily.

Political Prisoners Not Allowed to Leave Their Home

The Spanish authorities have decided that all political prisoners who had been granted provisional liberty are not to leave their homes without the authorization of the Provincial Control Committee. Should they fail to comply with this measure, the transgressors will be arrested and penalties will be imposed.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0800 - October 23

The War in Europe - Southern Front

The focal point of fighting is between Loiano and Bologna. Owing to strong German resistance, backed by the artillery of the Wehrmacht, all enemy attacks launched in this sector have failed, and they have suffered heavy losses.

Loyal Demonstration at Bergamo

At the new theatre in Bergamo, a demonstration of a political-military character took place yesterday morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Moschiaro, Chief of the Propaganda office of the Party, delivered a speech. He was introduced to the audience by the military commander of the Bergamo garrison. Col. Moschiaro spoke of present political and military problems. Rousing demonstrations of enthusiasm followed the mention of the Duce, Germany, the Republican army, the National Guard and all armed forces of the Italian Social Republic.

Funeral of Bergamo Victims of Enemy Air Raid

The solemn funeral of the victims of last Friday's criminal air raid took place yesterday afternoon at Ponte San Pietro. The Chief of the Province, together with other authorities and representatives of the Republican National Government, was present, and many people from Bergamo and neighbouring localities, took part.

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Consultative Commission Meets in Invaded Italy

The Consultative Commission for Italy has held another meeting. Ambassador Kerr took the chair. Representatives of Greece, Russia, Yugoslavia, France, Great Britain and the United States attended the meeting.

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The AFI Agency reports that several questions regarding the political situation in so-called liberated Italy were discussed at the meeting.

The Pentimalli-Deltetto Trial

The Pentimalli-Deltetto trial, which had already been postponed for the addition of other documents, has undergone further alterations.

The N.N.U. reports, it is learned, that the defence intends to raise the question of incompetence, in order to bring the trial before a military tribunal. At the request of the Pentimalli-Deltetto defence two reports have been examined: one by the head of the General Staff and the other by General Messe. Both ask that the two generals be put on the permanently retired list.

New Information Agency to Function in Invaded Italy

An enemy radio announces that a new information agency, called ARTI, is soon to be opened in invaded Italy. The agency would apparently have a semi-official character and would be the principal propaganda organ of the so-called Bonomi Government. Up to the present however, Allied authorities have not granted the necessary authorization. Instead it seems that the organization will be controlled by the Allied authorities and the agency will merely be an echo of enemy propaganda, with the approval of the Bonomi Government.

Names of civilians living in occupied Italy to whom their relatives living in the Italian Social Republic send greetings and await news:

Marcello Arcadio, Oreste Barra, Oreste Bernardo, Raffaele Casanova, Roberto Cuminati, Antonietta De Gigli Maramai, Nicola Poli, Gemma Gardelli, Silvio Lovez, Nina Paolello, Giovanni Pappalardo, Alfonso Pellegrinetti, Mario Pizzotto, Maria Rivero, Carlo Zaccardi and his family.

FASCIST RADIO in French for South East Europe (35M.) 11.50-October 23

Allied Offensive in Italy

A violent battle is taking place along the Italian [illegible] at the present time.

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FASCIST RADIO in French for South East Europe (35M.) 11.50-October 23

Allied Offensive in Italy

A violent battle is taking place along the Italian front at the present time. The decisive phase of the battle has begun for the Apennines, where the entire German front is being violently attacked by Anglo-American troops, supported by new divisions of mercenaries. General Leese's intentions seem to be to engage the German left wing and to divide it by deeply-penetrating wedges.

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

One cannot as yet make any predictions regarding the results of this battle, in which the Reich troops are again showing their bravery and valor.

Communists Active in France

In France the attitude of the Communists is becoming more and more threatening. It is feared that they may attempt to upset conditions in the country. De Gaulle's authority is strongly jeopardized by Allied control of a great part of France, and it seems powerless to cope with possible eventualities. In several departments, local resistance committees are forming autonomous governments. De Gaulle's only reaction is to increase anti-collaborationist reprisals. In France, as in occupied Italy, the Communists are following the directives of the Kremlin in order upset social order and to create insuperable difficulties for the political and administrative action of the Allies.

Allied Propaganda in Italy

In occupied Italy the British today have found nothing better to expose than the Separatist claims of the Sicilians. Anglo-American propaganda however, cannot succeed in dispelling the impression that the Moscow Conference has not attained concrete results.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 421 M. - 1300 - Oct.23

Southern Front

While in the region south of Bologna, the determined German defence forced the Anglo-Americans to diminish their pressure against the German lines, in the coastal sector troops of the British Eighth Army, following a violent and exceptional artillery barrage, yesterday morning at dawn carried out an extremely violent attack against the German lines north of Cesena. They succeeded in crossing the Savio river at two points.

German armored forces, carrying out an immediate counter-attack, repelled the enemy from the positions he had conquered, compelleing him to cross the Savio in the opposite direction. Fierce fighting is still in progress. The British forces which took part in this operation suffered exceptionally heavy losses.

Along the road which leads from Cesena towards the north,

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Communists Active in France

In France the attitude of the Communists is becoming more and more threatening. It is feared that they may attempt to upset conditions in the country. De Gaulle's authority is strongly jeopardised By Allied control of a great part of France, and it seems powerless to cope with possible eventualities. In several departments, local resistance committees are forming autonomous governments. De Gaulle's only reaction is to increase anti-collaborationist reprisals. In France, as in occupied Italy, the Communists are following the directives of the Kremlin in order upset social order and to create insuperable difficulties for the political and administrative action of the Allies.

Allied Propaganda in Italy

... In occupied Italy the British today have found nothing better to expose than the Separatist claims of the Sicilians. Anglo-American propaganda however, cannot succeed in dispelling the impression that the Moscow Conference has not attained concrete results.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 421 M. - 1300 - Oct.23

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Along the road which leads from Cesena towards the north, seventeen British tanks were put out of action, out of the thirty employed by the enemy in the course of his attack against the German lines.

Persecution of Families of Bonomi Politicians Denied

4374

According to news broadcast from the radio stations of invaded Italy and confirmed by enemy radio stations, persecutions are being carried out in Republican Italy against the families of well-known politicians of invaded Italy. It has been particularly stated that members of the Bonomi family, who reside in free Italy, had been arrested.

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Naturally, these are all lies, invented as usual by enemy propaganda, which thus seeks to prove that brutal reprisals are employed in Republican Italy, where, on the contrary, they are completely unknown.

Authorities Take Action Following Palermo Riots

Following the events which have taken place in Palermo, the Bonomi authorities have closed the General Headquarters of the so-called Sicilian separatists. Propaganda booklets, material of all kinds, and other things which were to be distributed to the civilian population, have been seized. According to information received from neutral sources, it is learned that the situation in Palermo is far from normal. All the state officials have gone on strike, and numerous demonstrations against the government have taken place in the city. Many public offices have been forced to suspend their activities. Nearly all the shops are still closed.

According to the latest news received, students are also taking part in the demonstrations against the Bonomi government. The High Commissioner for Sicily, Aldisio, has officially stated that the situation is far from normal, and that three students have been arrested.

In the course of their provincial congress, the Socialists demanded the disarmament of the Carabinieri. An Order of the Day, approved by them, urges that the Bonomi government should take the necessary steps to end the sufferings of the Sicilian population.

Italian Problem Non-Existent for Anti-Fascists

No Italian problem exists for anti-Fascists. Their only aim is that of fighting Fascism, without regard for the consequences to the Italian nation.

If the anti-Fascists had felt the necessity of solving the Italian problem, they would have become Fascists...

The problem of Italian aspirations is not even considered by anti-Fascists, they do not bother about it in the least. When they do, academically, face the major problems, involving Italian reconstruction, they end by coming to the same conclusion to which Fascism came, thereby putting themselves in the wrong. It is now the renegade Franzero's turn. In an article published in a British review, he [illegible]

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It is interesting to note, by the way, that Franzero himself in his article, is forced to make the following admission: "Italy, after the war will take her place in the family of nations but she will not have so important a role as she had before."

How before? Before what? When? Perhaps when Italy was Fascist?

After having asserted that the major Italian problem is the economic one, which cannot be solved, Franzero writes: "After the last world war, the United States, South Africa, South America, Canada and Australia diminished the quota they had assigned to Italian emigration. This was an unfair measure, besides being irrational, and it created the situation in which Italy was suddenly deprived of a necessary outlet for her surplus population. Not only this, but the closing down of emigration also brought about the stoppage of what economists call invisible assets of the balance of payment, in other words, Italy ceased to benefit by the sums sent home by Italian emigrants. This was the reason, states Franzero, that Mussolini, confronted by large masses of unemployed, decided to organise them into an army to go forth and acquire those outlets which the Allied nations had denied the Italian population. Franzero adds that in this case, by planning such a scheme, Mussolini, committed an error and that the scheme itself was that of a madman. The author however concludes that this lesson should not be forgotten by the Allied Nations if they wish, to act wisely and in such a way that the mistakes made at the end of the last world war should not be repeated after this.

According to Franzero, the Allied nations, if they wish to be wise, should grant to anti-Fascists and democratic Italy what they denied to Fascist Italy. Once upon a time they resured to make any concession to Italy. Now, on the strength of the fact that anti-Fascism reigns in Italy, those concessions which were denied before, should now be made to Italy. What will the anti-Fascists do if these concessions are not made ? Only one solution remains: that of becoming Fascists, unless they prefer to lie low and accept all the terms enforced and dictated by the Allied nations' in their lack of comprehension of Italian problems. Will they give in to being deprived of certain parts of Italian territory, as is already rumoured; will they accept the consequences of such statements as that made by the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Eden ?

If the anti-Fascists change their attitude when faced by the demands made on the Italian people, they would find themselves in the position of having to sumbit to bitter defeat, at least in the internal national field.

The truth is in fact that if the anti-Fascists change their attitude regarding relations with other nations, they would inevitably find themselves in the situation in which the Fascists found themselves.

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The truth is in fact that if the anti-Fascists change their attitude regarding relations with other nations, they would inevitably find themselves in the situation in which the Fascists found themselves. Should they, on the other hand, insist on remaining anti-Fascists, they would find themselves anti-Italian. It is a fact that if national problems are considered in the light in which Fascism considered them, there is no solution other than the Fascist one.

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By acting in any other way, one can only become anti-nationalist and anti-Italian, and this is exactly what the anti-Fascists have done. For, had they been Italians before anything else, with the Fascists, they would have taken up arms against the invaders and would have fought them, postponing to a later date the discussion which should have taken place only among ourselves, that of internal problems relating to the nation.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 1400 - October 23

Italian Front

Preceded by exceptionally heavy artillery fire the left wing of the Eighth Army launched a violent offensive at dawn yesterday between Cesenatico and Cerbaia.

The attackers, who after intensive efforts had succeeded in crossing the Savio river at two points, were counter-attacked and repulsed by German armoured units.

Fighting continued well after dark.

Sicilian Economic and Food Problems Must Be Solved

The Bonomi Commissioner for Sicily granted an interview to the Rome correspondent of the Swiss Telegraph Agency, when he stated that Sicily's economic situation must be improved and at the same time the food supply problem must be adequately solved. He also added that the recent revolt in Palermo is of the greatest moral importance for liberated Italy, where, as is the case in Sicily, the food supplies are insufficient. If the Anglo-Americans fail to take immediate steps in this direction, they will be confronted by even more serious revolts in all Italian regions under their control.

In the meantime, the Congress of the Sicilian Separatist Party closed its session today in Taormina. The Congress was presided over by Finocchiaro Aprile, who requested that a plebiscite be made under Allied control to arrive at a decision regarding Sicilian independence.

New Recruits for National Defence in Sweden

General Jung, Commander of the Swedish Armed Forces, made a proposal that all men not yet summoned to the colours should be armed and organized for national defence by the side of the regular

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Press Review

Cocetto Pettinato, in an article published by the "Stampa" pictures Churchill, having reached his eightieth year and having retired from politics, commencing upon the work of writing his memoirs and dedicating an entire chapter to Italy.

In this chapter, the British ex-Premier, a little disappointed and embittered by the failure of his policy, but still sound and serene in mind, examines with a critical eye British policy in regard to Italy.

Among other things Pettinato makes Churchill say that Great Britain was frightened by Mussolini's reconstructive work and was still more frightened by Italy's colonial development which, when it had spread across Africa, would compromise the peace of the British Empire.

Pettinato is right in his conception of the matter; he forgets however, to take into due account all the causes provoking Great Britain's hatred for Italy which have covered a long period.

This is why we consider Pettinato's brilliant attempt only partially successful. This however, does not detract from his effo , given its very original character.

Also, rather than the potrait of an eighty year-old Churchill who has given up politics and taken to golf, we would have prefer a more "suitable" end for our enemy. However, the necessity of describing Churchill intent on writing his memoirs, got the upper hand with our author and led him to describe a paranoic monster as a peaceful and normal man.

This kind of a Churchill is too far removed from reality. We much prefer the description published by "Corrispondenza Repubblicana" yesterday, which shows us Churchill brought before the bar of judgment, which will probably condemn him to be confined in a criminal lunatic asylum.

At this point the re-transmission from Mehmone is interrupted. The station is intercepted by our receiving sets, but the broadcast is noisy and rather incomprehensible. Some parts are missing.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.49I - 2000 -Oct.23

The Southern Front

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491 - 2000 - Oct.23

The Southern Front

(The following is the text of despatch sent to us by one of our war correspondents from the Adriatic front).

At dawn fighting grew fiercer. Bitter defensive battles were waged again in the area directly involved in the fighting which is now in progress on the Adriatic front.

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Preceded by a heavy artillery barrage, advanced elements of the Eighth Army tried to infiltrate north of the Pisciatello river, in the Cesenatico sector and along the middle course of the Savio river in the Castiglione and San Carlo areas south of Cesena. The Wehrmacht's prompt reaction frustrated all the attempts made by the invaders. German grenadiers counter-attacked furiously, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and forcing him back to his original positions.

South and south-east of the city heavy clashes took place which ended unfavourably for the Allies, notwithstanding the fact that they had brought up large-scale reinforcements of armoured units. Units of the Fourth and Eighth Indian Infantry divisions and Polish units were brought up at several points as front line replacements for the British battalions which had been severely tested in the recent fighting.

At the eastern end of the Adriatic front, the enemy is attacking the German defence line insistently and is using light units which are more easily manoeuvrable owing to the flooding which has taken place in the area and the numerous canals and swamps in this sector which increase the difficulties encountered by the enemy in his advance. The enemy even made use of rudimental barges constructed with timber, and numerous boats requisitioned from the fishermen along the coast. Notwithstanding this, the Anglo-Americans scored no success and have suffered very heavy losses in material. Many of these craft, fully loaded, were sunk by the Germans with automatic weapons and mortal fire. Hundreds of corpses and masses of war materials have ended in the swamps and mud.

South of Faenza the enemy's advance has also been rendered very difficult, particularly by the very stubborn resistance offered by German troops. After the clashes which occurred on the left wing, the front line now extends from the sea - in the Cesenatico area - along an irregular line dotted with salients and indentations which alter with the fluctuation of the operations in progress - to the area of Cesena and then descends towards the Savio river where the resistance put up by the troops of the Reich has been considerably stiffened. The most important clashes are still taking place around the little bridge-head which the enemy managed to establish on the left bank of the Savio river.

Paolo Zerbino Resigns from Post of Undersecretary f.. Home Affairs

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Paolo Zerbino Resigns from Post of Undersecretary for Home Affairs

After accepting his appointment as Special Commissioner for Piedmont, Dr. Paolo Zerbino handed in his resignation from his former post of Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry for Home Affairs. His resignation has been accepted and he has been replaced by Dr.Giorgio Pini.

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The Incidents in Palermo

The serious events which have taken place at Palermo have led t. a strange fever among the various party groups, a fever of pacification. Appeals printed on posters have been displayed all over the town, letters have been addressed to the newspapers and speeches have been made requesting that those who were responsible be condemned, and urging the people to remain calm. This attitude reveals a twofold anxiety: to place the responsibility on somebody else's shoulders and to avoid reprisals and penalties on the part of the Allied authorities. Even Freemasonry, which is a secret society and which controls every move of the Bonomi Government, has published a manifesto in which it invites the population to remain calm and to reflect. To reflect, naturally, on its misery and hunger!

The Jews Come Into Their Own Again

The so-called Bonomi Government, acceding to a peremptory request made by Freemasonry and by the Occupation authorities, has issued a law under which all Jews, whether Italian or of foreign nationality are reinstated to their rights.

Sentences Imposed in Florence for Infringements of Electricity Regulations

The United Nations News reports that the Tribunal of Florence has recently sentenced a number of Florentine citizens to several days' imprisonment and to fines of 5,000 Lire for contravening the law regarding the consumption of electricity.

Four Spanish Frontier Towns under the Control of Communists

According to a United Press report from Barcelona, Spanish Communists have taken over the control of four frontier towns in north-western Spain.

Comment: "The Tongue Against an Aching Tooth"

Anti-Fascist propaganda, which is well fed and well directed by the Anglo-Americans, has touched innumerable subjects, at times insensate and at other times stupid, but of all these subjects two receive insistent, particular attention: that of the land to be distributed to the peasants

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and that of the food situation in Republican Italy. It is evident that so far as the first subject is concerned, it is easy to invent a flood of lies on the accomplishments of Fascism during its twenty years in the field of reform; it is not so easy to lie in regard to the laws issued by Fascism to protect the labourer and his interests.

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The manifest intention of the Bonomi Government - and it is only an intention for the time being - of requisitioning all land which is uncultivated or little-in order that this may be a great novelty introduced by the Inter-Allied Regime and described as marvellous enterprise. It is more than clear that the need is felt to do everything possible to make the Italian people forget what was achieved by Fascism in the past and we do not think it necessary to go over these achievements again.

The second subject is the result of a still more amusing theme: it is intended to make the world believe that people in Republican Italy are starving, and that this is brought about by the fact that all the food-stuffs are seized by the hated Germans and Fascists. The truth of this allegation can be very easily refuted by the population of Republican Italy. The grotesqueness of the enemy's propeganda consists in the following: it is a known fact taht the invaded areas of Italy lack raw materials and that the food situation has become literally tragic. If the people dare to protest they are machine-gunned by the Royal soldiers in the public squares. This has just happened in Palermo. We are aware of this, it is common knowledge, and the news is given out by reporters of the British and American press stationed in Italy. But the anti-Fascist radios, whether they tackle the first or the second subject do so in very bad Italian - and this is a sign of the intellectual level of our enemies - and they always come to the same conclusion: that is, they incite the people to take possession of the land by force, to mob the food-stores and to kill the Germans and the Fascists. This exhortation is getting to be terrible monotonous, but it serve however to make us forget that all this very low, if somewhat picturesque, mise-en-scéne is ordered by the masters and invaders and that the latter, who are very anxious regarding the resistance which the German troops are putting up in Italy, feel it increasingly necessary to stir up trouble in the rear of the German lines of defence.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - 21,30 M. October

The New Identity Card

This is a strangely significant episode which gives us a good impression of the appalling situation in which we would find ourselves if we were to bow to the Communist storm. In a town in northern Italy, bandits had blocked all the roads leading to the residential district. A laborer was going home on his bicycle along one of those roads. Laborers normally go home on their bicycles when

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Out with the documents. The laborer replied that he had an identity card and taking it out of his pocket showed it to one of the men who wore a cap with a red star and who seemed to be the chief of the band. This man, after having glanced at the identity card threw it away, slapped the laborer in the face and shouted: "But this is no identity card. Don't you see? These are your identity cards, the calluses on the rough palms of your hands are your identity card. When we have won our battle there will be no more callusses". The poor laborer much impressed by the aggressive attitude of the bandit, regained courage and said;" All right, but who will work in future?" The bandit replied: "We will make the gentlemen work." After being allowed to proceed on his journey he mounted his bicycle again and muttered: "Well, well". The news of this episode spread immediately among the inhabitants of the town. The gentry of the town looked at their hands and seeing that they were clean began to dirty them in the hope that they might grow calluses on their palms!

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - M. 245 - 23.30 - October 23

Special Messages

Attention, attention, we now broadcast special messages to our Roman brothers:

La rena è nello stagno "The sand is in the pond).- Il solco è profondo (The track is deep).- L'antenna è guasta (The aerial is spoiled).- Marianna no risponde (Marianna does not anwer).- La tromba squilla (The trumpet sounds).- Attenzione alle oche (Attention to the geese).- La cartina è rettificata (The thin paper is redressed).- Attentionz alle crocette (Attention to small crosses).- La lettera era aperta (The letter was open).- L'uscio è ora chiuso (The door is now closed).- Continua la pioggia (Rain continues).- Un'altra gomma è pronta (Another tire is ready).- Le pere sono già mature (Pears are already ripe).- Convenzionale 11 nero lineetta virgola due punti (Conventional eleven black little dash comma two points).- Convenzionale 27 verde due pari lineetta punto lineetta (Conventional twenty-seven green two even dash point dash).- Convenzionale 25 quattro alternato lineetta punto (Conventional twenty-five four alternated dash point).- Lasciare la casa (To leave the house).- Verificare bene i sacchi (Check the bags well).-

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"But this is no identity card. Don't you see? These are your identity cards, the calluses on the rough palms of your hands are your identity card. When we have won our battle there will be no more callusses". The poor laborer much impressed by the aggressive attitude of the bandit, regained courage and said;" All right, but who will work in future?" The bandit replied: "We will make the gentlemen work." After being allowed to proceed on his journey he mounted his bicycle again and muttered: "Well, well". The news of this episode spread immediately among the inhabitants of the town. The gentry of the town looked at their hands and seeing that they were clean began to dirty them in the hope that they might grow calluses on their palms!

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - M. 245 - 23.30 - October 23

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

GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German - 0845 - October 23

Western Front

Saturday evening, the High Command, commenting on the fighting on the western front, announced: There are three focal points: firstly, the Westerscheldt which still keeps the enemy from using the port of Antwerp; secondly, the Aix-la-Chapelle - Wuerselen sector; and thirdly, the sector reaching from the area east of Luneville to both sides of Bruyeres.

In these three sectors, the enemy again attacked with undiminished fury on Saturday. He achieved no noteworthy successes except for the penetration at Breskens. The following particulars are learned with regard to this fighting: at the Scheldt estuary, the enemy made fierce attempts to break through in order to capture the contested ground farther south. In Breskens, grim street and house-to-house fighting raged up to the late evening hours. North and northeast of Antwerp, the Canadians attempted to advance toward the Belgian-Dutch frontiers, which they did not reach. Fresh German units counter-attacked and exerted strong pressure on the enemy. At the Meuse bridgehead, the enemy suffered such heavy losses that he was forced to regroup his forces and temporarily suspend his attacks. The British Third Infantry Division, the Scottish 15th Infantry Division and the British First Tank Division, which are fighting in this sector, suffered extremely heavy losses. ... Aix-la-Chapelle sector: Fierce fighting is in progress, particularly where the enemy is attempting to break through between Wuerselen and Verlautenheide. The Germans counter-attacked to frustrate U.S. encircling attempts. The enemy was pushed back. The situation generally remained unchanged. In Aix-la-Chapelle, on King's Hill and Lucs Hill, parts of the German garrison continue to offer heroic and stubborn resistance. --- Vosges sector: Only local fighting and no change in the situation were reported from the Luxembourg frontier area. On the Epinal-St Die road, the Americans resumed their attacks. On Saturday on the western front, German troops destroyed or captured thirty-eight Anglo-American tanks and armored reconnaissance cars.

Italian Front

As to fighting in Italy, it is learned by the High Command: On Saturday, in the Etruscan Apennines, the focal point of the American attacks lay south of Bologna. West of the much contested Futa Pass, four consecutive attacks broke down in the concentrated fire of German arms. Enemy attacks east of the pass also collapsed

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East of Cesena, the enemy gained a little ground; German counter attacks are in progress. Fierce fighting developed on the eastern wing of the U.S. Fifth Army and the western wing of the British Eighth Army. The enemy was repulsed everywhere. On the Savio, the enemy attempted to widen his bridgeheads; all attacks were frustrated. North of Cesena, enemy attempts at crossing the Savio also failed.

National Guard Parades Throughout Germany

Berlin: At present, National Guard parades are taking place throughout Germany. Enthusiastic meetings of the volunteers for the nation-wide levée en masse are reported from everywhere. A war correspondent describes such a meeting as follows: There was an atmosphere such as one experienced only in the greatest days of the German history. We spent hours which we will not forget for the rest of our lives.

Greeks Call for Food From the Allies

Athens: The Greek Finance Minister, Professor Svolos, called on the Allies for a speedy delivery of food to the Greek population. The Greeks were starving since German supplies had ceased after the withdrawal of the German troops.

Ban on Food Transports from Sweden to Finland

Stockholm: It is learned by diplomatic quarters of the Swedish capital that the Soviet Government has put a ban on further Swedish food transports to Finland.

German Underground Cities

In a sector of the western defensive front, underground shelters for the housing of a complete small town were created during the general moving of industries in Germany. This "pillbox city" provides sleeping, defence and supply facilities for at least ten thousand persons. No aerial bombardment can endanger the vital factories, war-work or workmen and their families. Communications between this underground town and the defensive front are also safe.

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

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German 12.30-Oct.23

Survey of the Situation by Dr. Rudolf Semmler

Yesterday was the first day of the "Volkssturm". At 9 a.m. the enrolment centres opened their doors. In spite of bad weather there was a rush in Berlin in the early hours of the morning, only equalled in former days during elections.

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This Sunday indeed resembled a plebiscite day. Everyone hurried to cast his vote for the Fatherland, for sticking it out to the end and for victory. The votes of this plebiscite are of particular significance. For yesterday was a day of volunteers. Nobody had been called up. No draft order forced them to report. The few days since the creation of the "Volkssturm" did not give time to draw up lists of all men affected. Although all able-bodied men between 16 and 60 will be called up, it is a good sign that in the sixth year of the war, in the hour of emergency, men are coming forward voluntarily to take up arms, to enlist in the armed forces. This was not the case in 1918. We remember that there were also a few very young ones amongst the volunteers then, whilst now 75% of the 16 year-olds have volunteered for the armed forces.

In Berlin moving scenes were observed at the enrolment centres. From the fashionable west to the workers' quarters a resolute people was rising, ready to defend itself. There was no outward enthusiasm, there is no time for that now, but all were imbued with a spirit of passionate devotion. The stream of volunteers grew hourly. At noon 65,000 of them had enrolled in the Reich capital alone. The report centres had no instructions what to do with those who were over 60. Such cases had not been anticipated by the authorities. But they were wrong.

Here are a few examples: Two members of a Charlottenburg Rowing Club, both 65 years old, who carried their years well, would not leave the enrolment centre until they had been accepted. In the "Tiergarten" District an old gentleman of 65 years accompanied his two grandsons of 16 and insisted that he himself be entered on the list of volunteers. A 72 year-old cobbler, a native of Aix-la-Chapelle was deeply grieved when he had to be refused.

The first reports from the provinces (Gaue) say that all over the Reich similar scenes were observed. From western Germany it is reported that a Volkssturm Battalion has been raised which has assumed the name of Wallendorf, after the German locality in the Eupen district which was burned down by the Americans in their rage. The people there, imbued with fanatic nationalism, revealed a high spirit of self-sacrifice. At the same time this is in the nature of a decisive defeat for Eisenhower, Morgenthau, Vansittart and the Kremlin. The whole German people has risen against those plans of annihilation.

It is permissible to compare the "Volkssturm" with the Wars of Liberation. It is not possible, of course, to fight a Soviet T 34 or

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It is permissible to compare the "Volkssturm" with the Wars of Liberation. It is not possible, of course, to fight a Soviet T 34 or an American Sherman Tank with the weapons of 1813. But the "Volkssturm" in action will be armed in accordance with the year 1944 and 1945. Only the spirit of all able-bodied men will recall the glorious feats of the Wars of Liberation. To this we add national socialist fanaticism and the iron determination of our d[illegible]. In 1813 only the political fate of the Germans was at stake. To-[illegible] however the life of every man, every woman, every child is involv[illegible]

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The issue is clearly whether our people will be able to defend itself, or whether other will rule on our farmsteads. The "Volkssturm" therefore is no patriotic gesture of instrument designed to raise our spirits; it is of real political, but mainly military value.

In East Prussia men of the "Volkssturm" are already loading their rifles. Wherever the enemy is making headway there the offices close down, traffic comes to a standstill, factory workshops are emptying and farmyards become silent places. Here people can do nothing more useful than making up arms. Elsewhere, however, armament work is proceeding more feverishly. In no part of the fatherland has production been reduced, on the contrary, armament workers from the district of the West Wall feel more closely their connection with the arms of this war; for to-morrow they may themselves have to use those weapons on which they have put the last screws to-day.

English papersclaim that we are at the end of our tether/all we do is to collect men able to carry a rifle. This is of course a meaningless rhetorical phrase. The "Volkssturm" will first be trained in the use of rifles, machine-guns and hand grenades. But this does not mean that they will not have to man a tank, to fire a mortar, to serve a turret gun should it be necessary. The enemy, who received the news of the formation of the "Volkssturm" like a blow in the face, now says that the "Volkssturm" is our last straw. In fact we have built for ourselves a broad bridge on which we are crossing a dangerous abyss. This is bridging the gap between our present defensive fighting against powerful enemy and the near future, even now visible when we shall deal the enemy strong counterblows. We are now preparing mentally and materially for this time. The "Volkssturm" will not work miracles. It has a very clear and sober task, namely to strengthen the fighting front or to live amongst our enemies and teach them in a very practical manner that he can never hope to conquer the German people.

The first day of the first volunteers has already proved that we shall never lack the determined men for this task.

Supplement to the Wehrmacht Communique

Berlin: The following supplementary announcement has been

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11.80 - 1845 - Oct.

Supplement to the Wehrmacht Communique

Berlin: The following supplementary announcement has been made: In the East Prussian frontier area the 118th Tank detachment commanded by Major Krohe has distinguished itself by its [illegible] on the enemy.

mr.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11,80 mcs 18,45 October 23

Reports from Metz

From the German frontier city of Metz a war correspondent reports: Today we are only 6,000 metres behind the front. The entire population has settled down to this fact. It is now a mark of good breeding to keep cool; nobody thinks of capitulating. All the shops dealing in necessities are kept open.

In spite of the inevitable dropping of heavy shells, the newspaper appears morning and evening. As usual two cinemas give shows and they are sold out every day; food is the same as in every other German town.

The Commander of the city of Metz declared: "If the city gives almost a peace-time impression, except for the Red Cross cars, much work and organization is going on behind this facade, and it is we who have done it and who will continue to do it."

Voluntary Enrolment in the "Volkssturm"

Yesterday volunteers enrolled throughout Germany at the local group offices of the Party.

In Berlin alone up to midday yesterday 68,000 men had enrolled voluntarily.

In Vienna an impressive appeal was made yesterday in front of the Radetzky monument by Gauleiter and Reich Governor Baldur von Schirach. Tens of thousands of Viennese promised to defend their fatherland in the spirit of Prince Eugen.

Distribution of "Panzerfauste" to the Cologne "Volkssturm"

Cologne: Yesterday 9,800 Panzerfaeuste ("Mailed fist") have been distributed in Cologne to the "Volkssturm" companies.

Allied Terror Pilots Are Infanticides

Milan: The number of victims of the latest Allied terror attack on Milan surpasses our worst fears after three days of

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Milan: The number of victims of the latest Allied terror attack on Milan surpasses our worst fears after three days of salvage operations.

For example, 154 children's corpses have been recovered so far from one building alone, the Christi School.

With regard to this fact the Cardinal Archbishop of Milan declared to the Catholic newspaper "L'Italia": The weeping mothers remind us of the slaughter of the innocents by Herod.

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American Judges on Their Impressions of Italy

New York: The American Juvenile Judge Marcisio (?) declared on his return from a visit to Italy: "America's assistance to the suffering Italian population is fearfully small. The Italians in southern and central Italy suffer from extreme poverty and in many cases from famine. They live in helpless and hopeless confusion."

Benes Tries to Curry Favor with the Soviets

London: The "Observer" reports that Benes, the Czech emigré, has tried to attract favorable notice in Moscow. He has already declared that he would include Bolsheviks in any possible future government.

GERMAN SOLDIERS SERVICE - 1295 Kcs - 1900 - October 23

Creation of a Soviet Council in Riga

Stockholm: Bolshevikorganisation has reappeared with the arrival of the Soviets. In Riga there is now a soviet council In the train of the Soviet troops came special OGPU officials who set up their notorious blood tribunals in Riga. A few hours after the entry of the Bolsheviks several hundreds of Riga inhabitants were arrested.

The first executions were shortly afterwards carried out by the OGPU.

Wave of Arrests of Estonian Refugees in Finland

Stockholm: Following pressure by the Soviet authorities, the Finnish Government has started a wave of arrests of Estonians living in Finland.

Several thousands of Estonian refugees, who arrived in Finland a short time ago fleeing from the Soviets have now been arrested by order of the Bolshevik bloodhound Tanner. The Estonian refugees have been handed over by Finland to Soviet agents.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 590 Kcs - 1915 - October 23

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 590 Kcs - 1915 - October 23

The Battle for Aix-la-Chapelle

.... Under the command of Colonel Wildt had defended themselves in the debris of tenements and on the heights outside the destroyed city to the last.

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

A picture of the last phase of the fighting has been conveyed to us by broadcasts. The radio was indeed the last means of communication with the gallant garrison during the last days of the heroic fighting. Although the broadcasts are short and limit themselves to bare essentials they are clearly indicative of a determined fighting spirit. Every house was stubbornly defended. Every cellar was converted into a fortress and the rubble into a tank-trap. There was hand-to-hand fighting. In ... the reduced garrison had gathered for the last battle. Another ultimatum to surrender was not answered.

It was learned by a broadcast that there were 10,000 men left. The broadcast also said that they were firmly decided to go on fighting. The Americans after an artillery barrage made a concentrated attack supported by numerous tanks and fighter-bombers on this last strongpoint, but met the same determined resistance as always. The garrison then broadcast the following message: "After grim house-to-house and hand-to-hand fighting the garrison of Aix-la-Chapelle has used up its last ammunition... The remnants of the defenders are at their posts in expectation of a battle at close quarters. We are closing down with a greeting to our comrades and our relatives. Last greetings to our beloved German fatherland in unshakeable confidence in victory. Long live the Fuehrer!"

Shortly afterwards we received the following message: ".... we are blowing up our radio equipment." Aix-la-Chapelle has been abandoned to the enemy. The heroic fight of the garrison of Aix-la-Chapelle has become part of history. It symbolizes the fanatic will of our country to fight until victory. A mere handful of men broke up the American assaults. With the heroism of Nibelungs they fought man to man and did not lay down their weapons until the last man was disabled. If our units are now able to hold the enemy in new positions, it is due to the men of Aix-la-Chapelle who inflicted on the Americans... and the necessary time... Owing to his extremely high losses the enemy has not yet resumed his attacks on our new positions.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE 592 Kcs - 2000 - Oct. 23

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The Situation on the Western Front

Berlin: The American attacks near Wuerselen made no headway against the forefields of the German western fortresses, inspite of the use of extremely large quantities of material. The Germans made numerous counter-assaults, during which a strong American unit was cut off and taken prisoner. A German reporter states: On account of the high losses that the US First Army has had to suffer in the area of Aix-la-Chapelle, the American command has decided to camouflage the entire movement of supplies in this sector by laying a smoke screen.

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

French Paper Disappointed at Lack of Assistance from Allies

Paris: A new French paper called "Patriotique" writes: The population hoped that the Allies would bring all that France was lacking, such as food clothes and shoes, but their hopes have failed to materialize: French workmen's families are therefore obliged to lead a dreaful life.

Not One But Six Régimes in France

London: George Glebon (?) the British journalist, who is said to be an expert on French affairs, said after a visit to France: "The country is ruled not by one but by six régimes: Eisenhower's military authorities, de Gaulle, and four different big organisations of the French resistance movement.

A delimitation of competency has not been established anywhere; ne régime recognizes the autorithy of another. This administrative anarchy can easily lead to political anarchy."

Difficulties of Reporting from the Soviet Front

London: Winterton, the well-known British press correspondent in Moscow, declared that the only source of information for authorized war-reporters is now as before, the front reports in the Soviet papers. Journalists may not approach the fighting areas.

East Prussian Defensive Positions Have Proved Good

Berlin: We learn from military quarters that the East Prussian defensive positions have proved extremely useful during the past few days.

Though the Soviets assailed them with massed forces on a 100 kilometre front, they failed to break through the deeply echeloned German positions.

Successes of a Naval Squadron of the Republic [illegible]

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population hoped that the Allies would bring all that France was lacking, such as food clothes and shoes, but their hopes have failed to materialize. French workmen's families are therefore obliged to lead a dreaful life.

Not One But Six Régimes in France

London: George Glebon (?) the British journalist, who is said to be an expert on French affairs, said after a visit to France: "The country is ruled not by one but by six régimes: Eisenhower's military authorities, de Gaulle, and four different big organisations of the French resistance movement.

A delimitation of competency has not been established anywhere; ne régime recognizes the autorithy of another. This administrative anarchy can easily lead to political anarchy."

Difficulties of Reporting from the Soviet Front

London: Winterton, the well-known British press correspondent in Moscow, declared that the only source of information for authorized war-reporters is now as before, the front reports in the Soviet papers. Journalists may not approach the fighting areas.

East Prussian Defensive Positions Have Proved Good

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11,80 kcs- 2030 - October 23

Successes of a Naval Squadron of the Republican Air Force

Milan: Fascist headquarters have announced that a naval squadron of the Republican air force intercepted a special unit of twelve planes between Mantua and Verona and shot down eight of them.

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Trench Work in the Pussta

Budapest: At numerous points in the Pussta and near the Hungarian capital, trenches are being dug from morning to night. Workers' battalions of the Hungarian army are actively assisted by the population. Peasants of both sexes, workmen and employees and numerous women and girls of all classes are making an unparalleled effort for the defence of Hungary. Entire villages and towns are united in the effort.

The Port of Riga Useless

Riga: The Soviet authorities affirm that the port of Riga is useless for the moment, following the departure of the Germans.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE 592 Kcs - 2200 - Oct. 23

Bolshevik Terror in Southern France

Madrid: A Frenchman who fled to Spain reports that terrorists in France are creating purely Bolshevik formations.

Bulgarian Bishops Arrested by Bolshevisks

Sofia: The blood tribunals created by the Bolsheviks in Bulgaria have increased their activity. Among the Bulgarians of all classes arrested by the Bolsheviks are several bishops.

Allied Plans of Destruction for Germany

Basle: According to a Swiss report, the London press stresses expressly that complete agreement has been reached in Moscow between the Bolsheviks and Anglo-Americans regarding the deportation of German workers to the Soviet Union.

The Swiss paper recalls that Churchill and Roosevelt even at Quebec clearly sponsored the destruction plan of the Jew Morgenthau, recently published. Morgenthau, it is known, demands the destruction of forty million Germans.

This report from London again shows clearly that there is full accord between our enemies in the east and in the west with regard to destroying Germany, to let German workmen perish in the mines of Siberia, to make of the German industrial state an immense desert and to obliterate Germany economically and politically.

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

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Roosevelt's Propaganda Tour of New York

Washington: The US President drove through New York for propaganda purposes. He had beside him his intimate Jewish friend, Morgenthau.

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Moscow Pressure on Teheran

Teheran: Following the announcement by the Persian Prime Minister that the Persian government wanted to postpone negotiations regarding the oil concession until after the war, Moscow has exerted sharp pressure on the Persian government.

The Soviet press demands the resignation of the present Prime Minister and the immediate start of negotiations with the aim of surrendering Persian oil to the Soviets.

DNB in German October 23

British Soldiers Want "Baby Leave"

Stockholm: The British House of Commons has recently been occupied with the so-called "paternity leave committee. This committee was appointed by the military authorities in the Middle East to examine requests for leave by soldiers who maintain that they must go on leave because their wives are growing too old to have children. No less than five thousand demands of this kind were presented in the first days after the appointment of the committee. Of these more than half have been refused, because the wives were less than thirty-five years old. Only some of the others are likely to get this leave as there is not enough shipping available. Sir James Griggs, the War Minister, stated in the House of Commons that only two to three hundred men could go on leave monthly.

TRANSOCEAN in English October 23

1740

The Western Front

Berlin: (By Ludwig Sertorius) - Fighting south of the Scheldt estuary, which has cost the Allies great losses in manpower and much irreparable loss of time in past weeks, is to all appearances now approaching its climax. After having occupied Breskens the Canadians seem to be bent not only on liquidating the German bridgehead but also on preventing German troops from disengaging themselves towards Walcheren and south Beveland, where German batteries continue their fire, harassing the enemy and blocking the entrance to Antwerp port despite Allied air attacks. The enemy continues his pressure on the [illegible] leading from Antwerp to Bergen-op-Zoom, Roosendaal and Bree.

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Noteworthy is the resumption of attacks made by the left wing of the British Second Army against Hertogenbosch which were stopped two weeks ago. Main enemy pressure is exercised at the road leading from Nijmegen to Hertogenbosch.

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Attacks made by the right wing of the British Second Army towards Venlo have slowed perceptibly, perhaps because of losses in manpower or because General Dempsey does not want to give up too much of his force concentrated in the bridgehead of Nijmegen.

At Aix-la-Chapelle the Americans tried in continucus and fierce attacks to pierce the German front between Wuerselen and Verlautenheide, but scored only local penetrations which were partly mopped up in counter-attack. As this fighting, no matter how grim, is taking place in an area which is not much wider than one square kilometre, it certainly cannot be regarded as the prelude to the expected fresh large-scale attack of the U.S. First Army aimed at an operative break-through, for which General Hodges apparently has not yet concluded his preparations and regroupings.

The same may be said of the U.S. Third Army in the area between Tried and the central Vosges. Its extreme right wing over the weekend launched several strong attacks from the forest of Parroy in the direction of Barracat. These were held by German troops. It is not yet clear whether this is not after all a move to tie down German forces and that the main pressure of Patton's army, after completion of its regrouping, may be brought to bear at some quite different point, as for instance in the section between Diedenhofen and Metz.

As far as the U.S. Seventh Army in concerned, it is still engaged along two-thirds of its front in tenacious but costly and operatively unsuccessful attacks against a deeply staggered system of German fortifications guarding the main ridge of the Voages towards the west.

Action Is Expected in Metz Sector 1830

Metz: (By Transocean's war reporter Gerhard Emskoetter): Considerable American troop concentrations at Diedenhofen and Pont à Mousson indicate that General Patton will probably soon be trying to take Metz by an outflanking movement from north and south. The probability of such an operation in due time is all the greater as the U.S. Third Army has been practically stationary for the past one and a half months at Metz. Twenty-two old forts of the first world war surround the unfortified capital of Lorraine like a wreath. Eleven of them are in the rear of the town and ten are on the western bank of the Mosello in the German bridgehead. At the beginning of October Patton had tried to loosen the most southern pillar of the bridgehead - Fort Driant.

Following an intensive bombardment and a heavy barrage of

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Following an intensive bombardment and a heavy barrage of eight thousand rounds, his troops were able to enter the southern part of the fort.

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Although they had occupied subterranean corridors, they were not able to hold their position as the Germans burst open the iron doorways and smoked out casemates occupied by the enemy, with flame-throwers. After this failure, entailing a loss of tanks and of many men on the part of the enemy, Patton did not attempt a frontal attack on Metz. He did try to roll up the bridgehead from the north along the Moselle. The attack launched for this purpose in the vicinity of Machoren was waged principally for a hillock of slag, fifty metres high, belonging to an iron foundry. It changed hands several times and finally remained in American possession. The enemy was able to occupy only half of Machoren. Thus the operation failed before it got under way.

For more than one month General Patton let two to three thousand artillery shells descend on the circle of fortifications every day. This shelling has not spread to the town of Metz with its sixty thousand civilian inhabitants. The old World War forts stood up to modern shells in an astounding manner. The Germans meanwhile had strengthened their defences by improving old fortress batteries. Today General Patton has only two infantry divisions (Fifth and Ninetieth) as well as not too strong de Gaulle troops at the bridgehead. But even if he should attack Pont à Mousson and Metz from Diedenhofen, he will probably arrive at the same conclusion as did Captain Glen Slaughter of his Tenth Infantry Regiment. Slaughter, who was taken prisoner, said, "Metz will probably never be taken by us, even if we win this war."

German Air Activity over Aix-la-Chapelle Area 1950

(With the staff of a German flying corps, by Transocean's war reporter Erich Wenzel). The fierceness of the artillery duel of the past few days lessened considerably in the Aix-la-Chapelle area on Sunday night, crews of fast bombers which had been sent over the area north of Aix-la-Chapelle reported on their return. Some farmsteads, especially at Wuerselen, are still burning and in the town itself fires are still smouldering. But the din of battle has died down. The flyers met with little anti-aircraft fire by the Americans. The first attack made at dusk by German bombers on Bardenberg and Kohlscheidt took place in visibility which was most excellent. During the night further waves followed. These attacks greatly harassed the enemy and his movements and assisted German troops fighting there, crews reported.

German Division Makes Surprising Escape 2120

(By Transocean's war correspondent Arnim Schoenberg). The First German Alpine Division liberated itself from Soviet encirclement in

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German Division Makes Surprising Escape 2120

(By Transocean's war correspondent Arbim Schoenberg). The First German Alpine Division liberated itself from Soviet encirclement in Serbia and fought its way across the Save near Sabac. This division has arisen from the dead because its complete annihilation and capture of its wounded commander was reported by Moscow three days ago. An officer of this crack Bavarian division declared: "With 18,000 men we have arisen from the complete annihilation reported by the enemy. We shall soon teach him how much we are alive. Serious and critical as the situation was in which our division sometimes found itself, our men never laid down their arms or lost their courage. No matter how great our losses were, the feeling of our superiority was always confirmed by new successes, so that our destiny was not that expected by the Russians."

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Three Divisions Are Encircled 2115

Berlin: Competent German quarters gave the first authentic detailed information on the area south-east of Szolnok, where one Rumanian and two Soviet divisions have been encircled in the area bordered by the towns Kecskemet-Szentkirályi-Mezoetter (?) and Turkeve. German troops continuing a concentrated attack are still encountering stubborn Soviet resistance but are constantly wearing down the encircled divisions.

Heavy Soviet Losses. 1710

Berlin: The bulk of a Russian tank corps as well as at least three infantry divisions are encircled by strong German tank formations in the battle area south of Gumbinnen. The Germans have already begun to wipe out these Soviet forces. Enemy attacks from the flank south-east of Gumbinnen and on either side of Ebenrode for the purpose of bringing relief to the encircled troops were beaten off by the Germans. The encircled Soviet troops are under incessant attacks by German battleplane squadrons. In Goldap and in the penetration area south-east of Goldap the Soviets lost 147 tanks, twenty-nine guns and thousands of killed on Sunday.

The Italian Front 1715

Berlin: (By Ludwig Sartorius) The amount of material with which the Allies are conducting the campaign in Italy is assuming ever greater dimensions. This applies especially to Anglo-American artillery which simply outdid itself over the weekend in squandering ammunition. If in spite of this, the breakthrough which he is aiming at in both centres of gravity was again denied him, it proves anew the outstanding fighting spirit of German troops.

Regarding details of fighting developments the extreme right wing of British Eighth Army was able to make headway along the coast via Cesenatico and Cervia toward the Savio. A gain of ground, which was obvious, after the German defence was withdrawn behind the Savio, was according to plan. Fighting is still going on at full blast for this sector. On both sides of enemy-occupied Cesena strong British and Canadian formations tried to cross the river. Suffering heavy losses they succeeded in forming a bridgehead north of the city, while south of Cesena they were thrown back to the eastern bank.

Since Sunday morning the enemy has been concentrating his efforts on widening the northern bridgehead, where a hard struggle is still going on. The same applies to the region south of the Imola-Bologna road, where German troops on heights lining the plains are still

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Since Sunday morning the enemy has been concentrating his efforts on widening the northern bridgehead, where a hard struggle is still going on. The same applies to the region south of the Imola-Bologna road, where German troops on heights lining the plains are still meeting incessant attacks by the U.S. Fifth Army and their well-nigh uninterrupted artillery drumfire, with stubborn resistance. An ever increasing appearance of British formations, chiefly composed of Indians, New-Zealanders and South Africans, is conspicuous in this sector. The conclusion may be drawn from this that quite a number of American divisions are worn out. Since their relief by the long Atlantic route and western Mediterranean is obviously difficult the Allied command has presumably decided to bring up British reserves from the Near East, which is less complicated.

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Norway Fights the Black Market 1320

Oslo: Representatives of 270,000 members of the Norwegian unions have decided to fight the black market. The fight will be carried out by all means available. This announcement is the focal point of action on a grand scale to be undertaken by the unions in order to secure for the workers the food rations due to them.

DNB in English October 23

British Attack in Italy 1132

Berlin: While the Allies were compelled to economise their forces in the valleys and mountains south of Bologna, the right wing of the British Eighth Army opened big attacks north of Cesena after extremely fierce drum-fire at dawn on Sunday, reports Karl Praegher, DNB special correspondent in Italy.

The enemy succeeded in crossing the Savio at two points. German tank forces threw back the British in an immediate counter-thrust. Fighting was still going on in the late evening. Of thirty British tanks attacking along the road to Cervia, seventeen were knocked out.

Palermo Revolt Is Serious 1210

Berne: Reporting on the hunger revolt in Sicily "Tat" published a telegram datelined from Palermo saying the riots are being incited by "Left radical elements sent to Sicily for this sole purpose." The revolt in Palermo, which took a toll of nineteen dead and more than one hundred wounded, the report says, is generally considered serious and even alarming. From reports to hand here, "Tat" continues, the following facts are authentic: First, the demonstration which ended in riot and shooting was caused by the food situation, which is at the moment highly unsatisfactory in [illegible] of Sicily. Second, a considerable part of [illegible] although this is strict-

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Germans Crush Partisans in Slovakia 1340

Berlin: Troops of the German army and Waffen SS have smashed the communist partisan bands in eastern Slovakia in several weeks of stiff mountain fighting. In central Slovakia, operations against Soviet and Czech parachutists are proceeding successfully.

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Volkssturm Is Growing Rapidly 1155

Berlin: Enlisting in the German "Volkssturm" was very lively on Sunday, as reports from all parts of the Reich show. A "veritable stream" of volunteers to enlisting centres is reported. In Berlin thousands have reported. Press reports show that not only the classes called have entered the "Volkssturm" but younger and older classes as well.

Berlin Ridicules Turkey

Berlin: Berlin political circles ridicule commentary from the Turkish paper "Ulus", relayed by Ankara radio on the occasion of the anniversary of the Anglo-Turkish alliance pact. It was said in the commentary that Turkey, by signing the alliance pact, was the first state to promise allegiance to the Allies. It was added that Turkey had shaken off the German yoke when it turned out to be detrimental to Turkey and the British Empire. Berlin circles say it is almost grotesque to hear Turkey talk in such manner, just as if the Turks had expelled Germany by force of arms. The Turkish Government had in reality yielded to pressure exerted by the British and the Soviets which had been temporarily supported by economic sanctions on the part of the British.

Execution of French Admiral 0005

Madrid: De Menton, the French Minister of Justice, confirmed at a press conference that Rear Admiral Charles Platon was executed on August 16, say reports from Paris. Platon's fate was shared by de Darquier de Pellepoix, former commissary of the Vichy government for Jewish affairs.

NPD in German for Europe - 1421 - October 21 (Monitored in London)

Volkssturm a Legal Arm

Berlin: Under the headline "Legal Rising of People" and the sub-heading "Defence of Homeland and International Law", Herbert Hahn deals in "Das Reich" with the position of the German Volkssturm, based on international law as opposed to the illegal resistance of bands of franc-tireurs and partisans bearing the Bolshevik stamp. He states; (extracts) Nobody, not even the enemy, can expect German soil to be yielded without a fight. As our home soil and our possessions are at stake every piece of land, every farm becomes a fortress whic

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Such resistance by a people threatened by the enemy which is expressed in our way by the German Volkssturm is not to be confused with bands of franc-tireurs or partisans bearing the Bolshevik stamp. International law differentiates clearly between legal and illegal resistance. Ed. Note: Long definition of combatants as defined by the Hague Convention follows, stressing that anybody wearing a yellow armlet with the inscription "German Armed Forces" and carrying a combatant's pass is a combatant; it also stresses the point from the Hague Convention stating that people in unoccupied country may take arms openly and be regarded as belligerents.

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It can be seen from this why the bands of franc-tireurs and partisans who met our troops in the rear areas of the eastern front, the Balkans and lastly in the west are not usually to be regarded as combatants. They lack not only a definite system of command and a visible mark, but they also fail to bear arms openly and observe the rules of war. All this, quite apart from the fact that the conception of "unoccupied territory" mostly does not apply to their sphere of activity. Whoever offers his hand to the probable victor, to us today and to the enemy tomorrow, whoever shows the white flag and opens fire the next moment, whoever plays the rôle of harmless civilian when faced by superiority and on principle only ambushes single persons and defenceless troops from behind, whoever fights on in occupied territory, whoever sees a fresh chance not in national resistance but, perhaps merely with the instinct of the underworld, in the confused situation of his own people, - such a man cannot claim that he bears arms openly and that he is bound by the laws and conventions of war.

The Home Guard created by Churchill and Eden when after France's defeat a German attack on the British Isles was feared can hardly be regarded as having followed international law. For it bears arms openly only during the phase of preparatory propaganda and during its training. But its operations by means of ambush were carefully planned and thought out with gangster morality. Action was going to take place mainly in hedges, attics, cellars, and on church towers. The secret weapons of the Home Guard were revealed only too clearly in press statements and training manuals. They ranged from wires stretched out to decapitate motor cyclists to directions to "cut the throats of guards without the least gurgle", to "strangling by means of piano wires", "knife work which is secret even in India" and similar British privileges.

No, our national rising does not base itself on such foundations. Although there is no opportunity to harm the invading enemy which we would not seize, we are waging a true people's war, our resistance is declared and the enemy has to expect it as soon as he sets foot on German soil. We bear our arms openly and with pride and our flag is unfurled at all times.

DNB - in German to Germany - 1553 - Oct. 21 (Monitored in London)

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

as combatants. They lack not only a definite system of command and a visible mark, but they also fail to bear arms openly and observe the rules of war. All this, quite apart from the fact that the conception of "unoccupied territory" mostly does not apply to their sphere of activity. Whoever offers his hand to the probable victor, to us today and to the enemy tomorrow, whoever shows the white flag and opens fire the next moment, whoever plays the rôle of harmless civilian when faced by superiority and on principle only ambushes single persons and defenceless troops from behind, whoever fights on in occupied territory, whoever sees a fresh chance not in national resistance but, perhaps merely with the instinct of the underworld, in the confused situation of his own people, - such a man cannot claim that he bears arms openly and that he is bound by the laws and conventions of war.

The Home Guard created by Churchill and Eden when after France's defeat a German attack on the British Isles was feared can hardly be regarded as having followed international law. For it bears arms openly only during the phase of preparatory propaganda and during its training. But its operations by means of ambush were carefully planned and thought out with gangster morality. Action was going to take place mainly in hedges, attics, cellars, and on church towers. The secret weapons of the Home Guard were revealed only too clearly in press statements and training manuals. They ranged from wires stretched out to decapitate motor cyclists to directions to "cut the throats of guards without the least gurgle", to "strangling by means of piano wires", "knife work which is secret even in India" and similar British privileges.

No, our national rising does not base itself on such foundations. Although there is no opportunity to harm the invading enemy which we would not seize, we are waging a true people's war, our resistance is declared and the enemy has to expect it as soon as he sets foot on German soil. We bear our arms openly and with pride and our flag is unfurled at all times.

DNB - in German to Germany - 1553 - Oct. 21 (Monitored in London)

Margarine for Beech Nuts

Berlin: To stimulate the collection of beech nuts for Germany's fat supply, the Reich Minister for Food and Agriculture has decreed that in return for each kilogram of dry beech nuts delivered without husks an oil coupon for 200 grams of margarine or of unobtainable edible oil is to be issued.

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DNB in GERMAN to Europe - 1445 - October 21 (Monitored in London)

Intensified U-Boat Warfare Soon

Berlin: Captain Hansen, naval correspondent of IIB, has learned the following from a well-informed naval authority in answer to a question on the intensifying of the present U-boat warfare:
All that has been said against U-boats is nothing but a premature ringing of victory bells, reminscent rather of dancing on a volcano than of confidence in victory founded on solid information. If it were otherwise, those on the Allied side in charge of anti-U-boat warfare would hardly feel constrained to employ 1,200 or 1,300 ocean-going covering vessels of all types and 3,800 heavy aircraft which, all told, need roughly 1,000,000 people to man, repair and overhaul them. The near future will bear out the correctness of measures taken by the leaders of U-boat warfare. The U-boat arm will yet astonish the Anglo-Americans.

DNB in German to Germany - 1542 - October 21 (Monitored in London)

Special Pass for Travelling in West Germany

Berlin: Effective as from October 16, civilians are allowed to travel in areas near the front in the west only with a special transit pass. A transit pass is granted in most urgent exceptional cases only by transit pass authorities.

DNB in German to Germany - 1617 - October 21 (Monitored in London)

Death Sentence for Listening to London

Berlin: Since 1942 Ehrhard Loepert of Berlin has repeatedly listened to inciting broadcasts from London. He spread enemy reports and disaffected his compatriots and incited them in a subversive manner. Loepert was tried before the People's Court, which sentenced him to death. Sentence has been carried out.

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DNB in German to Europe - 1541 - October 22 (Monitored in London)

Spanish Paper Denounces Big Four

Madrid: The military commentator Manuel Aznar attacks the Allied peace plans drawn up at the Dumbarton Oaks conference in

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an article in "Arriba", saying that the Big Four are trying to erect a dictatorship of the few over the smaller nations, the very thing they pretended to wish to eradicate when they entered the war. Aznar asks whether it is really believed that lasting world peace could be established on this basis. The world knew well enough the worth of an organisation of international collaboration if this organization depended on the will of two or three powers. Was it really thought that of the existing forty nations, thirty-six would be satisfied with submitting themselves to a world governed by the Big Four? People made a mistake if they believed that the weaker nations would submit themselves to the power of the big ones.

RADIO STUTTGART (The Voice of the Reich) in French to France - 522,6C M. - 0715 - Oct.23

War News

Repetition of the German Bulletin on Military Operations.

"Volkssturm" Enlistments

Berlin: Yesterday, Sunday, the first day for enlisting in the"Volkssturm", men of all social classes were awaiting the opening of the recruiting offices from early morning. Applicants were so numerous that a great number of these offices had temporerily to close their doors at midday. This first day saw the formation of a new army of fighting fanatics.

Spanish Consulates in France Closed

Madrid: Of all the Spanish consulates in France, only the one in Paris remains open. All the others have been destroyed by communist bands.

Soviets Plan Deportation

Moscow: It is reported from the Soviet capital that the Bolsheviks are now organizing a plan of deportation to the interior of the URSS. This program as applied to Europe, provides for the deportation to the Urals or to Siberia of all officials who are opposed to the Soviet regime.

Transmission of messages to the families of French workers

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

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Transmission of messages to the families of French workers in Germany.

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"LA VOIX DU REICH" in French to France - M.29 - 17.00 - Oct. 23

Germany at Work

Millions and millions of people are at work: millions of men and women, millions of young people. They work hard.

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

They work to perpetuate their country's life, the life of Germany. After five years of war, always certain of the goal to be reached, despite hatred and misfortune, millions and millions of men are working and bearing arms, the arms which will bring them victory. This will be tomorrow; tomorrow will be the result of their labor, of their toil, of their work. Superhuman work, worthy of another era, carried out day and night, an hallucinating vision of blazing furnaces, burning like hell fire, a blinding vision of melting metal, long ingots radiating brilliantly, sparkling white and blue flames, and amidst all this, giant sledge-hammers crushing the blazing masses of iron and steel, a roaring noise of motors and other machinery .... work, relentless work, the reward of which will be victory. It is necessary to work without respite, without tiredness, despite all the bombings. They mourn their dead out in the cold or in fighting fires or in clearing debris, and they resume their work with the certainly of triumph in their hearts. They know why fighting is necessary, they want to preserve their liberty, they went to maintain their right to organize their lives as they wish. They know that the future of the German people and of the German nation is in their hands. They understand that their cause is the cause of all the European workers who are fighting by their side; the European workers, unaffected by enemy propaganda, found the realization of their most worthy aspirations in Germany: they saw and they understood. Now, like the German workers they are fighting for their country, for victory!

"LA VOIX DU REICH" in French to France - 18,15 - October 23

Viennese Will Defend Fatherland

Vienna: Great popular demonstrations took place on Sunday, before the Radetzki memorial, under the slogan "Appeal to Arms". Tens of thousands of Viennese swore to defend the Fatherland in danger. The local Gauleiter declared to the correspondent of the German radio as follows: "You see this mass of people responding to the Fuhrer's appeal as well as to the Fatherland's. Germany is fully confident, she knows that today she is like a rock in the middle of the ocean, and able to break the impact of the Red hordes.

On Sunday, October 22, 1944, all Germany woke up at the sound of the war drums: in the big cities as well as in the small hamlets, men actually [illegible]

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

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

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Transmission of messages to the families of French workers

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Transmission of messages to the families of French workers in Germany.

"LA VOIX DU REICH" in French to France - M.29 - 17,00 - Oct. 23

Germany at Work

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They work to perpetuate their country's life, the life of Germany. After five years of war, always certain of the goal to be reached, despite hatred and misfortune, millions and millions of men are working and bearing arms, the arms which will bring them victory. This will be tomorrow; tomorrow will be the result of their labor, of their toil, of their work. Superhuman work, worthy of another era, carried out day and night, an hallucinating vision of blazing furnaces, burning like hell fire, a blinding vision of melting metal, long ingots radiating brilliantly, sparkling white and blue flames, and amidst all this, giant sledge-hammers crushing the blazing masses of iron and steel, a roaring noise of motors and other machinery .... work, relentless work, the reward of which will be victory. It is necessary to work without respite, without tiredness, despite all the bombings. They mourn their dead out in the cold or in fighting fires or in clearing debris, and they resume their work with the certainly of triumph in their hearts. They know why fighting is necessary, they want to preserve their liberty, they want to maintain their right to organize their lives as they wish. They know that the future of the German people and of the German nation is in their hands. They understand that their cause is the cause of all the European workers who are fighting by their side; the European workers, unaffected by enemy propaganda, found the realization of their most worthy aspirations in Germany: they saw and they understood. Now, like the German workers they are fighting for their country, for victory!

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Then hands snapped forward to salute, and male voices swore to give all for Germany's safety and for the glory of our old western land. To give all in order that the waves of the Bolshevism and Jewish plutocracies be stopped by the millions in National-Socialist Germany opposing the powers of darkness. The only noise heard during these meetings was that of arms, of war songs and of prayers: prayers for victory, prayers that one man be preserved for Germany, a man who is loved by the German people beyond any London and Moscow imagination. Germany suffered setbacks, but it is not a paradox to say that in this day, she comes out of the test stronger and more resolute as well as more sure of victory. With a hardened face under the helmet, she sees nothing but the final battle which will give her total victory, the victory of civilization, the victory of Germany, the victory of National-Socialism, the victory of Europe.

"LA VOIX DU REICH" in French to France - Stuttgart - M.522.60-2315- October 23

New from Italy Banned in United States

Washington: News on the serious economic situation in Italian territory occupied by the Allies has been published. However, Roosevelt has just forbidden further publication of news of that kind, since presidential elections are coming and he is contemplating an appeal to Americans of Italian extraction.

RADIO LEIPZIG in Italian to Italy - 1745 - October 23

Terror Raids on Cities in Northern Italy Continue

The Anglo-American bombed Milan on October 20 and dropped the majority of their bombs on the residential quarters of the city. More than 600 people were killed and 800 wounded. One hundred and ninety bodies of children were extricated from the debris of the Francesco Crispi School.

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BALKAN AND HUNGARIAN BROADCASTS

RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian - 549 Meters - 20,45 - October 22

The Story of the Arrow Cross Coup

"We have just started to give a transmission from the headquarters of the Hungarian Arrow Cross Party, where the movement for taking over the government was prepared. It is strange to talk about 'Headquarters', if you consider that the Party had been banned long before October 15, but anyone who lived through those breath-taking events of October 15 and 16, anyone who knew the deadly danger threatening the life and existence of the nation, was bound to come to the conclusion that such a danger could only be averted by a well prepared and planned action. A proper campaign was needed, and it was conducted against attempts aimed at crippling the will of the nation, the will to survive. It was a campaign that was started ten years ago, the last act of which began a month ago when the same forces which had planned the shameful betrayal of the nation, obliged the party to go underground, hoping to remove the last obstacle from the path of their base treachery, which was to culminate in capitulation.

We are now approaching the spot where those important events have taken place; we are turning into Claszfasor, where a very strange scene welcomes us. Arrow Cross arm-bands, banners and uplifted arms are everywhere. We are stopped everywhere; a score of various certificates and permits enable us to enter the street. A considerable number of armed guards are patrolling the street, just in case the Communists and Jews should try to interfere with the peace and order which have been completely restored by the movement.

The old trees of the Varosmajor must have witnessed a strange scene last Sunday night and Monday. Those brothers, who for the past month have been coming here disguised as peaceful pedestrians to receive orders and instructions, lent a vivid color to this quiet scenery. All those who had been notified came within a few minutes of the general alarm, to this Varosmajor last Sunday. Many came without being ordered to do so as they had been waiting for this day so impatiently and for such a long time. That pitiful proclamation on the radio was a signal which set off a series of events, culminating in the liquidation of the twenty-five-year-old system. Everybody here on that Sunday: armed civilians with the Arrow Cross arm-bend, soldiers and officers; truckloads of our brothers, ready for action; serious-faced, respectable citizens:

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Our car can only proceed at 5 m.p.h. now; there is a host of vehicles in front of Headquarters. The air is filled with the rasping sound of cars, trucks and motorcycles; groups of people are everywhere; all the classes of society are represented here, herded into some kind of order by the armed sentries. From officers to private soldiers, from men in well-cut clothes to modest workers, everybody has to take his place in the ranks. An outsider could hardly understand this excellent discipline, which enabled the movement to carry out the complete social and political transformation of the country so smoothly. We again hear the sound of trucks and lorries; tanks are roaring past, trucks loaded with armed men with arm-bands are speeding along the road: some of the neighbouring villas ever display the Arrow Cross banner, though only a few days ago this place betrayed nothing of events to come. Only on Sunday was this avalanche set in motion, and it is still moving. Only on Sunday, did the leaders of the movement give the signal for a general uprising, and a mighty crowd welcomed Szalasi, who arrived to make his historic radio speech. "Long live Szalasi!" "Persistence!" can be heard everywhere. As if the crowd had realized that the whole country was listening, their voices rose loudly, echoing the greeting for which only a few months ago jail and concentration camps would have been the reward.

Up we go into the villa, on the winding staircase, into the ante-room where the weapons were distributed and are being distributed today. Here, to the right, revolvers, all sorts of other weapons, and hand grenades were handed out to the brothers before they went into action. We turn left, and in the next room find those brothers who prepared the uprising, led by Brother Emil Kovacs, who has since become Minister of Armament Production. He was entrusted by brother Szalasi to plan the action which has resulted in the seizing of power in Hungary. His Chief of Staff, Brother Moscnyi, is also in the room. There is only a single desk with a single telephone in the room, where these two men have been living, sleeping and working for weeks, to do the complicated job of organizing for action. The neighboring room is reserved for conferences, and this is where the strategical planning of the uprising was done.

The various stores, maps, arm-bands, detailed plans and other accessories of victory can be found in the next room. The list of reliable brothers holding membership cards (the only ones who had access to all state buildings and offices in the first few days of the revolution) can also be found here. This is the place where

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are everywhere; all the classes of society are represented here, herded into some kind of order by the armed sentries. From officers to private soldiers, from men in well-cut clothes to modest workers, everybody has to take his place in the ranks. An outsider could hardly understand this excellent discipline, which enabled the movement to carry out the complete social and political transformation of the country so smoothly. We again hear the sound of trucks and lorries; tanks are roaring past, trucks loaded with armed men with arm-bands are speeding along the road; some of the neighbouring villas even display the Arrow Cross banner, though only a few days ago this place betrayed nothing of events to come. Only on Sunday was this avalanche set in motion, and it is still moving. Only on Sunday, did the leaders of the movement give the signal for a general uprising, and a mighty crowd welcomed Szalasi, who arrived to make his historic radio speech. "Long live Szalasi!" "Persistence!" can be heard everywhere. As if the crowd had realized that the whole country was listening, their voices rose loudly, echoing the greeting for which only a few months ago jail and concentration camps would have been the reward.

Up we go into the villa, on the winding staircase, into the ante-room where the weapons were distributed and are being distributed today. Here, to the right, revolvers, all sorts of other weapons, and hand grenades were handed out to the brothers before they went into action. We turn left, and in the next room find those brothers who prepared the uprising, led by Brother Emil Kovacs, who has since become Minister of Armament Production. He was entrusted by brother Szalasi to plan the action which has resulted in the seizing of power in Hungary. His Chief of Staff, Brother Moscnyi, is also in the room. There is only a single desk with a single telephone in the room, where these two men have been living, sleeping and working for weeks, to do the complicated job of organizing for action. The neighboring room is reserved for conferences, and this is where the strategical planning of the uprising was done.

The various stores, maps, arm-bands, detailed plans and other accessories of victory can be found in the next room. The list of reliable brothers holding membership cards (the only ones who had access to all state buildings and offices in the first few days of the revolution) can also be found here. This is the place where they received their orders and instructions; this was the actual General Headquarters of the movement, the centre of all activities, because it was not everybody who could enter the Leader's room.

The whole coup went so smoothly that the next day, the staff and the leaders of the Arrow Cross Guard could transfer their headquarters to the home of Hungary's Prime Ministers. Nevertheless, this room is still the scene of bustling activity, of brothers coming and going, of instructions issued and informations given. Some of our brothers here have seen the opening phase of those events which have since become history.

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Standing next to me is gaunt, elderly Emil Nagy, retired colonel, who has been one of our most active organisers in these last few years. He was among the first to arrive on that fateful Sunday. Now I shall ask him why, of all places, has the uprising begun from this faraway suburb of Budapest?

"We had to leave the centre of the city on account of the police and the interference of the general public, and we came to this quiet place with its ancient trees to work, to fulfil our mission underground. That's why we made this our refuge."

"What kind of activities kept you busy here?"

"All the activities carried out by the party before it was banned were renewed by the resurrected movement."

"How could you organize resistance and the seizure of state power at such an amazing speed?"

"We had a good premonition of what was brewing, and prepared for the armed insurrection with rifles, hand grenades and machine guns. Now, when we heard that memorable Sunday at Noon that incredible proclamation on the radio, we simply could not swallow our food. We rose from the table, stuck our hand grenades in our belts, grabbed our rifles and waited for further orders. We simply could not believe that such a disgrace could befall our country. After about half an hour, a car pulled up, and a staff colonel and a captain stepped out; they came to see Brother Emil Kovacs. We asked them what it was all about. Obviously we could not let them in before they had stated their purpose. They announced that the First Army Group was waiting for Brother Szelasi's orders. This statement took a great load off our hearts; now we knew that we had nothing to fear, since the First Army Group was ready to fight on our side if necessary."

"I presume, that public opinion has already swayed in your favor?"

"Quite. Nevertheless, those formations of the movement, whose job is to maintain order and discipline swung first into action."

"So these boys have been preparing for this job for years, haven't they? It was a filthy, slanderous accusation to call them a terrorist organization while they only were called upon to maintain order and discipline. And were the ones who came, only those who were ordered to?"

"Lord, no! Hundreds of them spontaneously came from all parts of the city. For instance, one of them, a young priest named Bator Bon, came, a cross in one hand and a revolver in the other, and placed himself at our disposal. It was a most peculiar scene, indeed. This priest took his share in the events and did his job v

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"Lord, no! Hundreds of them spontaneously came from all parts of the city. For instance, one of them, a young priest named Bator Bon, came, a cross in one hand and a revolver in the other, and placed himself at our disposal. It was a most peculiar scene, indeed. This priest took his share in the events and did his job very well. As to the vehicles and other implements we were using in our action, they were loaned to us and we are already returning them. We are no requisitioning Communists; we only took advantage of offers made by well meaning, honest Hungarian patriots."

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"Thank you very much. Now let's talk to Brother Lajos Jobbagy, who was our liaison officer working day in and day out, helping our brothers in their various troubles and problems, and who took a great part in directing operations. Please, Lajos, will you tell us about those stirring days before the action?"

"The success of the uprising is entirely due to careful planning and widespread organization. All leaflets, receipts, arm-bands, etc. were ready for use; and as soon as we were notified of the capitulation, we went out into the streets ready for any emergency".

"Thankyou very much for all this valuable information, Brothers".

Now, as we are leaving the little villa, we are strangely moved by these memories. We remember that it was in a little villa near Paris, twenty-five years ago, that our country was mutilated and bound in chains. The villa was called Trianon. Our slavery has lasted twenty-five years, and it has been broken only by the relentless, persistent, unconquerable will of our movement (our nation's will of survival) and hard, patient work. Persistence! Long live Szalsi!

RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian - 549 meters - 20.20 October 23

Sugar Banned in Budapest

The Budapest "Gazette" publishes the following decree of the Minister of Food Distribution:"Owing to transport difficulties there will be no sugar distribution until further notice. No shopkeeper is allowed to sell sugar on the existing ration cards."

RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian 549 meters - 21.25 - October 23

"To Work and to Fight!"

At the time given above, Radio Budapest I interrupted a program of recordings to broadcast the following three appeals to the fighting forces: A Woman: We have to fight for the final victory against a host of invaders; to retake the territories we have lost; to restore our beautiful country. Hold on out there - we, Hungarian women are with you in the struggle; neither you nor we must yield. There is only one sacred duty for all of us, - to live and, if necessary, to die for this land. Persistence!

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A Man: To Work and to Fight - This is our watchword. A strong home front is behind you, soldiers. It will never yield and it is determined to the last to frustrate any effort to split our unity. We shall deal with traitors - should there be any. Our fight will be crowned with victory.
A Child: In this, our Fatherland, we pray to the Almighty, to the god of the Magyars to bless your arms and to lead you to final victory. Daddy - do your duty! Be a true Hungarian patriot!

RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian 549 meters - 22.00 - October 23

Dutch Journalist Visits Recaptured Szolnok

A strong advance by Hungarian troops, backed by a powerful German thrust in the rear, forced a whole Rumanian division to capitulate, including the commanding general and all his staff. Their trucks and horsecarts were filled with the loot they had taken from Hungarian villages. The inhabitants of Szolnok (a good-sized Hungarian town - monitor's note) were returning to their homes and watched with disgust the long column of Rumanian prisoners. In Szolnok, as well as in other recaptured villages and hamlets, the Hungarian population manifested their satisfaction to the Hungarian soldiers billeted in their homes. They said that the Bolshevik set up a regime of terror and ransaked their homes. They replied to protests with bullets. Women, regardless of their age, were raped and illtreated. The slightest attempt to resist met machine-gun and mortar fire. No wonder the local population welcomed with immense relief the returning Hungarian and German troops.

RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 549 meters - 22.20 - October 23

Russian Terror at Cluj

Refugees from Cluj tell hair-raising tales of the Bolshevik terror in Transylvania. Seventeen members of a certain family were massacred. When the Russians marched into Cluj, they issued the order to the civilian population to hand over all the food they had; the male population had to surrender all their clothing and

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RADIO ZAGREB (Monitored in Bari) in Croatian to Croatia 455 M. - 1300
October 22

Moscow Conference Fruitless

A very meager communique regarding the meeting in Moscow has been at last officially issued. At first glance it seems that is was composed just to ... by politicans, so that the world would not come to the conclusion that the meeting took place in vain. Meanwhile it is that in actual fact, the Churchill-Stalin-Mikolajczyk conference was barren of results, that nothing has changed, and that they met for the special purpose of disagreement. The communique does not claim that any decision was reached.... Polish problems have not been solved, and it is said that the main points must still be discussed. On the question of so-called Yugoslavia, the communique says that a united policy will be carried out. In other words, Stalin and Churchill admit that they will still find it difficult in agreeing on Yugoslav questions, just as they have before.

RADIO SOFIA (Monitored in Bari) in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 850 Kcs. 1300
October 21

Bulgarian Regent's Message to the Macedonians

The members of the Macedonian National Army of Liberation and the members of the Macedonian Revolutionary Emigration in Bulgaria, have sent a message to the Bulgarian Regent, Mr. Todor Pavloff, asking him to declare his and the nation's attitude toward the liberation movement of the Macedonian nation and toward the new Macedonian state. Here is the Regents anwer:

"At last, after long, stubborn and bloody battles, on August 2, the Macedonian nation has shown the world that the nation's right to exist is not only granted but won. On the historic day of "Ilinden" in the monastery of...the true sons of the long-suffering and heroic Macedonian nation laid the granite foundation stone of the new Macedonian state, introduced as a rightful member of the new democratic federal Yugoslavia. Naturally the Macedonian nation will believe me if I tell her that her joy at the glorious victory and her hopes in the bright future of the Macedonian state are most sincerely shared by the Bulgarian nation.

"On September 9, the Hitler-Fascist dictatorship in Bulgaria was crushed, and soon after that came an understending between Marshal Tito and the Bulgarian government. The Bulgarian nation has proved and will always prove, with her brilliant victories over the

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In spite of the enemy's stubborn resistance, and of difficult local and atmospheric conditions, our units are hammering the enemy continuously, and are penetrating deeper into the valley of the Bregalniza river, and moving westwards.

In spite of bad weather conditions, our air force developed strong reconnaissance and bombing activity. Formations of dive bombers and bombers successfully bombed enemy batteries, and machine gunned enemy infantry positions in the region of Strazin and Kochane. At least six artillery guns can be considered as completely destroyed. Our fighters... on the Boyanovo-Kumanovo-Strazin road destroyed 14 enemy motor vehicles. One of our planes did not return to its base.

RADIO SOFIA - 850 Kcs in Bulgarian 1930 - October 22

Communiqué of Bulgarian High Command:

Activity west of the Morava river continues. In some sectors, our units, in brave attacks, advanced and improved their positions. Today, too, General Stoicheff's army continued its attacks for the complete smashing of the Strazin position, crushed enemy resistance, and advanced westwards. Several mountain crests, where the enemy put up a strong resistance, were captured. Many prisoners were taken. Guns, mortars, rifles and a lot of other material were taken from the enemy. Several inhabited places were liberated. Along the valley of the Bregalniza river, General Apostolovsky continued to press the enemy, hammered him hard, and forced him to retreat. After fierce street fighting, the town of Kochane was liberated. At Novo Selo, there is reconnaissance and artillery activity. Today, there was extensive air reconnaissance. Dive bombers and bombers attacked enemy battery positions. Six batteries, two of which were anti-aircraft, can be considered as destroyed. In the region of Strazin, enemy infantry positions were raided several times and good results were attained. All of our planes returned safely to their bases.

RADIO BUDAPEST I - In Hungarian - 549 - M. - 23.45 - October 2[illegible]

The Military Situation in Hungary

A German military commentator gave the following supplement to discreption of the situation in Hungary: East of the Tisza, forward Soviet elements have found themselves in a rather awkward attractive

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The Military Situation in Hungary

A German military commentator gave the following supplement to discreption of the situation in Hungary: East of the Tisza, forward Soviet elements have found themselves in a rather awkward situation, owing to successful German-Hungarian counter-thrusts. The counter-attack in the Szolnok area, which led to the encirclement and subsequent liquidation of Soviet and Rumenian divisions east of Mezot[illegible], had a strong influence on the military situation west of Szeged.

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At the same time the Bulgarian nation will do everything possible to strengthen the strong basis of brotherly union with the new democratic and federal Yugoslavia, cooperate with the remaining Balkan nations, with England and American and keep an eternal friendship with her liberator, the great Russian nation. Today there can be no honest thinking Bulgarian who would not understand that this is the only way in which Bulgaria can stand by the world democracies, earn a just and long peace for the Balkans, and for the construction of a really free, independent, democratic and strong Bulgaria.

"Born in Macedonia, but having grown up in Bulgaria, I was educated in the ideas of Dimiter Blagoff, Boteff, Goze Delcheff, and Georgi Dimitroff. That is why I have always followed with the greatest interest the glorious fights of the Macedonian nation for liberation, and her remarkable efforts for the creation of a new Macedonian culture, which, according to its ability, as in the case of the great Macedonian poet, Penko Markovski, has tried to add its works to this historic art of the Macedonian nation. I do not doubt that the Macedonian nation will continue this struggle and her efforts until final victory is attained. I do not doubt that a glorious future awaits the Macedonian nation and state. I do not doubt that the brotherly understanding between southern Slavs, in eternal friendship with the nations of Soviet Russia, and in sincere cooperation with the remaining Balkan nations and the great western democracies, will become a strong reality. I feel a great joy at the fact that what the Macedonian nation has done for this historic act is of very great value, and that this is felt and approved by every honest Bulgarian patriot. Long live free and democratic Macedonia! Long live free, democratic, and federal Yugoslavia! Long live free, democratic, national front Bulgaria!"

Communiqué of Bulgarian High Command:

The fighting west of the Morava continues to develop in our favor. All enemy counter-attacks were paralyzed at their very beginning. In order to disturb our rear, the enemy uses Albanian groups, which loot and annihilate the local population. Today, General Stoicheff's army, after continuous attacks against strongly fortified positions in a mountainous region extremely difficult for movement, registered some substantial advances, forced the enemy to withdraw westward, and conquered several positions. Many villages were liberated, among which are: Milutinxe, Liubimche, Ginovche, Kladishte, Podranc, Starino, Petraviza, Stacha, Vilatiza, Starimanze and others. Prisoners were taken and material was captured such as rifles, machine guns, mortars, ammunition, etc. Activity for the complete annihilation of the

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Another counter-attack was launched during the weekend, which succeeded in cutting the supply-line of the Russian column heading north from Nyiregyheza; this may decisively alter the whole situation. The shortening of lines, which has been the main object of the combined German and Hungarian staff in the past few weeks, brought success and a considerable increase in defensive power, and may also open new offensive possibilities.

Soviet Tactics in Hungary

Before entering an inhabited locality, Soviet commanders send armed gangs of plunderers ahead of the regular troops, expecting the local population to welcome the Soviet troops as saviours, who came to restore peace and order. The Hungarian people; however, would not be tricked by this flimsy manoeuvre, especially because the Bolsheviks do not hesitate to raise demands which are equal to those of gangsters in a more legal fashion.

RADIO BUDAPEST I - in German - 549 M. - 22,20 - October 23

A Wilhelmstrasse Spokesman on Admiral Horthy

The fact that Admiral Horthy and his suite reside in Germany at the present moment was revealed by a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman. His exact whereabouts, however, is to be kept secret in view of security against air attacks. Questioned after the official Hungarian announcement on Saturday, the spokesman stated he had the impression that it is desired from the Hungarian side to add certain facts to complete the story of events which led to Horthy's resignation. The case is quite clear. Horthy was forced by certain people to make certain decisions: decisions which he bitterly regretted a few hours later. With Horthy, the last visitor was always in the right. That is why a certain clique planted itself in the ante-room of the royal palace and kept Horthy in its orbit. When Premier Lakatos asked for German protection for Horthy, who, on account of his last actions could obviously no longer feel safe in Hungary, he received the following answer on the Fuehrer's order: "Minister Horthy may count on the chivalrous protection of Germany!"

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLED, NEUTRAL, AND CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (CLANDESTINE) in Italian - 1830 - Oct.22

The Po Valley Must Be Liberated Swiftly

In view of the fact that the Germans think they are perfectly free to starve the people of the Po valley, these regions must be liberated as soon as possible in order to guarantee food to Italians living in northern Italy, at least until the next harvest. This means that time is short, and it is necessary to take immediate advantage of the presence of Allied troops at the boundary of the Po valley. Above all, it is necessary for the people of Piedmont and Lombardy to answer the call sent out by the army of liberation and to carry out an armed revolt to drive away the Germans. The Po valley must be liberated quickly.

The Significance of the Palermo Incident

We are in a position to give our listeners a true version of the terrible incident which occurred in Palermo. One thing is sure and that is that there are some people dead and others wounded. The clash apparently originated when a demonstration of workers and employees was held before the building of the Commissioner General. What did they want? An increase in salaries and wages and better food. In this incident, we can see the work of the Fascist Fifth Column. Swift investigation should be carried out by representatives of Syndicates and by National Liberation committees. After investigation the culprits must be severely punished.

This painful incident at Palermo raises another problem of a much greater purport than the investigation. It concerns the creation of a people's National Guard to take the place of the old police corps. The Sicilian problems have three aspects: the purge, democratic liberty, work and land.

French National Guard Mobilised

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In all the cities and villages of France a people's National

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RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (CLANDESTINE) in Italian - 1830 - Oct.22

The Po Valley Must Be Liberated Swiftly

In view of the fact that the Germans think they are perfectly free to starve the people of the Po valley, these regions must be liberated as soon as possible in order to guarantee food to Italians living in northern Italy, at least until the next harvest. This means that time is short, and it is necessary to take immediate advantage of the presence of Allied troops at the boundary of the Po valley. Above all, it is necessary for the people of Piedmont and Lombardy to answer the call sent out by the army of liberation and to carry out an armed revolt to drive away the Germans. The Po valley must be liberated quickly.

The Significance of the Palermo Incident

We are in a position to give our listeners a true version of the terrible incident which occurred in Palermo. One thing is sure and that is that there are some people dead and others wounded. The clash apparently originated when a demonstration of workers and employees was held before the building of the Commissioner General. What did they want? An increase in salaries and wages and better food. In this incident, we can see the work of the Fascist Fifth Column. Swift investigation should be carried out by representatives of Syndicates and by National Liberation committees. After investigation the culprits must be severely punished.

This painful incident at Palermo raises another problem of a much greater purport than the investigation. It concerns the creation of a people's National Guard to take the place of the old police corps. The Sicilian problems have three aspects: the purge, democratic liberty, work and land.

French National Guard Mobilised 4353

In all the cities and villages of France a people's National Guard has been created. It is made up of armed citizens, who may be mobilized at a moment's notice. They are obliged to be on duty a certain number of hours a week. Their principal duty is to watch the activities of the Fifth Column. Here too we must solve the problem of a police corps in a practical way. We take pleasure in pointing out that in the areas liberated by Patriots much the same procedure as that enforced in France has been adopted.

mr.

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

RADIO MONTECENER in Italian - 275 m. - 1930 - Oct. 22.

Violation of Swiss Territory

It is officially announced that unidentified planes today repeatedly flew over Swiss territory. In the morning they flew over the south-eastern and in the afternoon over the western frontier. Swiss A.A. formations immediately went into action. The alarm was sounded in the area effected.

RADIO TOKIO in Italian 1130 October 23

American Troops Requested to Evacuate Iran

According to reports received from Berlin, the Soviet Ambassador in Teheran has suggested to the Iranian Government that the United States be requested to evacuate American troops now stationed in that country, since their presence is useless. The Iranian government immediately took the matter up with the American authorities. The reply of the American War Secretary has not yet been made known.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA'(Clandestine) in Italian to Italy 0830 - Oct. 23

"Daily Advice"

What happened in Palermo goes to show that there are still elements of the Fascist Fifth Column in the Sicilian cities. The police organization, beginning with the Carabinieri and the public security forces, reeks of Fascism and is against the people.

If a serious purge had been undertaken in Sicily, the present events would not have taken place. Nothing must remain standing of Fascist heredity; the prefects and the chiefs of police must be changed. Public order must be organized on a purely national democratic standard. A national guard must be created and entrusted with the task of national security.

New German Infamy

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New German Infamy

The Turin press accuses the Piedmontese Patriots of being the cause of the prevalent food shortage which is being suffered by the population. If the bread is not distributed daily, it is the Patriots fault.

If Turin has no meat, it is Patriots' fault, for they prevent the peasants from handing it over to the state dumps.

If there is a shortage of sugar, "pasta" and rice, it is also the fault of the Patriots, who assault trains and loot them; or else, it is the fault of the railwaymen, who go on strike.

ap

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The truth is, however, that many wagons loaded with all kinds of goods, are sent to Germany, with the consent of the Fascist criminals. The food dumps of Turin have been completely emptied by the Germans and their Fascist accomplices.

The Germans and Fascists are determined to break the fighting spirit of the population of Turin by starving them.

If it has been possible to distribute food to the population in Borgo San Paolo this is because the Partisans have stormed the German food deposits and distributed the foodstuffs to the population. If some of the workers can still find food supplies among the peasants, it is due to the fact that the latter have hidden the food to avoid German requisition.

For all these reasons, it is necessary that the local Committees of Liberation of the Fiat and other great industrial enterprises should organise mass assaults against the German food deposits, at the same time preventing the invaders from transporting the food stuffs which should be distributed to the people of Turin, to Germany.

The Patriots must get hold of the trucks and all German means of transport with the aim of providing food for the population of Turin.

People of Turin, provide for your own needs. Employ force to get your food; organise guerrilla warfare against the Germans, who are starving the Italian people, against the oppressors and against the Fascist criminals!

RADIO SOTTENS in French to France - M.G.T. 28 - 12.45 - October 23

Postwar Labor Organization Planned in Canton of Lucerne

The Canton of Lucerne has drafted plans for a postwar labor organization. As is known, similar action has been taken by all the other Cantons. Such plans will require credits of thirty-nine million francs, and will cover work on the Canton road and canal network, as well as on other public utilities. Another loan is contemplated to finance this project.

4352

An Appeal by the Swiss Red Cross

The Children's Relief Department of the Swiss Red Cross has issued the following communiqué: "The Swiss Red Cross once again appeals to the Swiss population to give all the moral aid which

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The Children's Relief Department of the Swiss Red Cross has issued the following communiqué: "The Swiss Red Cross once again appeals to the Swiss population to give all the men's suits which they can spare. The Red Cross also needs thousands of wool blankets for refugee camps.

pp

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RADIO MILANO LIBERTA (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy - 1330
October 22

(The broadcast was practically un-interceptable)

.... it is necessary to save Italian masterpieces, which run the risk of being looted by Fascist chieftains and by the Germans, who appropriate them and then sell them in Switzerland. Masterpieces by Michelangelo, Pollaiolo and other great masters of Italian paintings and sculpture are the prey of Fascist brigands.

Patriots all over Italy, storm the Fascist chieftans in their dens and prevent them from carrying out their lootings. They would not even leave us eyes to cry with!

RADIO ANKARA in French to France M. 31 - 1745 - October 23

The communiqué issued at the end of the Moscow conference is everywhere in the fore. Turkish newspapers, as well as the world press, are giving much attention to it. The diplomatic correspondent of "Ulus" writes that the positive result achieved is the agreement between Soviet and American principles.

Mr. Necdetin Saka, chief editor of "Akcam", in an editorial devoted to the conference, writes: "Whatever questions were settled between the great powers, the Moscow conference had this very important advantage: it supplied the opportunity to discuss confidentially all political questions of major interest, and to take up the question of European security. It is not to be expected that all problems were solved in such a short time. On the other hand, there are differences of opinions and of interests between England and Soviet Russia. These two great Allied powers, one in the east and the other in the west of this unfortunate continent, can today shake hands. The Moscow conference has proved that this was possible. The Moscow communiqué is generally optimistic. This justifies the hope that something... for the future of Europe."

RADIO BERNE in French to France - No. 6,345 - 1915 - October 22

French Children Return to France

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

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French Children Return to France

French children who were at Geneva, and eighty one hundred eighty-six others who were at... have left Switzerland for Paris, via Bordeaux.

pn

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De Gaulle Recognized

Today's political event is the recognition of General de Gaulle's government, as France's provisional government, by the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, Canada, and Australia. Most of the French territory is, according to the agreement, returned to the authority of General de Gaulle, except for the war zone and essential Allied supply centres. The United States Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius, declared that the French government can now claim over fifteen hundred million dollars, which have been in the United States since the Germans invaded France.

NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE - 2300 - Oct. 22 (Monitored in London)

Evacuation Committee Appointed in Norway

The Minister President on October 17, 1944 decided to appoint a National Committee for Evacuation. The chairman of the committee is the head of the Department for National Trade and Industries, Minister Alf Whist. The commitee will have its offices in Oslo. Its task will be to decide upon and carry out the necessary measures for the protection of the civilian population and of national industries in the event of war action.

The chairman can call upon any civil servants, whom he considers of importance, in order to fulfil the work of the committee. The committee can, in accordance with present laws and regulations, issue to all ministries and other official authorities and institutions the binding instructions essential for the carrying out of its task.

A number of subcommittees, such as transport, billeting, aid committees, etc., have also been appointed.

SWEDEN - In Swedish for Overseas - 1500 - Oct.22 (Monitored in London)

Political Review by Editor Birger Stolpe (Extract) 4351

Of the Quislings in Sweden, the speaker said: "The Antoni case, which is of the past as far as we are concern d, has shown that the Swedish public is very carefully following the steps taken by the authorities with regard to war criminals, Quislings, and other rogues [illegible] called them.

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pn

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

ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French - m.22.15 - 0700 hours- October 23

French Writer on Trial

Paris: Henry Beraud has undergone his first examination. He is charged with having conducted anti-national campaigns in the weekly "Gringoire". Stephen Lorel also is to be examined regarding his broadcasts over Radio Paris. He affirms that he has never been pro-German, but he admits having manifested anti-American and anti-British feelings.

Budapest Reported Controlled by Workers

In Hungary, according to news from Istanbul broadcast by the French Press Agency, Budapest is reported to be controlled entirely by the Hungarian workers, who are all opposed to the pro-Nazi government. The workers are reported to be in control of the electric and gas plants and said to have urged workers in those plants to strike and to destroy the installations.

Inhabitants of Budapest Preparing Defence of City

The German Information Agency declares that recruits of the Hungarian army are busy digging trenches and building powerful fortifications on the outskirts of Budapest. This agency adds that farmers and also women have been mobilized for this work.

Himmler Wounded

A "Daily Mail" correspondent in Stockholm reports that Himmler, commander-in-chief of the German Army of the Interior, has been wounded in an attempt upon his life in Budapest. It is known that Himmler had been sent to Budapest by Hitler to settle the Hungarian crisis after Regent Horthy had asked for an armistice. 4350

Franco Regime Threatened

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Franco Regime Threatened

Reports of disturbances in Catalogna have been confirmed. News coming from the frontier of the Pyrenees indicated that these disturbances are of sufficient magnitude that they might be looked upon as a national movement against the Caudillo regime. A correspondent of the French Press Agency writes on this subject in the paper "Defence of France": "The Spanish revolutionaries are organizing and Republicans all over Spain are gaining courage. The victory of the Democracies over the Totalitarian States is also their victory. Franco cannot survive the fall of his masters, Mussolini and Hitler."

fg

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RADIO MOROCCO in French - m.36.64 - 7:30 - October 23

Consultative Commission Discusses Political Situation

Rome: The Consultative Commission for Italy, in the course of a conference which was attended by the representatives of Russia, Great Britain, France, the U.S. and Yugoslavia, under the chairmanship of Ambassador Durth (?) discussed a report of events connected with the political situation in liberated Italy.

Polish Primate German Captive

Vatican City: Cardinal Leon, Primate of Poland, over whose fate great concern was felt, is reported to be closely guarded by the Germans in an unnamed locality somewhere in Europe.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - m.19:30 - 12:00-October 23

French First Army Communiqué

In the Vosges area, our troops continued their pressure on the enemy and many probing patrols were made against enemy lines. Despite the German artillery's reaction, our units succeeded in penetrating enemy lines at many points and took prisoners. Patrol activity is reported from both sides of the Moselle (?). During these actions, FFI elements showed brilliant manoeuvring qualities. In the Alps, the enemy launched many attacks, supported by artillery, against our advance elements, but was repulsed with heavy losses.

Details on the Demarcation Line

The following details were today given in Paris on the demarcation line between the "War" and the "Interior" Zones. The latter will include the following departments: Lower Seine, Loire, Seine-et-Marne, Gard. Departments located east of that line are included in the War Zone.

National Liberation Movement Congress

A National Liberation Movement Congress will open today in Paris, and will take action on many problems affecting the organization of the movement. The Congress has no official charact

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fg

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Liberation of Athens Celebrated in Paris

The liberation of Athens was celebrated yesterday morning in Paris with a solemn "Te Deum" at the Greek Church. The ceremony was attended by many people, including the Greek Minister, representatives of General de Gaulle, of Mr. Georges Bidault of the Ministery of Foreign Affairs, and of General Koenig, as well as other prominent people.

BBC Programme Ended

The transmission "Frenchmen Are Speaking to the French People" was last night broadcast by the BBC for the last time. Many friends of France as well as many British colleagues attended this last broadcast. The transmission will be replaced by two other programs in French.

RADIO DIFFUSION NATIONALE FRANCAISE - m. 31:15-1230- October 23

BBC Director Speaks to France

The director of the BBC has broadcast the following to France: "During all these years, the BBC has always attempted to lift the curtain of lies covering invaded Europe. The London radio was the only means of knowing the truth. It was over the London radio that General de Gaulle launched his unforgettable appeal to the French people. Now that France is free, this task of the BBC is ended. The BBC will no longer be the channel through which the French people learn the truth. The new program will include two transmissions daily in French at 21.30 and at 12.30 hours.

"Mr. Massigli, French Ambassador to London will tonight present the first broadcast from London to the French people....."

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - m.13595-21:00- October 23

4349

The Recognition of the French Government

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4349

Great Britain, America, the Soviet Union and Canada, have officially recognized the De Gaulle Government as France's provisional government. This afternoon, the British, American, Soviet and Canadian ambassadors presented to M. Bidault, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the notes of their respective governments, officially recognizing the provisional government of the republic. Mr. Georges Mr. Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, sent an identical letter to the French delegation in Canberra.

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Mr. Stettinius, American Acting Secretary of State, declared: "The larger part of France, including Paris, has been declared a Zone of the Interior and placed under the full responsibility of General de Gaulle.

"The Soviet government has been informed by the governments of the United States and Great Britain of their intention of making a simultaneous declaration regarding the recognition of the provisional government of France. Soviet Russia received this decision with pleasure as it is convinced of the democratic basis of the provisional government of the French Republic, and is equally convinced that recognition by the three great Allied powers cannot but strengthen the ties with the French people for the mobilization of all their resources in the struggle against the common enemy. The Soviet government has stated that the decision to recognize the provisional government of the French Republic practically means that M. ... has the rank of French plenipotentiary ambassador.

De Gaulle Visits Front

General de Gaulle has returned to Orly, from Dijon, after a swift tour of the western front.

Further on de Gaulle's Recognition

The hope we expressed two days ago was not without foundation. Today, the Allies recognized the present administration of France as the Provisional Government of the French Republic. As far as we are concerned, we must say such a recognition, which we have demanded for a year (sometimes in strong terms we admit, but always with great sincerity) is a most important political event. It is my opinion, not at all without foundation, that the joint decision of our great Allies was taken during the Stalin-Churchill meeting. It apparently is the most important of all the consequences of the Moscow meeting.

Other questions have also been examined in Moscow-other questions which must also be settled and, if possible, in a shorter time than ours, as, for instance, the Polish question.

Mr. Mikolajczyk has returned to London and has already had conversations with some members of the Polish government in the British capital. But while they were undoubtedly weighing the advantages and disadvantages of an agreement on the basis of the proposals [illegible] the latter was already at work

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Mr. Mikolajczyk has returned to London and has already had conversations with some members of the Polish government in the British capital. But while they were undoubtedly weighing the advantages and disadvantages of an agreement on the basis of the proposals made by the Lublin committee, the latter was already at work proposing new agrarian reforms and deciding to distribute land to small farmers on the basis of five hectares each, and of ten hectares to those with a large family, simultaneously taking steps to prevent big land owners from sabotating this reform in favor of the long exploited Polish land workers.

np

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This reform has been approved by the four Polish democratic parties. The difference existing between the two Polish organizations is that the Polish government in London can only promise reforms and express its intentions, while the Lublin committee can carry out these reforms and intentions. The Polish ministers in London may not like the present agrarian reform, but the fact is that it cannot be withdrawn. No government in Poland will ever be able to take back from farmers and land workers the advantages which have today been granted to them by the Lublin committee, and which they had vainly demanded for generations. The longer the union of the two groups is delayed, the more the Polish government in London will find itself facing a new situation from the economic, political and social points of view, and it will be compelled to adapt itself to it without even being in a position to say that it originated the reform. The Lublin committee [illegible] appeals showed its desire to reach an agreement, but is not inclined long to wait for the decision of the London ministers; it gets to work, and we cannot blame the committee for that. The statement that Mr. Churchill will make this week in the House of Commons on the Moscow talks will tell us exactly how the Polish problem stands.

RADIO LIMOGES in French to France - 335 M. - 20.00 - October 23

A Commentary by Yves Gros Richard

You already know the great news. The American, British, Soviet, Canadian and Australian Governments have officially recognized the provisional government of the French Republic. Ambassadors went to see Mr. Georges Bidault, and handed him the notes of their respective governments, written in the most cordial and friendly terms. No Frenchman can remain unmoved today: he has the right to be proud of our country, proud of the man who represents her and who has deserved the gratitude of our country for his past and present deeds. We should be proud of the man who gradually by his tenacity, restored her true visage to France.

This evening's gesture restored France to her rank as a great power. This gesture must be underlined. October 23, 1944 is a solemn date for every French heart. It is the anniversary of a sad date:on October 23, 1940, at Montoire, Marshal Pétain under the pretext of helping France, handed her over to Hitler; he [illegible] to her oppressor, he handed her to him like a prize.

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be withdrawn. No government in Poland will ever be able to take back from farmers and land workers the advantages which have today been granted to them by the Lublin committee, and which they had vainly demanded for generations. The longer the union of the two groups is delayed, the more the Polish government in London will find itself facing a new situation from the economic, political and social points of view, and it will be compelled to adapt itself to it without even being in a position to say that it originated the reform. The Lublin committee [illegible] Poland's shown its desire to reach an agreement, but is not inclined long to wait for the decision of the London ministers: it gets to work, and we cannot blame the committee for that. The statement that Mr. Churchill will make this week in the House of Commons on the Moscow talks will tell us exactly how the Polish problem stands.

RADIO LIMOGES in French to France - 335 M. - 20.00 - October 23

A Commentary by Yves Gros Richard

You already know the great news. The American, British, Soviet, Canadian and Australian Governments have officially recognized the provisional government of the French Republic. Ambassadors went to see Mr. Georges Bidault, and handed him the notes of their respective governments, written in the most cordial and friendly terms. No Frenchman can remain unmoved today: he has the right to be proud of our country, proud of the man who represents her and who has deserved the gratitude of our country for his past and present deeds. We should be proud of the man who gradually by his tenacity, restored her true visage to France.

This evening's gesture restored France to her rank as a great power. This gesture must be underlined. October 23, 1944 is a solemn date for every French heart. It is the anniversary of a sad date: on October 23, 1940, at Montoire, Marshal Pétain 4348 under the pretext of helping France, handed her over to Hitler; he gave France to her oppressor, he handed her to him like a parcel. October 23, 1944, erases Montoire and annuls the infamy of those who took part in it.

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As to military operations on the eastern front, the Red Army is attacking Petsamo near the Norwegian frontier; in the Baltic area, mopping-up operations continue. As far as East Prussia is concerned, news is supplied by Berlin itself: The Russians are attacking on the eastern bank of the Memel River. The battle now in progress on the plains to the south is on a very large scale. There is nothing to report from the area north of Warsaw. In Hungary and in Yugoslavia, operations continue and are daily increasing the difficulties facing the German Command. Pressure is being exerted on Belgrade both from the east and from the west and to the north in the direction of Zagreb. In southern Hungary, the Russian Army has joined up with... and is advancing along the railroad from Zagreb to Budapest, aiming simultaneously at Hungarian, Rumanian and Yugoslav objectives. The Russians are three kilometres from the Czechoslovakian frontier. The Red Army is advancing directly towards Germany from all sides: a terrible danger is threatening Germany. In the west, the Allies also scored some successes: they gained ground in Holland, northwest of Aix-la-Chapelle, northwest of Luneville, and northwest of Epinal. The villages of... Belmont have been liberated. Progress is also reported from Italy, on the Apennine front. Italian Patriots are attacking the Germans in the Grand St. Bernard Pass. In Greece, the Germans are withdrawing in the mountains north of Salonica after having destroyed this port. The British are keeping up their advance into Greece. Danger is closing in on Germany from the east from the west, and from the south. Hitler is witnessing the sinking of the German empire, which he wanted to extend over the whole world and even over the moon. Inside France, Hitler's accomplices have been unmasked. Militiamen and informants are being sentenced to death or to prison terms. George Suarez has just been sentenced to death.

RADIO BRUSSELS in Flemish 0645 October 22 -(Monitored in London)

Zeebrugge Evacuated?

According to latest but unconfirmed reports Zeebrugge has been evacuated by the Germans.

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BBC In French to France 31 M. - 2130 - October 23

Massigli Commentary

For four years, during the difficult days of the occupation, the BBC was the mouthpiece of fighting France. The program, "Frenchmen Speaking to Frenchmen", maintained relations between imprisoned France and the world of free nations; never were such relations closer, never was there a more effective mirage. In June, 1940, for the first time, you heard the voice of General de Gaulle, broadcasting from London, an event which was new and vital in the history of that station. Never was an event more justified. It was through the medium of the BBC that the French, after their setback, were made aware of the immense Allied effort. With what anticipation was the evening broadcast awaited every evening! It was in London that we found radio equipment which, in spite of jamming, carried the voice of General de Gaulle and the great voice of Winston Churchill. The resistance movement waited anxiously for personal messages and instructions. For all these reasons, and others, the BBC administration wants to assure the continuation of the program "Frenchmen Speaking to Frenchmen". You are aware of the great material difficulties with which France is confronted, the main one being that of the communications network. Radiotelephonic communications have not escaped destruction at the hands of the Germans, who did not hesitate to destroy the cables. The French broadcasting system has had to make use of sundry improvizations. For several weeks or more, it will be easier to hear London than Paris. Foreigners have objected that they are unable to hear the Voice of France directly.

This situation will be remedied by the kind offer of the BBC. The British broadcasting facilities will be placed at the disposal of the personnel of the French National Broadcasting Company, who have arrived from Paris and who will receive full instructions from the French capital. Though the facilities are British, the broadcast will remain French; it will be a half-hour of true France.

This gesture of the British is one of outstanding and moving graciousness, which will add more to our gratitude and friendship, both of which have increased during the war and for which the phrase "entente cordiale" is now inadequate. We shall continue working together according to tradition, with a common zeal of renovation. France will also begin to busy herself with

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INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

No. 117 SUNDAY 22 October 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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SECTION F: . . . . . Allied Broadcasts

NOTE: *This bulletin is a record of Axis, neutral clandestine and certain Allied 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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Henceforth the summary of enemy news (German and Italian propaganda trends) will be omitted from this bulletin and printed in BASIC NEWS under the caption MONITORED NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES. The German war communiqué will likewise appear only in BASIC NEWS.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0700 - Oct. 21

The spontaneous manifestation of altruism on the part of the citizens of Republican Italy has now turned into a real competition. The result is that our countrymen now in Germany have been able to receive thousands of parcels from their Fatherland. Several touching episodes took place at the reception offices where it was possible to note that the working classes have given their whole-hearted support to this enterprise. A large number of parcels have been sent to soldiers whose families are in invaded territories. Owing to the considerable number of parcels despatched, and to the many initiatives involved, it has been decided to postpone the closing date for the despatch of parcels, which had been previously set for October 20. All those who still wish to send parcels to Italians in Germany can therefore do so.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 0800 - Oct. 21

Anglo-American War Methods

An enemy plane machine-gunned from low level a cart on a country road in the province of Rovigo. The vehicle was hit and two people were killed on the spot, while a third was wounded.

The same plane had machine-gunned another cart shortly before, wounding the driver.

Mopping-Up Operations Against Rebels

In the Calice region, armed rebel bands were terrorizing the peasants. It was decided to carry out mopping-up operations with strong forces of the German Army and the Black Brigades.

Despite bad weather conditions, the operations were highly successful. In the course of stubborn fighting the rebels lost two hundred men, and three hundred other outlaws were taken prisoners. A rebel leader was killed and two others severely wounded. Enormous booty was also captured, including arms, ammunition, radio transmitters, livestock, and war materiel.

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Seizure of Fascist Property

The Rome Finance Department has ordered the seizure of all property belonging to the "Gerarchi" of the Fascist Party, among which is that of the former administrative secretary of the Party, Marinelli, of Professor Giovanni Balella, member of the Fascist Great Council, and of Dr. Vincenzo Azzolini, former director of the Bank of Italy.

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Funeral of Ten Victims of Enemy Air Raids

The solemn funeral of the ten victims of last Friday's criminal air raid took place in the basilica of St. John and Paul in Venice. A lagoon boat was sunk during the raid. The families of the victims, the Italian and German authorities and many of the victims' comrades attended the ceremony. After the service, a large crowd accompanied the bodies of the victims to the cemetery.

Padua Bombed

A large enemy formation a few hours ago flew over the suburbs of the city of Padua. Some fifty bombs were dropped which, fortunately, did not cause any serious damage. There were two casualties.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.421 - 1300-Oct.21

The Southern Front

German troops, operating from their modified positions, yesterday repulsed all the attacks launched by the enemy in the Adriatic sector. The enemy's forces continued to exert their pressure, especially in the area of Cesena. In the central sector of the Apennines, Allied forces considerably weakened the pressure they had recently been exerting on the German positions, but the fighting is gradually shifting eastwards. The Wehrmacht defence continues to resist and firmly holds all the positions captured.

Operations by Republican National Guard

Units of the Republican National Guard division and of the Black Brigades have carried out mopping-up operations in the Piedmont and Canavesano areas. In the fighting which developed, thirty-seven bandits were killed and twenty-four were taken prisoner. Considerable booty of ammunition and food-stuffs was also captured. Many lorries, which had been stolen by the bandits, were also recovered.

South of the Caravagli-Ivrea highway, important operations against the outlaws were carried out. The prompt action by the forces of law and order brought about the destruction of the rebel units: eight rebels were killed and many others were wounded.

Elements of the Black Brigades, after a heavy march carried

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Elements of the Black Brigades, after a heavy march carried out in order to get within short range of the outlaw forces, attacked the latter and destroyed them with hand grenades. Many rebels were taken prisoner by the Black Brigades, which have continued their mopping-up operations in various areas.

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In the neighborhood of the road leading from Cuneo to the western frontier, the corpse of the famous outlaw chief "Piero", who had his headquarters in the vicinity of San Giorgio Canavese, was found. He must have been killed by his own men for the criminal and violent acts he had committed.

Closure of Spanish Consulates Creates Impression in France

A significant impression was created in France by the news that all Spanish Consulates, with the exception of the Consulate in Lyons, are to be closed. The "Tribune de Genève" writes that all the Spanish Consulates in France have been taken over by Communists, who have forced the personnel of the Consulates to abandon their premises and to escape during darkness. Delegates of Spanish Communists and of other parties which have been formed amongst the political refugees went to Paris and requested the representatives of the de Gaulle Government that persons in whom they had faith be appointed to the various Spanish Consulates in France. It is believed in French and international circles that this action against Spanish Consulates in French territory is the prelude to an invasion of Spain on the part of Spanish Communists.

Soviet Union and Vatican Urged by President Roosevelt to Come to Agreement

According to reports from the United States, President Roosevelt has invited the Vatican and the Soviet Union to come to an official agreement. Reports from New York state that President Roosevelt has asked an American Cardinal to visit the Pope and express the wish of all Americans that the Holy See should come to an agreement with Soviet Russia. It is asserted in American Catholic circles that Roosevelt's wish and hope that an agreement may be reached between Holy See and Soviet Russia is a Utopian idea because, it is pointed out, the Holy See can certainly not have forgotten the provocative attitude of the Soviets towards the Vatican from the day that Southern Italy was occupied by Allied Forces.

The Liberated People of Palermo

In accordance with official news so far received, the tragic events which occurred yesterday resulted in the following: seventeen dead and a hundred and twenty wounded, many of a them

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In accordance with official news so far received, the tragic events which occurred yesterday resulted in the following: seventeen dead and a hundred and twenty wounded, many of a them seriously.

This is not a case, it is known, of casualties caused by air raids. These things happen no longer in Sicily. They did happen once upon a time when to liberate the population of Sicily from the barbarous Fascist oppression, the flying vanguards of the liberators ventured over the inhabited areas and dropped an abundant quantity of bombs, causing casualties and the destruction of civilian homes, churches, and hospitals.

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Naturally, the tale of victims and destruction represented an inevitable holocaust to be borne by the inhabitants of the Island which was to be liberated.

This conception, on the strength of which the barbarous Anglo-Americans criminals were to be considered as liberators, and the slaughter of thousands of people was to be considered but a sacrifice for their neighbor's welfare, was very widely spread throughout Italy, and not only in the Italian Island. Yes, of course, there would have to be sacrifice, victims, destruction; but the Anglo-Americans offered in exchange liberation, peace, liberty, bread and other foodstuffs, dollars and pounds.

This conception , which had been spread not only in Sicily but in the mainland of Italy itself, was generally accepted by the masses of people, who could plead: "Kill us but liberate us."

Sacrifice was accepted with joy: it was known that it would be followed by liberation and happiness, in its various material and spiritual manifestations.

And this also explains why, when the Anglo-Americans entered Palermo as in other places, they were greeted by men and women renegades with cheers and flowers. It is not a question, as we stated in the beginning, of death caused by air raids. No, these deaths were caused by machine-guns, which soldiers used against the population and on the blood-stained road were left many corpses and many wounded, the corpses of the very people who had applauded and applied practically on the famous liberties, the freedom of assembly. They had, in fact, assembled to shout that they were hungry and to request the Italian Bonomi Government and the Allied authorities for bread and the right to live. The revolt, considered to be seditious, was quelled in blood. Bonomi tried to remedy matters and immediately promised that certain measures would be taken, which would mitigate the disastrous food situation prevailing in the Island. Certain concessions have been decided upon, to obtain which the rioters had gathered. They were slaughtered by machine-gun fire. The funeral of the victims is to take place, but the flowers which will the thrown on their biers will be very different from those thrown at the liberators, when they entered the cities they later occupied.

It was learnt that on the same day in which the news of the Palermo incidents was received in America, Luigi Antonini and Green, in the name of the workers of the United States, had recalled to President Roosevelt the four freedoms. Naturally Antonini, who has the fate of our people very much at heart, wished to assert that the symbolic reminder was made in the name of the

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy -421 M. -1400-Oct.21

Press Review

Electoral Battle in the U.S. as Seen by Neutral Observers

The "Gazzetta del Popolo" publishes correspondence from Berne relative to the electoral battle in the United States and the probable re-election of Roosevelt, as seen by neutral observers, who are but slightly interested in the matter and who are, therefore, unprejudiced.

The question does not interest us too much, because between the Jew Roosevelt and Dewey, who professes to be the defender of Jews, there is not much to choose.

As a matter of fact, the debates between the two competitors have never been taken very seriously in the United States. These elections lack something which might interest the people of the United States.

When Roosevelt displays his oratorical violence against dictatorial regimes, the people smile, pointing out that no dictatorship among the belligerent nations can out-do Roosevelt's dictatorship.

When he exhalts the advantages of the economic system, which he upholds, the people wonder if he is joking or if he is speaking seriously, because the people fully realize that Roosevelt has made use of war to conceal the failure of State economy. Roosevelt cannot make any assignment of the war itself to tip the balance of the electoral scales in his favour. As a matter of fact, Europe and Asia are the source of many misgivings for him. If European events have but a very scant influence in America, where a high percentage of the population ignores whether Poland is a region of Sweden or vice versa, Asiatic affairs, on the contrary, are followed with the keenest interest, especially at the present moment, when war events in that part of the world appear to be far from satisfactory.

You should make a note of the fact that on the first evening of the recent great naval battle, Radio New York broadcast that the American Fleet was playing havoc with the Japanese Fleet, and all good Americans went to bed to dream of the Tenno on his knees begging for peace.

However, such an electoral fraud could not be carried on for long and little by little the truth had to be revealed. Today, the American people know what laurel wreaths will crown their

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However, such an electoral fraud could not be carried on for long and little by little the truth had to be revealed. Today, the American people know what laurel wreaths will crown their admirals, if these live long enough to return to their native land.

Consequently, the military platform will be of small use to Roosevelt for his electoral campaign. It seems, however, that Roosevelt's probabilities to re-election are greater than Dewey's. It would therefore amount to a simply administrative election.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 34 M. -1600-Oct.21

Prime Minister Papandreou Returns to Athens

On his return to Athens, Prime Minister Papandreou immediately stated what Greek territorial claims are in respect to the neighboring countries. In fact, the Greek Prime Minister delivered a speech to the crowd, in which it was asserted that Greece wishes that the Dodecanese islands be handed over to her, together with southern Albania and a fair amount of Bulgarian territory. These territories are to be consigned to Greece, to give that country a certain military security. Naturally, the crowd cheered the declarations made by the Prime Minister, but interrupted the orator many times to assert its wish that the King be done away with and that a People's Government be formed.

The demonstrations of the crowd took no account, however, of the food situation, which, according to the Official British Agency itself, is growing more and more tragic, due to lack of supplies and means of transport.

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491 -2000-Oct.21

The Southern Front

In Italy fierce fighting continued today along the whole Eighth Army front and especially in the Lemone Valley and in the Cesena area. In the latter sector, British troops attempted to establish some bridgeheads beyond the Pisciatello River, but were repulsed by German grenadiers. Enemy losses are heavy. The Allied Command has brought back Polish mercenaries to the front line, in order to fill the gaps created by the heavy losses suffered in the past few weeks. These Polish troops have replaced British units severely weakened in recent fighting. No action of importance was fought today south of Bologna, either in the Vergato area or in the western sector.

Allied Planes Destroyed by Republican Airmen

The following details have been released today on the successful action fought by fighters of the Republican air force. In the early afternoon of October 19, a formation of the Second Fighter Group led by Flight Commander Alessandrini took off on alarm and intercepted twelve enemy two-engined bombers over the

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Other enemy aircraft reported by radio that they had wounded aboard. One of our fighters, piloted by an N.C.O. with a record of six enemy planes destroyed in battle, is missing.

Yesterday's Allied Air Raid on Milan

The merciless raid made yesterday morning on Milan by Anglo-American bombers could well be described as a terror raid on the part of the enemy airmen. They carried out their mission with no respect for any principles of humanity. Over 150 bodies of children, horribly mained, have so far been extricated from the ruins of the "Francesco Crispi" school. This is the first result of the cruel and indiscriminate ferocity of Anglo-Saxon air bandits, who launched their assault on the city without any regard for military honor. When the raid started more than 300 children were attending their classes and they were immediately sent to the air raid shelter. About 80 of them were later rescued by relief squads. It is estimated that many other child victims are still buried under the debris of the school. Altogether, it was estimated this morning that the number of casualties in yesterday's raid is about 600. The wounded also amount to about 600. The city's reaction to this latest infamous deed of Anglo-American air gangsters is acute and unanimous execration. Heart-rending scenes took place at the municipal morgue and in the various hospitals where the little bodies were taken: many of them were identified by their despairing mothers only from scraps of clothing. The bandits also strafed harmless citizens from a low level, especially in the outskirts, where pedestrians were seeking shelter in the open country. This despicable manhunt also resulted in many casualties.

Situation Still Very Serious at Palermo

The situation is still very serious at Palermo, despite all appeals to go back to normal work and all the promises to workers made by the Bonomi authorities. Yesterday morning some shops reopened but a little later a new demonstration began in the central district and shops were hastily closed down. No reliable news has yet reached us of the details of these new incidents. According to a UNNS report, the crowd forced shops to close down as a mark of mourning. Reuter reports, on the other hand say that the demonstrations had a Separatist character and were above all

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Measures Discussed by Bonomi Ministers to Meet the Sicilian Crisis

The UNNS reports that the Cabinet Committee on reconstruction hastily met yesterday in extraordinary session at Palazzo Viminale, to examine the various proposals advanced for the solution of the Sicilian problem, today more imperative and urgent than ever, following the recent disorders in the island. The discussion was very long as the Minister concerned openly declared that the Government have no funds at their disposal to meet the call made on them. It was then decided to charge the Bank of Sicily with the distribution of a preliminary fund for financing the most urgent public works. However, the management of the bank asked state guarantee for this disbursement. The request was rejected on the pretext that the Commission had no power to act in the matter.

The Problem of the Italian Merchant Fleet

Arnaldo Matarazzo, director of the Naples labor office, has made a long speech over the Bari radio in connection with the problem of the Italian merchant fleet. He said that it will be necessary to build up the transportation needed by the country: above all, it will be necessary to revive that passenger fleet which gained such a great reputation before the war. Our passenger ships were then famous for their comfort and for their fair treatment of passengers. After such an open admission, we must expect the dismissal of Mr. Matarazzo on the charge of acknowledging a merit of the Fascist régime in this moment of rampant anti-Fascism. But he will be able to defend himself by asserting that the evidence cannot be denied - a superfluous statement after one year invaded Italy.

Spaniards Ready to Act Against Bolsheviks

The inhabitants of the Spanish border cities of Catalonia and Navarre have held mass meetings, in which they put themselves at the disposal of the authorities for the purpose of opposing Bolshevik activities on the Franco-Spanish border.

De Gaullist France Militarily Disqualified

So France has been divided in two parts by the Allies, by a line running from Bordeaux to Marseilles. The western part is entrusted to de Gaulle while the other, the eastern one, will remain under Allied military command control. This division, which we

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They say that as eastern France is still subject to the influence of the front line, it is wholly natural that Allied authorities consider it as war rear zone and keep it under their direct control. We might agree with them if the territory in question was not that of France but of Italy, for instance, namely, of an invaded and occupied country. We can understand the right of the victor who, in his own interest, has the power of disposing of an occupied country, especially when it is administered by a Bonomi government: it is always a good thing to trust native authorities, but better still, not to trust them at all. In the case of France, the matter is very different, both from the military and moral points of view. It should not be forgotten, in fact, that France entered the war, though reluctantly, as an ally of Great Britain and, therefore, of the United States. It should not be forgotten that de Gaulle never accepted the 1940 defeat and alleged that he was continuing to represent free and fighting France outside her metropolitan territory and that the Allies acknowledged him as such, receiving in return among other things, the opening of Morocco and Algeria to their forces. If de Gaulle was then recognized as an ally in the last strip of land which still remained to France, he should more then ever be recognized as such in his country upon its liberation. If de Gaulle represented France then, every inch of ground recaptured in France should be an inch of French ground under the jurisdiction of French military power. Military reasons which might justify the exclusion of de Gaulle from eastern France may be good, very good ones, but in the moral field, which is the only one where an alliance is good, they are disqualifying de Gaullist France from having a voice on the war while it continues, and will have still less to say once the war is over.

RADIO LITORALE ADRIATICO in Italian 2010 - October 21

Father Eusebio Returns From France

Udine: Father Eusebio, military chaplain in Albania and Russia, and lately just back from the Norman front, where he fought at the side of the republican troops, has returned home. At four o'clock, this gallant priest spoke to workers and to people

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Allied Air Raid Over Udine

Towards a quarter to eight this morning, enemy planes flew at low level over Udine and its surroundings. Machine-gun fire was directed on the population.

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RADIO TEVERE in Italian - 2130 - October 21

Hostile Demonstrations in Sicily

Following the Palermo incidents, others have taken place in Sicily. In many placed large crowds marched through the streets shouting "Down with the Government."

England Panic-Stricken at Use of V-3's

In England, people are panic stricken on account of the use, on the part of the Germans, of V-3's.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - n. 245 - 22.30 - October 21

A Commentary by Vindex

This evening, because military and political events are not supplying us with any news worthy of examination, I wish to address a few words to General Alexander, commander of British and American troops in Italy, and express the feelings of the parents of the victims of one of the most glaring crimes ever committed by "liberators".

General Alexander, your pilots who yesterday ferociously bombed the outskirts of Milan, are assassins in uniform, not soldiers. With extremely great care, after having hit the dwelling houses of working people and spread death among workers, they scored a direct hit on a school, the "Gorla" school, an isolated block surrounded by a large open space. In this "military target", your bombs, General Alexander, your "liberators", massacred 200 children in one of the most appalling massacres of this war. General Alexander, hundreds of parents are in mourning in Milan, hundreds of families of poor people are cursing you and the terrorists responsible for this horrible slaughter. Let us hope that their curse will haunt the instigators of this unmitigated crime and their minions for ever. Those who witnessed the manifestations caused by this grievous, unspeakable and appalling disaster knew the burning indignation of mothers deprived of their sons, of fathers before two hundred little coffins containing the remains of their children massacred by the cold-blooded barbarity of your pilots, and they will never forget it. General Alexander, [illegible]

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy M.421 -2300 - Oct.21

The Southern Front

The British made some thrusts south-west of Cesena and beyond the Savio River, and succeeded in establishing a small bridgehead in that area. After a violent artillery barrage, German troops went over to counter-attack and eliminated the enemy infiltration. Fighting took place also in all the other sectors of the Italian front but on a moderate scale. Anglo-American pressure was exerted mainly in the Lamone valley and along the Vergato-Loiano line. All enemy attacks were repulsed.

Textile Control Unchanged

The national board for the control, supply, and distribution of textiles recalls that the procedure to be followed by the civilian population in the purchase of materials and clothing is that published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale d'Italia" of August 20. Pending the distribution of ration cards, it will be necessary to have a special purchasing coupon, to obtain which application should be made to the Provincial Councils of Corporative Economy, municipal secretarial offices, and trade union boards. The application will be sent to the Provincial Council of Corporative Economy for final action. In the case of working suits, the application should be accompanied by a certificate from the employer, countersigned by the union concerned. Once in possession of the coupon, the purchaser can go to any specified shop to buy the desired article.

Exceptional Position of the Bonomi Government

A review of the paradoxical situation, in which the Bonomi government and anti-Fascist parties themselves, is made by the Rome newspaper "Il Tempo". This paper writes:"We foresaw the difficulties which would arise from a government which is the result of a compromise between the right and the left and which is forced to use artifices with the Allies in order to have a minimum of authority and to impose it on the Italian people." Once in a while, journalists are telling the truth in invaded Italy.

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - 2330 - October 21

Result of Newspaper Subscription

The subscription promoted by the newspaper "Brescia Repubblicana" to donate a MAS (MTB) to the Republican Navy yielded 1,563,628 lire.

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This amount has been turned over to the Ministry of Armed Forces and is a proof of the enthusiasm with which the Brescia population welcomed the enterprise of this newspaper.

RADIO TEVERE in Italian to Italy - M.245 - 2330 - October 21

Special Messages

Attention, attention, we now broadcast special messages to our Roman brothers:

Domani pioverà. (Rain will fall tomorrow.) - Il cielo è coperto. (The sky is cloudly.) - La cicogna non vola. (The stork is not flying.) - La semina è fatta. (Sowing has been done.) - Gigi è allego. (Gigi is cheerful.) - La pipa non tira. (The pipe is not drained.) - Il fiume è in piena. (The river is overflowing.) - Attenzione: il sacchetto è pronto. (Attention: the little bag is ready.) - Convenzionale 95 bianco punto e virgola. (Conventional ninety-five white semicolon.) - Convenzionale I36 lilla punto esclamativo tre dispari. (Conventional I36 lilac exclamation point three odd.) - Convenzionale 27 verde punto alternato cinque pari. (Conventional twenty-seven green point alternated five even.) - San Damiano e Cosma.(Saint Damian and Cosma.) - Il fiume è gonfio. (The river is swollen.) - L'acqua gela. (The water is freeqing.) - Il fuoco è acceso. (The fire is lit.) - Le rondini torneranno in primavera. (Swallows will return next Spring.) - La gomma è bucata. (The rubber is pierced.) - Il fuoco si consuma. (The fire is turning out.)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.421 - 2100 - Oct.21

(The Voice of the Party)

Fascist Heroism - The Death of the Federal Commissary of Savona

The following Republican Fascists have sacrificed their lives for the honor and greatness of their fatherland:
Corrado Rampini - Massimiliano Cacciari - Giovanni Battaglini

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REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.421 - 2100 - Oct.2[illegible]

(The Voice of the Party)

Fascist Heroism - The Death of the Federal Commissary of Savona

The following Republican Fascists have sacrificed their lives for the honor and greatness of their fatherland: Corrado Rampini - Massimiliano Casolari - Giovanni Battaglini - Fausto Cioli.

We should like to reveal another heroic action carried out by one of those who sacrificed everything for the revival [illegible] power of the fatherland. Comrade Margio d'Agostino, Federal Commissary of Savona was stopped and captured by a group of anti-Fascists while he was on his way to visit his family.

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Recognised as a "Gerarca" of Fascism, he underwent a short trial and was condemned to death. The leader of the band promised him he would save his life if he renounced his ideas and his past. Mario d'Agostino indignantly refused to do so, stating he was ready to die for Italy and his faith.

Mario d'Agostino fell under the blows of the outlaws, crying "Long live the Duce, long live Fascism!"

The sacrifice of our dead will be avenged. Fascist youth, this is your duty!

Revival Programme

The Duce spoke to his faithful, and through them, to all Italians. The speech delivered last Saturday by the Duce to the reprentatives of the "Aldo Resega" Black Brigade, and which was transmitted to the public through our broadcast on the same evening, constitutes the foundation of our Fatherland's revival.

The words pronunced by the Chief confirmed the faith of those people who daily risk their lives in battle, - for the indifferent, they were a call to duty and to combat; for our enemies they were a severe warning of truth and justice.

Mussolini did not speak as a party man, but as a man who thinks about the future of his country. A divided national life cannot be a policy contemplated by real Italians, who will resign themselves to the betrayal and to slavery under the Anglo-American invader.

Italy, Republic, Socialisation: these words summarise the programme of our revival.

Italy is a political and moral reality, which we feel we are interpreting and living in the creation of the Republic and in the carrying out of those ideas which gave our people the leadership over all nations.

Those who have not a sectarian mind can recognise themselves in the three words: Italy, Republic, Socialisation. We shall follow this programme scrupulously, while in the present war, the Social Republic will be defended yard by yard, to the last homestead.

In this password of Republican Fascism, Italy shall find the way to revival and reconstruction. Today, more than ever, Fascism will be our Fatherland's salvation.

Political Attitudes

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

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Political Attitudes

Among the most important political attitudes which characterise the present historical moment, one particularly claims our attention, - that of certain good people who, believing they are perfectly right, state: we are not in favor of one side or the other; we only stand for the good of Italy.

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It is not difficult to realise what value this assertion assumes,, from the view point of action. In this war, which is upsetting and devastating the whole world, in which all nations are fighting one against the other, surely no one can believe that national problems are to be solved by the people themselves.

Even among the United Nations, each country has plans and aims which are certainly not in agreement with those of their neighbours.

Consequently, the pretty formula of these good people is nothing but a further proof of the tendency to find pretexts in order to hide cowardliness. It is a formula adopted as an excuse to withdraw oneself from the life of the country and not to participate in the work of reconstruction and revival.

Fascism Will Not Die

In invaded Italy, the six parties divided not only by ideological tendencies, but also and above all, by material interests, have not the courage to face the most important problems and are devoting themselves to make shift planning, in order to give the impression that they are doing something to earn their bread.

About one thing, they all agree: and that is the repression of Fascism. They furiously indulge in "epuration"; they want to cancel the work and the symbols of Fascism. They act in this way because they feel that Fascism is still alive in the air they breathe, in the indelible spiritual and material signs it has left everywhere.

Fascism is not dead, it cannot die, it will not die, for the simple reason that Fascism foresaw what is now happening, and is now the only power which can fight the destructive forces of civilisation.

This is the war of gold against blood, said Mussolini. Italy, spirit and blood, is with him; she is back in the struggle and is determined not to give up and not to be enslaved by imperialistic democracies or destructive communism.

Activity of Fascist Squads in Invaded Italy

Communiqué:

October 10th: In the suburbs of Rome, near the Via Aurelia, a Brazilian motor convoy loaded with various kinds of material for enemy front line troops, had been stationed for two days. During the night of October 10th, a petrol tank blew up, destroying two trucks. This was due to the action of a group of Fascists.

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October 11th: In Gioiosa Ionica, an enemy patrol operating in this region, was attacked with fire arms. Two soldiers were wounded. A strong enemy patrol, sent out to find the attackers, was unsuccessful.

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October 12th: On the walls of Catania, one often sees the following words: "Fulfil your promises!" - "Roosevelt is a charlatan!" - "Death to the invader!".

October 14th: In Giulianova, in the province of Teramo, on the national road which runs northward, a Fascist squad launched hand bombs and opened fire on a group of Indian motor-cyclists who were out for the purpose of looting in the neighboring districts.

Socialist Claims

Speaking over the Rome British radio station, the Minister without Portfolio of the Bonomi government, Saragat, stated that during the last twenty years of struggle against Fascism, the Socialist Party had maintained and strengthened its relations with the working classes of other countries.

We should like to observe that the Italian socialist party kept up its relations with the foreign working classes only for reasons of bad faith, stupidity or personal interest. The latter did all in their power against the real interests of the Italian working classes.

However, Socialist claims do not end here. They stress that another merit of the Party is that of having contributed to the Russo-Anglo-American cause, by actively participating in the destruction of Fascism, of that Fascism which had brought the Italian people dignity, well-being and greatness, similar to those of the countries which have enjoyed centuries of national unity.

Another merit of the Socialists, according to Saragat, is that of having maintained and strengthened currents of solidarity and sympathy between the Italian working classes and those of other countries. When he speaks of other countries, the Socialist Minister means the foreign countries in which, during twenty years, he received a high salary from the capitalists in order to carry on a determined campaign against the Italian proletariat. This solidarity is non-existent because it boils down to mere words and gestures, such as the sending of labor commissions, which limit their activities to visiting Italy.

We must remember that the United States refused to give refuge to our workers. France persecuted them with obstructionist methods, dictated by hate more than by contempt, treating them as colored people.

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We must remember that the United States refused to give refuge to our workers. France persecuted them with obstructionist methods, dictated by hate more than by contempt, treating them as colored people.

A traditionally imperialistic England opposed herself to the expatriation of Italian labor forces in East Africa, organising the sanctions and finally preparing war.

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The Socialist Party should know that for the most part, the Republican Party is formed by genuine workers, who did not hesitate even for one moment to enlist in the Black Brigades and defend their Fatherland against external and internal enemies, Many of these true workers and sons of the people have sacrificed their lives in the defence of Fascism and for their faith in the improvements that Fascism will carry out, particularly in the social field.

This explains why the tribute recently paid by the population of Vercelli to the worker members of the "Black Brigade", victims of the sacrilegious hate of the enemy, was transformed, particularly in the popular districts, into real apotheosis: the crowd spontaneously knelt down, when the coffins passed, as a token of touching and reverent homage.

In the world of prattlers, which unfortunately is also a world of misery, and not of moral misery only where only the impudence of mediocre people like Saragat prospers, the comrades of the Socialist Party, who, for a long time have been living in the reign of shadows, have nothing more to say, nothing more to observe.

List of Traitors

According to the enemy radio, the so-called central Purge Committee has begun its activity. This committee is formed by a new group of despicable people, among whom are the following: Alessandro Bocconi - Augusto Emiliano Piscitelli - Enrico de Martino - Modestino Petrossello - Giovanni de Michele - Guido Mattuscelli.

The brazen face of these gentlemen is equal to their lack of any sense of responsibility. They are cowardly beings compared to which toads and vipers are benign animals.

We say to these central purgers: purge, purge, but beware lest you regret it. Republican Fascism is alive and vital not only in northern Italy, but also in the part of Italy occupied by the invaders. Republican Fascism has every intention of smashing the heads of all vipers who carry out their venomous and criminal activity against those who are guilty only of having served their Fascist faith and the Fatherland.

Some day, justice will be done, and it will be implacable and inexorable.

"A Logical Question" - The Clergy in Southern Italy

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"A Logical Question" - The Clergy in Southern Italy

It is useless to spend too many words regarting the attitude of the clergy in invaded Italy. In southern Italy, and above all in Rome, everything seems to be proceeding smoothly, through the agreement between Catholics and Communists. The devil and the holy water have finally merged.

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However we must admit that an agreement - temporary as it may be - seems to have been reached, and this agreement concerns anti-Fascist "épuration", in other words the destruction of everything which was created by Mussolini and the abolition of all that was organised by Fascism.

If the clergy is in agreement with the purges and the destroyers, why has not the annulment of the Lateran Pact been demanded? Is any achievement more typically Fascist? Why have they not requested that crucifixes should be taken away from the schools, where Fascism had put them back? Why have they not asked for the abolishment of religious instruction to children, which was organised by Fascism?

Most of the clergy praise the liberators and agree with them, but they do not even think of giving up the advantages brought by Fascism to the Catholic Church. The priests are very anxious to keep the advantages they have obtained, but they do not realise that, in the end, they will have the "Godless" group to cope with. The latter are carrying out an intense activity in the part of Italy made happy by the liberators.

The Sixth Column

Attention, attention! The sixth column has entered into action. Through the "Voice of the Party" you shall soon hear news of it.

Republican Italy Fights

The Republican wings continue the struggle. On the 19th of October, eight enemy bombers were shot down and twelve others were damaged by our aviators in the skies of the Veneto.

The Party expresses its praise and the gratefulness of the Italian people to the gallant airmen who have added a new victory to their previous war exploits, to the intrepid Bersaglieri of the "Mameli" group, who were recently praised by our German ally, and to all the combatants and soldiers of the Republic.

The Palermo Riots

In Palermo, capital of Sicily, oppressed by the yoke of the liberators, the population rose in order to ask for bread and to

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In Palermo, capital of Sicily, oppressed by the yoke of the liberators, the population rose in order to ask for bread and to protest against the lack of efficiency on the part of the administrators and their henchmen. The agents, or better, the henchmen of the bourgeoisie, fired against the population. According to Reuter's this had the tragic sequel: sixteen people killed and one hundred and four wounded.

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The democratic slaves, the servants of the Monarchy, acting u... the protection of the invaders, continue to oppress the people a... ruthlessly persecute all Fascists. To the working people who pro... and claim their rights, the protectors of the House of Savoy answer with lead, re-establishing order with blood. The sixteen dead and the one hundred and four wounded of Palermo are a new and terrifying proof of the well-being brought by the Liberators and by the Bonomi democrats.

The sympathy of the whole Italian Social Republic goes to the victims of Palermo, to our countrymen oppressed by the foreign yoke, while waiting for revenge, which will not fail to come.

"Forgetfulness"

Much is said in invaded Italy, through the radio and the press, about pretended atrocities committed by the Nazi-Fascists during these last months. Localities, figures, names are quoted, investigation commissions are appointed, studies are made, monuments are erected, masses are celebrated, etc. The families of the presumed martyrs receive sympathy, are awarded prizes, are intervi...ed, exposed to public admiration and comprehension. But who thinks about the families of the 300,000 dead of this war? Who takes care of t... millions of refugees who have lost everything and who have had their homes destroyed? Does anybody interview them and hold them up as examples for public admiration and comprehension? Who helps them? Does anybody, above all, make a total of the Anglo-American atrocities?

The Time of Doubting our Ultimate Triumph is Over

The great hour, the hour of the decisive battle for the fate of the Fatherland and of the world, is drawing rapidly nearer. In this atmosphere of spiritual tension, people react in various ways...

Even the citizen endowed with solid nerves, ready to serve the cause of the betrayed Fatherland, which is, in other words, the cause of Fascism, is apt to lay down his spiritual weapons in the face of bad news, and conversely, to become enthusiastic when the news is favorable. This is because events are not followed with faith and a rational spirit, and because things and facts are judged lightly.

We must get used to working with our minds and not with our hearts, to following our will and not our feelings. We must become harder, calmer, more implacably active. We must follow and not anticipate events. We must learn to ob...

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We must get used to working with our minds and not with our hearts, to following our will and not our feelings. We must become harder, calmer, more implacably active. We must follow and not anticipate events. We must learn to observe, collect, judge. Only thus, shall we be able to impose on ourselves a clear, precise and proficient line of conduct.

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GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN HOME SERVICE — in German — 12.30 - October 21

Survey of the Situation by Hans Hertl

Amongst the military events of the past week the grim struggle of the Pacific deserves particular notice. The Americans attempted to land on Formosa and were beaten off with unprecedented losses. Forty-two units of the US Navy were sunk or seriously damaged; 25,000 men of the crews were lost and 1,000 planes were destroyed. The landing failed and Chungking had to give up hope of relief.

This was such a heavy blow for the Americans that they tried to hush it up as far as they could or to divert attention from it with other measures. This provides an interpretation for the landing operation which the Americans directed against the Philippines. It is being given great publicity although the fighting is only in the initial phase and the issue in no way certain yet. Therefore reports according to which the Americans are being grimly opposed by the Japanese three miles from the beaches have been suppressed in American statements.

This counter-measure, however, will not detract from the importance of the defeat of Formosa. In daring and courageous actions our Japanese allies have won a victory which cannot be depreciated by diversionary moves or by keeping it secret.

Japan has here made a contribution to the common prosecution of the war against the Anglo-Americans which is gratefully acknowledged by our people.

This war means heavier losses for America than the First World War, a fact borne out by a statement issued on Thursday by the American War and Navy Departments. According to this the entire losses of US army and navy personnel in Europe and the Pacific, amount to 453,375 men since the beginning of the war. Thus the American people has to make ever increasing sacrifices although American interests have never been threatened by us.

But for England too the war is more and more taking a turn she did not expect. To-day in the early hours of the morning London and southern England were again harassed by V-1. What V-1 really means to England is shown by a telling article from the enemy camp. An American magazine has drawn up a balance sheet of the flying bombs [illegible] approximately one quarter of London will have to be

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About two and a half million flats have been destroyed or damaged, approximately half of them by V-1. The article continues that V-1 fire represents an increased rate of destruction compared with the air raids of 1940-1941. This means that the flying bombs are a more dangerous weapon than bomber squadrons, in the opinion of our enemies. According to the above-mentioned report at least one million Londoners are homeless, and their houses cannot even be repaired. At least 10,000 military barracks have to be erected this winter as emergency housing for the homeless. And even these would only be able to receive a fraction of the bombed-out Londoners. A broadcast from London dealing with the damage caused by air war in Berlin (?) may serve as a supplement to this picture from London. About 60,000 houses were destroyed or damaged there. These reports confirm again that V-1 is a very effective weapon. It will certainly become more effective in the near future. Besides, we know only too well that in the first place the war will not be decided by weapons but by men and their principles. The enemy too is slowly realizing this in the teeth of stiffening German resistance.

A French paper recently dealt with this question and in so convincing a manner that it was quoted by the B.B.C. This article discussed the best methods for breaking German resistance. The French paper said that the Americans still held the trump card, namely the dollar, but it was doubtful whether bribery would have any affect on the Germans.

We are glad to confirm this for our enemies. There are countries where bribery is a daily occurrence. All kinds of business is done by means of bribery. Such machinations are repulsive to the clean feeling of our people even in private business. It is all the less likely that there will be Germans ready to betray people and Reich for dollars. The might of the dollar reaches its limit at Germany's frontiers. This will be one of the things which America, ignorant of Europe, will have to experience.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 11.8 kcs-1400- October 21

German Resistance Steadfast and Stubborn

The British News Service calls the German resistance in the west simply incredibly stubborn and hard. The elasticity and the gift for organization displayed by the German Command stand the test in all situations. The British News Service goes on to state that

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German Broadcasts

England's Exports Down

Stockholm: From a statement of the British board of trade, it is learned that Britain lost three fourths of her foreign trade on the outbreak of war. In 1943, the total value of British exports amounted to less than one half of those of 1938. The decline of British foreign trade continued throughout 1944.

Exemplary Achievements of German Women

Berlin: Dr.Ley said that the achievements of German women in the armament industry had been exemplary so far. The women who are already employed in the factories and those who will join them after having been trained and re-educated will replace men on a large scale, the Reich Organization Director said. They will make it possible to draft more men, so far employed in the armament industry, to the fighting troops.

GERMAN SOLDIERS SERVICE - 1295 kcs - 1900 - October 21

Collaboration Between de Gaulle and Kremlin

Paris: Collaboration between the de Gaulle régime and the plenipotentiary of the Kremlin is growing closer. By order of de Gaulle, Russian is shortly to be introduced into the Paris schools as a compulsory subject. A similar order for the whole of France is expected. Thus the Kremlin has taken a further step towards the Bolshevisation of France.

The Belgians Try to Emigrate to Holland

Amsterdam: In Belgium shortage of food has become so great since the Anglo-American occupation that many Belgians are trying to flee to the Netherlands.

Anglo-American headquarters announce that the closing of the Belgian-Dutch frontier has been ordered, as the shortage of food is no less in Holland than in Belgium.

Finland's Economic Situation Becomes Worse

Helsinki: Finnish economic circles regard developments of Finland's economy since the subjection to the Soviet dictate with bitter anxiety.

This subjection has deprived Finnish economy of the import of all raw materials for industry, such as coal and chemicals. Owing to the shortage of raw materials Finnish industry is not able to make the deliveries to

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German 407 M, - 1945 - Oct. 21

Speech by Fritsche

Dear listeners:

During the past five years discussions in Germany, articles in the press and talks on the radio have been about the situation. We used to speak and write about the war situation and its prospects; everything we did, all our plans were dependent on the situation of the moment. This has changed during the last weeks; instead of speculating about the situation we have come to recognise the necessity of the most ruthless war effort. We have not put on blinkers or hidden our heads in the sand, - on the contrary. Just as soberly as always we observe what is happening at the fronts and with frankness we all admit the situation of the moment. But these daily events are no longer the measure of our efforts in working and fighting. There is only one standard for our efforts, the one of totality.

Whilst before our efforts were decided by the probable tasks in front of us or by the difficulties of the moment, now we have to give everything. For behind the daily changing view of the situation we have seen the enemy's ruthless purpose of destruction. At the beginning of the war only wide political knowledge could enable anyone to recognise the enemy's intention to destroy Germany and her people. Later on one needed knowledge of the character of the enemy leaders to understand that their plans for a better world were only lies. But to-day one does not need any expert political knowledge, common sense will tell you that the enemy is out not only to destroy our form of government and to cut up our country but also that he wants the physical destruction of the German nation.

After the Anglo-American conference in Quebec and the Anglo-Soviet meeting in Moscow official and unofficial enemy declarations about the details for carrying out this destruction of the German people have become more and more frequent. It is as if the seed of hate, sown in the years before the war by those despicable men from whom we Germans had cut ourselves off, had ripened to full harvest. It is as if whole nations on the enemy side have lost their reason, their moral sense and their humanity in the fog of hate propaganda. Against this sheer will to destruction on the part of a whole nation there is only one answer; fight. This fight has started now with divisions of people's grenadiers, with battalions of the national guard and with the total war effort of the

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We have suffered much during the past five years of a war which the enemy started without any provocation. Death has taken his toll, on the fronts and at home. The enemy has destroyed our cities, and has laid in ruin not only our houses but the irreplaceable creations of our forefathers. We ask ourselves which of us will return to see the Germany for the defence of which our soldiers set forth in September, 1939. But the destruction of so much which seemed to make this life worth while has made quite clear the significance of this war, which from the first day on was nothing but a fight for existence.

The German people recognise that it can no longer be a matter of finding a way out for this generation but the question is to safeguard freedom and life for the future generations of our nation. What matters is to fight the chaos which the enemy has already caused in the countries occupied by him and which he wants to bring about in our country. Some may ask what means we have to oppose this enemy intent on destruction. We know that eight weeks ago the enemy thought we were without weapons and considered our country easy prey. Then Mr. Roosevelt declared that the German people could fight bravely but that they would lay down their arms as soon as the war approached their own frontiers. But Mr. Roosevelt was wrong, as he has probably now recognised for himself. When the enemy neared our frontiers the result was an increase of Germany's war effort, both materially and psychologically, an increase to the extent of which will be visible in the future and will then probably cause admiration. The enemy now argues that these new units cannot be well equipped. This is a mistake, as he has learned at Arnhem, in the sorely tried city of Aix-la-Chapelle, in East Prussia and at other points. The enemy further argues that these units cannot be a match for experienced troops. But we have seen that the divisions of the people's grenadiers, for instance, men who for the best part have been torn from responsible work, can make up for this disadvantage through their knowledge of the meaning of this war acquired in their previous positions. The greater experience of the older men, the dash of the younger ones make possible a more intensive training, which would have seemed unthinkable in peace time or in normal times of war.

So we see that the first wave of units organised by the total war effort have met the enemy's offensives in the east and the west and have, on the whole, been able to break them. This was the time when the German nation, recovering from the fateful events of the late summer, fell into step again, the front at the fronts and at home closed again after the seeming chaos caused by the reorganisation necessitated by a new situation, and when the national guard was

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In his propaganda the enemy has made the same unfavorable remarks about this national guard which he made before about the people's grenadier divisions. He doubted the military value of the people's battalions. I think that the enemy, provided he looks for an opportunity, will be able to recognise the military value of German men who will defend their homes as a disciplined and military body. Different methods of war may be peculiar to other nations. In face of an enemy invasion we form the people's army, last and highest expression of the spiritual unity of all sections of a nation endangered as an entity.

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Since October 18 the enemy's will to destruction has been opposed by the will of the German nation to wage total war. This resolution changes many of our outlooks. It is no longer of any importance to determing what further privations or restrictions must be introduced. What matters in the sixth year of this war is to determine our reserves of food, clothing and houses, our facilities for rest and recuperation. Something like a spark has struck the soul of the German people when they drew conclusions from the latest threats of their opponents. We will not be disappointed by the results of this new effort. Admittedly the enemy is preparing a new assault because his last general offensive did not meet with the expected success. But this new offensive will find Germany prepared for it. We know that the resources of the enemy are not unlimited and we know that new resources are available to us. All Germany knows that our lives and our fate are in our mutual trust. Soldier as well as armaments worker, women and children, they all depend on each other. We may all rest assured that our fate is in good hands.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German 592 Kcs - 2000 -Oct. 41

Spain Apprehensive of the Situation in Southern France

Madrid: In Spain, the assembling of Soviet terror bands in southern France is followed with the greatest apprehension. The Spanish Bolsheviks, massed in southern France, intend as they say themselves, to break into Spain, depose Franco and create a Spanish Soviet Republic.

The news about the formation of a provisional Soviet Spanish régime in southern France has had alarming effects in north Spain. The population of the northern Spanish provinces of Catalonia and Navarre have offered themselves spontaneously for the defence against the Bolshevik bands. In some towns of northern Spain which suffered particularly from Bolshevik terror during the civil war, the male inhabitants went to the barracks and asked for arms to defend the Spanish frontier against the communists concentrated in southern France.

Soviet Plans in the Baltic Provinces

Stockholm: The Swedish paper "Morgontidningen" declares

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Soviet Plans in the Baltic Provinces

Stockholm: The Swedish paper "Morgontidningen" declares concerning the Soviet plans in the Baltic provinces: "The Soviets want to deport the Lithuanian, Estonian and Latvian population from their countries to the interior of the Soviet Union. From now onwards only reliable Bolsheviks are to settle in the Baltic provinces."

The Swedish paper admits that the result would be the destruction of the Baltic nations.

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Official Communiqué on Churchill-Stalin Meeting

Moscow: An official announcement about the meeting of Churchill and Eden with Stalin in Moscow was issued by the Soviets. It transpires that the British, in accordance with the decisions taken in Teheran, still maintain their intention to surrender Europe to Bolshevism.

Furthermore the communiqué expresses British approval of the Bolshevik plans to destroy the German people.

No words are wasted in the communiqué about the Bolshevization of Bulgaria, Rumania and Finland. Thus the British approve of Bolshevik terror with all its horrors for these countries.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11,80 kcs - 2030 - October 21

German Denial of Allied Announcement of Aix-la-Chapelle Destruction

Berlin: Official German quarters categorically deny the British announcement affirming that German artillery had now directed its guns against Aix-la-Chapelle and that therefore the destruction of the well-known cathedral containing the tomb of Charlemagne was a possibility. It is stressed in Berlin that Aix-la-Chapelle had been almost entirely destroyed by the Anglo-American ai forces and American artillery. The British affirmation can therefore only serve the purpose of erasing from world opinion the absolute fact that the Americans are guilty of having destroyed the old German imperial town and its venerable monuments.

Appeal of the Hungarian Primate

Budapest: The Hungarian Archbishop Cardinal Justinian Seredy addresses an appeal to all Hungarian secular and religious orders, asking them to remember in their sermons the heroic Honved, who in their superhuman struggle are defending not only the country but every citizen of the Fatherland, and making the heaviest sacrifices.

Hungarian Press Requests Formation of "Volkssturme"

The Hungarian press requests the formation of "Volkssturme" on the German model. The Budapest paper "Fuggetlenseg" declares: "The Hungarian people is not satisfied with admiring the Germans, but it wants to be worthy of them."

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Bolshevik Terror in Southern France

Paris: It is indicative of the development of the terror caused by the Bolshevik bands in southern France that de Gaulle's representative to Spain had to go to Madrid via London. Conditions in the southern French provinces are entirely in the hands of the Bolshevik committees; American soldiers who are in France as occupation troops are also of this opinion.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE 592 Kcs. 2200 October 21

The Last Days of Belgrade

Berlin: The German troops in Belgrade have fulfilled their task of holding the city until the fairly large German fighting groups south of Belgrade succeeded in fighting their way out to the west as far as the Save and in starting operations to cross the river.

On Thursday night the Commander of Belgrade received orders to cross the Save. In spite of the deadly Soviet attacks the garrison of Belgrade succeeded in reaching the Croatian bank of the river with their arms and vessels.

Rosenberg Receives President of Turkestan Committee

Berlin: According to a DNB report Reichs Leiter Rosenberg received the president of the National Turkestan Unity Committee, Kazum Khan,(?) who reported on the effort of the Turkestan voluntary units which have fought for years shoulder to shoulder with the German forces, and on the work of numerous men of Turkestan for German war economy. The president gave an assurance that the men of Turkestan would continue to fight at the side of Germany until the victorious end of the war against Bolshevism and for the liberty of their country.

Warsaw Officers Want to Continue to Fight

Cracow: Eighty per cent of the Polish officers taken prisoner in Warsaw and now in a concentration camp have signed a document asking German military authorities to give them permission to take part in the struggle against Bolshevism. As a motive for this action the Polish officers state that after the cruel disillusion of Warsaw they wish to correct their error of the past.

Horthy Has Gone to Germany

Budapest: The former Hungarian Regent, Admiral Horthy, has left Budapest with his family by special plane and gone to Germany. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Field Marshal Battay, the former chief of the military chancellery and by major General...

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German 592 Kcs. - 2200 - October 21

Supplement to the German Army Communiqué

Berlin: It is announced from German military quarters: Bolshevik advanced units who crossed the lower Theiss have been thrown back in the Backa by Hungarian troops. A further advance by the Soviets was repelled south of Maria Theresiopol.

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German armored forces continued their thrusts against the enemy flanks in the sector east of Szolnok, where Soviet armored corps had advanced. These German units retook several towns and encircled several bigger Soviet units which were compressed into a narrow space.

In the Debrecen sector the Soviets were halted by German armored forces. Fighters and bombers took part in the fighting in southern Hungary during the day. They broke up many Soviet spearheads troop assemblies, destroyed several bridges over the Theiss and several motorised and horse-drawn rear-guard columns.

DNB in German — October 21

Berlin : In a report from a Stockholm correspondent it is stated that London is expecting a great offensive by Eisenhower on a large front in the very near future. The impression grows that Stalin has requested a great new effort on the part of the British and the Americans, while Eisenhower wanted to wait owing to the fact that his supplies were not yet ready. It is said that Stalin has strongly expressed the opinion to Churchill that the Soviets did not want to continue the war indefinitely.

Operational Significance of "Peoples Army"

Berlin: No body who has followed developments during this war will doubt the operational value of arming the people, writes Helmut Suendermann, press chief of the German Government, in the "Angriff". Speed and surprise, break-throughs and airborne landings are the characteristics of modern military operations. These elements cannot be developed in a country where there will be resistance everywhere, a resistance which even an agressor equipped with modern weapons will not be able to overcome, for it will rely on simple but effectiv weapons.

These few remarks show the importance of..... and of the organised resistance of all men from towns and villages in the event of an enemy approach. With the war on the frontiers of Germany we open a new chapter, not only of the war but also of its methods. The British who believe they have reached their goal and the Americans who increasingly often ask what they are doing in Europe, may not be pleased to hear that, but they will soon come to feel it.

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Belgian Newspaper in Berlin

Berlin: After an interval of two months the Brussels paper "L'Avenir" appeared again in Berlin on Saturday as a daily paper of the Walloons Ernest Jamin and Charles Boesmans are named as editors.

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The first number announces that a second Walloon, SS Untersturmfuehrer Leon Gillis, has been decorated with the Knight Cross of the Iron Cross. Leon Degrelle, the leader of the Rexists and the Chief of the Walloon SS, has up to the present been the only Walloon to bear the Knight Cross.

European Champion Boxer Sys Sentenced to Death

Berlin: Karel Sys, the champion boxer of all classes has been sentenced to death by a special court of the Belgian Pierlot government; this was reported on Saturday by the Belgian paper "L'Avenir" issued in Berlin. The paper wonders of which crime this Fleming is supposed to be guilty. Everyone knows that he is not anglophile. However, have Pierlot and Spaak not declared ever so often that the Anglo-American armies fight for liberty in general and for liberty of thought in particular. The National Socialists in Belgium had never thought of shooting boxers lacking in sympathy for the National Socialists. Furthermore it transpires from an article in the paper that the sentence has not been executed against Karel Sys, who on November I4, I942, by winning on points in the Brussels sportstadium against the Swede Olle Tengberg, became boxing champion of Europe.

TRANSOCEAN in English October 21

The Western Front

Headquarters West: (By Transocean's war reporter Guenther Weber): A dramatic duel was fought between American Third Army troops trying to cross the Moselle twenty kilometers southeast of the city of Luxemburg, and an advanced combat group of the Siegfried Line, during the night of Friday to Saturday. The Americans, under cover of night tried to cross the river with several battalions apparently with the intention of forming a bridgehead at the town of Remich.

The Germans were warned in time by special alarm devices. They let part of the U.S. forces cross the river and then launched a counter-attack. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting ensued. The Americans again and again tried to get reinforcements across the river but [illegible] and ferries were caught mid stream in well-aimed German

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The Germans were warned in time by special alarm devices. They let part of the U.S. forces cross the river and then launched a counter-attack. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting ensued. The Americans again and again tried to get reinforcements across the river but their boats and ferries were caught amid stream in well-aimed German artillery fire and numerous craft capsized. After several hours of fierce fighting, not a single American soldier remained on the eastern bank of the Moselle except as a prisoner of war or dead. The action of the Third Army is another of its often repeated attempts at gradually pushing the Germans from their positions along the Luxemburg-German frontier.

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Other hotly-contested sectors on the western front were the German bridgehead at Breskens, the fighting zone around Antwerp as a far as northwest of Turnhout, the town and outskirts of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the town of Bruyeres in the western Vosges. An enemy armored attack on Breskens did not result in any important gain of ground, and several tanks were put out of action by the Germans. Between Maria ter Heide (fourteen kilometres northeast of Antwerp) and Wortel (thirteen kilometres northwest of Turnhout) enemy troops .....

Operations in the West

Berlin: (By Sertorius) - Fighting in the Dutch war zone has entered a new phase insofar as the Canadian First Army is now also attacking on a wide front with considerable forces between the Antwerp-Roosendaal highway and the Turnhout-Breda highway. Fighting is still in progress for some breaches scored on Friday by enemy forces. On the whole the Canadians were checked. Besides expanding access to the Nijmegen bridgehead the new Canadian thrust is apparently aiming also at outflanking German positions in the coast sector. It is thus also supplementing or expanding the enemy's attempt to cut off access on land to the south Beveland peninsula, which had so far only been attempted on a very narrow front on the road from Antwerp to Bergen-op-Zoom and which had been repeatedly tried daily during the last two weeks with greatest stubbornness. Obviously General Crerar has now given his assault forces as an operative objective the capture of Hollandsch-dep south of Dortrecht in order to gain the eastern flank of the many branched river mouths of the Scheldt, Meuse and Rhine thus making it impossible to supply via land routes German troops stationed there. Meantime the hard struggle for Breskens bridgehead is continuing on the thiteenth day but the German defenders will... despite the enemy's growing gains.

Not less stubborn is the fighting spirit of the remnants of the Aix-la-Chapelle garrison which formed hedgeh[illegible]g ... west after the tremendously superior enemy in concentric attacks advanced to the centre of the city. The German defenders continue resistance to the last. It is still very questionable whether the centre of gravity of a new major assault will be in this sector. There is the possibility of shifting the centre of gravity to the left wing of the U.S. First Army, that is, to the sector north and south of Geilenkirchen, while the hilly, wooded sector between Stolberg and Monschau seems more out of the question. An attempt by one United States fighting group which meanwhile foundered to establish

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The enemy's intentions in the entire region between Trier and the central Vosge where local skirmishes took place in the past days have not yet been adequately determined. It seems, however, rather certain that the U.S. Seventh Army is making more efforts to get hold of high roads leading from Bruyeres to Saint Die and from Corcimont to Gerardmer. They are still advancing however at a snail's pace.

4730

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Epuration in France Continues 1630

New York: Jacques Barnaud, former delegate general of the French government for German-French economic relations, was arrested, according to a report by the Paris United Press correspondent. Furthermore, Robert Borin, chief editor of "La France Socialiste"; Jean Gabriel Lasserre, correspondent of "La Gerbe"; Pierre Masteau, manager of the magazine "Revivre"; and Chitry, manager of the film weekly "France Actialite"; were also arrested. In Nice, five "Collaborationists", including one woman, were sentenced to death and fifteen others were arrested for cooperating with the Germans.

Franco-British Dispute over Levant 1230

Cairo: The transfer of the "Surete Generale" in Syria and Lebanon to the jurisdiction of the Syrian and Lebanese governments, respectively, has been the topic of negotiations between the British government and the Provisional French government at Paris, but no agreement has been reached, it is reported by the "Arab News Agency". It declares: During the negotiations, the British advocated that it would be in keeping with the independence granted Levant countries, if the organs of the Surete Generale were also under their jurisdiction, an opinion shared by the British minister to Beirut, Spears. The French gave to understand that the return of Spears to his post in Beirut was undesirable, as he not only had supported the governments of the two Levant states in their claims against France, but actually had inspired these claims and had assured the Levant governments of British support. The agency adds that despite French complaints, Spears resumed his post at Beirut a week ago.

The Cairo newspaper "Ahram" in this connection published an article on developments in the Levant states, pointing out that the difference of opinion on the Surete Generale meant "the flaring up of those differences which have thus far influenced developments in Syria and Lebanon."

Nazi Naval Commander Is Honored 1935

Berlin: Admiral Theodor Krancke, Supreme Commander of the navy's command in the west, whose units today are still fighting in encircled French harbor bases, received Leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross from the Fuehrer. Under his command German

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Germany Has Passed Most Difficult Period 1805

Berlin: "We Germans have now definitely won the race against time. We shall wage a people's war such as the world has not seen before," Reich Organization Leader Doctor Robert Ley wrote in Saturday's "Angriff". Ley's article gives a survey of measures for a total war effort and arrives at the conclusion: "It proves that we have sufficient manpower to offset all losses and to establish additional combat divisions. Germany in the most difficult crisis has won a victory of undreamt-of magnitude. We did not capitulate, but mobilized all the energies of our people."

Americans Raid Milan 1102

Milan: After an interval of several months, the town area of Milan was again on Friday, subjected to a terror attack by American bombers. Numerous bombs were dropped on different districts. A large number of civilians were killed, wounded, or buried alive. The exact figure of the casualties is unknown thus far. In one school building which was destroyed by bombs, twenty children were killed. Many workmen's houses were demolished.

Cowardly Allied Attack on Venice Steamer 1108

Venice: The Allied low-level attack on the lagoon steamer "Giudecca" in Venice waters turned out to be one of the greatest tragedies which has befallen Italian civilian traffic in this war. According to official figures, there were more than 300 people killed, of whom ten percent at the most has thus far been brought ashore. Survivors, hardly numbering one hundred, were mostly seriously injured. The attack was carried out October 13, in bright sunshine, between Venice and Chioggia. The small steamer carried about 400 passengers, mostly market people, green grocers and their children. The attack was carried out, according to the official report, by six Allied airplanes, which first fired their board weapons and then dropped bombs on the steamer.

Fascist Italy Will Fight to the End 2020

Venice: (By Transocean correspondent Walter Seidlitz) - The formation "Volkssturm" in Germany has prompted the people in Italy to request the same for the Republican Fascist state. Recent German measures have attracted attention everywhere here and the

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Fascist Italy Will Fight to the End 2020

Venice: (By Transocean correspondent Walter Seidlitz) - The formation "Volkssturm" in Germany has prompted the people in Italy to request the same for the Republican Fascist state. Recent German measures have attracted attention everywhere here and the Italian press reported on them at length on the front pages. More than a year after the date which Himmler in his address called the day of "shameless treachery by Badoglio", Italy is feeling that the war has become even more cruel. Instead of peace the front line is cutting right through the middle of the country. The population is split into two equal parts. The bombing war has caused unimaginable suffering. But all this suffering is surpassed by the suffering in those parts over which modern warfare has raged.

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Industries have been destroyed practically for good, and even in agricultural regions the work of an entire generation will not be enough to build up what has been destroyed during a few weeks of war.

Speaking of possible developments of the war Mussolini said: "We shall defend the Italian Social Republic inch by inch up to the last province, up to the last village and up to the last hut". Italian official quarters in commenting on German measures cited this passage adding: "Stubborn resistance in the Apennine now lasting ten weeks, when some villages changed hands up to twelve times, will show the observer that the defence is determined to make the attacker pay a heavy price for each inch of ground".

1633.

Italian Parties Plan Merger

Milan: (By Transocean correspondent Walter Soidlitz): The Christian Democratic party (party of Catholicism in Allied-occupied Italy) has moved further toward the left. At the party's convention in Rome it was decided to pursue a "Policy of Concentration of All Progressive Elements" and to this end work for an early union with the Christian left wing party and with so-called Christian Communists. It appears that the decision was not taken without a previous bitter struggle within the party. The leader of the right wing of the Christian Democratic party has been excluded and the party has come under the leadership of Christian Democratic trade union leader Degasperi, who is working with the Italian Communist leader Togliatti, and some time ago, with Communists and Socialists founded the United Italian Trade Union which is completely under Marxian influence.

1642

American Reports of Landing False

Tokyo: American reports on the landing in the Philippines are described as an "unreliable bluff" by the Japanese government spokesman. He declared that the purpose of this bluff is undoubtedly to conceal the decisive and mortifiying defeat of the American fleet off Taiwan. American quarters claimed that 600 ships and 250,000 men carried out the landing in the Philippines. "This can only be a brazen bluff," states the Japanese spokesman, "or the dream of what the Americans would like to do. It is a pity for the Japanese that these numbers are not correct, because they would mean an even greater victory for Japan."

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Philippines as a Stepping Stone 1830

(By Transocean correspondent Dr.Lilly Abegg): Fighting which has been started in the Philippines by the landing of American forces in Leyte aims less at recapturing lost territory or cutting off Japan from southern areas but solely at China.

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The "United States move westward" did not cease when the Pacific coast was reached. Occupation of Hawaii, the forcible opening up of Japan and war with Spain for the Philippines proved this. During the last two generations American-Japanese relations centered mainly around China, which is regarded by Washington as a great future market, a "market of four hundred million consumers". The ultimate aim of the Philippine campaign namely, a breakthrough to China is obvious. This is the traditional aim of U.S. policy and is regarded as more lucrative than even the Dutch East Indies which possess certain raw materials but number only sixty million consumers. Annihilation of the Japanese, fundamentally speaking, is only of significance insofar as it provides the prerequisite for Washington's imperialistic policy.

The Philippines as such are of little interest to Washington, for these islands never meant more to the United States than a spring-board for further expansion westward. This was also the reason why only those Americans who did not see through Washington's farflung policy, championed the cause of Philippine independence, naively pointing out that the "United States had only little economic benefit from these islands." Under these circumstances the question is justified whether American landing attempts on Taiwan would not have been more favorable than landings on the Philippines, since Taiwan furnishes a better spring-board to China and the occupation of which would cut off Japanese communications southward still more hermetically.

Although the fight for the Philippines has only started, it can be said that it will open a whole series of conflicts which may bring about a decision in the Greater East Asia war. From the very start Japan has been in a more favorable position than the United States. If Japan succeeds in repelling the assault on the Philippines it has won the war. Should Japan fail to do so, however, and should the United States succeed in recapturing the islands, Japan would indeed have lost a large part of her southern territories but not the war as such. The argument that Japan could not continue the war without her southern territories is not borne out by facts, for the Japan-China-Manchukuo block alone could hold out for a long time. Should the Americans on the other hand be victorious, they would still be far from having won the Greater East Asia war, whilst if they are beaten, they will certainly have lost this war. In view of very far-reaching consequences, which a decisive battle for the Philippines will have, the Japanese are fully convinced that the United States will even risk unprecedented losses and sacrifices to

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Influential personalities like Admiral Numura, former Ambassador in Washington, and the noted journalist Scho Tokutomi warn against regarding the present American attacks only as overhastened actions im connection with the Roosevelt election campaign.

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DNB in English October 21

Allies Disappointed by Hungary's Stand 1106

Berlin -- (Special article for Home by Helmut Knapp): Developments in Hungary have taken a course other than that expected by the jubilant Churchill-Stalin duet in Moscow. A special Reuter telegram from Moscow revealed British disappointment, it was stated in Berlin political circles. According to this telegram, Eden and part of his staff Wednesday evening and Thursday carefully perused papers to inform themselves about the new situation in Hungary. They will hardly have read anything between the lines which might have aroused their hopes. This Anglo-Saxon disappointment is understandable. In view of unshaken German resistance on the fronts in the west, the east, and the south, the Allies are in urgent need of a cheap success - be it of a political nature only - to renew hopes for an early victory. Hungarian treason at this moment would have been very welcome to Stalin and Churchill who, in this case, would have been able to discuss at once further preparations for a rapid military march to Vienna and to south Germany. Berlin circles point out that events caused by corrupt pro-British circles in Budapest have yielded quite contrary results: the Hungarian people showed almost revolutionary enthusiasm when the treacherous clique was eliminated. Hungary, it is emphasized in Berlin, has learned a lesson from the fate of Bulgaria, Rumania, Finland, France, and Italy. Hungary realized that she can preserve her freedom only at the side of Germany. Berlin military circles, moreover, are convinced that the march on Vienna would have become a bloody road for Allied soldiers. It is true that such a development might have prolonged Germany's present military crisis, but the crisis would have been mastered even in this case. Germany would have found new means of defence as they have now been employed on the west front in a situation described by the Anglo-Americans as desperate. Here, just as the enemy is setting foot on German soil the new German Volkssturm has arisen besides the Volksgrenadiers. There is no doubt that the establishment of the Volkssturm has caused serious uneasiness among the Allies, as proved by Anglo-Saxon press commentaries on Himmler's speech. While Russia, overexhausted and bled white, is facing a difficult winter, while the United States in view of their aims in the Pacific can make no greater sacrifices in Europe, and while Britain also has thrown into battle almost all her reserves, there is taking place in Germany the second great mobilization of her people. This "levée en masse" as it was called by our enemies, is presenting the Allies with fresh difficult problems.

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This renewed military concentration of the German people also proves that the German military strategy of waging a defensive battle of attrition which the enemy always was inclined to interpret as a sign of weakness, has yielded the hoped-for results.

Anti-Russian Propaganda in Sweden

Stockholm: The entire Soviet press carries lengthy extracts from the Swedish Communist paper "Ny Dag", which accused Swedish authorities of not only granting asylum to 30,000 emigrants from the Baltic countries, but also of instigating them to organize anti-Russian political centres and conspiracies says a United Press report from Moscow published by "Dagens Nyheter". The Soviet press has also published a charge of "Ny Dag" against the United States minister in Stockholm, which says that the U.S. legation had earmarked 900,000 Swedish crowns for the establishement of an anti-Russian organization of Baltic people in Sweden.

Americans Are Not Told Truth

Today, I talked to an American deserter, reports Alex Schmalfuss, DNB war correspondent on the western front. He looked exhausted and from his looks he might have been an old man although he was a young lad. Questioned about his experiences at the front, he waved his hand in disgust. "It was hell", he said. He added, "during our stay in Britain, we had been told that the Germans were already defeated and were defending their West Wall only like frontier guards pressed by smugglers." The American deserter continued that when he had realized that this information was entirely wrong, because the Germans fought like lions, he said to himself that captivity was better than certain death. Alex Schmalfuss continues that when he asked the deserter why the American people were still receiving wrong information today, when the strength of the West Wall was an established fact, the deserter answered that with regard to his chances for renomination, President Roosevelt must take care not to tell the full truth. The deserter emphasized that whenever he had contacted the German civilian population, he and his ... if he and his comrades were told that Allied soldiers would be enthusiastically welcomed by the German people, as liberators from the so-called Nazi rule, he could only say from his own experiences that the occupation of Germany would be full of danger ...

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DNB in German to Europe 1603 October 20 (Monitored in London)

Bolsheviks in Southern France

Madrid: The papers carry a report by a correspondent from the border town of Junquera on the activities of communist elements in the south of France. These elements had assumed power everywhere and de Gaulle's government had lost all influence in the departments in the south of France.

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A few de Gaulle officials were willing tools in the hands of the communists, among whom were the former General Riquelme, expelled from the Spanish army, and a priest named Villar. The latter called himself head of the Communist Catholics, but the Church authorities had long ago deprived him of the right of officiating.

There was nobody in the south of France to put an end to the lawless rule of the Bolsheviks. Spanish and South American nationals were being persecuted and robbed by Soviet Spaniards and there was no village or town in the south of France which could feel safe. A great many people had taken refuge in Spain and many priests in the south of France were missing probably because they were victimized by Bolshevik gangs.

TRANSOCEAN in German For Europe - 1845 - Oct.20 (Monitored in London)

Martial Law in Hungary Extended

Budapest: An order issued by the Premier and temporary Leader of the State, Szalasi extends martial law to a number of crimes. These include acts of violence against private persons, rape, offences against the rights of occupants, acts of violence against the authorites, embezzlements to the detriment of national defence, refusal to comply with military service laws, the withholding from the public of necessary articles and materials of all kinds serving for war activities, and the impairing of state interests in the international sphere. Certain cases of profiteering, and crimes against the racial laws will be dealt with by courts martial. Such courts are also competent in cases of attempts at the offences concerned, and this applies not only to the actual perpetrators but to all accessories. Naturally all crimes previously coming under martial law, will continue to be dealt with by courts martial.

RADIO LEIPZIG in Italian 1900 October 21

Recruiting of Italian Prisoners in India

From reports received it is learned that in India Anglo-American

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RADIO LEIPZIG in Italian 1900 October 21

Recruiting of Italian Prisoners in India

From reports received it is learned that in India Anglo-American authorities have begun to recruit Italian prisoners in Indian concentration camps. They will be employed in the new detachments which are being organized to fight against Japan. The Bonomi Government has been informed of this. Naturally it is not in a position to offer any opposition.

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Italian Workers to be Sent to Russia

In Vatican circles reports have been received that the Soviet mission which arrived in Rome a short time ago has submitted to the Bonomi Government a scheme proposing the despatch of workers to Russia. The Italian Government has accepted the request of the Soviet mission.

LA VOIX DU RECH in French to France 1700 October 21

French People Work Voluterily for German Army

Berlin: In the Vosges sector, some Frenchmen have offered their services to the German army to build fortifications behind the fighting line. The inhabitants of certain villages are doing everything, trying everything possible in order to avoid at all costs being occupied by American troops.

It is a story, a simple every day story. A tragic story like all war stories. It happened on August 13th. A German Passenger train was attacked by American planes between Brusseles and... This is the glorious balance-sheet of this feat: two men, seven women and four children were killed, German fighters took off and succeeded in shooting down one American plane. The pilot used his parachute. As soon as he reached the ground he aimed his revolver at the passenger while looking at them threateningly. These passengers were not armed but they pounced on him and took away his revolver. Once he had been disarmed he was frightened, but these people spared the murderer. They spared a man who probably thought he was doing his duty by slaughtering harmless men, women and children. Suddenly a peasant on horseback arrived; one of his children had just been killed by an English machine-gun while he was working in the fields. unhappy father was brandishing a big hammer, and he wanted to get at the pilot. It was some time before bystanders succeeded in preventing him from doing away with the foreigner who had perhaps killed his child.

"How can we stand such a crime?" He said. "Why don't they give us arms to defend ourselves?" There are many such cases in [illegible] been given [illegible]. "Why

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to the Bonomi Government a scheme proposing the despatch of workers to Russia. The Italian Government has accepted the request of the Soviet mission.

LA VOIX DU REICH in French to France 1700 October 21

French People Work Voluntarily for German Army

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"How can we stand such a crime?" He said. "Why don't they give us arms to defend ourselves?" There are many such cases in Germany. But the entire German nation has been given arms. "Why don't they give us arms?" Here are the arms! Thousands and hundreds of thousands of men are enlisting, and I should say that the father of that child will know how to fight. Mass recruiting, the "Volkssturm", has had an echo throughout Germany. Many wanted to fight, they want to fight, they will fight, with up-to-date arms, real German arms, the most modern there are. Germany is rising against the invader who is threatening her frontiers. She is rising with true passion and with an unshakable resolution.

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BALKAN AND HUNGARIAN BROADCASTS

RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian -549 meters- 20.20 - October 21

The Military Situation in Hungary

Authoritative military circles gave in a supplement to the communiqué, the following picture of the present battles in Hungary: The focal point of the present battles is still the Debrecen-Szolnok area. The enemy brought up considerable forces in the Nagykunsag-Sarret-Hajdusag areas and in the southern parts of Ermellek, with the apparent intention of isolating and encircling our troops in Northern Transylvania and the Carpathians, by breaking through our lines in the north. The German armored formations, which were bearing the brunt of these attacks, frustated this attempt, although they had to abandon the town of Debrecen. The enemy suffered heavy losses. The annihilation of nearly half a thousand enemy tanks proves the desperate character of this battle. The results of the initial successes scored by German panzer-grenadiers and armored formations in the Nagykunsag area can already be clearly seen. This counter offensive to the East, which has already resulted in the re-occupation of Mezotur and Turkeve, is going well, and may considerably relieve the pressure on our defences in the area west of Debrecen. The communique mentions the liquidation of the enemy bridgehead south of Szolnok, and other successes. The enemy is heavily concentrating in the Szeged area opposite our Tisza defence lines, with the obvious intention of breaking through to Budapest. Our counter measures are in progress. To the east of Debrecen, our lines have been withdrawn according to plan, partly in order to shorten the lines of communication and partly to avoid the threat of encirclement. The events of October 15 as well as the various crafty attempts to take advantage of the situation and to undermine the morale and fighting spirit of Hungarian troops, had no appreciable effect on the battles in progress. The Honved everywhere fights with the same determination and perseverence against Bolshevik threats of annihilation, and defends the Fatherland in a manner worthy of its glorious traditions. In the battles between the Duna and Tisza, the following have distinguished themselves: Liet, Col. Dezso Nemet of the Hussars, Capt. Daniel Nagy, and Honved Janos Gazdag. Among the formations which have particularly distinguished themsel... from Huszt, another one from the neighborhood of

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battalion from Hodmezovasarhely. In the latter, Lancesergeant Mihaly Balog especially distinguished himself. The main burden of the battles for the Vereckе pass is borne by a division from the Duna-Tisza region, of which the following have distinguished themselves by their able leadership and personal bravery: Col. Sandor Tormassy David, C.O. of a regiment, Lt. Col. Lajos Kiraly, and Major Dezso Vass. Mentioned in dispatches for cospicuous bravery are L.Cpl. Lajos Szemeredy, Honved Imre Holova from an anti-aircraft unit, and Sgt, Janos Apro from aBacska company of Hussars.

No Soccer in Hungary

The soccer matches for the War League Championship, scheduled to take place on Sunday in Budapest, have been indefinitely postponed.

HUNGARIAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in Hungarian for South America October 19

(Monitored in Bari)

Everything Normal in Hungary

Complete order and calm prevail in Hungary and the same can be said about Budapest. Life has competely returned to its normal routine. This is manifested by the fact that cinemas and theaters are able to continue their shows unhindered with the permission of the Minister of Interior, and also that the curfew hour has been extended.

RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian to Hungary 549 M. 1430- October 20

(Monitored in Bari)

Order of the Day to Honveds

The Hungarian Telegraph Service reports: General..., commander of an army group, has issued the following order of the day to Honveds:

Honveds! In the historical hour when Hungary and Germany, with all their forces should have been engaged in the battle for the freedom and honor of both nations, Regent Horthy... with unfortunate step ... surrender to Bolshevism ...

If this attempt, which was a complete violation of the

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If this attempt, which was a complete violation of the Hungarian constitution and which would have surrendered the country to its enemies, had succeeded, the result would have been the destruction of the country and of its cities and villages, and the slavery and misery of the population...

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Patriotic members of the Hungarian people determinedly opposed this attempt, and a new legal government has been formed, which is based... continuation of the fight ...

Honveds! ... It is clear and... road that is befitting the glorious history of Hungary... traditions of the Hungarian people and of the Hungarian army ... on the side of the German army.., Sacred memories of the First World war... We shall continue this decisive struggle, in whioh we are engaged for the existence and freedon of the German and of the Hungarian peoples.Germany will never desert... the German soldier sheds his blood for Hungary... fight goes on.

The struggle demands the utmost effort from everybody. Anyone who leaves the battlefield in a cowardly way shall perish. Only without fear and with the utmost sacrifice on part of every person ...

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian 850 Kc 1930 - October 20 (Monitored in Bari)

Bulgarian Communique

West of the Morava river, there is fierce fighting and our units are trying to repel the enemy. In spite of bad weather conditions and difficulties of terrain, our units continued their activity and succeeded in capturing important hills and several inhabited places. West of Kalimanzi, our units, closly cooperating with Macedonian units, in spite of stubborn resistance, bad roads, and blown up bridges, continued to follow the enemy. The withdrawing enemy has looted and set fire to several villages. Bad weaher did not permit of any air activity.

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, CLANDESTINE AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy - 0830- October 21

The Bread Problem

The question of bread is connected with the liberation of the Po Valley. While the Nazis are in possession of the Po Valley the population of northern Italy will not be able to avoid starvation. From the Po Valley, the Germans collect wheat, oil, sugar, and all this is sent to Germany. Thus the Germans are in control of all the food sources of northern Italy, which they still occupy. Consequently, the Po Valley must be freed as soon as possible from the Germans and from the Fascist mercenaries.

Enough food must be ensured to the Italian population to last them until the next harvest, and this must be done quickly. We must take advantage of the presence of the Allied armies on the borders of the Po Valley, to destroy the German communication lines and to attack the German columns sent to requisition the peasants' wheat.

Emilia, Lombardy and Piedmont must answer the appeal of the liberating armies, and rise with their arms to drive out the Nazis and Fascists. The Po Valley must be speedily liberated. It must be transformed into an immense graveyard for the Germans and their criminal Fascist comrades.

The call to action, to general strikes, to armed insurrection, to fight and drive out the Nazi-Fascist hordes, must be sounded in the Po Valley.

The National Committees of Liberation, the Partisans, the snipers, who are operating behind the German front line, must urge the people to rise and make their supreme effort to drive the Germans and the Fascist criminals out of Italy!

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) In Italian to Italy - 1330 - October 21

Note by Our Political Commentator: Heroic Priests

It has been recently reported that the Bishop of Fiesole, Mgr. Giorgi, toured his Diocese to collect data regarding atrocities committed by the Germans before retreating from this

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It has been recently reported that the Bishop of Fiesole, Mgr. Giorgi, toured his Diocese to collect data regarding atrocities committed by the Germans before retreating from this region. The Bishop stopped in small villages and in isolated farm-houses, to survey the destruction wrought by the Teutons. Everywhere a characteristic odor of burning was to be noted, which spoke of the destruction of homes, objects, and even human beings-men and women. In their devastating fury, the devilish Nazis made no distinction: things and people, all fell before their brutality and their sanguinary folly.

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Peasants and their women-folk, young and old, innocent children: everyone was made to pay a tribute of blood to the Germans. The excuse for this was the help given to Partisans and collaboration with them.

The example set by the Bishop of Fiesole is worthy of the greatest attention and should be followed by all those in Italy, and elsewhere, who intend to reconstrue, on the basis of incontestable documents, the destructions brought about by the Nazis. The Bishop of Fiesole's aim was of a very high moral nature: namely, to document to the entire world and to all populations the unbelievable cruelty of the Nazi.

Radio Bari, which broadcast this report concerning Mgr. Giorgi's initiative, described at length and with appropriate words the results of his enquiries. All the horror that can be inspired by macabre activity may be felt in listening to Radio Bari's report.

The culminating point of such a report, and the most convincing proof of what human cruelty can do is revealed by the description given by Radio Bari of the atrocious murder of three Catholic priests in the Valdarno region, who wished to remain by their parishioners and their people, to share their fate ... (the broadcast was here interrupted for some minutes.)

Here is the story of the three heroes. Their example stands to prove their devotion to duty and their heroic conception of their sacred mission ... .

(The rest of the broadcast was impossible to monitor.)

SWISS SHORT WAVE SERVICE 2245 hrs-Oct.20

World Chronicle by Prof. Dr. I.R. von Salis

Dear listeners! The time is past when one single event or one specified operation in a theatre of war dominates all other happenings of the day and is given prominence above all other actualities. The offensive in central Italy, the capture of Rome, the Russian victories in White Russia and eastern Poland, the invasion in the west, the liberation of France, the desertion of Rumania and the Finnish armistice were events which, like the scenes of a tragedy, successively dominated the stage of the world. Combined, these have brought about a completely new situation at

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It seems that the present military operations and political decisions on both sides aim at preparing the ultimate gigantic effort required for bringing about a decision and the end of the war. How and when these last efforts will be made and when they will start are secrets of the future.

Late autumn has always been disliked by generals and is generally used for local fighting of more tactical importance rather than for large-scale strategic operations for which summer weather or a cold winter are more suitable. Still more important than meteorological considerations are the organization and supply problems resulting for the Allies in the west, the east, and the south-east from the huge shifting of the fronts in the course of the last few months. It is no trifle being faced with a blitz campaign shifting the front within a few weeks from the small initial bases in Normandy and the Riviera through the whole of France and Belgium to the lower reaches of the Rhine, the Meuse and the Vosges; neither is it a trifle when the front, in one short summer, shifts in the north from the upper Dvina and the lower Dniester to the frontiers of East Prussia and in the south-east the Vistula line moves forward from Rumania and Bulgaria to the Carpathians and the Hungarian plain as far as Szegedin. It will be learnt only later, when the publications of the General Staffs are available, what preparations as regards material, transsport, ammunition, food and particularly as regards the number of men needed to crush the walls of the fortress of Europe in the west, the south and the east and to drive back the enemy in innumerable fierce battles. It is also left to history to pass a cool and well pondered opinion upon the military achievements of the Germans in the most difficult phase of the European war. The German people, if ever, certainly proved in the penultimate phase of the war, as one must regard last summer, that it is first and foremost a military and warlike people which, even under extremely unfavorable circumstances goes on fighting with discipline and without shirking sacrifices. Little as the Germans know in their political life the necessity of opposing an arrogant government with the spirit of civil freedom and courage the more are they prepared for continuing the struggle with the utmost courage in the military field if they are ordered to do so..... its cultural and moral reserves are being used up to a frightening extent, though it resists once more with its last forces on its frontiers. The German régime has without doubt succeeded in gaining time for fighting. It will be remembered that in the last World War, Hindenburg and Ludendorff presented that was almost an ultimatum to the Reich Government, demanding the conclusion of an armistice with the Entente when the front was still in France,

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From a military angle, the situation of Germany is worse than in October, 1918. This, as a matter of fact, is not denied by the National Socialist régime. But the second World War is perhaps essentially different from the first one and the leaders of the nations who have political and ideological influence do not consider the arguments of the generals when they are concerned with a life and death struggle not so much of the nation itself but rather of the Party and the régime. A final mobilization, a levée en masse, called the National Guard, was proclaimed this week in Germany for the purpose of continuing the war at the Reich frontiers and in the future also in German territory occupied by the enemy.

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The National Socialist régime has made the frustration of peace its next objective since victory in the military field can no longer be its goal. The first stage in this struggle against the conclusion of peace was the elimination of all military and civil personalities who were in a likely position to bring about peace for Germany. The second stage of this struggle against the disposition towards the conclusion of peace was the mobilization of all men, youths and old people and their incorporation into the Army and the National Guard. The latter is faced with two tasks: firstly, it is being used for the building of improvised fortifications behind the front; secondly it is supposed to harass the enemy in German territory which is already or will be occupied by the enemy. Himmler, the German Minister who speaks least often, personally made a speech to justify the creation of the National Guard and to define its tasks. Himmler, the Lord of the Police, hinted at the future occupation of Germany by saying: "The German defensive spirit will time and again flare up in their rear even in territories which they, the enemies, believe they have conquered. Heroic volunteers, like werewolves, will inflict damage on the enemy and cut his life-lines." These words show clearly that an imitation of the Russian partisans is envisaged. It is generally known that the latter harassed the Germans in their rear and interfered with their communication system. It is also known that the people continued fighting on an invisible front in all European countries which had been occupied by the Wehrmacht and the Gestapo. The Allies do not harbor illusions concerning such partisans if the German front lines should be smashed.....despite the Government of Sztojay... which was appointed to comply with German wishes...the Gestapo interfered with internal Hungarian affairs. The Reich Government did not comply with the demand for military reinforcements when the war approached the Hungarian frontiers. Therefore he, Horthy, made up his mind to conclude an armistice with those who had thus far been enemies and ordered the cease fire.

As is generally known, Horthy was not so successful as the Finns and the Rumanians in getting rid of his previous Allies. On the countrary, he, and with him a big number of highly placed Hungarian personalities, were arrested and deported by the Germans. The Hungarian troops seem to have obeyed the order to cease hostilities as far as they were in a position to do so. The situation in the country where the Germans appointed a government convenient to themselves is confused and far from clear.

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RADIO SOTTENS in French to France - 47.28 M. - 1245 - October 21

Mothers and Children Seek Refuge in Switzerland

Among the numerous refugees who arrived from France and Italy during the last weeks there are many mothers and children; these should not be separated.

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That is why the Swiss Red Cross is looking for families who are willing to take in French and Italian mothers with one, two, or more children. These families are requested to apply to the Swiss Red Cross Section in their Canton.

Japanese Comment on Philippine Landing

The declaration that the formidable Japanese defence of the Philippine Islands spells the doom of General MacArthur's invasion operations in the Archipelago was made by Lieutenant General Masharu ..... expeditionary forces in the Philippines, in the course of a press interview here today. General Homma admitted that the extensive coastlines of the Philippines make it hardly possible for any defenders to prevent the enemy from establishing a foothold on Philippine soil. However, he declared, the entire archipelago will remain virtually impregnable to enemy invasion operations on any large scale, as long as the Japanese defenders are alert, and the especially formidable Japanese air force is available in extending a hot reception to the enemy. This, he pointed out, is contrary to General MacArthur's previous assertions that it is impossible to defend the Philippines. Because, he declared, the islands are now strongly guarded by Japanese forces, who undoubtedly are in a position to deal irreparable losses to enemy invaders.

General Homma pointed out that the Philippine archipelago comprises more than 7,000 islands, of which about 2,000 are large ones. This, he said, makes it virtually impossible for any defenders of the islands successfully to prevent invading forces from landing some-where along the vast length of the coastlines. However, the General's declaration continues,... enemy's success in landing on one point is of no strategic consequence from the point of view of general defense operations. He pointed out that the strategic value of the island, on which the landing made by the invading force, is conditioned by its ability to establish effective connections with its main operational base and also to establish an airbase there. The news that MacArthur's invasion troops chose Leyte Island as their scene of landing operations strengthens the convinction that the enemy's latest invasion adventure in the Philippines is doomed to failure, though it may be possible that a few islands might fall into enemy hands in the course of subsequent developments, General Homma confidently

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Swiss Red Cross Section in their Canton.

Japanese Comment on Philippine Landing

The declaration that the formidable Japanese defence of the Philippine Islands spells the doom of General MacArthur's invasion operations in the Archipelago was made by Lieutenant General Masharu ..... expeditionary forces in the Philippines, in the course of a press interview here today. General Homma admitted that the extensive coastlines of the Philippines make it hardly possible for any defenders to prevent the enemy from establishing a foothold on Philippine soil. However, he declared, the entire archipelago will remain virtually impregnable to enemy invasion operations on any large scale, as long as the Japanese defenders are alert, and the especially formidable Japanese air force is available in extending a hot reception to the enemy. This, he pointed out, is contrary to General MacArthur's previous assertions that it impossible to defend the Philippines. Because, he declared, the islands are now strongly guarded by Japanese forces, who undoubtedly are in a position to deal irreparable losses to enemy invaders.

General Homma pointed out that the Philippine archipelago comprises more than 7,000 islands, of which about 2,000 are large ones. This, he said, makes it virtually impossible for any defenders of the islands successfully to prevent invading forces from landing some-where along the vast length of the coastlines. However, the General's declaration continues,... enemy's success in landing on one point is of no strategic consequence from the point of view of general defence operations. He pointed out that the strategic value of the island, on which the landing made by the invading force, is conditioned by its ability to establish effective connections with its main operational base and also to establish an airbase there. The news that MacArthur's invasion troops chose Leyte Island as their scene of landing operations strengthens the convinction that the enemy's latest invasion adventure in the Philippines is doomed to failure, though it may be possible that a few islands might fall into enemy hands in the course of subsequent developments, General Homma confidently declared in conclusion.

4321

RADIO ANKARA in French to France 31 K. 1745 October 21

Ceremony at Ankara

A brillant ceremony took place at the military school, continued on Ulus square, on the occasion of the promotion of reserve officers. Premier Chukru Saracoglu personally presented the certificates.

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After the morning ceremony, a large number of officers, headed by the commander of the military school, went to the temporary tomb of Ataturk, over which they laid a wreath after a few minutes of prayer.

Help to Needy Greek Children

The Turkish people have welcomed with enthusiasm the initiative taken to give help to needy Greeks. The Ankara Chambers of Commerce held a meeting for this purpose and decided to accept donations from all those who wish to help the children of our friendly neighbor. Furthermore, a second meeting was held last night by the special committee formed for this purpose. The Mayor - Governor of Ankara, Nejdat Dagdogan, took the chair. During the meeting it was noted, with the great satisfaction, that university students, national banks, financial institutions, and medical associations have taken much interest in this undertaking. Donations so far received in Ankara amount to 250,000 Turkish pounds. Dr. Loutfi Kirdar, Mayor - Governor of Istanbul, made the following declaration to newspapermen as regards the help to be given to Greek children:

"A special committee, including the regional president of the People Republican Party of Istanbul, the rector of the University of Istanbul, presidents of philanthropic association, the Press Union, Chambers of Commerce, and directors of financial institutions, has been formed in order to help needy Greek children on the occasion of the liberation of the friendly and allied nation. Our purpose is quite clear: to bring help to the needy children of Greece as soon as possible, so as to relieve some of the suffering of our neighboring country who has endured so much. Our business men have decided, in the course of a meeting which I attended, to collect 120,000 Turkish pounds. Our business men consider this gift as the first instalment of their donation.

"Some school children today told me that they wish to contribute to help their young Greek friends, and I was happy and proud to note how Turkish-Greek friendship was deeply felt also among our children. It is with real pleasure that I notice how the entire population of Istanbul is participating wholeheartedly in this enterprise. All our banks have been granted the necessary permission to receive individual subscriptions, against receipt. I wish to conclude by appealing to the feelings of friendship and affection which my country people have towards Greece and by asking them to [illegible] children of a neighboring and friendly

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Other B. Broadcasts

"Ulus" Editorial

Falih Chukru Atay, editor of "Ulus", writes today in his editorial entitled "An assertion comes true in the Pacific": "In his optimism of 1940, Hitler had said: "I shall prove to the English that there is not a single island which cannot be conquered." Now, it is the turn of the Americans to prove that in the Pacific this assertion is not a false one. According to the latest reports, American forces have landed on the island of Leyte, and in twenty-four hours they were able to establish some bridgeheads On this occasion, Roosevelt simply said that the Americans had promised to return and that they have kept their word. When, on June 6, the Allies landed in Normandy, Churchill said about the same thing. Faithful to their word, the Americans have returned to the Philippines twenty-nine months after they had left, and the English returned to Normandy after four years. With a total area of some 300,000 square kilometres, the Philippines number 7,200 islands in all. It is impossible to foresee how long it will take to mop up all the islands, because the Japanese are offering stubborn resistance but it will be after the consolidation of the first American air and naval bases that the Japanese will fully realize that their days in those regions are about to come to an end. The Philippines lie between Japan and the islands which the Japanese have occupied since 1941. Japan, who is losing more ships than she can build, whose wings are practically all broken, and whose fleet does not dare to face American warships any more, is beginning to be demoralised because her seas are constantly threatened. When the Japanese people learn that the Americans have landed in the Philippines, they will certainly want to know how that was possible after the smashing victory obtained by Japanese air and naval forces a few days ago off Formosa. Just like the Germans, the Japanese are allowed to think of nothing else but of giving their lives. A few weeks before the presidential elections, the American people have learned of this great event, which took place on the Far Eastern front in which they show so much interest. (The rest was inaudible).

RADIO BERNE in French to France - 6,345 K. - 19.15 - October 21

The War in Italy

In Italy, fierce fighting is in progress at Vergato, in the Bologna province.

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MONTECENRI RADIO in Italian to Italy - M. 275 - 19.30 - October

Hungarian Legation in Lisbon to Remain Loyal to Horthy

Portugal: The Hungarian Legation in Lisbon has informed Portughese authorities that it will remain loyal to Horthy. This is the fifth Hungarian Legation which has refused to recognise the new Government.

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Horthy Reported in Germany

The German DNB news agency has announced that the former Hungarian Regent Horthy, left Budapest by air with his family to go to Germany. He was accompanied by the head of the German military Chancellery and by Major General Brunsvik (?).

New Riots at Palermo

Italy: An official communiqué issued by the Italian Government has announced that new riots have taken place at Palermo. Demonstrations were directed against Sardinian residents as the troops, who opened fire on the population last Thursday were of Sardinian origin. Shots were fired both by soldiers and civilians. A bomb was thrown in the Market Square. No further details have reached us so far.

SWEDISH HOME SERVICE 1900 October 20 (Monitored in London)

Italian Arrested in Sweden

The Public Prosecutor in Stockholm has arrested an Italian subject, Dr. Carmine Renato Senise, for illegal intelligence activity which, so far as has been revealed, was not directed against Sweden.

It appears from the investigation that Senise had, during his stay in Stockholm, contacted representatives of the Intelligence services of two nations at war, and had then undertaken to obtain military and political information for these representatives, and had to a certain extent, carried out such commitments and received remuneration for the same. Senise denies any criminal action.

RADIO BERNE in French to France - 6.345 M. - 22.45 - October 21

The Internation Situation, by René Payot

Ladies and Gentlemen - The defection of Hungary was expected after that of Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland. An Allied army had invaded her territory and Hungarian public opinion was sharply divided. Hungary can be placed in the same class as Italy Hungary is closely bound to Germany as a result of her geographical

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Bismarck in 1894 (?) said that the Hungarian factor was more important than the Balkan one. This explains the violentreaction in Berlin. This attitude has strategic as well as sentimental reasons. When the Reich became a great power, the Magyars based their attitude on Germany's friendship. Thanks to German protection, Hungary seized from Czechoslovakia and from Yugoslavia, territories which she had claimed for a long time and she also received a large part of Transylvania. Count Teleki only... The Hungarians also adhered to the Tripartite pact.

In 1942 when Mr. Kalley was in power, they understood that the war was lost. The great majority of the Hungarian people did not approve of the orientation of the national policy, and Hungary wanted to regain her freedom of action. For two years, Kallay manoeuvred in order to regain it and to resume relations with the western powers.

This policy was perhaps wise....in March he forced Horthy.... The organized resistance of the chief of the army after Finland's defection....an order was sent from Berlin to General.... to take steps against popular risings. The Hungarians were already aware of German infiltrations, but the Russians were already inside the country and Horthy decided to ask first London and then Moscow for an armistice. Horthy broadcast that he had asked for an armistice and that the fighting would continue until the armistice had been signed. In another broadcast, however, Mr. Szalasi announced a change in the government. Horthy was arrested, together with some of the members of his government. It is difficult to know the dramatic effects these events had upon the army. It is quite probable that they caused some defections and that some sectors of the front were weakened thereby, because, despite the swift German reaction, some Hungarian elements had already gained the upper hand.

Another very important event is the speech made by General De Gaulle, leader of the French provisional government. General De Gaulle clearly demanded the liquidation of the civil war. " We must above all rely on curselves and we must build up our greatness curselves instead of expecting it from others." This is the language of a leader who is not willing to conceal the truth. "What is important is that France above all, be united, in order again to be a strong and coherent state. Anarchy must be eliminated. [illegible] have been brilliantly carried out: France

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ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE (in French to France) - 25.15 M.-0700-October 21

French Fleet Activity

Mr. Louis Jacquinot, Minister of the Navy, yesterday stated that the French fleet is successfully carrying out operations in the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas. A French naval division, composed of one battleship, three cruisers, and two submarines, is taking active part in the Mediterranean, and has achieved several successful operations. French cruisers, in particular, bombarded enemy positions on the Italian Riviera and sank several enemy ships. Not all details can be revealed at this time. A French submarine recently sank three freighters in the Aegean Sea.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French - 19.20 M. - 1200 - October 21

News From France: French Cabinet Met Yesterday in Paris

The French Cabinet met yesterday in Paris, under the chairmanship of Gen.de Gaulle. Following a proposal by Mr.Diethelm, War Minister, Gen.de Larminat, commander of an army corps, was appointed Commander of the French Forces on the Atlantic front. Mr. Augustin Laurent, Minister of P.T.T., reported on the present situation of the telegraph and telephone net-work in France. Post l, telegraph, and telephone communications are being restored. The general situation is more than satisfactory. The Cabinet also examined the reorganization of the Ministry of National Education and of the Ministry of Information.

The number of working hours in the various administrations has been set at 45 hours a week.

Petain's Personal Documents Found in Vichy

Petain's personal documents have been found in Vichy. Among these are many letters addressed to Petain before the war. The files have been sent to Paris; they will be extremely useful in throwing some light on the activities of the 5th column in France.

RADIO KOSSUTH (Soviets to Hungary, probably on Russian-occupied Hungarian territory) - in Hungarian - 6.43 kc - 47 M.-1700-October 2

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RADIO KOSSUTH (Soviets to Hungary, probably on Russian-occupied Hungarian territory) - in Hungarian - 6,43 kc - 47 M.-1700-October 21

National Committees to Fight Szalasi

Anti-Fascist National Committees have been formed in every Hungarian town and village liberated by the Russians. The object of the committees is to restore life and order in this part of Hungary and also to take up relations with areas still dominated and exploited by the Germans and their henchmen, the Szalasi gang.

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Similar committees should now be formed in these areas, too, by all progressive elements, no matter what shade of political trend they belong to; and their one and only purpose should be to fight against German and Hungarian Fascism, by all methods at their disposal. No orders given by the Fascists should be executed; workers should go on strike, and soldiers should join the already active partisans, in formations, if possible. Wherever a town or village is liberated by soldiers or partisans, the people should immediately form a National Guard for the defence of the locality. There should be sabotage wherever possible. It is in the interest of the Hungarian people to get rid of the Nazis and of their Hungarian henchmen as quickly as possible to preserve the life of the nation and start peacetime reconstruction. Death to the Hitlerites and to Szalasi! Long live Hungary!

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - n. 25 - 21:00 October 21

A Commentary by Jacques

The "Tass" news agency has been authorized to declare that all the reports published by the "Chicago Sun" are without any foundation. According to the London correspondent of the "Chicago Sun", the Soviet Union will not allow France to participate in the military occupation of Germany. The Soviet Union is adopting towards France an attitude similar to that adopted towards the small nations. The Soviet Union is of the opinion that France cannot be regarded as a great power until she has proved that she is, by restoring order in the country. Very early this morning, we received a "Tass" message giving some details on the Moscow conference and we looked for confirmation of some of the reports published by the "Chicago Sun." The "Tass" news agency reported that questions affecting Poland and Bulgaria were dealt with at the Moscow conference. Anglo-Soviet conversations give the impression that a solution of these questions may soon be expected. A joint policy was also adopted towards Bulgaria. The above-mentioned dispatch carried a denial of the "Sun" report, of which we willingly repeat the following sentence: "The "Tass" news agency is authorized to state that all allegations published by the 'Chicago Sun' are false. The London correspondent of that paper did not voice the attitude of the Soviet government towards France."

France will soon regain her rank as a great power: it is a

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France will soon regain her rank as a great power: it is a question of few days only. It is perhaps for that reason that the Soviet government issued such a denial through the "Tass" agency. Someone might say that the Soviet government did not take the bother of denying some of the allegations in the Allied press towards Russia.

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The fact is that there have been so many of them that the Soviet government would have been compelled to issue too many denials, and it preferred to answer by its contempt and its silence. This time, France was involved and Moscow seems to have reacted. For months and months the mistake has been made of denying France the place she is entitled to have, and an effort is being made to reach a conclusion by speaking of a joint or simultaneous recognition -- and then the Moscow government is reported to be against it. This is quite excessive.

The statement issued by the "Tass" agency is important for two reasons: 1) The Soviet government cannot be against the recognition of the provisional government since it was among the first to recognize the French Committee in London. 2) This important statement by the "Tass" agency immediately follows the communiqué on the Moscow conference, and this proves that the question of the recognition of the French government was not neglected in the Moscow talks. Let us hope that Stalin and Churchill took up the subject of France and that they are undoubtedly in agreement for overcoming the last obstacles in order that France be restored to her rank as a great power. Formal recognition of the French provisional government at least by the Soviet Union and Great Britain should come quite soon.

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MINISTERO DELLE CORPORAZIONI

Direzione Generale delle Associazioni Professionali

Divisione I - Ufficio Dirigenti Sindacali

Confederazione Nazionale dei Sindacati fascisti dell'**Industria.**

ciazione .....

.....

Sede .....

Cases 111 to 120

111 Litonio Verde

112 Romanico Coco

113 Romanico Ringo

114 Caruela Falcone

115 Salvatore Salvatore

116 Angelo Romano

117 ~~Litonio Verde~~ Cosa Santa

118 Bonfranco Angelo

119 Cosa Santa

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ciazione .....

Sede .....

Casa 111 to 120

111 Litonio Verde
112 Domenico Loco
113 Domenico Frigo
114 Carmelo Falcone
115 Salvatore Balsamo
116 Angelo Romeo
117 ~~Antonio Cipolla~~ Casa Santa
118 Bonaventura Ettore
119 Casa Santa
120 Luca Angelo

Posiz. 8 D

Barbantini e C. 3-1929 — Roma.

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