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Radio Monitoring Reports

Nov, 44

No. 143 WEDNESDAY 22 November 1944

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
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

MILITARY NEWS

The Western Front

Berlin: (By Ludwig Sertorius): The appearance of strong British formations in the battle at Geilenkirchen raises the question whether the British Second Army has shifted the main power of its attacks to the south. This surmise, however, is hardly likely to become a reality, as it would indicate that Eisenhower had abandoned his fundamental operative idea of breaking through into the north German plain. The British forces now fighting at Geilenkirchen have very likely been taken from the former left wing of the British Second Army, whose attacks against the lower Meuse to the north-west of Hertogenbosch had been stopped a fortnight ago, and in whose sector meanwhile troops of the Canadian First Army have perhaps taken their comrades' place.

It must, however, be taken for granted that the bulk of General Dempsey's forces concentrated in the Nijmegen sector has not been weakened in any way in the past few days by having sent formations elsewhere, but is still standing there at its old place waiting for the signal to start a large-scale offensive. Only after this general offensive, which has been postponed time and again, has started, can one speak of action by the entire Allied war potential, and only then will the German command be able to put into action all operative reserves.

That Allied breakthroughs could be frustrated again and again without any great drain on such operative German reserves, notwithstanding gigantic enemy pressure in the big battle in the region of Geilenkirchen, which has lasted almost one week, this represents without doubt a noteworthy German defensive success.

On Monday also very costly progress made by the U.S. Ninth and First Armies, reinforced by several British divisions, was restricted to a purely tactical gain of terrain and a few villages which had been razed to the ground.

In Lorraine wear and tear on the U.S. Third Army is getting so severe that even continuous reinforcements cannot do much to restore the impetus of attack, which is gradually slackening.

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In Lorraine wear and tear on the U.S. Third Army is getting so severe that even continuous reinforcements cannot do much to restore the impetus of attack, which is gradually slackening. Patton's left wing, which had worked its way during the week-end to the Reich border west of Saarlautern, was forced to give up ground in face of German counter-attacks.

The battle for Metz is still tying down strong enemy forces. Units of the U.S. Third Army employed in the direction of Saint Avold and Saaralben made practically no progress on Monday.

To relieve and support Patton, his right neighbor, General Patch, has now finally decided to throw the bulk of the U.S. Seventh Army into battle between the Rhine-Marne canal and the central Vosges. Patch is putting strong pressure by concentrated forces on Saarburg on both sides of the canal. However, enemy forces here have met with increasing German resistance.

(Transocean - 1655)

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French Forces Advance Along Swiss Border

Berlin: (By Ludwig Sertorius) The surprise thrust of the French along the Swiss frontier on the upper Rhine has created a new situation in the extreme southern sector, which cannot be described as actually critical, but which nevertheless is not without some exciting tension. It threatens the German position at Belfort and the German front in the Vosges, which the enemy would roll up from the rear should he be able to push on in a northerly direction to the east of the mountains. This without doubt is his intention.

On the other hand it is hardly probable that the French intend to cross the Rhine north of Basle with the bulk of de Tassigny's army and continue a thrust into south-western Germany, because such a direction of impact would be opposed not only by the Rhine but behind also by strong German western fortifications within reach of Idstein Fortress, and behind that by the Black Forest, which reaches its greatest heights in this region.

Since the enemy is hardly able to make such a thrust forward towards the east, with his flank constantly threatened by German positions in the southern Vosges, and consequently must excercise pressure from Sundgau northwards, it is rather doubtful whether his forces are sufficitently strong for both tasks - for crossing the Rhine and for attacking in a northerly direction. German counter-measures have already been taken to meet the enemy's attack towards the north, which is beginning to outline itself by increased pressure in the region of Altkirch and Mulhouse. It remains to be seen whether these counter-measures aim at throwing the enemy out of Alsace again or at sealing him up in a relatively narrow penetration area between the Vosges, the Rhine and the Swiss frontier, which is not very suitable for large-scale operations.

(Transocean - 1710)

French Success Is Acknowledged

Berlin: Events at the Burgundy Gateway are not of such great military importance as is being made out in propaganda, informed quarters stated Tuesday noon. The success of the French First Army is admitted in a sober and better-of-fact

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(Transocean - 1710)

French Success Is Acknowledged

Berlin: Events at the Burgundy Gateway are not of such great military importance as is being made out in propaganda, informed quarters stated Tuesday noon. The success of the French First Army is admitted in a sober and matter-of-fact way here. Mechanized formations of French divisions were in particular able to outflank a relatively thin line of German field fortifications in this area and were also able to by-pass the strong bulwark of Belfort in the direction of the Rhine. The fighting at the Burgundy Gateway is characterized by single actions by motorized formations. The actual course of the front, however, does not run along the places mentioned in French reports.

The intentions of the German command are recognizable only vaguely, especially as surprises for the enemy pushing towards the east are still possible from the Belfort area.

(Transocean - 1500)

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The Situation on the Swiss Frontier

Berlin: In a German survey of the situation it is said: It has not yet been possible to check the Gaullist colonial troops which have advanced between the Rhine-Rhône canal and the Swiss frontier, although the German reserves had broken up the enemy's left wing on Monday afternoon. The German counter-measures are gaining in strength from hour to hour, so that it can be expected that the enemy who is pressing on towards north and east will be stopped between Basle and Mulhouse.

(German Home Service - 2000)

The Eastern Front

Berlin: (By Alfred von Olberg) - Quiet before the storm continues to prevail on the eastern front. Soviet concentrations, troop movements and the bringing up of war material on the largest scale have been observed by German air reconnaissance. The Soviets are lining up for battle on the East Prussian border, along the Narev front and the Vistula between Warsaw and the foothills of the Ruthenian Carpathians. Nowhere, however, has fighting of a serious character developed. Even artillery duels, which flared up spasmodically in one or another sector, and which seemed to indicate an imminence of attacks, have ceased. It gives the impression therefore that the Soviet command is first aiming at successes in Kurland and perhaps in Hungary before throwing its reserves into battle in other sectors.

In the Baltic area the second day of the new Soviet offensive against the bridgehead of Preknln and Autz again failed to bring about a decision. Numerous Soviet attacks in waves collapsed in face of energetic German defence. Constantly Soviet attacks, even before they had fully developed, broke down in concentrated German defence fire. A renewed attempt to clear Sworbe peninsula of German forces likewise failed.

Even though yesterday's attempt to give assistance to the land front by landing troops from the sea behind the German lines was repeated today at Kaimri on the Baltic coast, the

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Even though yesterday's attempt to give assistance to the land front by landing troops from the sea behind the German lines was repeated today at Kairri on the Baltic coast, the German main defence line was not only cleared of Soviet troops, but troops which had landed in the rear were also thrown back.

The situation in the Hungarian battle zone offers no clues for strategical observations as yet. On the main front south of the Tatra mountains a fluctuating battle is being waged. The front line has not changed since the recapture of Gyoengyoes and since the Germans gained ground at Hatvan.

Rather grim fighting in Miscolcz depression is likewise of no operative significance. On the other hand renewed and energetic Soviet thrusts on both sides of Dukla pass as well as an offensive thrust in the area between Uzborod and Tokaj indicate that the Soviet High Command is seeking realization of the old plan. Neither in the north nor in the east did the Russians succeed in coming closer to the Slovak frontier as a result of this fighting.

(Transocean - 1900)

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GERMANY AND GERMAN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

German Women in Armaments

Berlin: German women have a particularly large share in the technical improvements and increased output in the armaments industry. Many women workers have invented technical improvements and adjustments in the machines and tools, which have been put into practice immediately.

This has made it possible to increase output many times over.

(German Overseas Service - 2030)

Hitler Youth Makes Collection for Hennersdorf

Berlin: The pre-military training camps of the Hitler Youth in East Prussia gave considerable sums in a spontaneous collection for the east Prussian village of Hennersdorf, burnt down by the Bolsheviks.

Almost 100 per cent of the same young people have reported voluntarily for military service.

(German Overseas Service - 1845)

Gustav Frenssen on the German People's Bearing

Berlin: Gustav Frenssen, the German writer well-known abroad, paid tribute in an article to the bearing of the German people during this fateful struggle. He said that his Low German countrymen have kept their presence of mind and courage even in the greatest danger.

What is true of them, is true of the whole German nation.

(German Overseas Service - 1845)

Peat Production in Denmark

Berlin: This year in Denmark about ten thousand hectares of marsh land have been used for peat digging. The production of peat amounts to more than five million tons, so that Denmark, with the additional German supplies of coal,

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(German Overseas Service - 1845)

Peat Production in Denmark

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(NPD in German)

191

Germany has a reserve of wolfram sufficient for a long period. Germany possesses furthermore considerable reserves of iron-ore of high quality and has also the possibility of resuming work in mines of her own earlier shut down, should this be necessary. German iron supplies are therefore in no wise adversely affected by the loss of Spain. As to bauxite for the production of aluminium, Germany has not received this in any quantity from France for many years. The Reich has reserves of all important raw materials even without the West European supplies, which are sufficient to last out the final phase of this war, with the most complete expansion of strength of the German armament industry.

(NPD in German)

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MISCELLANEOUS

Allied Labor Offices Are Condemned

Rome: The immediate closing of all Allied labor offices in occupied Italy is demanded by the secretary of Italian trade unions, Giuseppe di Vittorio, in the Italian communist paper "Unità". Allied labor offices, he said, have thus far been useless. Nothing has been done by them as yet for carrying out the numerous reconstruction projects. Vittorio requested Italian workeer not to take instructions from these labor offices of the Allies.

Referring to the programme of the trade unions, which inter alia demands an extraordinary levy on the property of rich people, Vittorio said that with the funds from this levy and a subsidy from state committees, formed of laborers in communities and provinces, they should themselves take over this reconstruction work.

(Transocean - 1535)

Mutiny and Arson in Rome Prison

London: For the second time within a few months, inmates of the Regina Coeli prison of Rome started a mutiny on Sunday. According to a report by the semi-official British News Agency from Rome on Tuesday, the prisoners tried to set the building on fire. Of attempts to fire the building one was partially successful. The mutiny arose as a protest against the bad diet and against the prolonged detention of prisoners awaiting trial.

(Transocean German 1506)

Italian Trade Unions Report to the Kremlin

Stockholm: According to a Moscow report, the commission of Bolshevik agents, camouflaged as trade-unionists, who recently made a long tour of Bonomi-Italy, arranged that Italian workmen's organisations should send regular reports to the Kremlin on all internal Italian events

(German Home Service 2200)

Abyssinian Retaliation Measures

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(German Home Service 2200)

Abyssinian Retaliation Measures

In answer to a charge by the Bonomi government that the Negus of Abyssinia had deported female employees of Italian firms as slaves to his court, Haile Selassie replied that this was only a retaliation measure. During the occupation of Abyssinia, Badoglio had deported the Negus's favorite wives and despite all investigations, their whereabouts have not yet been established.

(B.B.C. - 1330 Monitored in London)

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Sales of Italian Art Treasures

New York: Auction sales of Italian art treasures are becoming more frequent. It is now learned that Filippo Lippi's Madonna and Child has been bought for 30,000 dollars.
(Radio Leipzig in Italian 1845)

Crisis in Paris Press Situation

Lisbon: The Paris press bitterly complains that military censorship is becoming more and more political, the "New York Times" writes. Several censorships are colliding - censors of the Anglo-American High Command control not only purely military reports, but also political ones, as far as they have to do with Allied interests. French censorship proper finds itself still between antagonistic Gaullist and leftist elements.

The "New York Times" writes that the progressive paper "Franc-tireur" had to be published without an editorial.

The conservative "Figaro" tells its readers that the censor at the last moment deemed it appropriate to forbid the use of a leader.

On the same day the "New York Times" says the paper "Français" appeared with empty columns. The publication of two papers, "Libéral" and "Sport Libre, is forbidden, although their publication was announced as a piece of propaganda.
(Transocean - 1946)

Churchill Is Disliked Towards France

Churchill's recent visit to Paris receives comments in the British press which disclose the complete falseness of the British P[illegible] Minister. Whereas Churchill made bombastic promises to the Gaullists in Paris, the London "Economist" now declares, for instance: "France must never be allowed to get back her former position; she will not be able to assume obligations alone and independently."
(German Home Service-1400)

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(German Home Service-1400)

Bolshevik Acts of Violence in Haute Savoie

In the east French district of Haute Savoie many acts of violence have been committed during these last days by communist terror groups. A state of siege has had to be declared throughout the district.

(German Home Service-1400)

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Pépiot Was a Bolshevik

Paris: Pépiot, the recently arrested murderer of women, declared during his interrogation that he had been an active member of the Bolshevik Maquis. He also said he had been in contact with Red Spaniards and had recommended his lethal syringe to the Americans as the best secret weapon.

His murder lust was directed chiefly against pro-Germans.

(German Overseas Service - 1845)

Salvage in Warsaw

Berlin: All precious works of arts from museums, archives and libraries are now being salvaged in those parts of Warsaw which have been completely evacuated by the civilian population. This is being carried out by five hundred commissioners of the Polish relief organisation, RGO, and the articles taken to a place of safety. The National Museum suffered particularly in the Soviet bombardment of Praga.

The RGO, under the direction of the ex-Ministers Dr. Janus Machnicki and Dr. Stanislav Wachowiak, with the assistance of the German Army and Police, has also taken steps to recover and secure winter clothing, blankets, linen and bedding in the evacuated parts of Warsaw. It has been possible to recover a considerable amount of these textiles from abandoned flats and cellars. After these valuable articles have been disinfected, they will be distributed to the Warsaw refugees.

(DNB - 1835)

Arrival of US Troops in the Pyrenees?

Geneva: According to a report from Perpignan, fairly strong contingents of American troops have arrived in the area of the Pyrenees from the southern France Mediterranean area. It is expected that these troops will be used against the Red Spanish troublemakers. In this connection it is reported from Barcelona, that a renewed cleaning-up by the Spanish of the Huesca area has become

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789

(DNB - 1845)

Portuguese Boat Sunk by U.S. Destroyer

London: Twenty-three members of the Portuguese fishing boat "Albert II" have arrived in Lisbon. The boat sank after having been rammed on Nov. 7 by the U.S. destroyer "Roose" (?).

(Axis Sally - 2000)

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Hungarians Are Being Deported

Budapest: Deportations carried out by the Soviets in the Hungarian town of Szegedin were reported in "Magyarsag" by a lawyer of this city, who fled with German-Hungarian troops with his small daughter. He stated: University students were taken off first and members of the police, Gendarmerie and national guard were hunted. The Bolshevik police were composed of women armed to the teeth; their cruelty surpasses all imagination. Finally all men between sixteen and fifty, and women between sixteen and forty were interned in groups - their heads were shaved and marked with numbers before they were taken off to places unknown. Since the Soviet occupation the town is being governed by a communist administrative council, a few members of which were shot after a few days because of "unreliability".

(Transocean - 1540)

Property of Bulgarian Security Organisation Seized

Sofia: By order of Moscow, the property of the dissolved security organization of Bulgaria has been handed over to the Bolshevik bands.

(German Home Service - 2000)

Allied Liberation Means Starvation

London: Protest strikes against the inadequate food situation in those parts of Holland occupied by Allied forces occurred not only in Eindhoven but at many other places, reports the London radio. Besides factory workers, employees and even managers also participated in demonstrations. Their slogan, according to the London radio, was: "We want to work, but this is impossible without food and we are starving".

The radio announcer also cited a remark made by one of the strikers to the effect that the population under German occupation was much better provided with foodstuffs than under Allied occupation.

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(Transocean - 2155)

Criticism of Pierlot

Brussels: (Reuter) - The Communist paper "Drapeau Rouge" writes today: "Pierlot is becoming self-important and does not hesitate to turn to the Allied forces against the interests of his own country. The Ministers are at liberty to lay aside every sense of dignity but we contest them the right to dishonor Belgium, placing it on a level with an African colony. Evidently our Allies were informed of the situation in a particularly prejudiced manner."

pn

0021

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The liberal paper "La Cité Nouvelle" writes: "The whole nation is in opposition to the Government. The fact that we had to appeal to the British authorities does not in any way increase the prestige of this government."

(NPD in German)

"Stalin Square" in Brussels

Moscow Radio: Following an announcement made by the Brussels radio Moscow broadcasts that one of the squares in Brussels has had its name changed to "Marshal Stalin Square".

(NPD in German - 1410)

Estimate of Refugees in Sweden

Stockholm: Of the refugees at present in Sweden 89,000 are political. Norwegian and Baltic refugees, 30,000 of each, are the two biggest groups. The latter group includes 6,500 Estonian Swedes. There are 15,600 Danes and 5,100 Finnish political refugees, not including Finns evacuated to northern Sweden. There are also 5,300 Germans, 1,000 Poles and a number of other groups of political refugees. The total of all refugees in Sweden is roughly 179,000.

(Transocean - 1615)

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

SPEECHES AND COMMENTS

SURVEY OF THE SITUATION

By Dr. Otto Krieg

The newly-formed Paasikivi Government is already being attacked by the radical Finnish Bolshevik groups on Moscow's orders, so as to establish as soon as possible a Bolshevik dictatorship over the Finnish people. Since there are delays in the conversion of the so-called Rumanian government into a pure Soviet Committee, Moscow has ordered public attacks on those who rule in Bucharest for the time being, accusing them of having violated the armistice conditions. An official Moscow article says that the Soviet Union has again been forced to resort to armed interference in Rumania, i.e., to arrest the government, half of which is already Communist, together with its followers, unless all Moscow's orders, particularly those for the looting of the remaining wealth of the country, are not immediately carried out.

In Italy, Bonomi attempted recently to defend himself a little against Bolshevik pressure, by entrusting some of the traitors who betrayed Mussolini, with jobs. The Bolsheviks gave him a sharp answer. The traitor General Roatta, who played an outstanding part among the men surrounding Badoglio and wanted once to become dictator of Italy himself, is already under arrest. He was arrested by the Communists. Now the Bolsheviks demand that Badoglio, the former King and his son be brought before a State Court and tried.

In Brussels, Pierlot, the chairman of the government committee, attempted to invest himself with dictatorial powers to oppose the Bolshevik formations. He is supported in his dictatorial claims by the bayonets of the American occupying forces. The whole Belgian press, which is under Bolshevik influence, calls for the resignation of Pierlot, who must now defend the full powers which he bestowed on himself in the Diet. The Bolsheviks who were organized in the resistance movement had formally declared themselves willing to hand over their arms. In return Pierlot granted them the right to demonstrate. They appeared at the demonstration in the streets of Brussels, not only armed with pistols but also with rifles and automatic pistols, hidden under their coats. Civil war will start

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All reports from Anglo-american papers and news agencies are unanimous in stating that the French contemplate the development in their own country with an eye rendered keen by political experience in the bolshevization of eastern, southern and western Europe. When the French were informed that de Gaulle had been invited by Stalin to Moscow and that their so-called Foreign Minister had adopted a programme providing a close alliance or even a military pact with Bolshevism, they easily realized that things would not take a different course in France than they had in Belgium and Italy.

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According to Radio Moscow, there seem to be men in France who do not want to surrender to Bolshevism without resistance. They know that they are in the military grip of the Anglo-Americans, who will never do anything against the bolshevization of France. They have not the power to do so and they have but one interest in France, namely that of doing business on the largest possible scale. Therefore looting is for them the main thing.

French people are spreading another version of the sudden loss of Napoleon's crown. They say that one of the American buyers of French works of art sold it as a souvenir to a New York financial magnate. The buyer only forgot to ask the legal owner of Napoleon's crown, namely the French nation, whether the crown was for sale and what its price would be in dollars. The man preferred securing some Bolshevik gangsters who now and then mount guard in Paris. They secured the souvenir he longed for at a remarkably cheap price. The American buyer could naturally not disclose his cheap buying methods to his customer and therefore was forced to keep the large sum paid him. It will some day be known where Napoleon's crown has been taken. Should it be to New York, the lucky owner will not be able to keep silent for long, since he spent his money for the sole purpose of bragging about the crown. Should the crown have been hidden for the purpose of preventing de Gaulle from crowning himself with it, the day will come when the French people will quietly enjoy its historical souvenirs in a Europe rid of Bolsheviks, Plutocrats and Jews. Many millions of people in Europe, who now know more about the Bolshevik danger than they did months or years ago, observe the fighting on the western front with the same confidence as we do. They also at last realize what our soldiers are sacrificing themselves for.

(German Home Service - 1230)

De Gaulle's Mission May Be Significant

Berlin: De Gaulle's trip to Moscow, in the opinion of German political circles, may be of decisive importance for British policy in Europe in the future. It was pointed out in the Wilhelmstrasse on Tuesday that Moscow is more interested than Britain in the inner-political chaos tearing France to shreds. The Wilhelmstrasse took care in this connection cited several

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(DNB - 1600)

Eisenhower's SOS

Eisenhower's appeal to the American people to send gigantic quantities of munitions to the western front is a veritable "SOS", declared the military commentator of "Informaciones". He described the achievements of the Allies in their present offensive as of secondary importance only.

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The course of the offensive, according to the commentator, shows that Eisenhower's Headquarters did not reckon with such a waste of war material. He writes: The Allies built up their system of offensive on the use of enormous masses of steel, iron and explosives, while sparing their infantry. This system, however, failed and Allied infantry must now feel greatly disappointed, after becoming accustomed to being regarded as an effective auxiliary means for the artillery and air force. Today the Allies must not forget that they are wasting the most valuable capital, namely, their human reserves, while the Germans are once again cleverly exploiting the situation and know how to conduct war with scanty means.

(Transocean - 1600)

"OFFENSIVE AT ANY PRICE"

A Talk By Lieutenant General Dittmar

Ladies and gentlemen,

Last week we tried to point out the necessities at present determining the actions of our western adversaries. We are more than ever convinced that the decisive factors are the apprehension of the British and Americans that they might have to sustain another winter of war and their consequent determination to attain peace at all costs. We are far from underrating the strength of this determination. No one acquainted with the military history of the two English-speaking countries can doubt that the tendency of clinging to resolutions once formed is an outstanding feature of their military leadership and that the British in particular pride themselves on owing their most brilliant historical successes more to their tenacity than a wealth of ideas.

It would be a mistake to interpret this as a detrimental quality. Anybody judging in this would risk coming into conflict with our own conceptions which regard the unswerving execution of a resolve taken after mature consideration as the supreme art and at the same time the chief difficulty in warfare.

We Germans more than any other nation have always been conscious of the deep truth in Clausewitz's saying that, owing to the obviousness of

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We Germans more than any other nation have always been conscious of the deep truth in Clausewitz's saying that, owing to the obviousness of most strategic solutions, the principal merit of the leader lies much less in the boldness and ingeniousness of his planning than in the manner in which he carries through his design. Seen in this light, promptness of decision, adaptability to the varying necessities of the moment and sharp discernment acquire an overwhelming importance which makes it impossible to mistake firmness for obstinacy and consistency for stubbornness.

Whether the offensive, launched in the main by the Americans, possesses these qualities and takes them into consideration, is for the time being more or less irrelevant.

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There is little doubt that the enemy Commander-in-Chief had to face an uncommonly momentous decision when he resolved to resume the large-scale attacks which

[illegible] had gradually slackened, although not completely ceased in autumn after the drmatic events of summer.

It is quite obvious that General Eisenhower, like any other military leader in a similar situation, was in these decisive days confronted with a dilemma of particular gravity, complicated by a variety of conflicting arguments and considerations. Important among these is the well-known growing disappointment among the British and American people at the failure of their hopes for a speedy and of the war, deliberately nourished since the invasion and the fighting at Avranches.

The influence of such subjective but, for this very reason, eminently political motives, on strategic decisions should not be underrated. They must have been all the more impelling since any success achieved by the Soviets in the east or south-east inevitably involves for the British and Americans the necessity for equalising actions in the area of western Europe.

Purely strategic considerations, however, have indubitably worked in the same direction. Our enemies are fully aware that the German people, willing and prepared for a supreme effort, has undertaken to make its still formidable resources in manpower and material entirely subservient to its defensive struggle. Nor are the British and Americans unaware that the measures being taken for this purpose require a certain period for coming into effect. Thus it is only logical that they are doing their utmost to forestall a development which fills them with deep anxiety. This apart from certain political causes may rightly be considered the main motive that induced them to resume their large-scale attacks.

These arguments must have been particularly cogent, for it is equally certain that there must have been very strong reasons against continuing the autumn operations over the winter months, reasons of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of mere Anglo-Saxon tenacity being in this case the decisive factor. The difficulties resulting from climatic conditions are far from negligible. In the late autumn months fogs are a considerable impediment to the use of the weapon to which our

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These arguments must have been particularly cogent, for it is equally certain that there must have been very strong reasons against continuing the autumn operations over the winter months, reasons of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of mere Anglo-Saxon tenacity being in this case the decisive factor. The difficulties resulting from climatic conditions are far from negligible. In the late autumn months fogs are a considerable impediment to the use of the weapon to which our western enemies owe most of their success: the air force. During the rainy season the loamy soil along the lower Rhine and in Lorraine may prove no less an obstacle than Flanders mud in the first world war.

Naturally the defender too suffers from these difficulties. But they hit hardest those who have to rely completely on movement and flexibility, i.e. those who intend to attack and must. The shortness of the days is often unfavorable to offensive operations with a far-reaching aim. Darkness has always been the friend of those who have to fight on the defensive, especially when they know themselves to be completely equal in general fighting capacity, although inferior in material to their enemy.

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A 5 (IV) - [illegible] Broadcasts

Night has always proved to be the time for improvisation and surprise, rather than for keeping to plans and timetables. It is [illegible] thrusts and counter-attacks by reasoned defenders often find favorable conditions.

The question cannot yet been answered, whether the enemy's general offensive has yielded results consistent with a doubtless very considerable attrition of energy... The important struggle now taking place in the west may be most aptly described by saying that the battle originally planned with far reaching aims, became more and more, at least during the first eight days, a contest for the town and citadel of Metz, and only latterly became again a battle for the Lorraine forefield of the German western fortifications. Originally the American offensive was doubtlessly planned so that the two formations, attacking at the point of main effort north of the town, should cut off the German salient around Metz with the German formations fighting there. It was intended that their massed armored wedges should achieve a quick gain in territory on the Diedenhofen sector and to the south-east near Solgburgen, Noerdlingen and Dieuze.

It can also be safely assumed that at the same time a powerful general thrust towards the middle Saar was planned. This intention of the enemy was foiled by the tough resistance of our units at the decisive points, on the French Nied and in the Loerchingen area at least long enough for the German leaders to retain freedom to carry out further operations. The expansion of the enemy attacks further to the north, into the area of the northern ridge of the western Vosges, may be considered as the reaction of the American leaders to the failure of their attacks at other places of immediate importance. It is true that the penetration of British formations along the Swiss frontier into Upper Alsace is setting us new and difficult tasks. For the moment we must await the effect of the measures that we have taken. The greatest mass of attacking enemy forces seems to be operating in the area of Aix-la-Chapelle. Here a tempting objective for the enemy large-scale attacks is comparatively near. The first stage in that direction, marked by the line Erkelenz-Julich-Eberen, is, gauged by the standards of our motorized age, within easy reach of an

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What we said last week about the symptomatic significance for future developments of this autumn fighting applies particularly to the combats in this zone.

It is too early yet to regard the fact that the only visible sign of success for the Americans on the fifth day of battle was gain of a narrow strip of land, for which they had to pay, dearly, as anything more than a promising initial success. Nevertheless we may safely say that the lack of important initial results on the enemy side is bound to give to the battle henceforth more and more the character of a battle of attrition.

It goes without saying that the Americans will do everything in their power to prevent such an adverse development, highly undesirable both with regard to their intentions and their necessities. Thus the coming days will see uncommonly fierce American attacks, aiming at a speedy decision. We shall have achieved much if we succeed in resisting them.

The characteristic features, becoming gradually visible, of the new large-scale fighting in the Aix-la-Chapelle area cannot be clearly defined yet. At any rate, the employment of considerable artillery and tank formations on both sides [illegible] reported in the communiqué of the German High Command and the distinctly offensive form of our defence are essential facts.

All this proves beyond doubt that in this fierce struggle the Americans are by no means the hammer striking the German anvil. That in the third battle at Aix-la-Chapelle the German air force is again vigorously taking part, is also a fundamental change, as compared with previous combats.

Considering the situation as a whole, we feel that we may await with confidence the further development of operations. In saying this we do not overlook the fact that on the western front no large-scale attack has so far been made by the British, that is further north, although such an attack is sure to come.

The events which have taken place to the west of the lower Meuse in the region of Venlo and Roermond, are no more than preparatory actions..., will make considerable demands on the German units engaged in the fighting.

An expansion of the offensive fronts in other theatres of war, in Italy and above all at the eastern front including the Balkans, may shortly be expected. The German leaders will everywhere be confronted with difficult new tasks, but there is

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An expansion of the offensive fronts in other theatres of war, in Italy and above all at the eastern front including the Balkans, may shortly be expected. The German leaders will everywhere be confronted with difficult new tasks, but there is no doubt that at present the preliminary conditions for halting the enemy's large-scale attacks are far more favorable than at any time during the last weeks or months. Losses in manpower and material are increasingly affecting the decisions of our western enemies.

The proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of our enemies, almost imploring more arms and more ammunition from the American armaments industries, is very significant, although we may assume that Eisenhower's demands will be far from modest. Even in this case the demand implies the acknowledgment that the enormous efforts made so far have been insufficient and that a formidable increase in production will be required for overcoming the Germans.

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Admissions of this sort necessarily strengthen our belief in the necessities and tasks recognised as such by the German people in its totality some months ago, perhaps late, but by no means too late. The enemy also will indubitably try to enhance his efforts, but never will he be able in this exertions to attain the same heights as our people, which is fighting for its freedom and life.

In the utter determination of the German people lies its supreme chance!

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0038

ITALIAN BROADCASTS

MILITARY NEWS

The Southern Front

In the Apennine and Adriatic sectors activity was limited to local patrolling and skirmishes between the opposing artilleries.

Enemy concentrations and enemy supply and communication lines were effectively pounded by the German artillery and air force, which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

No details have been received as yet on the fighting which was resumed this morning on both sides of Forlì. Early dispatches said that the attack by the British Eighth Army was preceded by a strong artillery barrage. Enemy infantry subsequently went into action, but German reaction was strong. Fierce fighting is still in progress.

South of Bologna and in the western sector of the front enemy activity was restricted to slight probing thrusts swiftly broken up by the Germans.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

In the Adriatic sector the British Eighth Army attack continued today with particular intensity on both sides of Forlì. Violent fighting is in progress in this area between German defence forces and enemy armored formations recently brought up from the rear. News so far received reveals that the British attack was checked near the main German line of defence.

The situation south of Bologna is unchanged. Groups of German shock troops successfully carried out some surprise actions, taking about one hundred prisoners.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

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NEWS FROM REPUBLICAN FASCIST ITALY

Meeting of National Artisan Leaders in Turin

A meeting of the national directors of the Artisans' Organization has taken place at headquarters in Turin. Two recent legislative measures were examined and discussed with reference to the admission of laborers to the category of artisans.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

The Score of AA Battery Unit

The first group of batteries of A.A. artillery which has been on the front line for more than a year, has brought down fifteen aircraft for certain and another twenty six which are considered probable. The unit went into action for the first time on September 20, 1943 against a strong formation of four-engined bombers and probably shot down two of them. What used to be a battery of 147 millimetre guns belonging to a section of the "Milmart" Legion is now a powerful A.A. group of very high efficiency. The latest victory was scored on the night of October 12 when six twin-engined Wellingtons and two four-engined Liberators were brought down.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

Signora Bassi Visits Child Victims of Gorla Raid

Milan: A month after the event which has been called "the slaughter of the innocents", Signora Adriana Bassi, wife of the chief of the Province, visited the children of the Gorla school in their various hospitals. Signora Bassi also visited families of the innocent victims.

(Radio Litorale Adriatico - 2210)

Women's Auxiliary Volunteers Take Oath in Treviso

The swearing-in of the members of the Women's Auxiliary Service has taken place in Treviso.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

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(Fascist Radio - 2300)

Province of Venice Bombed

During the last few days, Anglo-American planes dropped bombs on several villages in the province of Venice, causing three deaths and two casualties. The amount of damage caused is being investigated.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

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NEWS FROM "INVADED" ITALY

The Future of the Italian Monarchy

In a discussion held on the Rome Radio, the republican, Giovanni Conti, declared that widespread scepticism prevails among Italians concerning the parties and the government. Conti also deeclared: "The Monarchy must realize that it cannot survive. It is a mediaeval survival in the structure of the Italian nation".

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

Loyal Fascist Under Arrest

The Neapolitan "squadrista", Alfredo Cangemi, has been arrested, on a charge of maintaining his Fascist sympathies, even after Anglo-American occupation.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

Capitulation Leaders Attacked

In Rome the men responsible for the capitulation are a good target for ferocious attacks. The series began with an attack against Marshal Badoglio, whose arrest is demanded by the press.

The Secretary of the Federation of Labor has declared that the Bonomi Government is responsible for the abject poverty which millions of unemployed and homeless Italian workers are suffering today. The Federation has asked that a special tax on capital be immediately imposed and that loans be stabilised. This request is in the nature of an ultimatum.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

Trial of Fascists at Sassari

United Nations News reports that yesterday the trial of a number of persons charged with Fascist plotting came to a close at Sassari. The defendants were accused of having organised a secret meeting in the month of September 1943, with a view to reorganising the Republican Fascist Party. They were accused also of having tried to pass on certain documents to the Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party on the Italian continent. After five hours' deliberation, the members of the tribunal assembled in the Council Chamber and pronounced their sentence by which the chief defendant, Militia

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Capitulation Leaders Attacked

In Rome the men responsible for the capitulation are a good target for ferocious attacks. The series began with an attack against Marshal Badoglio, whose arrest is demanded by the press.

The Secretary of the Federation of Labor has declared that the Bonomi Government is responsible for the abject poverty which millions of unemployed and homeless Italian workers are suffering today. The Federation has asked that a special tax on capital be immediately imposed and that loans be stabilised. This request is in the nature of an ultimatum.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

Trial of Fascists at Sassari

United Nations News reports that yesterday the trial of a number of persons charged with Fascist plotting came to a close at Sassari. The defendants were accused of having organised a secret meeting in the month of September 1943, with a view to reorganising the Republican Fascist Party. They were accused also of having tried to pass on certain documents to the Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party on the Italian continent. After five hours' deliberation, the members of the tribunal assembled in the Council Chamber and pronounced their sentence by which the chief defendant, Militia Consul, Martini, was condemned to 14 years' imprisonment, and the others to periods varying from ten years to three years and four months.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

National Council of Republican Youth in Rome

A national Council of Republican Youth was recently formed in Rome. The Socialist Youth Association, the Democratic Labor Party Association, the Action Party Association and the Republican Party Association have all joined this national council.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

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American Impressions on Italy's Condition

The newspaper "Libera Stampa" quotes an article by an American journalist which reads as follows: "We landed at Palermo eight months after the occupation and we noticed that poverty prevails throughout the island and that children are the most affected. They live in a mysterious way and their main activities are begging and stealing. These little vagrants are instrumental in spreading contagious diseases. This situation is due to air bombardments, which left these children without parents or relatives, abandoned to themselves. Another cause is the acute unemployment prevailing in the island."

A Sicilian agricultural paper deals with the serious situation that has arisen as a result of the spread of crime, and asks for strong intervention by the authorities in order to ensure safety for the peasants.

The newspaper "Voce Comunista" violently attacks the Bonomi Government à propos of the enquiry into the Palermo disorders and writes: "The communiqué issued by the Council of Ministers is purposely brief, reticent and ambiguous, so as to pave the way for the reprieve of those responsible. We deplore the attitude of the prefect, of the High Commissioner and of the commission of enquiry and hope that the Council of Ministers will re-examine the question and give assurances that no reprieve will be attempted in favor of the assassins of the people of Palermo."

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

News Bulletin to Italian Prisoners

A news bulletin is being distributed to Italian prisoners in concentration camps on behalf of the Bonomi Government. The information it contains is considerably expurgated.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Children and Workers in Sardinia are Shoeless

Madrid: The Roman correspondent of the Spanish newspaper "ABC" writes that 90% of Sardinian children are without shoes, and that the workers in mines and marshes have to work

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parents or relatives, abandoned [illegible] is the acute unemployment prevailing in the island."

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Counterfeit Notes in Rome

Milan: The Anglo-American occupation authorities have announced that a great number of false 500 and 1,000 Lire notes are circulating in Rome. Fascist circles point out that these notes have the same value as those put into circulation by the Anglo-Americans in Italy, amounting to eighty-seven million Lire.

(Radio Lib. Adriatico - 2210)

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Carandini Statement

Carandini, Bonomi's representative to London, stated during an interview by Reuter's correspondent, that he hoped to be received by Eden.

Carandini, adds the British news agency, hopes to obtain as his collaborator Edoardo Raffini, Professor of Law at the University of Perugia, who has always been an anti-Fascist.

Carandini then excused himself to his interviewer for being unable to make more interesting statements and added that his only aim was that of being a friend of Great Britain.

(Fascist Radio 2300)

Littoria to be Called Latinia

Bonomi has decided that the city of Littoria will henceforth be called Latinia.

The name of the rural centre built by Fascism will thus be cancelled from the communal roll books and will disappear from the sign posts.

This is one of the many insults added by blind hatred and base servility to the senile lust for destruction on the part of Bonomi and his accomplices. They have the illusion of being able to cancel from history and geography one of the masterpieces of the gigantic reclamation work carried out by Mussolini in the Pontine Marshes.

On the other hand, the name of Littoria remains engraved in the hearts and memories of the Italians, as a living memorial of the highest social justice, for which millions of men have fought and are still fighting.

Bonomi's decision is of no practical importance. The only thing which remains is a regrettable and petty insult.

(Fascist Radio 2300)

Communist Campaign Against Marshal Messe

The Italian communists have started a stubborn campaign against Marshal Messe, especially since the arrest of General Roatta, carried out at Marshal Tito's request. In fact they say, if the Yugoslavs have succeeded in having Roatta

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(Fascist Radio 2300)

Negus Accuses Badoglio and Members of the House of Savoy

It is rumored that the Negus has requested the London government to bring a charge against Badoglio and the Dukes of Bergamo and Pistoia.

(Fascist Radio 2300)

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Catholics and Sicilian Separatism

Italian Catholics are attentively following the movements for autonomy in Sicily and Sardinia, obviously inspired by Great Britain.

Autonomy would be the first step towards separatism and a British protectorate.

(Fascist Radio-2300)

Impostor Arrested in Rome

The Roman Police has arrested a man posing as an American major, of foreign nationality, who, for the price of about one hundred thousand Lire, issued circulation permits for automobiles, with the stamp of the Anglo-American military authorities.

(Fascist Radio-2300)

Transport Difficulties in Sardinia

The correspondent of the Spanish newspaper "ABC" writes from Rome that lack of transport is the cause of a paradoxical situation in Sardinia. Two hundred thousand veal skins, one million goat skins and over two hundred thousand tons of salt are waiting to be sent there but it is impossible to ship them, because for fourteen months no ship has touched at the island.

No bread has been distributed in Sardinia for two months. The correspondent states that this situation is being cleverly exploited by the Communists.

(Fascist Radio-2300)

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COMMENTS AND SPEECHES

A Useless Petition

The direction of the Italian Socialist Party has issued to the press a statement reviewing the political situation in the invaded areas of Italy. This document is of no great interest. As can easily be imagined, epuration, the purge of Fascists, has been given first place among the reconstruction problems of the country. Everyone knows that "epuration" consists in removing from responsible posts all those who placed themselves at the disposal of the nation for its construction and its welfare. In other words, its actual aim is to do away with all that has been achieved by Fascism in the economic and political fields and in social advance by twenty years of intensive effort, and of anything that may still be left after the ravages of war. It is a question, in fact, of completing the destruction of the country. Thus, the first objective of the so-called reconstruction policy involves total destruction.

The constitutional inability of the socialists to envisage national interests, except from a "class" point of view, is well known: they always subordinate the interests of the nation to those of the classes which the socialist party wishes to represent. On the whole, the socialists' policy, especially in the economic and social fields, ends by being harmful to the nation and consequently to the classes which directly contribute to its constitution.

In the midst of so many assertions which would amuse one, if they did not call for compassion, there are certain statements and items of information which should be carefully examined and considered.

One such statement is the appeal which the Italian Socialist Party has addressed to the Socialist Parties of other countries, and in particular of the Allied countries, asking for their support and intervention in the annulment of the armistice terms with Italy. But to which of the Socialist Parties has this appeal been addressed?

There is no Socialist Party in the Soviet Union, as it existed only in the days of Kerensky; later destroyed, its members were persecuted, disbanded and murdered. If there should

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other words, its actual aim is to do away with all that has been achieved by Fascism in the economic and political fields and in social advance by twenty years of intensive effort, and of anything that may still be left after the ravages of war. It is a question, in fact, of completing the destruction of the country. Thus, the first objective of the so-called reconstruction policy involves total destruction.

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There is no Socialist Party in the Soviet Union, as it existed only in the days of Keronsky; later destroyed, its members were persecuted, disbanded and murdered. If there should chance to be a member of the Russian Socialist Party still in Russia, he would doubtless be found in a Siberian mine.

Socialists in France have always shown a considerable aversion to Italians and to everything Italian. We do not believe that they would be inclined, at this particular juncture, to plead with General de Gaulle, as he has other things on his hands at the moment - - he is struggling for the rebirth of a country which was almost submerged and to inspire her with a chauvinism which died out at time of the "Popular Front".

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In America and Britain there are no socialist, but only labor parties. The former differ widely from socialists in the correct meaning of the term. So much so in fact, that they have always refused to be described as socialists, almost as if they wanted to keep themselves aloof from the socialist movements of other countries. But certain distinctions should be made among the labor parties as well. In the first place the American Labor movement has always asserted that it has nothing to do with politics: the leaders claim that they restrict their activities to the problems of working hours, wages and social matters. They have always denied that their movement has any international significance, a character which has always been ascribed to socialist parties in other countries.

In Britain the Labour Party has a nature and character which differ very widely from those of other socialist parties throughout the world. Ii represents a body of men in opposition to His Britannic Majesty. But they also take turns in the public administration, especially in war time, and have a share in the British Government's general policy. In peacetime they form the opposition to the Government but in moments of crisis they collaborate with the Government and further the imperialistic aims of the nation, a task which is reserved in peacetime to the conservatives.

Britain's imperialism is not the result of a policy followed by the Liberal and Conservative parties, but the direct result of the agreement between these two parties with a third, i.e. the Labour Party. It is a question of safeguarding the British Empire, and therefore all parties, like good Britons, unite.

We believe then that the appeal which the Italian socialists have addressed to their British colleagues will not be accepted. In the first place because even if British labour supporters wished to, they are not in a position to grant such a request: even if they could, they would not do something which is substantially against their principles, their interests and their acquired and defended positions.

British Labour will never have either the opportunity or the desire to collaborate with Italian socialists in the interests of the Italian working classes.

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British Labour will never have either the opportunity or the desire to collaborate with Italian socialists in the interests of the Italian working classes.

British Labour defends the interests of Britain and of her workers which it represents. This is a truth which has never entered into the heads of the Italian socialists.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

The Campaign Against Inflation in Italy - A Press Review

The problem which the recent declarations by the Council of Ministers have once more brought to the fore is that which deals with the necessity of putting a decided check on inflation, and is one of the greatest and the most urgent of all the problems existing in the territory of the Fascist Republic. The national press takes up the study of this problem, on the subject of which several articles are published in "Regime Fascista" and in the "Gazzetta del Popolo."

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The papers stress the serious menace to the Italian nation involved in the continuation of a policy which might lead to inflation and consequently to the ruin of all national savings.

In the first place it is hoped that an anti-inflationist policy will safeguard the economic position of those who live on fixed salaries, of those who depend on their modest incomes and of the small savers.

It has already been said, and it is necessary to repeat, that all the steps which might be taken by the Government to help the workers, would most probably in the end prove inadequate if not harmful, unless the policy that leads to inflation is checked. Consumers must realize this and support, with all the means at their disposal, the policy adopted to this end by the Government. To reduce every expense to the minimum is the first step that must be adopted to bring about victory in this field also.

The "Gazzetta del Popolo", in an article speaking of this particular aspect of the problem, stresses the fact that there are still many people who, unless their cellars and their larders are filled to overflowing, think that they are going to die of hunger. There are still people who, if their cupboards and wardrobes are not crammed with clothing, believe that they are going to die of cold. It is this attitude that threatens to destroy the work of the Government.

After all, it only means making a small effort which may be of great help in the work begun by the government. It is the individual effort which counts for the individual and the community.

It is in no way desirable to hoard and to buy up large stocks. The only result of such methods is a scarcity of goods on the market and an increase in prices, besides contributing to the depreciation of national currency.

If everybody co-operated in this endeavour, it would represent a real contribution to the struggle against waste and at the same time against those factors that make for inflation.

The Solution of Italy's Problems

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The Solution of Italy's Problems

The paper "Republica Fascista" publishes in full a document which was first published under the title of "Political Outlook in Invaded Italy" by the paper "Vedetta Socialista". This document supplies very useful information on the invaded areas both from an economic and political point of view.

It is interesting to study the contents of such a document and to get an idea of the situation prevailing in the anti-Fascist sector, and above all of the position in which the so-called Committee of Liberation now finds itself. If one reads this article carefully, one cannot fail to note that it deals with inconclusive ideas at the start and conflicting ideas at the end.

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In the first place, it is interesting to note the attack the socialist paper makes against the Anglo-Americans and the Communists, to whom, the paper states, Christian Democracy has gone on its knees. In the second place, the problems of reconstruction are faced in a very general sort of way and solved in a very inadequate manner, in such a manner in fact that the ideals of liberation are mingled with those of reconstruction, which is considered in a technical, economic and moral light. However, even in the face of such an attitude, which certainly is open to abundant criticism, certain assertions are not lacking which it is worth while to repeat, especially for the benefit of those who believe that southern Italy has been turned into a Garden of Eden under the anti-Fascist parties, or better still, of the Anglo-Saxon forces of occupation.

Some staments throw light on certain internal aspects of the Committees of Liberation, aspects which are hidden from the general public or disguided for propaganda purposes. For instance the problem of the so-called liberation of Southern Italy by the Anglo-Saxon Nations is enlarged upon. It is to be understood, the socialist paper states, addressing itself to the Allies, that we have been liberated from the Germans. The Germans, you say, are the Italian people's traditional enemies, whereas the British are its traditionals friends. We must say, the paper goes on, that this is false, in that every people has its own tradition and follows its own interests and not a policy of traditional friendships. But if we wish to carry out a careful review of the situation, the socialist paper continues, it can be seen that so far as Italy is concerned, there is no great difference between German and Allied methods. The Germans are in northern Italy and the Allies are in southern Italy. The Germans rule and govern in northern Italy while the Allies do the same in southern Italy. What then does this liberation amount to? British newspapers and propaganda state that the Germans are the Italian people's traditional enemy. But the Germans are a

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"Repubblica Fascista" emphasises the fact that the socialist paper does not state how this collaboration and cordiality are to be brought about, in view of the treachery lately shown to the Reich. How, asks the Republican paper, will the German laborers be able to collaborate with the Italians, not to mention the Italian socialists, who were the greatest supporters of Badoglio's betrayal?

The document contains other interesting items: it is now the turn of the Bolshevist problem.

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As regards Bolshevism and Russian Communism, the paper states that these are nothing but an oligarchy, a monstrous form of State capitalism, to which no other can be compared. What is there left of Communism in Russia? Not a thing. A capital which is ferociously capitalistic: no illusions should be harbored on the functions and on the importance of capital in Soviet Russia. A terrible state machinery controlling and absorbing every individual results in the annihilation of all individuality and the unquestionable rights of human nature. Workers are reduced to pieces of machinery. And what is the compensation? Badly built huts, no stable family life, and the liberty to only criticise the directors of the factory in which they work. But woe to the Soviet worker who dared to criticise the policy of his political leaders! His name would be found written up on the entrance of the factory and he would be subject to a procedure known by the name of "Epuration", which in southern Italy is already fairly well known.

The article continues by viciously attacking Bolshevism: it is useless to quote other passages since the subjects dealt with are already familiar. But then, how can one explain the agreement, not to speak of the alliance, recently concluded between Nenni and Togliatti, between socialists and communists? Naturally the editors of "Vedetta Socialista" are not in agreement with their leaders, who have concluded this agreement, and forebodingly threaten the authors of such a combination, which they do not hesitate to describe as monstrous.

It is quite natural to point out that these editors of "Vedetta Socialista" denounce and oppose the movements against Fascism and at the same time support social, economic and political solutions which are exactly those followed by Fascism! Are the editors of "Vedetta Socialista" in agreement then with the programme of Fascism? These are not things that can be discussed now, "Repubblica Fascista" concludes and further asserts:

If it is a question of repentance, this state of mind is

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If it is a question of repentance, this state of mind is certainly showing no signs in the Fascist ranks, which maintain their point of view unaltered. It should be mentioned instead as evident in the ranks of our adversaries, who when faced with practical everyday problems, are forced to admit that the main, in point of fact all, questions which at the present moment are tormenting the Italian nation cannot be solved by systems which differ from those adopted by Fascism. This is a realisation which comes rather late in the day, it is true, but never late enough not to be divulged.

(Fascist Radio 1400)

An Exception to the Rule

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Apparently several villages of the Roman "Campagna" have been submitted, during these last few months, to the powerful domination of an obscure British medical orderly.

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It seems that the latter has given proof of being a decent fellow. He succeeded so well in captivating the sympathies of the local population that the Allied government recently received a petition from the people of these villages, requesting that this man should not be transferred, but remain in this region. They wish this British "exception" to be left where he is at present. The exception's name is Gold.

Surely, it must have been the fear of worse befalling them that led the few rural families of the Lazio province to sign this pathetic appeal, which constitutes a sensational affair, so much so, that the ineffable Colonel, in one of the London radio moral broadcasts, described the episode as touching and conferred upon the modest sergeant the glory of European fame.

The Colonel was good enough to admit that men such as Gold were surely very rare and that the document signed by the peasants of the Lazio was something even rarer.

For once, we perfectly agree with Colonel Stevens who, in concluding his little speech, had the courtesy to furnish us with other instances of the popularity of Allied soldiers in the occupied cities. He stated, in fact, that the petition in favor of Sergeant Gold was signed by rural workers, unmindful of those who, in the cities, make ironic comments on the activity of the Allied authorities.

Stevens thus admitted that the Generals of the Allied Control Commission do not receive the same praise as the now famous Gold. Thank you. This means that when we come back, we shall find in the squares of the small villages of the Roman "castelli", monuments of gratitude erected to the medical gentleman, probably depicted astride a serf of the conquered race!

(Radio Tevere - 2130)

There Are No Men

Bonomi's Italy is drifting. It is not we who say this. The evil has been pointed out in a Resolution passed by the Christian Democratic Party and in another by the Communist Party. All our opponents who are responsible for the conflict now existing in royal Italy, deserve our gratitude. In fighting each other, they work for us, and therefore for Italy, for they revive the hope that Fascism will inevitably come back to free the country [illegible]

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"Italia Libera" writes: the wishes expressed by the Communist and Christian Democratic Parties agree in more or less openly admitting the incompetence of the government". Such an admission is periodically reiterated." The newspaper goes on to say that this incompetence is even greater than it appears, as the root of the question is in the men themselves - for there are no men. Where have they gone? Did you not hear it said that the Fascists were a bunch of incompetent people?

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Let us continue to read the article: "The government is practically non-existent in the country generally. Prefects are united in opposition to the Liberation Committees and provinces are becoming self sufficient little states. We must act against such a state of affairs".

As one can see, invaded Italy is in a state of disintegration and should be able to return to unity through that very work which the liberation committees carried out in order to help the enemy to destroy her.

The best, however, comes last: elections, beginning with local administrative ones. In other words, the plan does not aim at saving Italy but at undermining and overthrowing the Bonomi Government, described as a government "representing nobody". So much so that the newspaper "La Voce Repubblicana" says: "We want a strong government sponsored by the people," and the newspaper "Ricostruzione" adds: "The trend towards anarchy is quite natural in a defeated country".

However it is not stated that defeat was brought about for party reasons, and the conclusion is drawn that there are no men left. It is stated that the Bonomi Government has no authority, but if we remember aright, all the parties of the antiFascist coalition are represented in the Bonomi Government and it is quite logical to assume that these parties have sent their best men to power to represent them. It remains to be seen where they think they will find these men.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

The Promise of Bread

The Tuscan Committee of Liberation has drawn a tragic picture of the food situation in the regions of invaded Italy, particularly in Tuscany and in the city of Florence.

A terrible cry rises from these provinces: There is no bread!

The committee, in a warning issued to the people of [illegible] pointing out however,

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The committee, in a warning issued to the people of Florence, recommends them to keep calm, pointing out however, that the serious hardships justify the discontent of the population. It states moreover that the citizens of whatever faith or party must take into account the consequences which might arise from actions and demonstrations which, though justified by facts, would not tend to alleviate the situation, in view of the military needs of the moment. The warning is clear: do not stage useless demonstrations and remember that you are the rear line of a fighting army. By asking for bread you might receive lead.

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Fiorello La Guardia is more or less of the same opinion. In fact, he stated: "Demonstrations are of no use whatsoever." Then,lest he lose his reputation as a joker, he added: "To win is not enough; one must also eat." Obviously, he means that Allied victories do not feed the Italian people, and he added: "This is my personal opinion."

However, strange to say, his statement is not a joke, it is true. In America, only La Guardia seems to think that the Italian people need, among other things, food. Roosevelt, for instance, has forgotten his electoral promise to increase the bread ration in invaded Italy. The Tuscan committee tries to tickle the memory of the President: "Have you promised bread, or have you not?" They must be very amused at the White House! Has La Guardia thus become the representative of the Tuscan committee? The promise of increasing the bread ration is considered by Mr. Roosevelt as a pledge of honor. He is consequently happy to inform Italians that this promise will be registered among the main points of the plan for the electoral campaign of 1948, which coincides with the first centenary of the national Italian insurrection for liberation.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

- B 1 (V) -

MISCELLANEOUS

Food Crisis in North Africa and Italian Islands

It is reported from British sources that a serious food crisis is now affecting North Africa mainly due to the fact that Anglo-American forces on the African and Italian fronts last year were supplied with North-African products. A still more serious crisis now prevails in Sicily, Sardinia and southern Italy.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Special Messages

We now broadcast special messages to our Roman brothers: Il faro illumina (The light-house is lit) - L'acqua è limpida (The water is clear) - Il seme è germogliato (The seed has sprouted) - La tromba squilla (The trumpet shrills) - [illegible]

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(Radio Tevere - 2330)

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HUNGARIAN AND BALKAN BROADCASTS

RADIO KOSSUTH in Hungarian - 4[illegible] M. - 1930 - November 21
(Clandestine)

Who Serves Hungary?

General Berger-Beregfy, who calls himself Minister of National Defence, does not seem to be very popular with the Honveds, who as the days go by, show themselves less and less eager to die for Hitler. He made certain promises to the Honveds, which he will never be in a position to fulfil, but which throw light on the Honved's way of thinking and his wish to know what is to become of himself and his family. This is not surprising, especially when he sees people dying around him like flies on fly-paper; when he sees that the Honved formations are suffering heavier casualties than ever before in the course of the war, because of the obvious German desire to use them as cannon-fodder.

A considerable part of the artillery is being used as infantry to fill gaps torn in the German lines. Their technical equipment is poor because the Germans had taken all the up-to-date equipment. The Honveds are defending with their bodies the German retreat to the rear areas. This German retreat has been going on since Stalingrad for two years without a respite, and it is beyond doubt that they will not be able to make a stand on Hungarian territory either; especially now, on the eve of a great, concentrated Allied offensive against Germany. Even the so-called authoritative circles emphasize that the Hungarian plain is not suited to halt the Russian advance, thus admitting that there is going to be no stand on Hungarian territory. There is no serious natural obstacle in the way of the Russian advance beyond the Tisza, nor beyond the Duna.

What is then in store for the Honved who survives the present battles and marches on with the retreating Germans. This Honved is slowly but surely leaving Hungarian territory. In what predicament do those Honveds find themselves, who are at present fighting in the area of Miskolc, Eger, and Satoraljaujhely, retreating northwards before the advancing Russians? They will be in Slovakia in a few days' time; from there, the Germans will throw them in for the defence of the Czecho-Moravian frontier. It is unlikely that any of these Honveds will ever see their native country again. Annihilation will be the fate of the Honved who continues the fight on Hitler's side. This is the truth behind

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Every Honved and every officer should resist against being dragged out of the country.

The resisters are serving the country, looking after their families and escaping death.

RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian - n. 549 - 2020 - Novemeber 21

"Stalin or Szalasi"

Under the above title, the Hungarian daily, "Magyarorszag", published the following article:

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"The Hungarian nation - the Hungarian people - had to decide at the command of history. The people of Hungary followed its sound historic instinct when it rejected Asia, barbarism, Stalin, Bolshevism and annihilation, and chose instead Europe, national Hungary, civilization, Christian culture, a sound Hungarian future - in one word, Ferenc Szalasi."

Continuing, the "Magyarorszag" reminds us that as long ago as 1938 it published an article about a certain young staff major, in whose heart a bell had sounded a few years before. It was the bell of an inward call, the love for work.... Very few people knew then, six years ago, that the staff major had created a great mass movement, which represented Hungary's historic desires, her will to live, and her future destination within the framework of European peoples.

Meanwhile, a hard struggle has taken place; the Arrow Cross movement fought heavy battles, which enabled it to take over power in Hungary, purified and on an ideological basis at a time which was decisive for the life or death of the nation.

"This coming quarter of a century will show whether Hungary made a wise choice in linking her destiny with those of Greater Germany, Japan, and Italy."

So ends the article in "Magyarorszag."

RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian - 549 M. - 2220 - November 21

Air Raids in Hungary

The M.T.I. (Hungarian News Agency) reports that several large formations of enemy aircraft crossed the plain beyond the Danube in the morning hours as well as in the afternoon in a south-north direction. They returned to their bases largely on the same line as they came. They dropped bombs in scattered places and caused a small amount of damage. Our anti-aircraft artillery engaged them effectively.

Conference in the Royal Palace

There was a conference in the Royal Palace, arranged by the Department for Culture in the office of the Leader of the Nation. The leaders of Hungary's cultural life all attended the conference.

Kalman Lugos, director of the Department for Culture, opened the conference and, in a fifteen-point review, informed those present of the general principles according to which the Hungarist

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After that, the participants of the conference asked the Leader of the Nation some questions, and he gave detailed replies to all of them.

RADIO KOSSUTH in Hungarian - 40 M. - 2230 - November 21

The Short-Cut To Peace

...According to the Hungarists, the shortest way to peace is the continuation of war. They would not care if, after the capital, Szekesfehervar, Pecs, Szombathely and Sopron were also destroyed.

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Many hundreds of thousands of Honveds would have to continue to serve the masters, who can pride themselves on an unbroken series of defeats since Stalingrad. This would be the price of standing by the Nazis.

The Hungarian people, however, wished to choose otherwise on October 15, and follow Finland, Rumania, and Bulgaria. These countries were at peace within a few days; the inhabitants of Helsinki, Bucharest and Sofia no longer suffer hardships or bombings; they did not want to sacrifice their capitals merely to delay slightly the advancing Soviet armies. These countries have already switched over to peace-time work, and governments based on a broad representation of the people have already begun to mend the ravages of war...

And now, Nazi propaganda is trying to make us believe that by setting the whole country ablaze, we have found the short cut to peace... The Hungarian people have already answered on October 15...

The shortest cut to peace is speeding up of the defeat of Germany.

German Atrocities

... In October, Field Marshal Keitel issued an order against robberies committed by German soldiers on German territory. They were plundering abandoned houses, and their commanders not only did not prevent the crimes but were in many cases themselves guilty... In this case, it happened on German soil against the German population."

But Keitel's order refers only to German territory; in Hungary, plundering is officially permitted. Hungary has been considered as occupied territory since October 15...

Germany's deteriorating strategic position will only increase her greed and her desire to plunder. There is only one cure for that: to fight against the Germans and their Arrow Cross minions...

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 850 Kc - 0930 - Nov.18
(Monitored in London)

Bulgarian Communique No 69

East of the Iber River, General Stanchev's forces strongly pressed the enemy around Pogulak mountain, where they broke the enemy's lines and forced him to retreat westward. This afternoon, Colonel [illegible] Golak mountain, and after

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Dive-bomber and bomber formations, escorted by fighters, partly destroyed the railway stations of Prishtina, Obilich, Vuchitren, Mitrovica, and another station south of Mitrovica. The railway line was cut in several places. Three trains were hit. Many motor vehicles, moving on roads south of Prishtina, were destroyed. One of our fighters was shot down by enemy anti-aircraft fire, but the pilot parachuted to safely.

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BBC in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 31 M. - 1345 - Nov.18 (Monitored in Bari)

Allied Broadcasts to Home Audiences, Bulgarian Fascist Organizations Ordered Disbanded

Yesterday, the Minister of the Interior issued an order whereby all Fascist organizations and "White Guard" groups are disbanded. The properties of these organizations and societies are placed at the disposal of the National Militia.

RADIO RUMANIA RADIO BUCHAREST I RADIO CARPATI in Rumanian - 1875 - 2250 Nov. 18 (Monitored in Bari)

Rumanian Communiqué

... The Rumanian General Staff has issued the following communiqué on today's operations:

In northeast Hungary, our troops are engaged in bitter battles for the extension of their bridgehead west of Tokay.

Between the Danube and the Tisa, a Rumanian division has reconquered the towns of... inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy.

RADIO RUMANIA RADIO BUCHAREST - RADIO CARPATI - 1875 M. - 1300 Nov.19 (Monitored in Bari)

Rumanian Pro-Nazi Clergymen Removed From Office

The Ministry of Cults and Arts has issued an order removing from office as from September 1, 1944, large number of Protestant-Lutheran pastors, who have abandoned their posts to join Hitlerite military formations in Germany.

RADIO RUMANIA - RADIO BUCHAREST I - RADIO CARPATI - 1875K. - 2100

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RADIO RUMANIA - RADIO BUCHAREST I - RADIO CARPATI - 1875K. - 2100 Nov. 19 (Monitored in Bari)

Rumanian Communiqué

The Rumanian Army General Staff has issued the following communiqué on today's operations:

In northeast Hungary, our troops are engaged in bitter fighting for the defence of the bridgehead west of Tokay.

Between the Tisa and the Danube, Rumanian troops in close cooperation with Soviet forces repelled powerful enemy attacks and succeeded in gaining ground in a westerly direction. Heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy.

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RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 850 Kc. - 1930 - Nov. 19
(Monitored in Bari)

Bulgarian Communiqué No. 70:

East of the Iber River, after crushing the enemy's resistance, General Stanchoff's forces, together with the forces of General Atanasoff, captured the town of Prishtina. West of this town, all enemy counter-attacks were beaten off. Colonel Novakoff's forces, and the Silistra fighters, distinguished themselves during these battles. These forces were led by Colonel Mokilarchoff. A great many prisoners and much war material were captured. A territory of more than 375 square kilometres, with more than 200 inhabited places was liberated. Activities for clearing the Prishtina area and the capture of Kosovo field continue.

Today, as well, notwithstanding heavy enemy anti-aircraft fire, dive-bombers successfully attacked enemy railway centres and trains, all in the region of Prishtina, near the town of Mitrinitz. A train was destroyed and the railway stations of Butistren and Slatina were hit. All planes returned safely to their bases.

Bulgarian Foreign Minister's Receptions

Today the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Petko Stainoff, received the political representative of the Soviet Union and the political representative of Great Britain.

RADIO ATHENS - in Greek to Greece - 601 Kc. - 2000 - Nov. 19
(Monitored in Bari)

Greek Premier on Demobilization of Greek Patriots

The Prime Minister, George Papandreou, has made the following statements: "I have read in the newspapers that two of the political parties, which participate in the government - the liberal and the popular parties - will withdraw if the demobilization of our resistance bands, ELAS and EDES, is not realized by December 10.

"These friendly collaborating parties will allow me to [illegible] foreign doors which are

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"These friendly collaborating parties will allow me to state that with their decision they are forcing doors which are already open, because all the members of the government, with the unreserved unanimity of EAM and of the Communist party, have already decided that the demobilization of our national resistance forces will take place on December 10.

"General Scobie, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in Greece, will carry out this decision of the government."

Greek Cabinet to Settle Question of Military Leaders

It is appropriately announced that the issue concerning military leaders is still under discussion. In a few days, the Council of Ministers will decide on the matter.

Greek Communist Leader's Speech (Excerpts)

Today, the Greek Communist party celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of its existence. The General secretary of its central committee, George Siantos, delivered a speech in Constitution Square before representatives and members of the party.

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After giving the history of the party's formation and of its struggles in the past, M. Siantos pointed out the position of the Communist party in relation to present political problems.

M. Siantos said, among other things:

"We are the defenders of the harmonious and democratic developments of the country's political life. We oppose violent and dictatorial solutions. This is absolutely necessary for the reconstruction of the country, for the advancement of the civilization of all Greek people. This is necessary for the democratic rebirth of the country and for the blossoming of civilization among the masses.

"We are and we shall be at the side of our great allies, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and the United States of America. We are fighting on the side of the United Nations, to crush and uproot Fascism. We are fighting for a lasting and universal peace, based upon the liberal and progressive spirit of the Allied struggle. We are fighting for the independence and integrity of Greece. We stand on the principle of self-determination of peoples and on the peaceful solution of differences with our neighboring countries; and on this principle we intend to solve all our national issues.

"We pursue the strategical rearrangement of our frontiers and the safety of our country from foreign menace. We support and participate in a government of national unity because we absolutely agree with its aims. We support the government with the requirement that it will fight for the realization of the principles of the Lebanon agreement and its real declarations. We believe that the first basic requirement for the application of the government's program is a just solution of the military issue.

"We have agreed with the Prime Minister's statements on this matter. We have agreed that all the volunteer bodies, which were formed in Greece and abroad, will be disbanded and a national army will be formed - an army which will be raised by regular conscription and strengthened with a nucleus free from traitors and Fascists. This really is a fair solution, which will guarantee all opinions, and especially the interests of the nation.

"The second prerequisite, we believe, is the arrest and the severe punishment of all traitors, who have collaborated with the invader. The third prerequisite is the dissolution of the Gendarmerie. By this, we do not mean that all those who belong to this force are traitors and Fascists. On the contrary, we believe there are many

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"The second prerequisite, we believe, is the arrest and the severe punishment of all traitors, who have collaborated with the invader. The third prerequisite is the dissolution of the Gendarmerie. By this, we do not mean that all those who belong to this force are traitors and Fascists. On the contrary, we believe there are many officers and men in the Gendarmerie who have performed and are still performing their duty towards the country and the people. These loyal elements, which are worthy of every esteem and respect, must find their position in the new units of the National Guard.

"The fourth prerequisite is the purge of the police force and the entire national ... It is impossible that traitors be indicted and punished by their fellow collaborators. It is impossible ...

"The basic prerequisite for the application of the government's program is the solution of the economic issue in such a way that the interests of the popular masses be safeguarded."

Concluding his speech, T. Siantos cheered the Greek people, the government of National Unity, and our great Allies.

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RADIO ZAGREB in Croat to Croatia - 476 M. - 2000 - November 20
(Monitored in Bari)

Croatian Communique

Zagreb: In Srem, there was no fighting activity. On the Drina River, the Partisans were thrown back from the Drinjaca area. During mopping-up operations in the area north of Sinj, twenty-four Partisans were killed and a large number were taken prisoner. In the Knin sector, attacks of comparatively strong Partisan groups upon the eastern part of the Nokro Polje area were repelled. The enemy air force attacked the area of Zapresic and the vicinity of Brod. Three enemy aircraft were shot down over state territory.

Zagreb Bombed

Zagreb: This morning an enemy plane dropped a few bombs upon the residential section in the eastern part of the city. There was some damage as well as killed and wounded.

Recruits of Poglavnik's Bodyguard Sworn In

Zagreb: In a suburb of Zagreb today, recruits of civil...of Poglavnik's bodyguards were sworn in. The commander, Colonel Vimrac, congratulated the recruits in the course of oath-taking. After lunch, the cultural section of Poglavnik's bodyguards gave a moving picture show for the recruits.

Croatian Labor Organization

Bjelovar: An affiliate of the Croatian Labor Union in Bjelovar has developed its work to a full extent. In the affiliate, all Croatian workers are organized. A labor cooperative has been established, which has great successes to its credit. It has organized its own sport club. A month ago, it opened a labor kitchen.

New Members of Ustashi Movement

Sarajevo: In Sarajevo, new members of the Ustashi movement took their oath. On the occasion of taking the oath, the assistant of local party headquarters, Djurich, spoke, saying that all Croats today are conscious of the fact that the Ustashi alone are able to defend and protect the Croat state.

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state territory.

Zagreb Bombed

Zagreb: This morning an enemy plane dropped a few bombs upon the residential section in the eastern part of the city. There was some damage as well as killed and wounded.

Recruits of Poglavnik's Bodyguard Sworn In

Zagreb: In a suburb of Zagreb today, recruits of civil...of Poglavnik's bodyguards were sworn in. The commander, Colonel Vimrac, congratulated the recruits in the course of oath-taking. After lunch, the cultural section of Poglavnik's bodyguards gave a moving picture show for the recruits.

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New Members of Ustashi Movement

Sarajevo: In Sarajevo, new members of the Ustashi movement took their oath. On the occasion of taking the oath, the assistant of local party headquarters, Djurich, spoke, saying that all Croats today are conscious of the fact that the Ustashi alone are able to defend and protect the Croat state. The Croatian people are aware and very well that this state, which was wrought by bloodshed, must be defended, and that the freedom of the Croatian people must be preserved.

RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian - 549 K. - 1645 - November 20
(Monitored in Bari)

Budapest Stock Market Report

The stock market on Monday opened in a quiet atmosphere and with an even trend. Business was somewhat livelier than usual, and interest for mining and sugar stocks was shown. Among steel stocks, "Ganz" and "Fegyver" prices went down.

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RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece - 691 Kc. - 2000 - Nov. 20
(Monitored in Bari)

Speculation in Gold Stops

According to an announcement of the National Bank of Greece, that institution today began purchasing and selling gold pound sterlings, at a fixed price, that is, purchases at 2,750 and sales at 2,750 drachmas.

This was deemed necessary for two reasons: First, to stop exploitation of the public by certain speculators who, taking advantage of differences in price of the gold pound as compared to the paper pound at home and abroad (Egypt in particular) they were purchasing gold pounds here at relatively low prices and, despite existing prohibitory regulations were exporting them. Second, to stop the flow of gold out of the country.

To achieve this the national bank fixed a price for the gold pound, corresponding to the existing exchange rate abroad, especially in neighboring countries... No more interest to speculators to take gold pounds out of country, which would mean a great loss for national economy and profit for certain speculators.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 850 Kc. - 1930 - Nov.20
(Monitored in Bari)

Bulgarian High Command Communiqué No 71

East of the Iber River, General Stancheff's forces continued their pressure against the enemy all along the front line. As a result, there was some very fierce fighting at the foot of Kopenik mountain and the enemy was pushed along the valley of the Iber River and was not allowed to organize his defence. Fighting continues.

Dive bomber formations, escorted by fighters, raided road and railway communications all along the valley of the Iber River. Two road and two railway bridges were destroyed. The Mitroviza-Reshka railway line was once more cut in several places. All our planes returned safely to their bases.

Bulgarian Regent Receives Commander-in-Chief

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Bulgarian Regent Receives Commander-in-Chief

Today the Regent received the Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian Army, Lieutenant-General Ivan Marinoff.

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Receives U.S. Representative

Today, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prof. Petko Stainoff, received the political representative of the United States of America.

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Today at 1700 hours, in the office of the Chief National Prosecutors, M. Georgi Petroff, a conference of National Prosecutor took place. Questions concerning changes of law and other reports were discussed.

After the conference, the Chief National Prosecutor, M. Petroff, declared that the examination of arrested former administrators of the governments of Filoff, Pejloff, Bagryanoff, and Muravieff continues relentlessly, and that the first trials are to take place about the middle of December this year.

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS CONTROLLED, NEUTRAL, AND CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy - M.25,4
0830 - November 21
(Very bad transmission, at times unintelligible.)

Special Bulletin

In the valley of the Trebbia River, northeast of Genoa, the Partisans registered some notable successes against Black Brigade units. Not only did the Patriots repulse the enemy but in strong counter-attacks they were able to scatter the Black Brigades and occupy about ten villages.

The mercenaries lost 116 men and much war material. It is to be noted that the workers of the Riviera di Levante gave substantial help to the Partisans, organizing strikes and meetings in the streets to the cry of "Bread and Liberty".

During the last week, 224 more men deserted from the mercenary formations. A group of these deserters attacked an arms deposit near Recco, seizing many automatic rifles. Then they took to the mountains. A second group of deserters helped the farmers of Nervi to turn German requisition commissions out of the villages.

In a leaflet, an artillery captain explained that he had deserted, together with a group of his subordinates, because the Mussolini government is not a national government, but only a provocation agency at the service of Germany.

A Precious Confession of the Traitors

The German paper of Farinacci, "Regime Fascista", writes that it is a very painful sight to see, in our large cities, people of high social position compelled to rummage in the garbage heaps in the hopes of finding some scraps of food. The band of the national "gerarchi" headed by the traitor Farinacci..... the scientific decimation of the populations of invaded Italy accomplished by the German hordes, admits that people are dying of hunger, and former well-to-do people scrimmage in the garbage together with dogs and beggars.

Farinacci does not write that it is not only the people

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Farinacci does not write that it is not only the people of high social position, who find themselves reduced to such straits, but that tens of tousands of citizens in Turin, Genoa, and Bologne, belonging to all classes, are sharing the same fate. The truth is that the greater mass of the people has been brought to ruin and starvation by the plundering methods of the Germans and the Fascists.

Unfortunately, in the garbage heaps of the population of Milan, Turin, Genoa, and Bologne, no foodstuffs are to found. There are only disgusting scraps, which, together with the "erzatz" bread, help to reduce the weight of half the people by eighteen to twenty kilos, and to decimate more than half the children of the towns, besides spreading alarmingly the terrible diseases of [illegible], typhoid, scabies, skin diseases, and tuberculosis.

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But the Milanese, Turinese, and Genoese populations.... out to search by force the villas and the palaces of the German invaders and the mercenary "gerarchi", where healthful and abundant foodstuffs are to be found, such as flour, fats and tinned foods, which the criminal invaders and their despicable agents have stolen from us.

Citizens!... insist if necessary, enforce that sufficient food be given you to live on; take foodstuffs where they are.

Unnecessary Expenses that Must be Eliminated

The clique of the national "gerarchi" declares that among other means of defending the lira, there is the one of eliminating unnecessary expenses.

It is admitted then, that in invaded Italy unnecessary expenses are being incurred. Let us look for these superfluous expenses.

The brigands of the so-called Fascist government give the Germans 200 millions a day for the so-called occupation expenses we repeat, 200 million! This means that in the space of one day for the north alone, a sum equal to the daily income of the entire country is spent. This is surely a superfluous expense that ought to be eliminated.

The nation's betrayer, Mussolini, after having spent about ten millions buying villas, furs, and pianos for the Petacci sisters now spends one million, two hundred, thousand lire a month to keep them. Here is another superfluous expense that might well be eliminated.

Pavolini receives a monthly salary of 280,000 lire, besides... This also is an expense that should be done away with.

To the criminal ex-Senator Giovanni.... is handed every month a salary amounting to 150,000 lire, as a retribution for his post of chief executioner of the special Tribunal. The expenses necessary to keep the unsavory crowd of murderers, both German and Fascist, employed by the special Tribunal amount to something like 183 million lire a month. Here again, we have expenses that ought to be eliminated. Expenses of this kind are rife all over Northern Italy, and could easily be dispensed with.

It is up to the Italians to see that this is done. They need not be too particular about the methods employed to achieve

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It is up to the Italians to see that this is done. They need not be too particular about the methods employed to achieve this end. For instance, they must refuse to pay any taxes; they must not deposit any of their savings into the hands of the Fascist mercenaries; they must insist upon adequate salaries being given to them, which are in keeping with the present cost of living. This they must impose, employing the weapons of conflict and strike, to see that all workers receive a high cost of living allowance proportionate to the increased cost of essential supplies. They must equally prevent - either with protest meetings or with strikes - the German hoarding of foodstuffs as well as that of the Fascists, who accumulate millions through plundering and starving the population.

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Daily Advice

The decision taken by the invaders, to oblige the ... archbishops of Turin and Milan to reside forcibly in their sees, ought to prove a warnin for all citizens and not only the Catholics... between the nation that is straining every muscle to free itself from oppression and the executioners who want to keep it under subjection. Such an absurd policy of attempting to conciliate fire and water has entirely failed. The forced residence imposed upon Cardinal Fossati and Cardinal Schuster proves this only too clearly to us.

The invaders tried, and in part succeeded, in neutralizing the high dignitaries of the Church. In fact, they used them to preach conciliation and to combat the order given to declare strikes. Cardinal Schuster several times accepted an invitation to visit Milanese factories, where he spoke words of peace and tried to calm the existing spirit of unrest. Today the Cardinal is a prisoner in his own home and is continually watched by those same invaders, who made use of him to divide and weaken the movement of resistance directed against the invaders.

A word might be said for Cardinal Fossati, who, while the Germans were shooting Patriots... preached resignation to the people.

Today these two church dignitaries are bearing the painful consequences of their own blindness.

The lesson which all citizens, including the parish priests and other high members of the clergy must....

Unity should be achieved to prevent the starvation of the people, to intensify guerilla warfare and sabotage, to prepare a general protest strike against hunger, plunder, and the Germans.

This is what we wanted to tell you today.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy - 1330
November 21

A Note by Our Political Commentator

Everything should be done to liberate northern Italy
Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi recently stated during

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November 21

A Note by Our Political Commentator

Everything should be done to liberate northern Italy soon! Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi recently stated during a conference in connection with the conditions facing the Partisans in northern Italy, that all possible help should be given to them, in order to allow Italy to be freed of the Germans very soon, and the latter be driven out of the peninsula.

The problem is to be viewed from two angles, which are of particular interest to the Partisans...

On the one hand, all Italians should collaborate, in order that the Germans be driven from Italy as soon as possible. It is an illusion to think that the Partisans can live without the help furnished to them by the inhabitants of liberated Italy. It is necessary that the Po Valley, which is Italy's centre from an economic standpoint, soon be returned to Italy. The centre of wheat, potatoes, rice, maize and every other agricultural product, which is also the seat of major Italian industries, should be returned to Italy at the earliest possible moment; and it should be totally returned, in order that the country's transportation and economic problems may be solved.

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Without the Po Valley, it is not possible to find a solution to the problems which are of interest to our country. The control of the Po Valley is absolutely necessary to the government, in connection with its political and economic aims.

... But another aspect of the problem should also be taken into consideration. Facts, and not useless chatter, are to aid our Patriots in their struggle against the German invaders. It is necessary that help be given effectively, in order that the Germans, who are still stationed in the Po Valley, be definitely liquidated. It is necessary that more divisions be sent to the front to fight against the Germans, in order that the situation which has arisen as a result of the virtual halt in the offensive launched by the Allies may change. All North Italians must be freed in order to avoid their becoming progressively impoverished through the looting and pillage carried out by the Germans and the Fascists. And to reach this end, it is absolutely necessary that the Patriots receive the useful support that can be given to them by the Italians of liberated Italy. But it is above all necessary that the inhabitants of the liberated areas be united in the struggle against the Germans and in favor of the Patriots. It is necessary that their differences of opinion be eliminated and that total agreement and collaboration be reached, which alone can ensure the success of the grand venture on which the Patriots are bent.

It is necessary that the struggle against the Fascist fifth column be brought rapidly to an end. This fifth column still exists in liberated Italy and prevents the immediate liberation and reconstruction of our national soil. ...

"WANDA" In Polish to Poland - 491 M. - 1800 - November 21

Moscow Government Dissatisfied and Impatient

It is reported from London that Moscow is watching with dissatisfaction and impatience the protracted discussions and conferences of the Polish Government in London on Soviet demand.

The well-known British correspondent in Moscow, Alexander Hertz, writes in the Sunday "Times" that the Soviet Government has decided to bring pressure to bear on the Polish Government in London, in the hope that Premier Mikolajczyk will soon return

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Moscow considers the conference with Churchill, which Mikolajczyk attended, as a short term proposition in view of the fact that Mikolajczyk wanted to reserve the possibility of collaboration in the discussions on the Polish question.

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RADIO ANKARA in French to France - 31 M. - 1800 - Nov. 21

Russian Ambassador to Ankara Leaves for Moscow

The Russian Ambassador to Ankara left last night for Erzérum, from where he will return to the Soviet Union. The Ambassador is going to Moscow on leave. His friends and the staff of the Soviet Embassy saw him off at the station.

"Ulus" Editorial

Ahmet Chukru Esmer, diplomatic editor of "Ulus", writes today on the changes which have taken place between 1943 and 1944, especially in political and military fields.

"The events which have taken place," he writes, "are of great importance for the future development of this war."

Speaking of the eastern front, Esmer points out that the Russians have driven the Germans out of their national territory. Esmer then mentions the break between Germany and Bulgaria, Rumania, and Finland and the declaration of war of these Axis satellites on their former ally, Germany.

"The Balkan front and the German one have collapsed", says Esmer. "Operations have now spread as far as the Hungarian capital."

Esmer believes that the Germans are still hoping for a possible compromise. "German resistance merely confirms this", writes Esmer. "Once autumn is over, the Germans hope that there will be a lull in the operations, both in the east and in the west.

"The Allies can renew their offensive only in the Spring, and it is possible that some unforeseen events may occur before then."

RADIO MONTECENERI in Italian - 245 M. - 1930 - Nov. 21

Planes Over Swiss Territory

It is officially announced that during the night of November 20-21, and also today, American and unidentified planes flew over northern and north-western Switzerland. The alarm was

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Honorary Citizenship For the Archbishop of Lausanne

The Freiburg Council has conferred citizenship "ad honorem" on Monseigneur Vetter, the Archbishop of Lausanne, Geneva, and Freiburg.

Patrols Clash Near Swiss Border

Reports received today from the Swiss frontier stated that in the area north of Basle, clashes between scouting patrols have taken place. German forces are still controlling part of the town of St. Louis. German detachments are falling back on Fingen.

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RADIO MONTECENERI in Italian to Italy - 245 M. - 2150 - Nov.21

A Meeting of the National Council Committee

It is officially announced that the committee of the national council met yesterday and today in Berne, under the chairmanship of M. Umbert.

Problems affecting Swiss foreign policy were discussed, and the committee, sharing the opinion of the Federal Council, decided to postpone the examination of the problems until the December session of the Council.

Swiss Area Inundated

The Rose River is again overflowing, following continued rains, and the whole region between Nadiè and Bevère is inundated. At some points, the water is ten centimetres deep.

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ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 25.15 M. - 0700 - Nov.21

De Gaulle Receives Soviet Ambassador

Paris: General de Gaulle yesterday afternoon received M. Bogomoloff, the Soviet Ambassador.

The Council of Ministers

Paris: The Council of Ministers will meet at 0930 hours this morning, under the chairmanship of General de Gaulle, to examine very important proposals, especially those of M. de Menthon, Minister of Justice.

New Vice President of State Council

Paris: Professor Cassin has been appointed vice president of the State Council.

Regional Commissioners Meet

The Regional Commissioners of the Republic, appointed by the French Committee of National Liberation in November 1943, most of whom have led the resistance movement, will meet today at the Ministry of the Interior, under the chairmanship of M. Tixier, Minister of the Interior. The conference will last three days and the major problems affecting the life of each region will be examined, under the direction of the ministers concerned.

Georges Mandel's Body Exhumed

Paris: M. Georges Mandel's body, after the assassination, had been buried in the Versailles cemetery. The body was exhumed yesterday in the presence of relatives and personal friends of the late politician, in order to make a cast of his face.

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RADIO TUNIS in French to France 1.365 M. - 0800 - Nov.21

General de Gaulle to Speak Before the Consultative Assembly

Paris: It is announced that General de Gaulle will today speak before the Consultative Assembly during the debate on foreign policy.

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RADIO MOSCOW in French to France - 0030 - November 21

Pensions for Old Aged Craftsmen and Peasants

Paris: Following the proposal of Valdeck Rochet, a member of the Consultative Assembly, a plan is being examined with the aim of assuring pensions to aged craftsmen and peasants.

It is known that early this year, a delegation of elderly Frenchmen from various cities and villages had tried to obtain an audience with Pétain in order to let him know the miserable condition of old French people under German occupation. Pétain refused to receive them, and stated through the press that owing to existing conditions, nothing could be done for them.

Scouts Mentioned in Order of the Day

Paris: For the first time, the deeds accomplished by patriotic Boy Scouts during the fighting for the liberation of France were mentioned in an order of the day. These civilian volunteers played an important part in the military operations which took place on French soil.

Funeral of French Martyr

Rouen: The funeral of Lieutenant Roger Aubert was held in the presence of General le Gentilhomme.

Aubert had been captured by the Germans, while carrying out an important military mission. He was submitted to the most atrocious tortures, but did not betray those who had entrusted him with the mission, nor his comrades of the Maquis. Furious with rage, the Germans executed him on the main square of Rouen.

RADIO MAROC in French to France - 36.54 M.-0730-November 21

Traffic between France and North Africa

The traffic between France and North Africa will be carried out, for some time to come, exclusively through the port of Sète, the capacity of which is rather limited but which will, however, be sufficient for civilian needs. The traffic will begin on December 15.

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RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France-19.30 M.-1200-November 21

French Soldiers at the Side of the Allies

On November 21, 1942, the French Army began to fight once more at the side of the Allies. French soldiers fought against the numerically superior forces of General von Arnim in Africa.

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Two years later, on November 20, 1944, troops of the French First army of General de Lattre de Tassigny are fighting around Belfort and are engaged in the great battle of Alsace. This French victory, obtained by General Bethouard, Hero of Narvik, is the greatest success scored by Allied troops on the western front since its stabilization.

De Gaulle's Telegram to De Lattre de Tassigny

General de Gaulle has sent the following telegram to General de Lattre de Tassigny:

"France has been proud to learn of the attacks launched by the First Army. Montbeliard, Belfort, the Rhine... To you, General, and to your wonderful troops, I express my deep satisfaction, as well as that of the government. It is with the utmost confidence that the whole country is following the progress of our soldiers!"

French Forces of Interior Helped Americans

During the final phase of the battle of Metz, American troops were efficiently assisted by men and women belonging to the French Forces of the Interior. The civilian population of Metz is 60,000.

Death of General Heldmann

A French war correspondent confirms the announcement of the death of the German general Heldmann. He commanded the 331st division at Nancy.

RADIO MOSCOW in French to France - 37 M. - 1800 - November 21

Radio Paris has announced that the Hautes-Alpes Court has sentenced Mme. Tourrebourre, found guilty of communicating intelligence reports to the enemy. She gave information on resistance movements, which caused the arrest by the Gestapo of several Patriots.

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RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 31.60 M. - 1800 - Nov.21

Paris Press on France's Foreign Policy (Resumé & Excerpts):

The French press is unanimously in favor of a world society of nations of goodwill. Generosity, realism and solidarity are the principles which must be attained. Every nation which is a member of this world society should adhere to these principles.

The "Figaro" declares: "France cannot pit herself alone against a Germanic world. The equilibrium of peace will depend on an agreement between Russia and the Anglo-Saxons. France's role will be to prevent any friction between these powers."

In the "Populaire" M. Charles Dumas examines the position of Belgium, which is faced with important international decisions. Belgium wants a voice in allied decisions regarding the Rhineland.

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In "Combat," the editorial deals with Spain, and concludes by saying, "If France has decided to wage war against Fascism, she must wage a total war. Our only friends in Spain are the republicans. Republican France cannot have two kinds of friends any more than she can give more than one kind of word."

RADIO ALGER in French to France - 31m B. - 2000 - Nov. 21

"The French Are on the Rhine" (Commentary by Michel Rouzé)(Excerpts).

"The French army has entered Alsace; our soldiers are keeping the watch on the Rhine. The emotion caused by the reading of this communiqué was not greater than that caused by the news of the liberation of Paris.

Dispatches from the front describe the joy of our people who have been in Germany for four years and who are now seeing our troops - their brothers, their comrades - arrive. Berlin is greatly upset, we well believe, by the news that the Rhineland has been reached - and reached by our troops. France will find in victory a new motive for confidence in her destiny. This victory gives us the measure of our rehabilitation, the measure of our war effort."

"Stunned by defeat, France has since regained her national pride. France was scorned these past few years; she was even spoken of with irony, because it was felt that France had ceased to be a great nation. We had to shout the contrary so loudly that it was even embarrassing at times, although her sons were considered as mere laborers in the war, France was fighting to restore her might and her right."

Michel Rouzé concludes: "Let our friends be reassured. As soon as we restore our rights, we shall have no need to claim what has been granted us. The French are a democratic people; there is no aberration; they do not think themselves superior to others. France's aim is to work with other nations for the creation of an international peace organization, in which she will take part for the greater welfare of mankind."

RADIO PARIS in French to France - 347 M. - 2000 - November 21

Colonel Chassin's Weekly Military Comments (Resumé and Excerpts).

French troops are keeping watch on the Rhine. Commenting upon French attacks in 1942 before Medjez-el-Bab, Colonel Chassin

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RADIO PARIS in French to France - 287 k. - 2000 - November 21

Colonel Chassin's Weekly Military Comments. (Resumé and Excerpts).

French troops are keeping watch on the Rhine. Commenting upon French attacks in 1942 before Medjez-el-Bab, Colonel Chassin remarks:

"Two years have passed since those memorable days. Today, Bethouard's troops are on the road to victory. The strategic consequences of this event are of the greatest importance. The joy caused by this great French victory must not, however, make us forget other allied successes. General Patton's army also goes from victory to victory. The Germans are throwing all their strength into this great battle. They are waiting for winter. They hope to profit by three months of fog, snow, and rain to prepare all their secret weapons. But the Siegfried line could well suffer the same fate in 1944 that the Maginot line suffered in 1940."

pp

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RADIO PARIS in French to France - 41 M. - 2130- November 21

News Commentary by Pierre Parrès

Friday, Montbeliard; Sunday, Belfort; yesterday, the Rhine. Ten thousand prisoners have been captured. Today, ... was liberated.

According to the D.N.B. news agency, the battle is raging in the north, in the city of Strasbourg. Metz has been liberated. The Army is advancing on a 160-kilometre front, at the cost of many hardships.

The light of victory shines through the November fog.

Something was/about this light, a moment ago, at the Provisional Assembly. They spoke about the victory of Belfort; they said that the French flag was on the Rhine. The words of praise for the army of Alsace were cheered by all the delegates. We have been waiting a long time for this moment.

M. Georges Bidault spoke of November 11. He said that France and England had been reunited and would never again be separated. He spoke of de Gaulle's trip to Moscow, and stated that this trip was of great importance. M. Bidault interpreted the thoughts of all Frenchmen, when he expressed his gratitude to Stalin.

He spoke of the great sacrifices made by France. The conception of western civilization must be re-examined and deeply extended throughout Europe. Our country's influence cannot be limited to Europe; our political and moral interests go farther.

Lastly, M. Bidault pointed out the existence of a world plan for a great community of nations, in which the French nation will carry out its mission.

M. Bidault concluded with the following words: "The Republic, which has already served the people's cause through her firm and audacious policy, must go further still; what de Gaulle calls the battle for power is also the battle for liberty."

RADIO MOSCOW in French to France 40 M. 1915 - November 21

Franco and England

The newspaper "Reynolds ..?" writes: "At present

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RADIO MOSCOW in French to France 40 M, 1915 - November 21

Franco and England

The newspaper "Reynolds...?" writes: "At present, Franco is not very popular with the British government; his stupid request to participate in the peace conference was answered with contempt.

"However, the scornful answer of the House of Commons is not enough for this abject hangman. England and America must sever their relations with him, deprive him of the materials which insure the existence of his régime, and help the Spanish people recover their liberty, which was stolen by Franco.

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French Statesmen Deported to Germany

The newspaper "France Libre" announces that François de Tessan, a French statesman who was deported to Germany by the Nazis, has died of exhaustion in the Wiemar concentration camp. In addition, it has been learned that Yvon Delbos, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is working in a salt mine in Germany.

RADIO ALGIERS in French to France - 31 M. - 2100 - Nov. 21

French Committee Formed

Paris: The Alsace-Lorraine Committee of the Consultative Assembly has been formally constituted, with M. Gaston Teissier as president.

The Commission, on the occasion of the recent victories, presented a motion of its president, asking that the best wishes of the Assembly be sent to the population of Alsace-Lorraine and to the French forces fighting there.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 31 M. - 2100 - Nov. 21

Meeting of French Cabinet

The great debate on the government's foreign policy, which will probably last two days, was opened today in an atmosphere of cheerfulness, when General de Gaulle announced the great victories achieved by the French First Army.

M. Wizer then spoke, and said that the essential problem for France is to solve the question of her eastern frontier, adding that we should be pleased with the disposition of our Allies when they cope with that important question.

We must understand the psychology of our eastern neighbor: we must be strong. We need a strong army, and our border must be on the Rhine. Only on this condition, will the Germans respect us.

The Saar territory is part of our territory. France should

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RADIO ALGIERS in French to France - 318 M. - 2100 - Nov. 21

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We must understand the psychology of our eastern neighbor: we must be strong. We need a strong army, and our border must be on the Rhine. Only on this condition, will the Germans respect us.

The Saar territory is part of our territory. France should ask for a frontier which can be defended, and those who object to it are not the friends of France nor peace-loving people.

M. Bidault declared: "The government is today a recognized government, and it is well that French Armies reached the Rhine. The French people is not following Macchiavelli's policy."

M. Bidault then spoke of the visit of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden to France. This visit was a great joy for the men of the resistance. Mr. Eden remained by the side of Mr. Churchill when the latter was practically alone during the great drama, and Mr. Eden is a great friend of France.

Speaking of General de Gaulle's journey to Moscow, M. Bidault added that friendship between France and the Soviet Union is essential for the peace of the world.

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RADIO PARIS in French 41 M. - 21:30 - November 21

Maurice Schuman's Commentary (Resume and excerpts).

"Do you remember, four years ago, Vichy was anti-France. But Alsace has answered. The silence over Alsace has been the silence of the dead - or rather, the silence of the murdered - gentlemen of Bordeaux, of Montoire, and of Vichy. But it is at Strasbourg that the French national anthem has been sung again.

"How could you, without betraying Alsace betray the Marsellaise? How could you, gentlemen of Vichy and of Montoire, without betraying Alsace, have betrayed liberty?

"Tonight, French battalions in Alsace will be cradled to sleep in the arms of the Mother country: France."

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Public Relations

INFORMATION DIVISION

No. 142 TUESDAY 21 November 1944

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Radio Monitoring Division
UNIT No. 12 - APO 512

MONITORING REPORT

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MONITORING REPORT

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. . . . . **Domei in Morse**

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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GERMAN BROADCASTS

MILITARY NEWS

The Western Front

Berlin: A brightening up of the weather has permitted the enemy again to support his heavy infantry and tank attacks at the former focal points with strong bomber formations. Several hundred German fighters attacked Anglo-American low-flying aircraft over the front area and hinterland.

The Aix-la-Chapelle area was again the scene of the strongest concentration of enemy forces. The Americans again attacked on both sides of Geilenkirchen. A front bulge at Eschweiler was attacked by eight to ten enemy divisions in an effort to gain control of the roads to Erkelenz and Dueren. The German defence front, however, withstood the strong enemy pressure. German troops, splendidly supported by artillery, time and again passed from the defensive to counter-attacks, wresting from the enemy important sectors of ground for which he had paid with heavy losses.

In Lorraine too enemy pressure has increased still further in intensity. Here three strong American wedges have for days been attempting to reach the Saar. Their northern force pushed from Diedenhofen to Saarlautern and temporarily penetrated into Baudendorf the day before yesterday.

Enemy forces consisting of about five to six divisions are operating in the Rhine-Marne canal area with the aim of reaching the upper Saar. These attacks were repulsed after initial gains of ground, as were attempts made by other enemy forces to break the German defence on the Meurthe.

(DNB - 2120)

Allied Offensive May be Short-Lived

Berlin: (By Walter Plato): In the battle of Aix-la-Chapelle the U.S. First and Ninth Armies, in the fighting in Lorraine the U.S. Third Army and in the battle at Belfort Gap and in the Vosges the French First and the U.S. Seventh armies, as well as Germany will certainly have thrown the major portion of their available forces into battle. Several million soldiers are facing

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On the German side operations by the German Home Guard (Volkssturm) units will in the future become more conspicuous, the nearer the struggle approaches or even crosses the Reich's borders.

The past twenty-four hours brought a new operative development when French forces broke into lower Alsace, directly on the Swiss border. But this French success is merely of secondary importance in relation to happenings on the entire front.

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Owing to the arrangement of [illegible] decisive operations can be expected only in Lorraine or on the greater Aix-la-Chapelle fighting zone. Furthermore the next twenty-four hours will decide whether relatively weak French tank forces, which made a breakthrough in the Altkirch region, twenty-five kilometres south of Mulhouse and twenty kilometres from the Rhine, will be wiped out by German counter-operations, or whether the French will be successful in bringing up major infantry units.

Even though Belfort has been outflanked from the south by the present operations, and the enemy is undoubtedly intending to make a move similar to that at Aix-la-Chapelle, and as he is doing at present at Metz, namely to encircle Belfort by a thrust from the Altkirch region northward towards the Vosges, it is safe to say that such an operation, even if it should succeed, cannot lead to a collapse of the German Vosges front. Forces operating on the extreme southern wing are too weak, in comparison with the strength of the German defence, to carry out such a manoeuvre.

The enemy is still putting the main weight in his attacks on his left... but the question remains open whether the Canadian and the bulk of the British Second Army are scheduled in Eisenhower's plans to go into action only after a break has been successfully carried out in the region on both sides of Aix-la-Chapelle, or even a breakthrough in the direction of the Rhine river.

(Transocean - 1900

Patton Orders Strict Censorship

Lorraine: (By Gerhard Emskotter) - General Patton, C-in-C of the U.S. Third Army has decreed a censoring of soldiers' mail for American troops on the Lorraine front. Every soldier must now turn in letters for home unsealed. Company, battalion and regiment commanders censor the letters and then they pass through the hands of the military censor. Sergeant Walter S. Mitchell of United States Regiment 904 declared when taken prisoner in the area of Morhange that all descriptions of fighting are crossed out by this special censor. This measure is meant to conceal the high losses incurred by the Americans

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(Transocean - 1210)

Survey of the Situation on the Eastern Front

Berlin: The areas east of Budapest and south-east of Libau have become prominent as essential focal points on the Eastern front.

The attempt of the Bolsheviks to conquer Budapest by outflanking it, has cost them heavy bloody losses and 180 tanks during the last eight days.

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Therefore they limited themselves yesterday to violent infantry attacks up to strength of a regiment.

Particularly hard fighting developed again in the area of Hetzendorf, ... on both sides of Mezzokovacs and near Mikebaz. In all these sectors ... troops maintained themselves by energetic counter-attacks.

Further east Soviet attempts to cross the central Mies near Tekal failed.

The new defensive battle south-east of Libau was preceded by very heavy artillery fire. The enemy, attacking mostly in regimental strength, succeeded in making local penetrations, only at two points; these ... were ... at once. Bitter fighting continues.

Bulgarian Troops Are Checked in Yugoslavia

Berlin: After forces of two Bulgarian armies in several weeks of fighting from the Struma valley to north of Kumanovo had made abortive attempts to overrun the German lines, bolshevized Bulgarian troops supported by tanks, artillery and battleplanes on Sunday resumed their activities in the Poduje.o sector on the northern approaches to the Kovsovo (?) basin. Bulgarian attacks were already checked in the initial stages by fire of all German arms. Several enemy tanks were knocked out and very heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

(DNB - 1900)

Evacuation of Tirana

Berlin: Yesterday, in the course of their withdrawal movements, which progressed according to plan, the Germans gave up Tirana, the capital of Albania.

Allied Planes Attack German Civilians

Berlin: According to preliminary reports, seventeen four-engined Anglo-American bombers were shot down on Sunday in the course of attacks on Reich territory, namely Vienna and other localities in southeastern Germany. In western Reich territo...

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(Transocean - 1250)

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[redacted]

Food Situation in Germany is Secure

Berlin: (By K C Woo, special correspondent of Central Press in Berlin) the new, big task confronting German agriculture after the loss of regions hitherto occupied by German armed forces was the subject of an address by Minister for Agriculture Herbert Backe on Sunday. He did not deny that this new task required the exertion of all energies of German peasants, because the achievements of German soldiers and workmen depended on the achievements of the German peasants.

In order to illustrate that foodstuffs at the disposal of Germany in the sixth year of war must be regarded as quite sufficient for the maintenance of the German population, I have drawn up a list of such foodstuffs which for a period of four weeks are at the disposal of the average German, excluding those who are living on their own produce, heavy workers, soldiers, children and sick people. They are: 1250 grammes of sugar or 900 grammes of sugar and 750 grammes of jam; 500 grammes of macaroni and similar items; a hundred grammes of other flour products; 187 grammes of cheese; a thousand grammes of meat; 625 grammes of butter; 250 grammes of margarine or oil; 2800 grammes of wheat bread or 2100 grammes of wheat flour; 6000 grammes of rye bread; twelve kilos of potatoes; two eggs; ten kilos of vegetables and fruits; one-eighth of a litre of skim milk. To this must be added pickled herring, fish, game, poultry and tinned goods, according to the season and quantities available, as well as an additional distribution of goods such as is again due for instance this Christmas.

If these rations can be continued, and as far as I see they will be continued, then the food position of Germany must be considered as safe. Personally I am glad to be able to state that German children especially may expect to be fed particularly well.

(Transocean - 1805)

Backe's Talk on Food Situation (Summary)

[redacted] to rely almost exclusively

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(Transocean - 1805)

Backe's Talk on Food Situation (Summary)

Berlin: Germany has again to rely almost exclusively on her own resources in her food policy. This statement was made by the Reich Minister for Food and Agriculture Herbert Backe on Sunday at a meeting of the German peasantry (Deutsches Landvolk).

The minister enumerated the following five factors as the key to the success of German food economy during the past five years of war:

1) The General Mobilization of all the forces of German peasantry.
2) The timely switch from animal to vegetable products for human consumption.

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3) The maintenance of the cultivation of vegetables which require hoeing (Hackfrucht)

4) The extension of the cultivation of oil-bearing plants

5) The preservation of the stock of dairy cattle and its efficiency.

Although the cattle population had to be reduced in numbers between 1939 and 1942, the successful reconstruction of agriculture in the occupied territories had permitted some relaxation. The stock of pigs and horned cattle had increased so much that Germany now possessed a cattle population of peace-time level. The limited fodder supplies, however, entailed a reduction in the cattle population in order to maintain or even increase the human consumption of vegetable foods. In this connection the Reich Minister announced the greatest possible extension the cultivation of oleaginous plants, potatoes and vegetables as the immediate goal of German agriculture.

The most important task of the farmer's wife was supplying milk to the dairies.

(Transocean in German Nov. 19)

Léon Degrelle Received by Reich Student Leader

Berlin: Dr. Schehl, Reich Student Leader and Gauleiter, today received the leader of the Walloon Rexist movement, SS Oberststurmbannfuehrer, Leon Degrelle, bearer of the Oak Leaves.

The conversation was concerned with the common fateful struggle of German and Walloon students.

(German Home Service 2000)

Lead and Tin Deposits Discovered

Berlin: In the territory of the Harz Mountains lead and tin deposits of one to two metres, depth have been discovered, with a cubic content of some million cubic metres.

(German Home Service)

The Hardest Metal in the World

Berlin : German research has now created the hardest metal in the world, the so-called "diamond metal".

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The Hardest Metal in the World

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The hardest steel can be cut with utensils made of the new diamond metal and every kind of mineral can be pierced without the use of a drill.

(German Soldiers Service 1900)

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MISCELLANEOUS

Mounting Confusion in Rome

A fight of all-against-all has started in Rome, according to a report published in "La Suisse". Marshal Badoglio is exposed to very sharp attacks; even his arrest is being demanded... That these are not mere rumors is revealed by the fact that General Carlo Favagrossa, Marshal Badoglio's first minister, has been deprived of his functions and that his dismissal is expected at any moment.

While Badoglio's men are being attacked by circles close to the Bonomi government, this régime itself is subjected to the strongest pressure from labor quarters.

(Transocean - 2045)

Bishop Condemns Allied Tactics

Trieste: The Bishop of Trieste, Monsignor Santi, on the occasion of the latest enemy terror raid on Trieste, addressed an appeal to members of his diocese, severely criticizing the cruel acts of the enemy and asking for help for those who lost their homes and their property.

(DNB - 1825)

Separatists Are Active in Sicily

Stockholm: The Sicilian Separatist movement is steadily growing more important, accordong to an Associated Press report from Rome in "Aftonbladet". The minimum demand is self-government; the majority of separatists, however, desire complete severance from Italy. According to the report, agents are at work among the hungry Sicilian population, instigating dissatisfaction with Rome. Fights have repeatedly broken out lately between Sicilian separatists and Italian troops of the Bonomi government.

(DNB - 1625)

Situation in Florence

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(DNB - 1635)

Situation in Florence

Geneva: According to a report from "La Suisse", ill-feeling against the Americans is growing in Florence. The city authorities have filed an energetic protest against the complete lack of bread. The protest was addressed to the military government in charge of the administration of the city of Florence, the body chiefly responsible for supplies and for the town and province.

(DNB - 1600)

Hungarian Envoy Decorated

Berlin - Hoffmann von Nagyszetetag, up to now royal Hungarian Envoy to Berlin, was received by Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop prior to his departure. The Reich Foreign Minister decorated him on this occasion with the German Eagle Order, First Class, which the Fuehrer bestowed upon the Hungarian envoy.

(DNB - 2225)

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Treatment of German Civilians by the Allies

Berlin: German civilians who have remained behind in the areas penetrated by the enemy in the west are subjected to treatment described very clearly by an American war correspondent as follows:

The U.S. Ipu radiat reports that German civilians may not appear at all in the streets of occupied localities. Anglo-American military police break into houses to seize everything of use to the troops. They primarily receiving sets which are taken away from the Germans.

He declares finally that the civil population left behind gets neither food nor clothes, nor any other supplies from the military authorities. Those who do not submit to the Anglo-American seizure and pillage are shot out of hand.

(German Home Service - 2000)

Growing Anti-Semitism Among British Youth

London: The majority of British young people dislike the dominion of plutocracy in England.

A London welfare worker among young people reports with great indignation that out of fifty young people only one was indifferent towards the Jews, while all the others took an anti-semitic attitude.

The welfare worker added that anti-semitism is on the increase among all classes of British youth.

(German Home Service 2000)

Jewish Swindler Tricks

London: Neutral journalists report that Jewish merchants cheat the British insured by V-1 and V-2. The Jews open agencies, collect big sums for advertisements and then disappear.

(German Home Service 2000)

French Clubs in German Towns

In a talk to French workers, Robert Cyrol reminds them that there is a French "Foyer" (club) in every German town, where the French may meet and where no social distinctions are made. These places are especially for them, and they are the symbol of the unity of France. Frequently, these clubs have been destroyed by bombardment and could not be replaced because the buildings were requisitioned for the

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Gyrol encourages workers, who are living in towns where there is no such club, to organize one, and to help each other, etc,...

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Cyrol then urged young French workers to devote their moments of leisure to sports, instead of lying in bed smoking, reading, or possibly sleeping.

"The spirit must be rejuvenated," he said, "especially during the present difficult times".

(Radio Graz in French - 2015)

"Exterminate the Middle Class!"

The leader of the Swiss Communist party, Nicole, has demanded the complete extermination of the middle class.

(Radio Graz in French - 2015)

Poor Film Shows to French and Belgian Audiences

London: Allied films disappoint occupied Europe, writes Richard Vinnington, the film critic of the "News Chronicle". All reports of Allied films being unsuitable and particularly of the miserable impression made by British films had been confirmed. Disappointment was keenest in Paris, the population of which may be counted amongst the most critical of film audiences. The Germans had seriously exploited the opportunities afforded by the cinema, but the Allies had done little for it. Such American films as have been shown were neither the best nor the latest. The reaction of the public is consequently apathetic and some of the so-called war pictures from Hollywood moved the French cinema-goers as little as the British audiences before them. England has sent only five full length films to France and Belgium, of which only "Desert Victory" had been successful. It was not surprising that the general feeling regarding the others was confusion and disappointment. Vinnington then voices the suspicion that the good films were being withheld by dirty business practices, and that the Film Department of the Division for Psychological Warfare, a part of the Allied Headquarters, was instrumental in assisting those business practices.

(Transocean in German 1410 - Nov.19)

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(Transocean in German 1410 - Nov.19)

Growing Criminality Among U.S. Soldiers in France

Berlin: To what extent crimes committed by American soldiers against the French population have increased, transpires from a recently captured order by the U.S. General Patton.

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The order states: "I am very anxious about the growing number of crimes and acts of violence committed against the French civilian population, within the army, particularly behind the front. These crimes include murder, violation, theft and other offences of a most serious kind."

(German Overseas Service 1845)

That Slovakia has been spared

Bratislava: Since 1917 the Bolsheviks have murdered twenty-three million persons, whom they considered were in their way. More than four millions have been murdered by them up to now in Poland.

How easy their task would have been with so small a nation as the Slovakian, "writes the review Gardista, "if the Reich had not held a protecting hand over it."

(German Overseas Service 1845)

Polish General Dreads Soviet Agents

London: The Polish emigré General Sosnikovski has applied to the American Embassy in London for a permit to go to the United States.

Sosnikowski gives as the reason for his application that he wants to retire from political life, in order to avoid constant persecution from Soviet agents.

(Germans Overseas Service 1845)

Evacuation and Safeguarding of Norwegians

The measures taken for the safeguarding and evacuation of the population of northern Norway have now reached their climax, declared the Ministers Jonas and Lippestadt, who are directing the evacuation measures from Tromsoe. About one fifth of the whole Norwegian territory is affected by this evacuation, which from the national point of view as well as the economic one is a regrettable fact. In all parts of Norway measures have been taken for the reception of refugees from Finmark. Up till now approximately thirty thousand persons have been evacuated.

(NPD in German)

Jewish Emigrants Plan to Go to America

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(NPD in German)

Jewish Emigrants Plan to Go to America

Ankara: Despite assurances by the Rumanian Government that privileges for Jews in Rumania will be restored, an exodus of Jews is becoming evident, Ankara radio reports. The Rumanian Zionist organization is sending emigrants to Palestine by way of Istanbul. A great number of these Jews admit that they do not intend to stay in Palestine but hope to proceed to America.

(Transocean - 2230)

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SPEECHES AND COMMENTS

SURVEY OF THE SITUATION

By Dr. Edwards

The soldiers of the western front and the population of the western provinces of the Reich are nowadays engaged in a grim and devoted defensive struggle against the renewed onslaught of the enemy armies. The whole German people participates in this fighting with deep emotion. Fresh formations are being roughly trained throughout the whole Reich and output is being increased in the innumerable factories, which supply the German fighter with the best material. All available means of transport of the Reich are being reserved for the supplies to those parts of the front which may at any given time be most subjected to attack. The enemy met the first effects of this cooperation between all German military and economic forces weeks ago in Holland, at the West Wall and in the valleys of the western Vosges, and despite local gains, now harbors no illusions concerning the expected sightseeing trip to Berlin. The losses in men and material involved in the fighting against the elastic German defence, which takes a maximum toll for each metre of ground gained before and at the Reich frontiers, cause growing anxiety to the enemy. It is significant that these troubles are being particularly impressed on the workers and the public of the United States. Roosevelt and Eisenhower, who once advertised the strength of the U.S. war economy to the European Allies when the latter were suffering heavily, who praised it as the inexhaustible arsenal of the Democracies, now see from the statistical statements on the material used since the invasion that production and consumption are not balanced. General Eisenhower, yesterday, broadcast a speech dealing with the depletion of the stocks of the invasion armies and explained that there had been a wastage of bombs and ammunition since the fighting for the approaches to central Europe had started. This wastage was only possible owing to the huge stocks which the U.S. [illegible]

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A short emphasis that experience has taught us, in this biggest struggle on which the United States was ever involved, how the requirements in ammunition, radio equipment, supplies, winter clothes, machinery and medical instruments grew steadily. We used pre-boundless ammunition, more and more ammunition.

Eisenhower's appeal to the U.S. home front provides further evidence of the fact that even the United States is not a country of unlimited possibilities in the field of armament production and that German strategy, which always aimed at hampering the flow of war material from England and the United States by a blockade and the destruction of the Atlantic, Channel and North Sea ports, was highly effective and will remain so for the future fighting in the west. The powers which participate in a world war must always consider the various theatres of war as one entity. The over-all situation is decisive for the equipment and supplies which they use in any single theatre. The United States is not only confronted in Europe with an unpleasantly large consumption of material.

Our ally Japan gave them an equally unpleasant surprise, particularly in the fighting on Formosa and the Philippine island of Leyte. One half of the U.S. aircraft carriers, battleships and cruisers, which had been built since Pearl Harbor, were destroyed or put out of commission. The U.S. army disembarked on Leyte is engaged in fighting which costs as much material as our skilful resistance in the west. In addition, the Japanese dispose of more favorable communications. In East Asia, not only are U.S. battleships, planes and war material for the land war being used up, but the loading and supplying of the troops involved has also caused big losses in the commercial shipping available.

While the Americans are weekly wondering how much material their two wars will cost, the English experts are considering the submarine problem. This problem is fraught with dangers for the supplies of the Island Empire, and Admiral Doenitz recently announced in a speech to armament workers that the grip of his submarine weapon on the English throat may be tightened. These worries of our enemies make it a convincing and over-riding necessity for every politically mature German to add to the defensive power of his nation and to take advantage in all his work of the limitations of enemy material.

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While Germany is only confronted with the problems of the defence of central Europe and enjoys the advantage of the inner line, her enemies must time and again solve the difficult problems of a coalition war on many fronts, namely where they will be strongest, since they are not strong enough to be superior everywhere at the same time.

(German Home Service 1230)

The Wilhelmstrasse Press Conference

Berlin: The British Government lost no time in informing Switzerland that it regrets the sinking of the German hospital ship "Tuebingen" by British planes and will immediately start an investigation, the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse announced, speaking of Eden's "bad conscience".

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He recalled that the Reich Government sent a note to the protecting power in Switzerland on November first, protesting against repeated violations of International Red Cross institutions by British pilots. The sinking of the "Tuebingen" after the ship was searched in a British port, was described by the Wilhelmstrasse as a new and flagrant breach of international law.

The spokesman declared that the British Foreign Minister was not in such a hurry about the other eleven cases listed in the German protest. "If the world speaks of war crimes the sinking of the "Tuebingen" is a classic example. When searching for war criminals, let them look in the Royal Air Force".

Official German quarters declare "by reason of the Tuebingen incident the Reich Government will take all measures deemed appropriate in the future, which will protect German wounded from such acts of war criminals, and will see that International Red Cross regulations are adhered to."

The Wilhelmstrasse considers it likely that another meeting between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin will take place soon. The German Foreign Office received information that Roosevelt is diplomatically pressing Stalin to accept the planned conference. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman believes the political problem of maintaining the Anglo-American Soviet Alliance, rather than military questions, will be the main reason for this imminent conference. He pointed out that all partners of this alliance stress their unity and the fact that it must be consolidated. Despite this, each one is afraid that the alliance may split and does what he can to safeguard himself in such case.

The spokesman recalled Roosevelt's statement that the United States must have a strong army after the war. He asked why this army is necessary if Germany is to lose the war, as Americans believe.

He furthermore mentioned Churchill's plan for a western European which the Soviet press criticizes because of its anti-Russian tendencies.

Vanguards of the French First Army, making use of the Swiss frontier as a protection to their flank, were able to enter Alsatian territory, declared the spokesman. This means, according to the spokesman, that French formations advanced along the Swiss frontier, from which no danger threatened them, since it is neutral territory.

The German Government is prepared to discuss with Sweden the question of how legitimate Swedish interests in the Baltic might be safeguarded. This is the gist of a statement which Minister

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The German Government is prepared to discuss with Sweden the question of how legitimate Swedish interests in the Baltic might be safeguarded. This is the gist of a statement which Minister Plenipotentiary Dr. Paul Schmidt made at Monday's foreign press conference. Schmidt declared: "After the Swedish government has called attention to the fact that by the proclamation declaring certain Baltic Sea areas as zones of operations, legitimate Swedish interests would be endangered, the matter has been studied by Germany. The latter has declared that the government of the Reich does not intend to interfere with legitimate Swedish interests. The measure whereby certain areas of the Baltic Sea were declared zones of operations, were aimed at preventing eventual German-Swedish incidents. Therefore the Swedish view as to who is responsible for such eventual incidents must be rejected. Germany, however, is prepared to examine which concrete Swedish interests might be involved, and exchange views with the Swedish Government, whether and in what way such legitimate interests could be taken into consideration."

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The spokesman did not go beyond this statement in order not to prejudice a "practical thing", he said. Therefore no information could be obtained as to whether the Swedish Government has accepted the suggestion of an exchange of views made by the Reich Government.
(Transocean - 1540)

West Wall Has Been Reinforced

(By Gerhard Eyskoatter) The second four-week programme for building new German fortifications in the west has now been fulfilled. When in the beginning of September Allied forces got dangerously near to the frontiers of the Reich, Hitler ordered the building of a coherent fortified line of positions along the then existing front, which meanwhile has hardly changed materially.

A programme of four weeks was drawn up in the course of which this line was built up. It was a masterpiece of improvisation and organization, but was not deep enough.

Therefore the second building plan was to extend in depth this system of defences. Thanks to the total mobilization of the German people, innumerable new lines of fortifications arose behind the front line in the second period of four weeks.

The commander of an engineers staff in the southern sector of the western front, for instance, said that in his narrow sector about half a million cubic metres of earth had been removed, a quantity which would fill 71,428 railway cars of ten metres each; the latter put together would represent a freight train of 715 kilometres in length.

Timber used for building pillboxes would be equivalent to a tree of twenty-five centimetres in diameter, reaching from Paris to Geneva.

The colonel was unable to reveal more details for military reasons. He said that the fortifications had been built according to up-to-date views. Experience in the east and west formed the basis of the new fortification plans, particularly for invisible ditches as well as well-camouflaged pillboxes.

All that could be said is that this camouflaged line is by far more dangerous for the Allies than, for instance, the Atlantic Wall, whose bases even today are holding out like daggers in the

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All that could be said is that this camouflaged line is by far more dangerous for the Allies than, for instance, the Atlantic Wall, whose bases even today are holding out like daggers in the rear of the Anglo-American front. Time is working for the Germans. Every week new camouflaged lines are growing into the depth of the Reich.

(Transocean - 1610)

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A talk by Dr. Scharping:

Ladies and gentlemen,

All eyes are now fixed on the western frontier of the Reich, where the expected large-scale offensives of Britons and Americans have broken loose with the foreseen intensity. The aim which our western enemies pursue in these huge offensives is the termination of the fight against the core of Europe before the end of this year, a joyful message at Christmas announcing the so-called Anglo-American world peace, and at the close of the year the deportation of the first hundreds of thousands of Germans to Siberia, a first batch out of the forty millions of Germans regarded as "too many" by our enemies.

Any survey of the fighting in the various sectors of the western offensive should take this general aim of our adversaries into due consideration. It must be borne in mind that events there must be gauged exclusively by strategic standards, that what matters is not the loss or recapture of this or that village or town, not the conquest of localities passionately fought for like Geilenkirchen, a name probably known to you from the weekly reviews; but that we must at all costs frustrate the enemy's intention of reaching a final decision by this offensive.

The British and Americans are also fully aware of this fact. By most strenuous propaganda they are endeavoring to explain to their soldiers at the front the true objective of the present fighting in the west. They well know that they are bound to lose the more, the longer the war lasts, and are facing the fact that neither their political situation at home nor their foreign politics are able to stand a continuation of the present struggle in Europe for many more years.

This view is by no means a merely personal opinion, but is fully proved by a series of phenomena. One of them, although not the most important one, is General Eisenhower's desperate cry for ammunition, evidently due to the circumstance that the enemy in the west has already consumed the total amount of ammunition which, according to plans, should have covered all his requirements up to the end of the war. England, our principal enemy in the west, is affected by the lack of trained reserves

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Scarcely three weeks ago all English boys and girls of fifteen and sixteen had to register and, without exception, were called to military service. In the Soviet Union, according to the recent report on his travels by the former candidate for the Presidency in America, Wendell Willkie, boys of ten are working in factories.

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Willkie stated expressly that the Bolsheviks do not hesitate to make children and grown-ups work up to sixty hours a week and that the Bolshevik method of exploiting and under-paying all workmen, including children, would satisfy perfectly even the notoriously unsocial American manufacturers.

Two days ago another half dozen English destroyers were [illegible] by the German High Command communiqué as having been sunk. Let this success of our U-boat crews remind us of the feats achieved by our navy. The English themselves admit that during the past fifteen months our navy has inflicted upon them a total loss equal to the tonnage of the whole American merchant fleet prior to Pearl Harbor, or, in other terms, twice the tonnage of the Japanese merchant fleet on Japan's entering the war, or nearly three times the entire German tonnage of 1939. There is scarcely a seaman in the English merchant fleet left who has sailed throughout the war without being shipwrecked at least once. The significance of these illustrative facts to a sea power like England can hardly be overrated. From the viewpoint of English home politics the effect of our V-weapons, generally underestimated by us, is also of importance. Lowe, an American reporter in London, estimated, from what he had seen himself, the number of houses made uninhabitable in the London area alone at nearly one million, tantamount to the destruction of the homes of 3,600,000 persons, that is one half of the entire population of the English capital.

We are unfortunately well enough acquainted with war in the air to judge correctly the value of figures relating to only one English town. Besides, these figures show only the effect of our V-1, whereas V-2 has meanwhile appeared on the scene.

No less tense than the situation on the English island itself is England's situation in international politics, above all in Europe. Only a speedy end of the war could save the power of Great Britain in this field from ruin.

It was Dostoievski who expressed the desire that all people in the world should become Russians, and Stalin has with great skill set about the task of realizing this desire at England's expense. The English public has recently become aware that a series of critical phenomena in the so-called liberated countries do not bear a really Italian, French or Belgian character. What, for example,

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It is more than doubtful whether by his trip to Moscow de Gaulle will succeed in guarding against these aggressive activities; the experience of Britons and Americans in the occupied areas justify some sceptism in this respect.

Wherever the British have turned up as liberators, their appearance has invariably been accompanied by a fall in production, increased unemployment and growing internal disintegration. Not even the immediate vicinity of Great Britain prevented the Belgium government yesterday from giving in to the mob; and behind that mob stands Moscow!

In this plight, for which she has only to thank herself, England can in no way expect help from her American ally. Even Roosevelt has reminded England on various occasions that there was no cause for much optimism or self-satisfaction, the end of the furrow where the plow could be turned being still far away.

There is no doubt that the huge mass of millions of thoughtful Europeans, who are not in the least happy to see them on the continent, is another cause of concern to the British When order in Europe was being maintained by our occupation armies, the European states and the millions of workmen and farmers fared quite well. Now even the English must admit that order has been replaced by disorder and that the millions, which till then had been satisfied, are rightly complaining.

A London periodical, a rare bird indeed, states realistically that German skill and efficiency have succeeded in creating an order which for fully five years gave to the peoples abroad the benefit of work, settled conditions and, above all, food. The assumption in this paper that countless millions of decent Europeans, who now see how their countries are being driven to the edge of the abyss and already connect the words "British Empire" with injustice, pillage, lynching and mass shootings, is absolutely correct.

All these millions are witnessing a Europe-alien England, that is becoming weaker day by day.

A volunteer of the Netherlands Waffen SS, which as a matter of fact represents only one of the dozen or so volunteer units of European nations, declared recently in a lecture: My uniform does not represent just a nation, it is the uniform of that Europe where European blood pulses. This is an acknowledgement, which has opened the eyes especially of those innumerable

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(German Home Service 1945) 152

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[illegible]

MILITARY NEWS

Southern Front

The heavy fighting of the last few days has degenerated into a fierce activity on the part of the patrol units.

Anglo-American thrusts west of the Serchio were repelled. German storm troops carried out important actions south of Bologna, capturing several prisoners.

An enemy landing attempt on the island of Lussino was repelled by the German garrison, who compelled the British units to re-embark in haste.

(Fascist Radio - 0700 - Nov.20)

New local attacks carried out by the Fifth Army along the Tyrrhenian coast and west of the Serchio were unsuccessful. The fire of the German defence broke off the enemy's offensive movements, before he was able to reach the German lines.

Assault units of the Wehrmacht were active south of Bologna, east of the Futa Pass.

In the Adriatic sector, only patrol activity is reported.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Nov.20)

Increased enemy patrol activity is reported in the region south of Bologna.

Enemy attacks directed against some points of the German defensive lines were repulsed in the Adriatic sector.

In all German sectors the German forces have repulsed with great energy all attacks launched by the enemy.

The considerable losses suffered by the Eighth Army during the past week have considerably reduced the pace of operations in the Adriatic coastal area. The German forces took advantage of this and boldly recaptured Montefortino, south-west of Forli. Enemy counter-attacks were beaten back. Along the Montone river the usual patrolling took place.

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South of Bologna, where for about a month the American Fifth Army has been at a standstill, there now seems to be renewed activity for the present, however restricted patrol to thrusts.

On the Adriatic, at the entrance of the port of San Benedetto, German E-boats have sunk two enemy vessels loaded with war material.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

New Zealand Radio today dwelt on the operations which resulted in the German recapture of Montefortino, southwest of Forli.

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This hill position was occupied by German shock troops, who succeeded in dislodging the enemy from previously fortified positions. A Polish unit, attempting to bring help to the British troops, was wiped out.

No action of importance has been reported during the past twenty-four hours. Only patrol encounters and slight artillery duels took place in the Adriatic area, south of Bologna and in the western sector of the front.

(Fascist Radio - 2300 Nov.20)

Increased Anglo-American reconnaissance activity is reported south of Bologna. Enemy thrusts were repulsed in the Tuscan Apennine and in the Adriatic sectors.

(Radio Teverè - 2330 - Nov.20)

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NEWS FROM REPUBLICAN FASCIST ITALY

Novara Children to Have School Meals

In Novara, in the presence of the local authorities a simple ceremony marked the opening of the recently-organized canteens for school children.

Over six hundred pupils, children of needy parents and of men on active service, partake of the meals, which are served in seven different canteens in the town.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Nov.19)

Book on Socialization Published

The press office of the Ministry of Corporative Economy has issued a book of over two hundred pages on socialization. It is a summary of Italian press opinion on this subject. The work is divided into three parts, representing the successive phases of the revolutionary process involved in the principle of socialization. While giving an accurate picture of this problem, of such vital interest to the workers, this important publication provides students interested in social problems with valuable material.

Nicola Bombacci Speaks at Como

Yesterday afternoon at the Politeama Theatre of Como, before the local authorities and a crowded audience, Nicola Bombacci made a speech outlining the programme, Italy, Republic and socialization. His words were received with great enthusiasm.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - No .19)

Catholic Paper Publishes Cardinal's Letter

A few days ago the French news agency AFI announced that Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan, was to be arrested on German and Fascist instructions. This morning the Catholic paper

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(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Nov.19)

Catholic Paper Publishes Cardinal's Letter

A few days ago the French news agency AFI announced that Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan, was to be arrested on German and Fascist instructions. This morning the Catholic paper "Italia" publishes an autographed letter from the Cardinal in which he thanks the people of Milan for their generous contribution toward the provision of clothing for Italian soldiers in Germany.

In the same letter the Archbishop announces that on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of November he will celebrate Mass in the districts of Bettola, Milanese, Usera, and Somma.

(Fascist Radio - [illegible] - Nov.19)

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Report on Republican Army

At the close of the work of the second grade commissions for the revision and reduction of the lists of officers and petty officers of the Republican Army, the Under-Secretary of State for the Republican Fascist Army has forwarded the following report to the Duce:

On the 23rd of August a meeting was called for at the Headquarters of the Secretariat of State for the Republican Army, for the revision and reduction of the lists of the Republican Army itself. At the close of the meeting we had the honor of being received by the Duce, and we have begun the work of selection according to the principles laid down by the Duce himself for the constitution of the Republican Army. The provisions which have been put into practice were also approved of by Marshal Graziani.

After careful consideration the Under-Secretariat of State for the Army has appointed in every province an officer, chosen for his capacity and Fascist loyalty, to examine the situation in detail and to take upon himself the task to be accomplished. This officer, who presides over the Revision and Reduction Commission, has the collaboration of two other officers, respectively appointed by the Head of the Province and by the Republican Fascist Party Federal Commissioner. The appointment of these two officers has the approval both of the President and the Director of the ex-servicemen's association. It is unnecessary to add that the decision in connection with proposals put forward by the Provincial Commissions is to be given by the Under Secretariat for the Republican Army and is to be considered as final.

The work has been accomplished in practically all the provinces, without the slightest hindrance. It can be generally stated that the reduction reached an average of 50%.

... for the transfers that have been made and which will probably be made in connection with the requirements of war.

The methods adopted are the following;

Officers of category A are to be sent on leave or dismissed.

Officers of category B are to be sent on leave or dismissed [illegible]

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Officers of category A are to be sent on leave or dismissed.

Officers of category B are to be sent on leave or dismissed after they have been replaced.

Officers of category C are to remain on duty.

The latter are in the position of ensuring the carrying out of provincial and national activities....

The plan will thus be put into actual practice in three separate stages.

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A propotion of the officers who have been sent on leave or dismissed, reside in the invaded areas, or have their property in those areas, in connection with these officers it has been decided that they should continue to receive their full salaries for a period of four months from the date of their departure on leave or of their dismissal.

Thus, the officers remaining on duty will be able to continue to carry out their activities on behalf of the Republican Fascist Army.

... in such a manner we shall have a number of officers on permanent active duty, officers on leave and retired officers.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

Representative of Ex - Servicemen Received by Duce

Yesterday, November 18, the anniversary of sanctions, the Duce received at headquarters the Presidents of all the provincial federations of war veterans of Republican Italy and of several invaded territories. These were introduced to him by the Commissioner of the Ex Servicemen's Association, gold medal-bearer Bruno Gemelli. Among those present was the Secretary of the Association, the members of the Juridical Committee and the Presidents of Fascist Federation.

The Commissioner, after conveying to the Duce the greetings of all Italian Ex - Servicemen, reported on the activities of the Congress and Association during the year XX, thanking the Duce for the provisions made for the Servicemen. Concluding his report, Commissioner Gemelli read the following resolution, approved by the Association.

"The Federal Presidents of the National Ex - Servicemen's Association, on the occasion of the first meeting held in Italian Republican territory, and inspired by the spirit of revival from the glorious inheritance left by the Fallen of all wars and revolutions, having heard the report read by their Commissioner, a report which embodies the passionate feelings of our country, today the prey to suffering but not downcast and ever immortal; a report which clearly shows the path to be followed to achieve greater organising structure, and for a greater development in all sectors of future moral, economic, and welfare problems for

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The Duce spoke to the servicemen, expressing his satisfaction and encouraging those present to rekindle the flame of patriotic fervour during the present war, and recalling that our revival has only one alternative: to set aside internal strife and return determinedly to the struggle. The Duce asserted anew his complete faith in a Tripartite victory. He approved Commissioner Gemelli's activity, assuring the leaders of the Association that the solution of the problem of the veterans will be followed by him with especial attention. At the conclusion of his speech, all those present warmly expressed their devotion and loyalty to the Duce.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - November 19)

Milan Meeting on Behalf of Refugees

Today a large public gathering was held in Milan, summoned by the Committee for Assistance to Refugees. The meeting was attended by many leading citizens, and the Under-secretary for War, Carlo Emanuele Basile, delivered a speech, after making a rapid survey of all that Hitler and Mussolini had done to avoid the war. He discussed the deep-rooted moral and social causes which had resulted in the present conflict.

Having briefly demonstrated the enormous capacity for recovery on the part of the German armies and the German people, Basile prophecies that Italy also, with Germany and Japan, would give proof of being worthy of her past traditions of faith and earnestness. The meeting, which was attended by large crowds, closed with impressive manifestations of loyalty.

(Fascist Radio - 2300 - November 19)

Trade Union Delegates Meet in Milan

The recently elected members of the Council of the Industrial Worker's Union, have met in Milan. The question of appointments to the posts of workers' representatives in the municipal Advisory Committee was discussed. Many other questions of ordinary administration were also discussed, with special reference to the problem of food supply.

(Fascist Radio - 2300 - November 19)

Father Eusebio Speaks at Varese

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Father Eusebio, who delivered a speech yesterday at Busto Arsizio, today delivered another patriotic speech to the people of Varese. The brave Chaplain's words gave rise to intense enthusiasm on the part of the crowd.

(Fascist Radio - 2300 - November 19)

Superior-General of Rosmini Institute Arrested

Father Giuseppe Bedetti, Superior of the Rosmini Institute in Domodossola, has been arrested. Father Bedetti's arrest is attributed to the fact that the fathers had adopted an equivocal attitude before and during the brief period of bandit oppression in that region. The Head of the province has given orders that the School be transformed into a state-school and that all the teachers

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Milan Chief of Police Addresses Officials

Yesterday, in one of the courtyards of the Questura of Milan the chief of the police, General Montagna, held a meeting of all the officers, employees and policemen. Received with military honors by the "questore" (after having reviewed the various units General Montagna gave instructions regarding the delicate task which must be accomplished by the Police. (transmission interrupted).

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Nov. 20)

Memorial for Children Who Died in Allied Air Raid

This evening at the close of the 20 hrs. news bulletin will broadcast a commemoration of the children who died as a result of the Allied terror attack on the Gorla school near Milan.

(Fascist Radio - 1300 - Nov. 20)

The Duce Receives Commander of Territorial Militia

The Duce received at Headquarters the Commander of the Territorial Defence Militia of the Venezia Giulia, General Sommavilla. Colonel Porro, Colonel ... Lorenzo and Major Prisco were also present at the interview. Colonel De Lorenzo handed the Duce a message on behalf of the officers and soldiers of his regiment, in which the story is told of the unit formed out of the 63rd Black Shirt Legion which fought in Africa, in Spain and in Russia. This unit has been fighting ever since the 8th of September, 1943 and has had 87 dead, 94 wounded and 140 missing. A similar message was handed by Colonel Porro, in which it is recalled that the Third Regiment, with headquarters at Fiume, is simply the re-constitution of the 61st Black Shirt Legion. The message conveyed by Major Prisco, Commander of the First Regiment of the 50th Legion, states that this unit has had 86 dead and 70 wounded in the operations it has carried out since the 8th of September, 1943.

The Duce, after listening to the report made by General Sommavilla, praised the ...

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(Fascist Radio - 1900 - Nov. 20)

The Duce Receives Commander of Territorial Militia

The Duce received at Headquarters the Commander of the Territorial Defence Militia of the Venezia Giulia, General Sommaville. Colonel Perea, Colonel [illegible] Lorenzo and Major Prisca were also present at the interview. Colonel De Lorenzo handed the Duce a message on behalf of the officers and soldiers of his regiment, in which the story is told of the unit formed out of the 63rd Black Shirt Legion which fought in Africa, in Spain and in Russia. This unit has been fighting ever since the 8th of September, 1943 and has had 87 dead, 94 wounded and 140 missing. A similar message was handed by Colonel Perea, in which it is recalled that the Third Regiment, with headquarters at Fiume, is simply the re-constitution of the 61st Black Shirt Legion. The message conveyed by Major Prisca, Commander of the First Regiment of the 50th Legion, states that this unit has had 86 dead and 70 wounded in the operations it has carried out since the 8th of September, 1943.

The Duce, after listening to the report made by General Sommaville, praised the activities of these Black Shirt units, which form an integral part of the Republican National Guard, and its members the militiamen, who with much devotion to duty, protect the peace and safety of the inhabitants of the areas entrusted to them.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Many Defaulters Report

Six hundred evaders flocked to the various Commands of the city of Novara, up to and including the 18th of November. One thousand defaulters have so far reported in the province of Alessandria and on the Monferrato area their number was particularly high.

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In the city of Aosta alone the defaulters who have reported number over three thousand. More than a thousand reported at Ivrea. Some bands reported as complete units headed by their chiefs, and handed over their weapons, many of them of Anglo-American origin.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Operations by Frontier Guard Cadets

A company of Frontier Guard Cadets ended on the 3rd of November a long series of operations against bands of outlaws in the province of Sondrio. This company has mopped up all the highest mountain positions. In numerous encounters the Cadets have inflicted upon the outlaw bands: 15 dead, 7 wounded and 10 prisoners. Considerable booty was also captured.

Documents were discovered in the Gordona hiding place, which was captured by a surprise action, referring to the activities of the outlaws with the names of their supporters, supplies and other important data on the activities of the so-called Garibaldi brigade which is operating in the area.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Enemy Air Attacks Continue

In the early hours of Saturday morning, enemy aircraft repeatedly bombed and machine-gunned certain areas of the outskirts of Parma. Many people were killed, especially women and children. The number of wounded is also considerable.

Bombs were dropped and strafing attacks were carried out in the province of Brescia and in the outskirts of the city itself. Many people were killed and wounded. One of the attacking aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire and crashed.

In the province of Savona, especially in the rural areas, machine-gun attacks were made. Three women working on the land were killed and five people were wounded.

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In the province of Savona, especially in the rural areas, machine-gun attacks were made. Three women working on the land were killed and five people were wounded.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

A New Military Law

... the category of officers available for immediate employment is an effective reserve of officers on active service, to be employed at any moment according to needs. Officers on the retired list are divided into two classes:reserve and emergency reserve. These officers, who are not permanently on active service will maintain their obligation for service and are therefore liable to be called to active service at any moment.

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Officers on the retired list are those who are no longer liable for service. Officers on permanent active service will be paid in accordance with their actual service duties. Some useful articles of the above mentioned draft follow:

Article 1) In accordance with the Duce's regulations the recruiting of officers should be exclusively on a voluntary basis. As far as the enlistment of soldiers is concerned, voluntary enlistment may be adopted or not according to the type of unit to be formed. Officers who have asked or who will ask to serve in the Republican Army will be considered as war volunteers on permanent active service from the date on which they report for duty.

Section II of Article 2) The contribution of the Republican National Guard and of the Black Shirts, now employed should be added to the officer's list formed with the above-mentioned recruiting system which will represent the backbone of the new army.

Article 8) The General Staff with all its subdivisions, being unable to carry out its normal duties except on a very reduced scale, will be transformed into an office attached to this Ministry and will remain so until the time when the new army assumes its traditional activity. The above-mentioned office will be called "Staff Service of the Ministry of Armed Forces."

Article 9) Propaganda and Welfare will both be entrusted to one chief directly responsible to the Ministry.

All this has been drafted in: A) a decree by Marshal Graziani in effect abolishing the decree of November 1943 by the Minister of National Defence which conferred all powers for the reconstitution of the army to the chief of Staff of the Army. Such powers are now transferred to the Under-Secretary of State of the Army.

B) Following the transfer of some Staff duties to the Under-Secretary for the Army such as discipline, enlistment, movement of Generals and Corps Commanders, ... and everything concerned with administration and military justice. These are the main lines of the attempted solution of a problem directly affecting the rebirth of the army. But another problem had to be solved concerning units now in Germany. They are four Divisions, the "Monte Rosa", "

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(Fascist Radio 2335)

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NEWS FROM "INVADED" ITALY

Bonomi Government and the question of salaries

The Bonomi Government has not succeeded in solving the burning question of salary increases, nor that of the cost of living allowances. To increase the difficulties of the already difficult moment and to add to the dissatisfaction of the population, the Allied Control Commission has decided that all the workers employed by the Anglo-Americans will receive an increase of pay, rising from 40 to 60 lire per day. This will only emphasise that difference in the salaries paid by the invaders and by public and private business firms in invaded Italy.

This state of things will result in further discontent on the part of the workers opposed to Bonomi.

Allies Unwelcome at Forlì

The correspondent of the "Exchange" news agency published the following under the title of "A Grudging Welcome to Allies in Forlì".

At Forlì the Allies had a very cold welcome indeed, and the inhabitants were decidedly hostile to them. The town, which is known as Fascism's citadel, has given many volunteers to Mussolini's armies. Several civilians were arrested. For days on end, Fascist sharp-shooters had tried to hold up the Allies' entry into the city, the vanguard of Allied troops being supplied by Scottish units. The sharp-shooters were supported by many women of Forlì.

Bonomi Government to Be Augmented

Cecil Sprigge, Reuter's special correspondent in Rome, says that Bonomi is about to extend his so-called cabinet by calling in new elements. The same correspondent states that Count Sforza, appointed Ambassador to Washington, was very careful not to accept the post. Any acceptance on his part is dependent upon Bonomi's remaining Head of the Government in invaded Italy.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - November 19)

Speech by the Leader of the Action Party

Emilio Lussu, leader of the Action Party, in a speech delivered in Rome at the Brancaccio Theatre, stated that the movement lead [illegible] socialism. His

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(Fascist Radio - 2000 - November 19)

Speech by the Leader of the Action Party

Emilio Lussu, leader of the Action Party, in a speech delivered in Rome at the Brancaccio Theatre, stated that the movement led by him differs from communism and traditional socialism. His objectives are the nationalisation or socialisation of the banking and industrial organisations and a radical agricultural reform to eliminate large estates and landed properties. Lussu concluded by asserting that if Italy fails to achieve her own institutional form of social and democratic republic, she will slide inevitably towards civil war and chaos.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

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Bread Riots in Florence

It has been learned, through the usual talk by Fiorello La Guardia and from a warning issued by the Tuscan Committee of Liberation, that bread riots have recently taken place in Florence. Fiorello said that he was very much grieved to hear the news and suggested that the Florentines should have a little more patience. So far as the Committee is concerned, this body has invited all the inhabitants of Florence to consider the consequences of their demonstrations, which, in the face of military requirements of the present moment, can in no way improve the situation.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Sicilian Separatist Move Gains More Supporters

The Associated Press reports from Rome that the Sicilian separatist movement gaining more supporters. Numerous clashes took place between separatists and troops of the Bonomi Government. The Prefect of the Province of Enna, in a report sent to the Government, states that tens of thousands of miners are out of work and without the means of providing even the most elementary essentials of life. The prefect of Enna has asked the Bonomi Government to take prompt steps to remedy this.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Travelling Expenses Increased in Invaded Italy

... Prices and tariffs in force in invaded Italy on the 30th of June, 1943, for railway transport of travellers, luggage and freight have been increased by 100%.

The decree states that the increase of 100% on the prices of June 30, 1943, for the transport of freight by railway, shall be applied on the total price fixed for the single fares.

The decree also states that future orders will be issued regarding increases in the price of tram-car and bus fares, and all other public transport services.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Nov.20)

Senator Castelli's Property seized

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(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Nov.20)

Senator Castelli's Property seized

Following the request of the Joint High Commissioner for the seizure by the state of the profits made by the Fascist régime, the President of the Bari Court of Justice has ordered the seizure of all the property, wherever it may be found, belonging to Senator Michele Castelli, former High Commissioner for the province of Naples, and to his family.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Nov.20)

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Bonomi's Withdrawal of Consular Representatives

Stockholm diplomatic quarters believe that the recall of all Italian consular representatives in Switzerland, ordered by the Bonomi Government, is in connection with pressure brought to bear by the Kremlin.

(Fascist Radio 2300 Nov. 20)

Miners Unemployed in Sicily

Many thousands of workers are unemployed at Enna, Caltanissetta and Agrigento, following the cessation of work in the mines. They can no longer provide for their essential needs. The closing down of the mines means the daily destruction of considerable national wealth.

(Radio Tevere 2330 Nov. 20)

Alexander Attacked by Rome Newspaper

The Rome newspaper "Italia Libera" attacks General Alexander for his order to the Partisans to disarm. The behavior of the British General - the newspaper writes - has resulted in bitter friction between the Bonomi Government and the resistance groups, and there is danger that the situation will end in an unfortunate political quarrel.

(Radio Tevere 2330 Nov. 20)

Enemy Aircraft Strafe Train

Enemy aircraft strafed a passenger train on the Cuneo Borgo-San-Dalmazzo line causing casualties among the passengers. Enemy aircraft have also bombed an area in the province of Vicenza. Sixty dead and about one hundred wounded, almost all workers of the compulsory labor service, are reported.

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(Fascist Radio 2300 Nov. 20)

Mopping-Up Operations in the Treviso Area

Elements of the Treviso Black Brigade have mopped up some scores of outlaws, who have been handed over to military authorities.

(Fascist Radio 2300 Nov. 20)

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Orlando Supports Versailles Treaty

With a cynicism typical of politicians of the invader's services, Victor Emmanuel Orlando, the man chiefly responsible for the crippling of our victory in the 1915-18 war, the other day defended the Versailles pact. Our allies did not honor the London treaty, they ignored the treaty of San Giovanni di Moriana, they offered us no territorial compensation; we were then excluded from any juridical and economic benefits, and all this thanks to the weakness of our whining representative, and now Victor Emmanuel Orlando dares to assert that the crippling of our victory began on October 28, 1922. We must conclude that either his old age has weakened his memory of the past or his lack of faith is coupled with a deep moral objection. In either case he is unworthy to speak on behalf of the Italian people and to speculate on their sufferings and disappointments.

(Fascist Radio 2300 Nov. 20)

Florence Communists on Cost of Living

The Communist Party in Florence has voted an order of the day calling the government's attention to the pitiful conditions of workers in the city following the swift increase in the cost of living. The order of the day also says that there has been a scramble to hoard in the past few days by individuals who were devoting themselves to the black market instead of to honest work.

(Fascist Radio 2300 Nov. 20)

Swedish Views on Italian Situation

A Swedish newspaper publishes a letter on the Italian situation. The correspondent denounces the inability of the Bonomi Government to rally national forces and the Allies work to promote divisions. The writer concludes as follows: "Should the Rome government not succeed in improving the situation, the danger will arise of a greater disintegration of the country and of the loss on the part of authorities of the little control they supposedly have of the situation."

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(Fascist Radio 2300 Nov. 20)

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COMMENTS AND SPEECHES

In the Interests of the Workers

The protection of the lira, and especially of its purchasing power, represents a basic principle of Fascist economy.

Without going back to the memorable speech of the Duce made in Pesaro, not before a restricted audience composed of technicians and financiers, but on a public square of this Adriatic town, it cannot be said that the problem of the value of our currency has not been put before the country in the clearest terms.

The lira is not a monetary guarantee only, it is the symbol of all the hard-earned salaries of the workers and the peasants, of all the modest family savings, it is the elementary basis of all national budgets, from those of the State to those of the most modest individual. To protect the lira, to guarantee its constant purchasing power, to frustrate the plans of speculators, is not only a sacred trust but the fundamental duty of the government authorities.

Owing to conditions created by the war, and still more perhaps to a wasteful disregard of profiteering and speculation, the lira has consistently depreciated, and only a wise, patient and indefatigable control on the part of the government has succeeded in reducing to a certain extent the depreciation and the loss in the exchange value of our modest but valuable currency.

Unfortunately the scarcity of goods, accompanied by an unexpected lack of comprehension on the part of consumers, causes an ever-increasing rise in prices with a consequent drop in the purchasing power for those who have salaries or fixed incomes, and this inevitably leads to a remedy which is worse than the disease.

The revision of salaries, an increase in the price of goods, whether it be graded or not, attempts to restore the elasticity to domestic and non-domestic balance-sheets - all these are remedies worse than the disease. No increase in salaries has ever had the effect of increasing the production or distribution of goods, and every increase in salaries is bound to result in an increase in cost of production which in turn causes prices to rise.

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The open circle which one had attempted to close opens again, developing into a double ascending spiral of salaries and prices; it is a race in which salary never wins, and the rise in prices does. This is a bitter experience that consumers forget too easily, but that the Government must keep in mind and follow in its efforts to regularise the economic position.

No wonder then that the Council of Ministers, when they met at general headquarters under the leadership of the Duce, to approve the State Budget, took the opportunity of impressing on the Italian nation the necessity of giving its intelligent and constant loyalty to this work of protecting the national currency, which is a fundamental symbol and instrument of economic and political power in the world.

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For its part, the Government has pledged itself to adhere to the policy it has always followed of watching to the best of its ability over the hard-earned savings of the workers of every class, endeavoring to avoid the danger of inflation, as this, by sweeping away savings and reducing purchasing power, would, as has happened recently in other countries, disrupt the entire economic life of the nation.

But if this task on the part of the government is to be successful, the co-operation and collaboration of the entire national community is necessary.

Never so much as in times when food and other goods are scarce, is it more imperative to be thrifty, to reduce expenses and to regulate with care and economy the spending of one's income, whether this comes from earnings or investment.

The black market is less a mechanical phenomenon than the result of public thoughtlessness, which selfishly refuses to meet the sacrifices imposed by the moment. On the other hand, one must agree on the significance to be given to the expression "savings", which is in no way to be confused with hoarding. The two are utterly opposed to each other and one excludes the other.

Money hoarding is no less criminal than the hoarding of goods. Both threaten the integrity of national economy; both cause insurmountable hindrances to the normal flow of community life.

May the Italians prove their good sense by helping the Government in the task of protecting the common well-being of the country. This will be to the advantage both of the nation and the individual.

(Fascist Radio 0800 - Nov. 1.)

Words and Reality

In Italy it has been much the same. The occupation of the principal Apennine passes led Alexander to hope that he would score another success, namely that he would reach the plain of the Po and put to flight the forces of Kesselring. Here also the reality proved to be different. From September 5, 1943, the maneuvering ability of Kesselring has kept in check the forces of General Alexander, who, in order to achieve the success of his plan, did not hesitate to appeal to the Partisans, urging them to sabotage and even to murder. But all this was of no avail.

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In the recent statements a representative of the British General had to admit that, notwithstanding the Allies' considerable superiority in men and material, very slow progress had been made in Italy.

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In the last few days the announced offensive operations made by the British Eighth Army on the Adriatic coastal sector have resolved themselves into a series of attacks and counter-attacks which have again prevented the Allied troops from conseving the desired break-through.

We are not in a position to know if the enemy intends to continue the battle. What is certain is that every inch of our soil will be defended by the brave German forces, with the collaboration of units of the new Italian Army.

(Fascist Radio - 2200 - Nov. 19)

Review of the Past 24 Hours by Virgo (Excerpt)

Italian Heroism on Anthonian Front

There is another episode of the war that I want to speak about, from a political angle, for its significance is above all political and moral.

Italian soldiers have been responsible for a brave feat of arms on the Tyrrhenian front, capturing several kilometres of ground; little, mostly anything perhaps, just a local action in the great battles that are being fought on all the fronts, but Italian soil has been retaken, torn from the enemy by the efforts of italian soldiers.

The Anglo-Saxons have asked us sometimes "Are you there? If so, form the Republican army and fight."

Yes, we are here. We are here on the defense barricades in our martyred towns, near what is left of our battered churches.

We are alive and determined to live; we are determined to keep alive a great, a strong and a free Italy.

Good night to all my listeners.

(Revese Radio - 2030 - Nov. 19)

Illustrated Sunday Report: A Political Commentary

The Old Slogan of the Alpine Barrier

Some days ago, the British Rome radio broadcast a commentary by Ruggero Orlando, entitled "Italy and France".

It is well known that France is [illegible]

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(Fascist Radio - 2200 - Nov. 19)

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(Tevere Radio - 2030 - Nov. 19)

Illustrated Sunday Papers A Political Commentary

The Old Slogan of the "Latin Sisters"

Some days ago, the British Rome radio broadcast a commentary by Ruggero Orlando, entitled "Italy and France".

It is well known that France is dearly loved by all the political exiles who have returned to Italy since the invasion and who are serving the new masters. The latter of course to France which gave hospitality to Italian political exiles, which enabled them to organise the various parties and to set up the shop of "true Italy", with the necessary label on the door.

Ruggero Orlando began his speech with the following words:

"O France, O France, without you how lonely we would be!" Thus wrote Victor Hugo and thus started an Italian poet, D'Annunzio, not too scrupulous as regards originality."

After such a prologue and - as we shall soon see - imprudent beginning, the speaker launched into a desperate appeal to the Latin sister, to France.

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Now, regardless of his quotation of D'Annunzio, it would be interesting to know from the speaker precisely on what day and on what occasion this poet copied Victor Hugo. It would really be very interesting. It probably happened in 1914, during the first phase of the struggle for Italian intervention, an intervention which saved France from the catastrophe which later took place in 1940. Among the saviours of France was D'Annunzio, and with him Mussolini, Corridoni and all the other "interventionists", who later became Fascists. On the other hand, there were the anti-interventionists, the defeatists; they were the same people, exactly the same, physically and morally, who, today, are dictating the laws in Rome, proclaiming themselves to be the real Italians and who would not have hesitated to send France to her ruin.

Ruggero Orlando recalls that France is truly a sister nation, who consented to welcome and give shelter to anti-Fascists forced to leave Italy under the persecution of Fascism.

The speaker concludes with the following words:

"For twenty years, the real capital of Italy has not been the Rome of Mussolini, but anti-Fascist Paris."

Nobody can deny that France gave refuge to the anti-Fascists during these years. By doing so, France gave proof that she is Italy's enemy; otherwise she would not have been favorable to the anti-Fascists, for the latter enjoyed the favor of the French only because they were anti-Fascist and above all anti-Italian.

(Fascist Radio - 1330 - Nov. 19)

A Fine Consolation!

Among the different political parties in invaded Italy, which continue to issue Orders-of-the Day saying that union must be preserved at all costs, while on the otherhand they are in active opposition to one another and follow widely differing opinions, there is much comment on General Alexander's proclamation to the Partisans, requesting the latter to refrain from action during the winter months.

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While the various Liberty Radios loudly proclaim that the amnesty granted in the Italian Social Republic yielded only meagre results, the various political parties do not hesitate to confirm that Alexander's statements were heard with the greatest disappointment, and it appears that even Bonomi has associated himself to the protests recently voiced. We may therefore deduce that rear-line anti-Fascists are disappointed by Alexander's attitude; he seems no longer to trust the bandits who have caused him many worries up to the present; the real reason for their disappointment, however, is to be found in the results yielded by the amnesty decree. Not merely five thousand, but tens of thousands of deserters and outlaws have reported to the authorities, and this constitutes a mortal blow to the Allies. It would be a mortal blow even for a regular army.

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Mopping-up operations will do the rest, even if Alexander, unable to do better, advises the bandits to go into hiding and put a stop for the time being to their criminal activities.

The only consolation for the bandits, with their far from brilliant prospects, considering the nearness of winter, is offered by the Orders-of-the-Day issued by anti-fascist parties, and the heartfelt sorrow of paternal old Bonomi. This is indeed a fine consolation!

(Fascist Radio - 2300 - Nov. 19)

It is Only a Question of Price

It is no secret, that during his stay as Italian ambassador in London, Grandi made use of a journalist called Franzero, the same who later, under the name of "Candidus" passed to the direct service of the enemy.

This being the case, it is as well that his new masters should be informed what kind of a man he is. Therefore these words are intended for those British democrats, Masons, and Jews of every kind, who finance him.

In the autumn of 1939 Franzero, having as yet no inkling of what his master Grandi would be capable of, was decidedly anti-Jewish.

At that time in a magazine, anti-Jewish par excellence, the "Defence of the Race", was published in Rome.

The then comrade Franzero wrote from London the following letter which appeared in this magazine on October 5, 1939:

"As a journalist who, as far back as 1935 during the Abyssinian dispute, was the first to denounce from London the Jewish peril, I want to draw your attention to a curious state of affairs which puzzles all the Italian colony in England. I refer to the fact that Augusto Castiglione, a Jew of Austrian origin, is still General Manager of the Credito Italiano in London. Castiglione came to Italy in the years 1915-1918, a time when many bank officials were at the front, and taking advantage of this he first managed to get a post in the Banca di Sconto, then in the Banca Nazionale di Credito, and eventually in Credito Italiano where thanks to the influence of Jewish bosses, he was given the position of head manager of the London branch. He has never served as a soldier in the Italian army, has never dreamt of volunteering; he is moreover the brother of the well-known Austrian banker, Castiglione. Being the head of one of the important Italian Banks

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This is what Franzero wrote in the year 1939. 142

We say this because all the activity of the man "Candidus" finds its conclusion in this little note, where the interest evinced by him in the post occupied by the Castiglione couple is very evident.

A year later the war with England was declared and Franzero, forgetting his anti-democratic, anti-Masonic and anti-Jewish hatred, went over to the enemy camp after having perhaps paid a little call on the Jew Castiglione to receive a substantial advance on what was owing to him.

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We do not in any way consider Franzero an important personage; still, if we stood in the shoes of British Jewry we would be chary of giving him our complete confidence.

Who has been a traitor once will be a traitor again. It is only a matter of payment.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

We are now accustomed to the many difficulties as well as to the few joys which the state of war has imposed on us. It is not very likely that even a single human being would regret queues, the black-out, air raid warnings, the Black market, the "liberators"; but how many people, for instance, will not regret the radio monologue by Fiorello La Guardia? Who will be able to take his place as a source of hilarity? We actually drank in the words of the imposing mayor of New York, of our weekly friend, and feel infinite nostalgia for him. For this reason every word he says is recorded...

Last night's monologue was really delightful. Fiorello expressed tender sentiments which really deserve to be included in an anthology."With great regret" - Fiorello said - "I have read of protests in Florence against the lack of bread. Such a lack is painful to me and really it should not exist..." Fiorello excels himself. "A civilized people" - he said - "should be able to eat. This, of course, is my personal opinion". It is rather strange, but it is also ours, and not ours only, but shared by all mankind. And in view of the fact that Fiorello has stated that this is his personal opinion,Rooselvelt should be of the opposite opinion!

(Radio Tevere - 2130)

Excerpt from the "Corrispondenza Repubblicana" entitled:

"Credo Quia Absurdum Est"

Stalin has stated that the valor of the Russian soldier had indeed impressed the enemy and that the Russian soldier has amazed the world.

Now, it will be useful to put things in their rightful place: nobody wishes to deny the valor of the Russian soldier, nor to under-estimate the strength of the American industrial organisation. However, the world's amazement has nothing to do with this, and the enemy's bewilderment less than nothing. This enemy, on the

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queues, the black-out, air raid warnings, the Black market, the "liberators"; but how many people, for instance, will not regret the radio monologue by Fiorello La Guardia? Who will be able to take his place as a source of hilarity? We actually drink in the words of the imposing mayor of New York, of our weekly friend, and feel infinite nostalgia for him. For this reason every word he says is recorded...

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The world's amazement, from whatever quarter it may come, goes to Germany and to the decimated forces of the Axis, who are fighting alone against the most powerful world coalition that history has ever known.

mr.

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

About one billion and a half men are these roughly a hundred and fifty million; two thirds of the globe; with the wealth and resources of all countries, against the small space of the Axis and the Tripertite. And yet, the holy alliance of the few nations is not bewildered or scared by their power. It does not consider the war in terms of figures. For them only the spirit counts; machinery and the enormous forces of human material are on the other side; on our side, we have the imponderable forces of the spirit and conscience, genius and courage.

Some people consider this war a problem of money, troops, war material and supplies, and consequently reason as follows: here is the Axis and the Tripartite, and this is the sum of their possibilities; on the other side, there are the .. of the world, with their safes full of gold, gigantic industrial plants, immense hordes of soldiers and merchandise. By comparing the figures and calculations obtained, they reach the following conclusion: the Allies will win by twenty to one. However, in this case, forecasts are much more difficult to make than for a foot-ball match or a horse race. To this childish arithmetic, we owe the treachery of the House of Savoy, that attempted by the German generals, all the betrayals and all the desertions which have occurred on the battlefield during these last months. None of these little men had the foresight to look farther than his own nose. They thought their bankers and ... their interests, their illusions and their incurable political and class nostalgia, were reality.

The Social Italian Republic, born in purity from the sordidness of the royal betrayal, was to bring faithful Italy back to her ally: this has been an example and an inspiration for the birth of the movements inspired by national honor and the true interests of the people, in nearly all countries stabbed in the back by their leaders.

Saint Augustine asserted that "Credo quia absurdum est", because it would be senseless to believe in that which is not absurd.

For that which may be reached by reason, through the provincial roads of logic and dialectics, there is no need to climb the difficult paths of faith.

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For Saint Augustine, the sublime absurd which had to be believed in, was God: the absurd in which the Social Italian Republic and the Axis firmly believe, is victory. But God and victory are two splendid conquests of the spirit.

(Fascist Radio - 2330-Nov.19)

The Wood-Worm

On the 20th of November, 1925, on the proposal of Benito Mussolini, the law for the suppression of secret societies was discussed and approved.

In his speech of Jan[illegible] 3, 1925, against which the Socialist Congress of Ancona had already had the opportunity of expressing its views, and in a meeting of the Council of Ministers in the year 1923, the Duce gave the following warning: "During these last few months of government I have noted that Freemasonry has posted its best men in what I would call the nerve centres of Italian life.

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There is no doubt that the state institutions which should be safeguarded most have suffered and are suffering the reviving influence of Freemasonry. This is inadmissible."

On the 20th of November, 1925, in presenting the Bill to the Senate, the Duce further declared: "Where does Freemasonry recruit its agents? Let us divide the society of the nation into two categories: the real burgeoisie, which will have nothing to do with Freemasonry, which is totally unknown in rural circles; the people who have always felt a certain diffidence towards Freemasonry. I believe that if statistics could be drawn up they would reveal that at least 90% of Freemasons are to be found among the citizens with a free profession. It is better therefore to be always on the alert; it is better to have weapons even if they are never to be used, because it would really be a very sad state of affairs if we found ourselves having to use them and not possessing them."

The Bill, which had been unanimously approved by the Chamber of Deputies, was approved by the Senate with 208 favorable votes, six unfavorable ones and 21 abstentions. The Senators present numbered 235. Thus the problem had been faced and solved.

The 304 Deputies and the 208 Senators approving the Bill, represented the will of all classes and of all categories of the nation, which were beginning to feel, even if subconsciously, that the Freemasonic movement was threatening the political, social and economic life of Italy.

Substantially, the problem remained unaltered. Officially driven from the political life of the nation, Freemasonry intensified its harmful activities in all sectors, arriving at compromises which were to have such a tragic influence on the events which occurred during the summer of 1943.

This action, which obviously was of international origin, represented the wood-worm which was eating right through the living body of Italy.

Freemasonry was to a great extent responsible for the turmoils and demonstrations which preceded the coming into power of Fascism, and it felt itself mortally menaced by the national movement. It did its utmost therefore to bring about the great tragedy which, twenty years later, once again turned the world upside down.

When this war has come to an end, the triumph of the Armies of the Tripartite will not only achieve victory as planned

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When this war has come to an end, the triumph of the Armies of the Tripartite will not only achieve victory as planned by Mussolini and Fascism, which is turned towards the organisation and the development of a new Italy, but it will also mean the definite defeat of intrigue and of all the petty schemings of Freemasonry.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

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The Past Twenty-four Hours - by Vindex

The Anglo-Americans have attacked German positions at Aix-la-Chapelle and Antwerp in successive waves. The German defensive front has firmly withstood the assault; thousands of dead, hundreds of prisoners and scores of tanks destroyed are the result of this new Anglo-American offensive, which was preceded by the fanfares of the London and Washington propaganda and hailed as the beginning of the march on Berlin. The Allies will perhaps one day, looking back on times past, appreciate the fact that just this alleged liberty cost them the final success. War is a long operation and no one can ever foretell if and when one will ever have anything at one's disposal to increase the amount and approach the final result. Our partial successes have become negative, and though they are scarcely appreciated by the general public, they are of such a nature as to be a source of concern for every General Staff worth its name. This because German resistance was greater than expected in France, in Italy where the Brenner Pass is still a mirage for the British, Americans, Moroccans, Brazilians, Negroes, Indians, Poles and Patriots; it was greater than expected also in the East where today German troops went over to counter-attack in the Budapest plains, still the focal point of the fighting, and have beaten Soviet infantry attacking without tank protection because tanks were not standing up to the test, but were twisted and smoking on the battlefield transformed to a cemetery. So dejection continues, forecasts are proved wrong, and slowly but steadily the balance is adjusted. The day will come when the Anglo-Americans and the Bolsheviks will see that they are clutching thin air, because the German home front never did collapse and the German war machine never stopped functioning. It will be just in that phase of painful surprise that the deadly... decisive [illegible] will fall on democracies one after the other.

Let me to my old argument. A war of ideas cannot be won without ideas. Bonomi politicians deserve infinite pity when once in a while they boast of some worthy ideas inspired by the needs of the people and country, and revive those songs which we took up twenty years ago as our motto and which we are translating to reality against everybody and everything. I mean socialization, the assault to the "latifonde" and also - Mr. Emilio Lussu so unworthy of being a Sardinian - ... intelligent and a man of honor, of democratic republic. Because democracy is the people's access to the life of the State, and this is what we want.

Montecitorio [illegible]

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(Radio Tevere - 22,3 - Nov.20)

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HUNGARIAN AND BALKAN BROADCASTS

RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian - 549 M. - 2020 - November 19

War Plants To Hand Over Vehicles

Private cars in all war plants for which no specific permits have been obtained from the Ministries of Commerce or Transport, must be handed over in good condition at 8/b, Illes ucca, Budapest XI, by 1400 hours November 23. Reasons for delay, if any, must be reported at the same place and at the same time, personally or through a personal representative.

"Do Not Listen To Panic-Mongers"

The poisoners of souls have again left their hiding places, and are trying to create an atmosphere of panic through mendacious rumors. These unscrupulous elements are trying to disturb the unity of our people in order to serve their own criminal ends and pick the best for themselves in the forthcoming chaos. The fluctuating front line favors their game.

The Hungarian Honveds and their German comrades, however, stand fast at their posts; the ragged and miserable Russian hordes are on the run again and again because of their heroism. In the battle areas, however, there are always people who lose their heads and thereby aid the plundering and ransacking enemy. They are disturbing the calm and the cool-headedness of the rest of the people.

We have to win this battle of ideologies; and only those who have better nerves and a stronger faith stand a chance of winning. The numerical superiority of the Russians with their miserable, Asiatic pariahs, must never defeat the Hungarian will, moral courage, and faith in victory. Our moral strength, our faith, and our confidence are our best weapons; we have faith in our just cause; we are convinced that we would be victorious even were Hell let loose upon us. We shall win because we have realized that it is better to be heroes for one minute than slaves for a lifetime.

There is no immediate danger; but if there is danger, it is less due to the Russians than to those who create for themselves as well as for others, without any reason or ground, an

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There is no immediate danger; but if there is danger, it is less due to the Russians than to those who create for themselves as well as for others, without any reason or ground, an atmosphere of panic, and thereby enable the Russians to achieve what they had never hoped to achieve: the break-down of our morale and the bloodless occupation of Budapest.

Those who are at present leading our nation have already proved by a protracted struggle and many sacrifices, that they mean to serve the community to the utmost. These men are the guarantee that we shall snatch victory out of the jaws of defeat against overwhelming odds. We shall not despair. Those who disturb the calm and create an atmosphere of panic are traitors and the henchmen of the ransacking, murderous Bolsheviks; they will be annihilated by the faithful and the confident.

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Panic would be an unhoped-for ally for the enemy.

We cannot be less brave than the immoral and godless Bolshevik hordes, which defended Moscow and St. Petersburg against the aggressors. It would be an everlasting shame for us if lying rumors could defeat us.

This is a life or death struggle. We can only survive through our strength and persistence which stand fast in the heaviest storm. ... We cannot betray our future and the coming generations. ... We have to fight fearlessly and suffer without grumbling.

"Victory or death",- this is our slogan. Those who are not inspired by it do not deserve to be left alive. The right to live belongs to those who have moral courage and faith.

Only a rat would undermine other peoples faith. and weaken their moral courage by spreading false rumors to create panic. ... These rats are the enemy's only hope for victory."

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Other Freedoms

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

"Madrid" of October 31, 1940 No. 24

Polish Affairs in England

We have received information from Cairo, stating that Polish officers, at present in the Near East, are continually discussing current affairs. They obviously understand the conclusions that must be drawn regarding the situation facing Poland today and particularly the future of the Polish army. When speaking of these matters they frequently refer to Premier Mikolajczyk as a "traitor" or "he who capitulated."

These officers should unite and use the Polish armed forces, not to serve England, but Poland.

A high-ranking Polish officer expressed his opinions on these matters in a "Memorandum", which through an indiscretion, has fallen into Allied hands. Steps have been taken against this officer, and an official inquiry is being held.

RADIO ANKARA in French to France 21:00 G.M.T. - 1800 - November 20

Turkish Paper on de Gaulle's Visit to Moscow

The Turkish press considers General de Gaulle's visit to Moscow as of great importance.

Hussein Cahit Yalcin writes in the Istanbul newspaper "Tan": "General de Gaulle's visit to Moscow, following his agreement with Messrs. Churchill and Eden, means that Franco-Soviet friendship can perhaps even the alliance will be restored. Russia holds that the continuation of alliance with liberty-loving countries is an essential principle of new foreign policy and she therefore follows a very natural line of conduct towards France.

New Allied Offensive Seen From Ankara

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The Turkish press considers General de Gaulle's visit to Moscow as of great importance.

Huseym Cagit Yalcin writes in the Istanbul newspaper "Tan": "General de Gaulle's visit to Moscow, following his agreement with Messrs. Churchill and Eden, means that Franco-Soviet friendship and perhaps even the alliance will be restored. Russia holds that the continuation of alliance with liberty-loving countries is an essential principle of her foreign policy and she therefore follows a very natural line of conduct towards France.

The New Allied Offensive Seen From Ankara

Quotation of excerpts of today's editorial by Nedetdin Sadek in the Ankara newspaper "Aksam":

"From the point of view of the Germans, who make no difference between the results of capitulation and defeat, and who have no doubt that conditions worse than death are in store for them in case they lay down their arms, it appears that they are resolved to prolong their sacrifices throughout the forthcoming winter, and it is expected that the battle for Germany will be very severe and costly.

"[illegible] should not be forgotten, however, that they do [illegible] that the Allies have not lost the hope of obtaining victory sooner or later. The defeats which will be inflicted upon the Germans may possibly make them understand the uselessness of resistance, and make them desire an effort to save their lives."

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RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy - F. 25.4
0830 - November ..

"The People Must Defend Their Right to Live"

The band of abominable Fascist leaders, at the service of the German invaders, has unearthed the old slogan of "the defence of the lira". However, history tells us what this is all about. In 192[illegible], the criminal of Predappio and his clique... decreased the salaries by 25 per cent, reducing in a terrible way the already precarious purchasing power of the Italian people.

From 19[illegible] to 1943, they repeated the story of the defence of the lira. Salaries were blocked. Always with the same pretext, the high cost of living indemnity was denied to the workers. The criminal Fascist leaders always asserted that an increase in salaries and an indemnity for the high cost of living would have brought no advantage whatsoever to the Italian people, but would have resulted in an increase in the prices of goods, thus causing inflation. In truth, prices have soared, and the present inflation is terrible, though salaries have remained practically unchanged. Decreases in salaries and the denial of the high cost of living indemnity: all this was covered by the defence of the lira.

What was the result? The Italian people suffered starvation and are still suffering starvation. All the goods [illegible] been seized by the Fascist leaders and the Germans; prices are sky high, and the nation's safes are empty. The lira is worth, more or less, nothing. In spite of this, the Fascist clique, traitors of the nation and of the people, still speak of the defence of the lira. But the lira has no value whatsoever, because the Germans demand 200 millions a day, because they steal our food and our industrial patrimony, because the Fascist leaders steal, and because a group of plutocrats continues to receive scandalously enormous profits of war.

The band of abominable Fascist leaders has stolen two hundred thousand millions from the safes of the state, has bought and is still buying houses and properties in foreign countries and sends gold and works of [illegible]

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The band of abominable Fascist leaders has stolen two hundred thousand millions from the safes of the state, has bought and is still buying houses and properties in foreign countries and sends gold and works of art to the banks of the foreign states. This is the band, which allowed the Germans to invade our country, to loot us and rob us.

Workers, employees, free professionals, demand that retribution be equal to the cost of the lira; insist on receiving the indemnity for the high cost of living. Savers, do not deposit your money in the banks, because it will be used for the German war and to patron the Fascist thiefs. Stage demonstrations, go on strike, in order to obtain an increase in salaries and a high cost of living indemnity, in order to receive the amount of food necessary for living.

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Children Starving in Northern Italy

The increase of the bread ration in liberated Italy follows other measures concerning the distribution of milk to 400,000 children of the cities. This proves that in that part of Italy liberated from the German yoke, results worthy of note are accomplished in order to improve the food situation of the population.

In invaded Italy, instead, the Nazis and Fascist mercenaries are looting everything and everyone and are decimating the children. For the children of Milan, Turin, Genoa and Bologna, there are no more special foods; cream of wheat is lacking.

In Bologna, almost 4,000 children, ragged and starved, roam about the city's streets from morning to night; and many of them are finally found dead from starvation and malnutrition.

In Milan, an army of over 8,000 poor little abandoned creatures have no way of providing food or clothes for themselves. They have no home and no family. The Germans and Fascists have deprived them of everything, and are causing them to die of starvation and disease. The Lombard metropolis which for almost a century no longer knew the tragedy of abandoned childhood, is now obliged to witness bands of little creatures roam about and forage in rubbish heaps, looking for something to eat, as stray dogs would. In Milan, where no cases of infant mortality from smallpox had been registered since 1939, over 2,700 children have died of this illness since October 1943.

In 1939, 152 children died of measles while today the figure has reached the terrible number of 17,221. In 1939, ten children died of scarlet fever; in the course of the present year, 9,018 children died of this disease.

In liberated Italy, provisions are enacted for the aid of 400,000 mothers and children. In German-occupied Italy, on the contrary, criminal massacres of children are carried out. Why?

... have stolen and continue to steal wheat, have stolen and continue to steal cattle and milk cows, have stolen and continue to steal the milk which was used to make cheese. Every German invader who finds himself on our soil receives half a

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... have stolen and continue to steal wheat, have stolen and continue to steal cattle and milk cows, have stolen and continue to steal the milk which was used to make cheese. Every German invader who finds himself on our soil receives half a litre of milk a day, but, for Italian mothers and children no milk is available. There are no patent foods for soup; there is no meat. To the mothers who protest against the lack of milk, the Fascists bandits answer; as they answered Nina Cavallotti: they arrested her, and two of her teeth were knocked out by the brutal fist of the murderer. ...

The way to put a stop to these crimes, committed by Germans and Fascists, exists. The people of Milan, Turin, Genoa, Bologna, especially the women, should organize themselves and protest; they should voice their protest in the streets, and in the municipal buildings; they should struggle to impose with force that sufficient food rations should be distributed to them, and that milk should be given to their children.

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

The Lull on the Southern Front — Nov. 20

According to the Fascist mercenaries and the Germans, the Partisans are alleged to be in the midst of an extreme serious crisis, due to the difficulties they are facing as a result of General Alexander's declaration and to the present lull in the operations on the Apennine front. A very deep breach is alleged to have taken place on the Partisan front, and the Fascists are said to be in a position of taking the greatest advantage of this state of affairs. This is pure folly.

First of all, one of the first factors to be considered is that, as a result of the situation now prevailing on the Italian front, the Patriots are to tighten their ranks more than ever and should be even more united. Today, a unified defence against the Germans is more than ever necessary. All the forces fighting against the Germans should be mobilized, in order that one united defence front may be obtained, through which the enemy would receive the hardest blows.

The greatest hopes of the enemy lie, in fact, in a possible disunity among the Patriot and Partisan forces, and among the people themselves, as through such a disunity it would be more easy to exert a bullying pressure against the forces of the Italian people and against the forces acting directly on their own.

What the unity of the people means can be easily understood if one but thinks of the power resulting from the unity of the whole of the Italian people on July 25 of last year, and of hundreds and hundreds of episodes, last but not least of which being the resistance which was opposed to hesitations and to the dangerous policy followed in the forty-five days of the Badoglio régime. Another instance is the result obtained in the organization of strikes, when the laboring people as a whole united against the traditional enemy of our race. Another demonstration has been given by the unity which preceded the arrival of Togliatti in Italy, when the Italian people revealed what they are capable of in fighting united against an enemy.

It is necessary that all parties be united [illegible] against the Germ[illegible]

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traditional enemy of our race. Another demonstration has been
given by the unity which preceded the arrival of Togliatti in
Italy, when the Italian people revealed what they are capable of in
fighting united against an enemy.

It is necessary that all parties be united in the struggle
against the Germans and the Fascists. This unity should be
tightened to the highest degree in order to avoid the enemy's
taking advantage of any discrepancy arising, not only in his own
interests but also in the interests of the Fascists who are still
making merry in Italy. Our program of liberation of the
Fatherland must materialize at all costs, and it requires an
absolute unity of all the forces operating inside the country in
harmony with those fighting at the front against the Germans.

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ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO PARIS in French to France - 6,145 M. - 1915 - November 19

Foreign Planes Over Swiss Territory

It is officially announced that since 9.10 hours today, isolated or small groups of planes, of American or unknown nationality, have almost continuously flown over our territory. They were over the northwestern, northern, western, and eastern frontiers. Anti-aircraft batteries went into action and at times were effective. The alert was sounded in the above-mentioned regions.

RADIO PARIS in French to France - 2000 - November 19

General de Gaulle's Speech (Summary and Excerpts)

"Our country, but recently liberated, has taken the road it should take, and that is the road to power. The French First Army, supported exclusively by the French air force, has been, for the past three days, engaged in a determined offensive on a front of more than 100 kilometres between the region of St Dié and the Swiss frontier. Our troops have already taken 10,000 prisoners."

"In spite of all the difficulties connected with equipment, armament, and staffs, ardent groups who threw the war right into the lap of the enemy in the fight for liberation are becoming excellent French regiments, thanks to their progress, their training, their organization, and their discipline. I can vouch that within eight months, the nation will have in Europe a large army worthy of herself. I may add that our navy, also, which represents us on every sea has found a new impetus.

While pursuing the fight, France is reconstructing her military power, and is beginning to restore her economic power under conditions which are extremely difficult, as everyone can see. Although France's food supply is assured, other essentials are also needed. For instance,

"On August 31, Paris used 900,000 kilowatts of electricity. The average in 1938 was eleven millions. Yesterday, nine million kilowatts were distributed.

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RADIO PARIS in French to France 2000 - November 12

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"Those among you who have scoured certain parts of the country during September, have seen in what condition our communications were, owing to the destruction of thousands of bridges. We have already restored 1,238 of them.

"The Seine is navigable from Le Havre to Montreux. Canal traffic has been reopened between the Rhône and the Seine. The canal of the Midi can be used between Sète and Bordeaux.

"Importations of raw materials will have to be deferred for a while, because our ports are not yet in a condition to receive them, and also because they are being used solely for military purposes. I can let it be known, however, that vast projects and minute plans have been negotiated with foreign countries, assuring us of important and increasing imports not later than the beginning of next spring."

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Allied Broadcasts

Much progress has been made during the past two months, in spite of an inevitable confusion and daily difficulties.

"I know better than to ask you to believe that the nation has reason to boast, and that it has achieved perfect health and social justice; but in truth, we are well on the road to restoration."

Speaking of France's international position, de Gaulle added: "We must play the part of a great nation, for the good of all."

Commenting upon the efforts of Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union to remain masters of their currency, de Gaulle declared: "What an absurd figure France would cut, if she appeared unable to put her affairs into order again."

Calling on every man, every woman, and every child to make an effort to subscribe to the Liberation loan, he said:

"Today, I know and I can say, that the results of the loan are gratifying, but listen carefully, it is a triumph that I demand, in the name of everyone, in the interests of everyone, a triumph of the confidence that the French people have in France!"

RADIO MOSCOW in French to France - 0930 - November 19

"Pravda" Editorial

In its editorial, "Pravda" criticizes any weakness evidenced toward states which have shown pro-Fascist sympathies, like Franco's Spain, or Sweden, whose policy towards the Soviet Union is very hostile.

Commenting on an article published by the "Times", concerning the situation in Belgium, "Pravda" is uneasy about the unrest which is seething in that country, and blames the government for this state of affairs, caused by its policy toward the forces of resistance. "Pravda" states, moreover, that the activities of the Vichyites in France have particularly increased lately, owing to the events which have taken place in Belgium.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 1930 H. - 1200 - November 20

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

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RADIO MOSCOW in French to France - 2100 - November 19

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RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 1930 M. - 1200 - November 20

The French Communique

General de Lattre de Tassigny's troops successfully continued their offensive in the direction of Belfort. Considerable territorial gains were made on the Whole Woods, Montbéliard and Haudicourt( ) were liberated, as well as the village of Valentini ? Our units also advanced twelve kilometres from Bois de Cire and seized Saraie (?)... North of [illegible] our troops continued their advance, and took Mont Valdois, six kilometres from Belfort.

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A New French Offensive

A correspondent of the French Press Agency reports from Paris that French troops yesterday morning launched a new offensive in the direction of Belfort. The troops engaged are mainly eighteen and twenty-year-old soldiers who enlisted recently.

Montbéliard Liberated

It is learned from Montbéliard, finally liberated, that the Germans arrested many Patriots before evacuating the town. Seventeen hundred able-bodied men were deported by the S.S. during the last fifteen days.

The population gave an enthusiastic welcome to the liberating troops. The mayor of Montbéliard, M. Bremont, who was removed from office by the Germans and was forced to live in hiding during the last few days, immediately returned and resumed his duties. He was at the head of the delegation which received the liberators. For the first time in four years, the people were able to sing the "Marseillaise" again.

Later, General de Lattre de Tassigny presented the Legion of Honor to those officers who were among the first to enter the town.

Allied flags, which had been carefully concealed during the occupation, were at every window.

At the end of the ceremony, many German prisoners were marched through the streets. The population, which had waited so long for the day of liberation paid no attention to them.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - M. - 31.60 - 1800 - Nov.20

Aftermath of Disorders in Upper Savoy

The Republic's Commissioner for the Lyons region has, following recent disorders in Thonon and Annecy, removed the director of the Annecy prison from office, nd has replaced

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The Regional Commissioner has also issued a communiqué on the matter. He announces police reinforcements for the maintenance of order in the region and the guarding of the frontiers. He adds that recent incidents were caused by lawless elements, whose acts constitute treason towards the Republic.

The communiqué ends by saying that the Commissioner is fully confident that the population of Upper Savoy will oppose the activities of those responsible for the above-mentioned acts.

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RADIO MOSCOW in French to France - 40 M. - 2100 - November 20

French Collaborationists Rounded-Up

Toulouse: It is announced that 476 members of the Fascist Militia have been arrested. Twenty-one of them were executed. Some 331 collaborationists and seventy-seven members of other Fascist organizations were also arrested.

RADIO PARIS - 41 M. - 21,30 - November 20

Jean Guignebert's Commentary on French Success (Excerpts)

"Tonight, November 20, 1944, French soldiers will mount guard on the Rhine. It will be a date that will remain in history, a date that we will teach to our grandchildren", declares Jean Guignebert. "The children will learn all about the part played by the French army, disarmed, but coming from Africa, for the glory and honor of France.

"The military effort is nothing compared to the symbolic effort. The army of the Fatherland will reconquer Alsace. There is here a coincidence in dates: November 20,1918 and November 20, 1944. On Nov. 20,1918, the French entered Strasbourg. On Nov.20, 1944, our soldiers in spite of Pétain, in spite of Laval, in spite of Monteiro - have liberated one of the most precious parts of our country. Our soldiers are returning our Alsace to us.

"We know very well that all this would never have been possible had our Allies not helped us. But we also know that this would not have been possible if fighting France had not in the darkest days, responded to General de Gaulle's appeal. We also know that victory would not have been possible without the movements of resistence, which, operating from within have won a victory less brilliant but no less glorious. The French army of resistance has paved the way, through the sacrifices of its martyrs."

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RADIO BUDAPEST I - In Hungarian - 549 M. - 20,20 - November 20

Reprisals against Relatives of Deserters.

The heroism of our Honveds is well-known. Tonight, however we wish to say a few words about those who do not deserve the name "honved": those Hungarians, in whose soul the flame of enthusiasm has been extinguished by Jewish-Bolshevik undermining activity; from whose hearts the holy ideal of the Fatherland has faded away.

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I wish they could see those caravans of Hungarians in occupied territory, heading out eastwards almost without food; those mothers and those girls, who have suffered the most terrible fate. They should see the children dragged away, farm houses set ablaze, and the despair caused by their impotence to resist. . .

Hungarians, no danger ever justified your weakness. There are no overwhelming odds against heroism, or innumerable arms. Heroism knows one thing and one alone: the honor of the Fatherland . . . .

But we know that there are a few, who, inspired by their own weakness, have tried to a dodge their duty. The military authorities have decided to inflict the heaviest penalties upon these weaklings. Furthermore, it is not impossible that they might bring the greatest danger upon their relatives by such an attitude unworthy of a Hungarian soldier.

Hungarian Honvedes, Forward then, toward heroism!"

Tank No Longer An Offensive Weapon

In the course of an interview with a war correspondent, the commander of a Hungarian tank division admitted that his unit had carried out exclusively defensive actions lately. In the battles around Budapest, the tanks were used as pill-boxes and achieved good results against attacking Soviet panzers.

Contradictions In Enemy Propaganda

Radio Petoefi recently announced that some famous Hungarian authors are editing the newly-started Hungarian daily in Kolozsvar (Cluj), namely Aron Tamasi, Lajos Gergely, and Count Gyula Mezoessy.

Every Hungarian can disprove this lie. Tamasi left Kolozsvar before the Soviets reached the city, and has been in Budapest ever since. Gergely is at present employed by the Department of Culture of the Foreign Ministry. Count Mezoessy is also in Budapest, and has not the slightest intention of contributing to the treacherous, Soviet-inspired Hungarian press.

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Reserve Personnel To Report For Military Duty

According to today's decree published by the Ministry of National Defence, the Minister of National Defence has cancelled, effective immediately, all exemptions from military service of civilians born in 1902 and later, who left their offices either owing to evacuation from strategically important areas, or of their own accord.

The persons concerned are to report to the nearest military authorities or recruiting centre immediately. The addresses of these centres may be obtained from local civil authorities. The possible exemptions from this decree and other information will be published in the newspapers and by means of posters.

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

RADIO MOSCOW in French to France - 1240 G.M.T. 1915 - Nov. 20

"The Liberator" [illegible]

Hitler's followers are now busy learning a plaintive refrain, "We will defend ourselves". Even those with short memories have not forgotten certain other songs. Not long ago, the German elephants were shouting: "If the world is demolished, we don't care a damn, we don't care a damn! We will keep on marching; we will keep on marching forward".

In 1942, Alfred Rosenberg wrote: "We will stop at nothing. We will achieve a new order based on the subordination of inferior races to the superior race".

We are now taking part in one of history's most pathetic episodes, a colossal attempt to establish a new order based on slavery, which will end in the physical and moral destruction of the so-called superior race.

Only two years ago, at the end of autumn, the Germans still believed in their dream of world domination. They still spoke of the Suez canal and of Mesopotamia. What do they speak of today? of Gumbinnen and Dueren? They have incurred the hatred of the whole world. There have been wars during which some states withdrew from a coalition. But for the first time, we see all of Germany's allies turning against her, one after the other. We must not attribute this solely to the victories of the anti-Hitler coalition. The Germans themselves helped to raise the whole of Europe against Germany. By despising the countries that fought at her side, Germany lost her friends and turned them into enemies. This is the ransom of the speeches on the superior race, and of the pride of the Germans who crowned a Prussian pig with a tiara and transformed the universities of Europe into pig sties.

The fact that the defenders of liberty are fighting against slave dealers is a great honor for the whole of humanity. That is why the German Fascists clashed with Soviet Russia. We have never preached the hatred of races. We have respected the divergences of opinion, foreign languages, foreign civilization, and foreign beliefs. In our country, there are many races, and they all live together on very friendly terms, although a Russian is far less like an Uzbek than a German is like a Dutchman! Should a degenerate official permit [illegible] to make fun of a man who is different in aspect - a Jew, Armenian, or Cashe (?) - we consider

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"Butcher" Franco now affirms that he has always been a vegetarian, while Hitler keeps quiet.

Switzerland alone has not changed: does this economy of clockmakers not see that the Red Army has changed the face of the world? I can see that one day a monument will stand before the gates of Stalingrad: "Here, the Red Army saved the world!"

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 8 p.m. - 2100 - Nov.20

Editorial by André Fougère

In the test of strength between the French and German youth, having the liberation of our beautiful provinces for its goal, the French youth is scoring every success, pending the achievement of final victory. The great offensive launched north of Belfort has already brought our troops to the Rhine. These troops are made up of nineteen- and twenty-year-old soldiers who enlisted after the liberation of France. Their adversaries, who are already prisoners in their hands, are men of the "Volkssturm", that People's army which Hitler would like to convince us was born spontaneously as soon as he had declared that the Nazi Fatherland was in danger.

Now, no difference in ardor and will exists between this French army and the Volkssturm. The difference, as General de Gaulle put it is in the men: on one side is the desire to free the Fatherland and to reconstruct her; our young men are fully aware that they represent the future of the country. On the other side, there are old men and youths without hope, who are fighting with the certainty of being taken prisoners sooner or later, or at least of being beaten: they show Germany's ambition.

On one side, there are youths who whole - heartedly defend their country; and on the other, there are fanatics. For this reason, the victory scored today by French youth in arms over the declining German youth, is a promise that faith and justice will be restored in the world.

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RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 11 A.M. - 2100 - Nov.22

Editorial by André Fougère

In the test of strength between the French and German youth, having the liberation of our beautiful provinces for its goal, the French youth is scoring every success, pending the achievement of final victory. The great offensive launched north of Belfort has already brought our troops to the Rhine. These troops are made up of nineteen- and twenty-year-old soldiers who enlisted after the liberation of France. Their adversaries, who are already prisoners in their hands, are men of the "Volkssturm", that People's army which Hitler would like to convince us was born spontaneously as soon as he had declared that the Nazi Fatherland was in danger.

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Transport Problems Being Solved

Immediately after liberation, when the capital, forgetting all the difficulties, was cheering the victors, some people tackled the problem which was made almost insoluble by circumstances, namely that of the food supply of Paris.

The last months of German occupation had seen the almost complete disappearance of all means of transportation.

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INFORMATION DIVISION
A.F.H.Q.

No. 141 SUNDAY 19 November 1944

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
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

MILITARY NEWS

The Eastern Front

Berlin: The Bolsheviks have assembled a considerable part of their attacking potential on the Hungarian battlefield with the aim of occupying Hungary and cutting off German forces in the Balkans. For this reason they have drawn forces from other sectors of the front and are therefore not in a position to attack along a gigantic front from the Slovakian east border to Warsaw. On the other hand preparations for attack are continuing in the old fighting zones of Narev in East Prussia and in Kurland.

In the central and northern sectors the weather has improved, with only occasional snow being reported. The temperature has dropped considerably everywhere. The ground is frozen, thus improving street and road conditions.

East of Budapest, where in the last few days several positions had to be withdrawn, German formations yesterday again launched a furious counter-attack; the Luftwaffe lent considerable support. South of Vecsés the main body of a Soviet regiment was encircled and almost completely annihilated. Between Isaszeg and Tura German panzers and assault guns advanced, despite rain and hail storms, and attacked an important mountain position. South of Gyoengoes grenadiers, advancing after repeated beatings by German battleplanes, dispersed a major Soviet formation, destroying twenty-two tanks. West of Sajo valley a breach was sealed off in dense forests by a concentric attack. Shortly afterwards the resistance of those Soviet forces was smashed. The enemy who had penetrated into Dioesgyoer... South of Miskolc attacks collapsed with high losses for the enemy. North of the Drave estuary Soviets advancing from the bridgehead at Batina were forced to retreat by a German counter-attack. The German Luftwaffe shelled Soviet positions and columns. Twenty-one locomotives and nineteen trains were shot up at least forty-three tanks were destroyed, and more than two hundred motorized and horse-drawn vehicles and several railway stations were destroyed.

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The remainder of the eastern front was quiet.

(DNB - 1350)

Fifth Army Checked in Appennines

Berlin: In the west of the Apennine front, German and Italian troops completely destroyed formations of the U.S. Fifth Army which had penetrated north of Grotteretande. The old main fighting line was thus re-taken.

On the whole there was major fighting only in the Forlì area, which ended with a successful German counter-attack. More than one hundred British and British Commonwealth soldiers were taken prisoner.

(DNB - 1330

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Fighting in Tirana

Berlin: In the Macedonian-Serbian area strong Bulgarian forces attacked north of Pristina with numerous tanks, DNB is informed. They were intercepted by a barrage of German fire and badly beaten in hand-to-hand fighting. By night the German barrier positions were again completely cleared.

In Albania heavy fighting ensued during the evacuation of Tirana, especially in the barrack quarters, in the course which German rearguards succeeded in side-stepping encirclement and resuming contact with the main body of troops.

(DNB - 1830)

Sinking of German Hospital Ship

Berlin: The German hospital ship "Tuebingen" was sunk by four British fighter-bombers in the Adriatic south-west of Pola on November 18 at 0800 hours. The "Tuebingen" was plainly marked as a German hospital ship.

(DNB - 1455)

Brutal British Barrage Kills Innumerable Civilians

Berlin: During the attack against the Meuse bridgehead the British fired about twenty thousand shells of all calibres at the inner part of the little Dutch town of Grasdomk (?) in barely one hour.

The locality was filled with civilians. Hundreds of people, chiefly peasants, women and children lost their lives during this brutal barrage.

(German Overseas Service - 2030)

German Disengagement Successes

The impression of our unexcelled defensive successes becomes even more definite when we include in the general survey the more silent operations of our conduct of the war. The political changes in the south-east have worried us for some time, but during the (? last) weeks our military counter-measures have progressed so far that a new structure of the front between north Macedonia and Croatia is clearly discernible. The area serving the further clarification and consolidation of this [illegible] in a broad wedge from north to south, but by

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- A 3 - (I) German Broadcasts

Our defensive successes in the Italian theatre of war are a veritable model of cleverly conducted defensive warfare, which has again and again caused the enemy to pay the highest tribute to Field Marshal Kesselring's strategic measures. By clever exploitation of the terrain, comparatively small forces here tied down very large enemy troop concentrations, decimating them and forcing them again and again to regroup. By fighting in small depth our forces remained sufficiently mobile to disengage themselves in every case to prepared positions.

(German Forces Service - 1822 - Nov. 16 (Monitored in London)

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GERMANY AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Doenitz to Reviews Navy

Berlin: Admiral of the Fleet Doenitz, in an address to armament workers in a German port, referred to the unbroken fighting spirit and will of the German Navy. Constant attacks on the enemy and the consequent loss of tonnage was the aim of the German Navy. If for instance, U-boats only occasionally made an appearance today the enemy might rest assured that this period would pass and that the U-boats would again attack him more than ever. The undeniable success of naval warfare was that England had had to reduce her imports by half and would most probably have to lower them further.

The Admiral continued that he might tell super-wise people that one of these days they would come to know the striking power of the German Navy. Admiral Doenitz closed by saying that there was one road only for armament workers and for the men of the navy: viz. to rely firmly on the Fuehrer, and to hold out and continue to fight fanatically. With Germany it was a question of existence or annihilation, with the enemy, one of material and power. History had shown that victory would come to him who resolutely followed his leaders and was always ready to work, modestly and loyally.

(DNB - 1520)

Guest Workers Decorated

Berlin: Guest workers in German armament plants have now been awarded a medal for distinguished service, instituted by the Reich Minister for Armaments and War Production, for those foreign workers who have distinguished themselves by good behavior or outstanding performances. Altogether 592 guest workers of all nationalities have been awarded this decoration. The French received 245 decorations and thus take the first place. Then come 210 Russian and Ukrainian men and women workers. Among the other bearers of the medal for distinguished service are 64 Italians, 19 Croatians, nine Hungarians, eight Swiss and six Spaniards.

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Heroic Deeds of Individual German fighters

Berlin: The announcements in the German Communiqué regarding the successes of the individual German fighters in the Dutch area have attracted much notice abroad and in the Reich.

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The blowing up by our naval swimming fighters of the supply bridge over the bend of the Meuse near Nijmegen, so important for the enemy, as well as the blowing up of the longest railway bridge in Europe over Hollandsch-Diep near Moerdijk by one-man-torpedoes of the navy, has been appreciated as a new testimonial to the inexorable attacking spirit of the German fighter. Even enemy commentators admit that German soldiers are willing to give their all when they volunteer as one-man torpedoes or as naval swimming fighters. They have not their equal in the Anglo-American services.

(German Home Service - 2200)

Arctic Ocean fighters Make Collection for Winter Relief

Berlin: German Arctic Ocean fighters in the far north organized a collection which brought in the sum of 103,000 Reichsmark. The amount was put at the disposal of Reich Minister Dr.Goebbels for the winter relief scheme.

(German Overseas Service-2030)

Banska Bystrica Radio Operating

ratislava: (Special South-east) "Gardista" reports that the Banska Bystrica transmitter, which was partly dismantled by the insurgents before they fled, is operating again.

(D.N.B.in German-2319-Nov.16 - Monitored in London)

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MISCELLANEOUS

Exchange of American and German Prisoners

Berlin: The German Commander in Lorient, during an agreed short cessation of hostilities, exchanged seventy American prisoners for the same number of German soldiers. Apart from artillery fire on both sides at Lorient and St. Nazaire no major fighting has occurred.

(Transocean - 2025)

Future Plans for Hungarian Troops

Budapest: The formation of new units of volunteers was announced by Hungarian War Minister Bereczky in a radio address to the Hungarian armed forces. He said that commanders of German troops fighting together with Hungarians had highly praised the Hungarians. He announced a programme of reform for the Hungarian armed forces. The previously-existing barrier between officers and men will be lifted. Every qualified soldier is eligible to become an officer. Subsidies for soldiers' families will be the same as in Germany. Soldiers' pay will be raised. For securing warm winter clothing for the troops he will resort to the surplus clothing available in the hinterland. Veterans will be given special privileges after the war.

(Transocean - 2025)

Hungarian Ski Troops

Budapest: Winter preparations for the Hungarian army are in full swing. The creator of the Hungarian SS Panzer Grenadier Division Hunyadi, Colonel Deak, intends to form a special ski unit. Members of this unit will comprise volunteers from seventeen to forty. Next week the Levente youth organization will collect winter clothes for the army.

(Transocean - 2015)

The Arrow Cross Party Is Growing

Budapest: (By Hugo Bousen): The Hungarian National Socialist

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(Transocean - 2015)

The Arrow Cross Party Is Growing

Budapest: (By Hugo Bonsen): The Hungarian National Socialist Party headed by Minister of Agriculture Count Fidelio Pelffy as well as the league of east front fighters have joined the Arrow Cross Party of Szalasi en masse. This sensational step greatly strengthens the party and means an important contribution to the stabilization of the domestic situation. The Hungarian National Socialist Party is composed mainly of men who during the past few years had seceded from the Arrow Cross Party. The league of east front fighters has always advocated an unrelenting fight against Bolshevism.

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A communiqué on the matter says: In these great days extraordinary decisions are necessary for the concentration of the forces of the nation. Today all forces must unite behind our leader of the nation, Ferenc Szalasi. Therefore dissolve.....the National Socialist Party and league of east front fighters and join in a body the Arrow Cross Party."

(Transocean - 2230)

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Political Survey (Eng.)

An Arab "freedom corps" is now fighting as part of the German army. The formation, consisting of Arab volunteers, is mainly employed in Macedonia. The Arabs fighting in this formation are those who have been living on European soil.

(German Overseas Service 08,45)

Soviet Policy is Being Tested

Zurich: Comparing a statement issued by the Soviet Bureau of Information in Washington that the Soviet Union desires peaceful relations with all countries, regardless of their political system, with an article by Ilya Ehrenburg in the Moscow trades union paper "Trude" declaring that "we swear that we shall leave not a single Fascist and no Fascism anywhere in the world", an editorial in the "Basler Nachrichten" states "that certainly does not sound like peaceful relations with all countries regardless of their political system, but rather like a Bolshevik crusading sermon. Ilya Ehrenburg is semi-official, for in democratic Moscow - in contrast to 'pro-Fascist' Switzerland - there is not a single political writer who is not subjected to rigid uniformity in writing".

"His words sound all the more threatening when it is considered that Moscow at any time may explain their wholly unjustified interference in the domestic affairs of other countries by employing the equation - non-Bolsheviks equal Fascists.

The Americans, in view of their oil interests, are prone to regard Iran as a test case for the Soviet Union's promise not to interfere with the domestic conditions of other countries. Switzerland need not go so far afield. It is a test case in itself, we regret to say".

(Transocean 1240)

Communist Demands in Switzerland

Berne: The Swiss communist Nicole, in an interview granted to "La Voix Ouvrière", mentioned the possibility of Soviet Russia marching into Switzerland. He declared Soviet troops would enter Switzerland only for the purpose of chasing the "invader", who had already established himself on Swiss soil. The Soviet army is counting on the support of the working class in Switzerland, which is also "anti-Fascist". He said that the Soviets would after the "liberation of Europe".

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Nicole demanded new elections in Switzerland, re-admission of illegal parties and newspapers, freedom of speech and uncensored Soviet moving pictures. He concluded that Soviet Russia could grant Switzerland economic possibilities but must demand guarantees in the form of a reshuffle of leading state positions.

(Transocean 1835)

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95,000 Refugees in Switzerland

Berne: In an announcement made by the chief of police for foreigners it is stated that on November 1st, 1944, there were some 95,000 foreign refugees in Switzerland. The largest contingent are the 25,000 so-called frontier refugees who take temporary refuge in Switzerland according to the development of the war. It is chiefly composed of people from the fighting area of Belfort. Then come 22,500 Italian subjects who who have fled to Switzerland as a result of military and political events. The number of foreign soldiers interned in Switzerland amounts to about 27,000. During the months of September and October 21,000 new refugees entered Switzerland.

(Transocean in German)

Italian Prisoners Deported to Siberia

Zurich: It is reported from Rumania that the Soviets have started to deport Italian war prisoners from Rumania to Siberia.

Though the Italian traitor régime is in close contact with Moscow, the Kremlin has not reacted at all to the various protests made with regard to the deportation of prisoners of war.

(German Home Service - 2000)

Latest Statistics of Unemployment in Rome

Zurich: Reliable announcements from the occupied part of Italy give the number of unemployed in Rome as being more than 500,000.

(German Home Service - 2200)

Spanish Soviets Try to Flee Back to France

Madrid: In the Spanish provincial press it is announced that there are still small groups of Spanish Soviets, separated from the big units after the invasion of Spanish frontier territory, who are trying to reach the French frontier. From statements made by prisoners of war it transpires that they feel they have been deceived by their so-called leaders, because they found quite a different Spain from that which was promised them.

(German Overseas Service - 2030)

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(German Overseas Service - 2030)

Acts of Violence in France

Strasbourg: The fatal motorcar accident which befell the de Gaulliet France Minister, Peparcq, whose car ran from a bridge into the river, appears to be due to sabotage, according to the latest information.

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Lepercq is said to have been regarded in French leftist quarters as representing big business and trusts. According to reports received here, communist quarters in France have quite openly expressed satisfaction at his disappearance. Lepercq had lately received a number of threatening letters. Attempts on the life of various people are increasing in France. In Paris the film actor Brasseur and London Radio commentator Maurice van Moppes were attacked in the street. The industrialist Philippe Bonnet, a merchant called Bros, and a carpenter called Jean Arnold Beppe were shot in Thonon. The shop of Bayard was dynamited.

Closing time for restaurants has been fixed at 2000 hours. All people must be off the streets at 2100 hours. Patrols have been ordered to shoot anyone disobeying. A man named Leon Guelpa was killed in Fayet by persons unknown.

(D.N.B. 1505)

No Concessions to the London Exile Poles

Washington: From an official announcement by the Soviet Foreign Commissariat it again transpires that Moscow does not want to make any concessions in the dispute with the émigré Poles in London.

(German Home Service
2200)

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SPEECHES AND COMMENTS

SURVEY OF THE SITUATION

By Hans Hertl

Another major battle has flared up in the west. The third battle in the Aix-la-Chapelle sector has started and the U.S. attack is in full swing. The U.S. First and Ninth Armies are trying to break through the German western front. No conclusive judgment as yet possible. It is however possible to form a reliable opinion fro... the news from the front, the enemy rear and knowledge of our defensive fighting.

Though the American attacks were preceded by an extremely heavy artillery barrage and fierce bombing attacks, our formations offere stubborn resistance and frustrated every attack by the enemy troops which advanced after the preparatory drumfire. London radio said yesterday that the picture conveyed by to-day's news was not that of an impressive break-through but of incessant pressure on the whole of the German front. It was added that the Germans were retaliating with equal counter-pressure and defending their deeply echeloned positions with great determination.

Yesterday, New York radio reported that the German defence [illegible] the most modern and heavy weapons. Flying bombs, as the enemy calls "V-1", are being fired in growing numbers at operational targets in the Allied lines. The enemy reports are far from being songs of triumph. In addition, there are supply difficulties, which are daily growing.

But they are not the only sorrows which cause anxiety to our western enemies behind the front. To the chaos which characterizes the internal situation of France is added a noteworthy increase in the gravity of the internal situation in Belgium. As in France, the biggest difficulties arise from the so-called resistance movement. At least 40,000 Communists, who had been armed by the Anglo-Americans, refuse to comply with the orders of the government to hand over their arms. Three Communist Ministers who did not agree on the disarmament of the resistance movement ordered by the [illegible] Major-General Erkaiben, the Belgian deputy

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But they are not the only sorrows which cause anxiety to our western enemies behind the front. To the chaos which characterizes the internal situation of France is added a noteworthy increase in the gravity of the internal situation in Belgium. As in France, the biggest difficulties arise from the so-called resistance movement. At least 40,000 Communists, who had been armed by the Anglo-Americans, refuse to comply with the orders of the government to hand over their arms. Three Communist Ministers who did not agree on the disarmament of the resistance movement ordered by the Government, resigned. Major-General Ertkaiben, the Belgian deputy Commander-in-Chief, called yesterday on them to prevent an armed clash with the Allied troops. The Communists, on their part, called on the whole resistance movement to demonstrate to-morrow in the streets. Since Brussels was already restive last Thursday, further clashes may be expected. In the meantime, the Brussels President of Police has resigned. It may be seen from a Reuter report how seriously the Anglo-Americans judge the situation. The report says that General Eisenhower himself would take over the Belgian government if clashes should occur.

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The [illegible] a resistive France and Belgium to deal with in their rear. The situation behind the German front is quite different. The front, despite all bombing attacks, receives its supplies and London Radio itself must admit that the Germans have again and again succeeded in mastering the situation, though the German railways were strained to breaking point by the attacks of dive-bombers on trains and railways, bridges and junctions. After days and weeks we shall see how the conditions behind the front will influence the fighting. While Belgium and France are being shaken by internal unrest, millions of our industrious people go quietly and devotedly about their work. They all know that the battles are fought not only by the German soldiers but also by the German workers. This is one of the main differencies as compared with 1918. While strikes paralyzed German resistance in 1918, German workers, at their own suggestion, this time released more than 100,000 workers, achieved essential increases in production and economies in material which, expressed in figures, resulted in big savings. The workers of our armament factories solve practically by themselves the problems which arise from the mobilization of such a big number of men. Let us quote one example: the training of new assistant foremen. In 3,800 factories war-time assistant foreman courses for both sexes were organized with great success.

Our workers, engaged in the fighting against the Anglo-American capitalists, make the biggest efforts and time and again deliver weapons and ammunition to the front. The soldiers stand side by side with the workers in one front. In the new battles in the west the enemy will realize what it means to meet the fanatical resistance of a nation which has tightly closed its ranks.

(German Home Service - 1230)

The [illegible]sition of Sweden

Berlin. The German Minister to Sweden, Hans Thomsen, has not returned to Stockholm yet. It is quite likely that his return may be delayed for some time. Nothing has leaked out thus far about the instructions he will be taking to Stockholm, particularly in regard to the contested shipping question. Commenting in [illegible] the foreign policy of Sweden, the spokesman of von

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-Swedish papers declared that people who advocated, according to the "Yorkshire Post", that Sweden should join in the war, had no influence. Swedish policy to keep aloof from the war has continued to exist and the "Yorkshire Post's" article was based on wrong suppositions.

According to the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, an interesting argument has been thrown into the discussion by a Reuter report touching on the question as to how far Sweden could be included in the British plans for of a western European bloc.

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The spokesman considered that this was an attempt to make political capital out of the tension created by the Swedish press. He moreover believed that by including Sweden, the intention was to give the western bloc something like an anti-German tendency in which London was interested, since Moscow had stressed the anti-Russian character of the western bloc plans of Great Britian, as might be seen from an article in "Izvestia". The spokesman left open the question as to whether Russia is likely to be misled by such Reuter manoeuvres, and whether the Swedish press would assist this British policy.

(Transocean - 1520)

Wilhelmstrasse on Finnish Cabinet

Berlin: "A big push to the left", was the comment on the new Finnish cabinet made by the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, who remarked ironically Saturday noon that "the next Finnish government may be awaited with interest". The spokesman called attention to the fact that seven members of the new Finnish cabinet belonged to the society for promoting closer relations between Finland and the Soviet Union.

(Transocean - 1358)

Giraud's Movements

Berlin: (By former Transocean Paris correspondent, Karl L. Schmidt). General Giraud's return to Paris from Switzerland, which took place earlier than originally planned, is linked with Roosevelt's intended visit to France. From a well-informed source in Switzerland I learn in this connection that Giraud will meet leading French industrialists and financiers who in turn are closely connected with American businessmen, to draw up a programme of action for which he is seeking Roosevelt's support.

In Geneva, General Giraud met the same group of persons who some time ago were visited in Switzerland by the industrialist Lemaigre-Dubreuil, when he conducted preliminary negotiations on North African dissidence, keeping Giraud constantly informed in Grenoble.

A favorable situation developed surprisingly quickly for strengthening General Giraud's right wing opposition, because French industrialists and bankers friendly to de Gaulle and with

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A favorable situation developed surprisingly quickly for strengthening General Giraud's right wing opposition, because French industrialists and bankers friendly to de Gaulle and with leanings towards London have now been driven into opposition to the Provisional government as a result of the plan of Mendes-France, whereby French national resources been placed in government ownership, while Giraud has always been regarded as representing American interests.

The warrant for the arrest of the President of the French Bankers' Association and Director of the Société Generale, Harry Ardent, the arrest, persecution and removal of noted French industrialists and bankers, like Prouvost, Barnaud and Baudouin, all of whom belong to an industrial and financial group with American tendencies, as well as the cross-examination to which Schneider Creuzot was subjected although he was regarded as a follower of de Gaulle, the obvious political murder committed against Renault and the placing of his works under government ownership, have all led to an intensification of the internal political crisis in France.

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In view of conditions in Belgium General Giraud is now being pressed by financial and industrial quarters to prevent the communists from further exploiting the government measures against anarchy and disorder.

(Transocean - 1820)

Editorial (Summary-Excerpts)

For the third time the German defenders are bearing the brunt of enemy attacks on the western frontiers of the Reich. This desperate effort of the enemy can only be interpreted as a desire to bring about a decision at any cost and as soon as possible. This marks to another testimonial of the exactness of Churchill's views when he declared that Germany must be beaten in the fall at the latest; each day and each hour that passes is lost by the allies but gained by Germany.

All Germany is working feverishly to manufacture new and improved weapons, which will enable her to take the initiative in the final phase of the war.

Dr Goebbels has declared that V-1 was but a preface and Mr.Churchill had to admit in the House of Commons that V-2 was a very mysterious and terribly devastating weapon. This is but a prelude to the trials & ordeals the Allies; a prelude to the annihilation of their forces and to the victory of Germany, which has never had more confidence in the outcome of the war than today.

(Radio Stuttgart in French - 1815)

WEEKLY REVIEW

By Hans Fritzsche

Ladies and gentlemen,

When in the years before 1939 the clouds of imminent war gathered around Germany, when in the time preceding the outbreak of war the English, American and Bolsheviks persisted in fanning the smouldering fire of every European political issue, we Germans persistently pointed out that the war by which we were increasingly threatened, would be a struggle not only for the existence of the German people, but for the life of the whol

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When war against us had been started, we continued to emphasize the significance of this German struggle for life. We had no difficulty in doing so, as in the course of the war the tendencies hostile to Europe pursued by the coalition of our enemies became more and more manifest, and could not be concealed even by deceptive promises of the Atlantic Charter sort. We unceasingly stressed the fact that the true object of this struggle was by no means the alternative between the authoritative or democratic principle of state, but solely the decision whether the peoples of Europe were to preserve their individualities or go under in Bolshevism.

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The country which had caused the war - England - had no chance in it right from the start. But hopes and, based by some honorable citizens of the continent for the creation of a democratic reservation against English protectorate we have regarded from the outset as an illusion, but our opinion was disbelieved then.

England, on the other hand, did not abandon the hope that she would succeed in creating a democratic Europe fully dependent upon her, and her self-confidence owed her cling to this hope even in the years of British defeat, 1939- 1941.

And even on our continent, a great number of those who previously had sided with such expectations, took refuge in the dream for ... by England that sooner or later the old times would return, just beautiful or even more beautiful than before. There is one drawback, however, common to all political ideas. that on their way from the heaven of imagination to earthbound reality they have to stand the decisive test, this

In the last two months we have watched ... of a possible return of middle-class or rather bourgeois forms of life being put to that test and their lamentable failure in it. Let us say nothing of the experiences of Rumanians, Bulgarians and Finns ... the Bolsheviks. That their capitulation was tantamount to surrender to Bolshevism and bound to be followed by bolshevisation was denied only by a few imbeciles incapable of grasping the significance of the spiritual conflict that had been going on for twenty-five years. The horrified commentaries of the so-called neutrals who had advised those countries to capitulate and were now witnessing them being devoured by Bolshevism, are very characteristic, but do not surprise us in the least.

Neither would we mention the sad fate of the inhabitants of areas which at some former time had already been incorporated in the Bolshevik Union and, like some Baltic countries, had now once more to endure the scourge of Bolshevik terror, murder and deportation. The loud complaints from neutral and, in some instances even from enemy countries, are unable to alter the facts.

No less illustrative than this development in areas formerly under Bolshevik rule or bordering on the Soviet Union, are events in the western and southern part of Europe.

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English and American soldiers are stationed [illegible] there military forces of the Anglo-American countries, the strongholds of democracy are operating. And these forces are so powerful, even in relation to immediate front requirements, that one would think them capable of shaping at their will the political aspect of the countries occupied by them. And what happens in reality? The guns of the most formidable armies ever sent to Europe by England or the United States are sheltering the last remnants of bourgeois-democratic [illegible] willingly or readily championed by England and the U.S.A.

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An open crisis has already broken out in Belgium. Its immediate cause, the order for the surrender of arms by the resistance movement, is a mere trifle as compared with the fact that demonstrations forbidden by the government have occurred, that ministers who had resigned have taken part in them, that it has been necessary to threaten that civil administration in Belgium would be taken over by the American General Eisenhower, and finally that the Allied High Command in Belgium had to announce armed intervention in the event of riots. Particularly interesting, however, is the fact that the fight against the resistance movement incited by communism, which for the time being was ended in favor of the Pierlot government only with the help of Anglo-American arms, was in the last resort won by Bolshevism, for it was just at this point that the decree forbidding Belgian state officials to join the communist party was cancelled.

In France General de Gaulle is faced with similar problems. In this country the resistance movement, at first united by common fighting against the Germans, long ago issued new battle-cries. It will not be easy for de Gaulle to get rid of the spirits which he has conjured up.

Mr. Churchill may well have tried on the occasion of his recent visit to France, to strengthen the westward tendencies of the the agitated internal movement there but if so, he was unable to effect his purpose owing to the powerful eastward-Bolshevik currents within the French underground movement.

It is piquant, but only incidental, that de Gaulle after the departure of his English visitor is now going to Moscow and that according to a semi-official Moscow report this invitation was issued in compliance with a request made by de Gaulle himself.

A great number of similar occurrences are reported from Italy and the Balkans. What principally matters is the fact that England's strenuous efforts to secure the fruits of the military successes achieved by herself and her American ally this summer and autumn, have deplorably failed.

Although Mr. Churchill, moved by anxiety about the trend of his, in very truth his, war, recently crossed three continents and brought home nothing but the assurance of his allies that the burden of the struggle against Germany should be borne in common whereas the fruits of success should fall to them alone.

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While at Teheran and Moscow the Bolsheviks were negotiating with solemn faces a division of spheres of influence in Asia Minor and south-east Europe tween London and Moscow they put forward - indirectly, but without concealment - totaliterian claims in regard the very middle of western and southern Europe, although in the negotiations there had never been any question of these areas being included in the Moscow sphere of influence.

The Americans appear to be facing facts with more realism than the British, who seem to be unable to get away from their bel... old conceptions. In the U.S.A. recently a big fuss was made on the occasion of some unimportant and casual anniversary. The American plutocrats praised their Bolshevik comrades-in-arms and their representatives in the U.S.A. up to the skies just as they do their film stars; Hollywood's film stars too do not know either at the moment of their triumph, or do not want to know, that this does not happen for the sake of their beautiful eyes but for the sake of the film trusts' money-bags.

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The only question is whether these capable businessmen of the U.S.A. will be able to tear up just as easily their contracts with the Bolsheviks, who have become so expensive on account of the advertising costs, just as easily as the contracts of a film star, whose services are no longer required. In any case Bolshevik sails, at first filled with hostility against Germany, are now filled with the winds of American good will. The political payments for this [illegible] goodwill are made from British accounts in Europe. The payment evidently expected by the U.S.A. in the Far East. The small casual payments which are being made to the Bolsheviks not only in North America but especially in central and south America, evidently do not count. That these payments may become the most important items in the final balance-sheet, is as little present to the U.S.A. to-day as M. Pierlot or M. de Gaulle foresaw developments in their fights, or even Mr. Churchill at the beginning of his war.

The enormous efforts of our nation in fighting the advances of our enemies after their break-through in the east and west at a moment when they considered victory certain, permits the world to check the correctness of the war problems as seen and stated by Germany. During these months when our enemies erroneously considered victory theirs they showed us their true political motives and aims, which had been so carefully camouflaged during the battles.

Chaotic conditions leaning towards Bolshevism may to-day be observed behind the enemy's front lines, and are reminiscent of Germany's internal chaos in those years when the Bolshevik danger was overshadowing us. It reminds us of the time when a bourgeois world was vainly fighting the impending danger with bourgeois intelligence and absolutely insufficient material, moral and mental means and when this bourgeois world failed to understand the idea of National Socialism, which was fighting Bolshevism on a different basis and with better material, moral and mental weapons.

It is now beginning to dawn even on European countries, once opposed to us, that the fate of Europe rests indeed on Germany's

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It is now beginning to dawn even on European countries, once opposed to us, that the fate of Europe rests indeed on Germany's shoulders. Those countries were during our occupation only able to visualise the war in the old framework of national warfare. It is just during this period when a new tough battle is taking place in the immediate vicinity of our Reich frontiers against the enemy's attempts to achieve a break through, that the spiritual front of our political conception has advanced far beyond the military one and is even now engaged in an impetuous offensive.

(German Home Service 1945)

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

MILITARY NEWS

The Southern Front

On both sides of the fighting sector the Eighth Army has been checked. The same happened in the Martoranc Area where German resistance has been very stubborn. British forces were also blocked south of Faenza by the resistance offered by German troops, which have inflicted upon the enemy serious losses in men and material and achieved considerable tactical successes. There is a lull in the fighting in the Santerno and Reno areas. In the Tyrrhenian sector, the invaders carried out operations of a local nature only.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

The resumption of operations by the enemy in the western Apennines, north of Grottarotonda, has been frustrated by German and Italian troops by the wiping out of American Fifth Army formations which had succeeded in infiltrating into German defence positions. The main fighting line has therefore been re-established and many prisoners have been taken. Only local actions have been fought in the Adriatic sector. Several enemy offensive thrusts have been broken up in the Forlì area, where German grenadiers destroyed many British armored vehicles.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Italian and German units today completely cleared the enemy infiltration area north of Grottarotonda in the western sector of the Apuanian Alps. South of Bologna the situation is unchanged. In the Adriatic area local skirmishes are reported north and northeast of Forlì. Positions remained unchanged.

German Alpine troops during the last few days carried out a series of daring actions in the Italo-French frontier region. A German assault group, after a night march which lasted fourteen hours, succeeded in crushing the resistance of de Gaullist forces occupying a village. In this encounter the enemy lost 153 men.

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(Fascist Radio - 2300)

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NEWS FROM REPUBLICAN FASCIST ITALY

Banking Representatives Confer

Dr. Zerbino, High Commissioner for Piedmont, received the heads and the secretaries of the committees of the provincial unions of Banking and Insurance workers, who expressed their appreciation of the interest he has shown by him in the problems especially affecting them. The High Commissioner stressed the social and economic importance of their work and discussed with the heads and the representatives of the workers the various problems touching the interests of the workers, in accordance with the basic principles of the Italian Social Republic.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

Plans for Assistance to Ex-Soldiers

The Commissioner of the National Association of Combatants, gold medal bearer Bruno Gemelli, in his report to the provincial heads of the Association gave a detailed account of the work undertaken in applying the law of the Duce of June 7, 1944, with regard to provisions for the welfare of soldiers.

The Commissioner outlined the duties of the provincial committees entrusted with the assistance to be afforded to soldiers, which must be directed more particularly to definite provision for the economic future of the men. The questions relating to the employment of ex-soldiers and to the formation of soldiers' co-operative societies were also discussed.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

Winter Relief Fund Started in Milan

On the anniversary of the sanctions of November 1935, the Head of the Province of Milan has started a subscription among Banks and State Credit Institutes and among the public, to collect an amount sufficient to pay up all the small sums needed to get outgrown bedding and winter clothing.

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appreciation of the interest he has shown by him in the problems especially affecting them. The High Commissioner stressed the social and economic importance of their work and discussed with the heads and the representatives of the workers the various problems touching the interests of the workers, in accordance with the basic principles of the Italian Social Republic.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

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This enterprise is directed principally to help the needy during the hard winter months. The Head of the province has already received from wholesale wine firms in Milan the sum of one million lire, and from the Savings Bank of the province 200,000 lire, as well as other minor contributions.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

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The End of Britain

To-day, the 18th of November, anniversary of sanctions against Italy, we have a few words to say to certain Italians. The Italians to whom particularly refer are men who cannot deny the fact that, with the conquest of the Ethiopian Empire, Italy had reached a high degree of prestige and prosperity, but who believe that after such a conquest there should have been a period of rest in order to avoid stretching too far the success which on that occasion had already been on the verge of failing, so that what has happened might not have happened. These men are spineless Italians who approved of Fascism so long as everything went well, but as soon as difficulties arose, began to cry out against Fascism and its leaders. They continue to say that the rope has been stretched too tight in this war and they are not aware of the fact that instead it has not been stretched enough. It has been stretched too little in that the enemy had an easy task against Fascist Italy and even against Italy, in plain and simple language.

Now we must tell these unworthy Italians that if Italy, with or without their approval, overcame the sanctions imposed on her by Great Britain it is to be borne in mind that the latter would not have failed to avail herself at the first opportunity of taking her revenge against the Italian nation. If every war has to have a reason, the reason of this war is that stubborn opposition must be offered to the enemies of Italy. But the reverse happened, especially in the climax of the battle which was to have been continued until victory had been achieved by our armies and our people.

However it is something unheard of that those Italians who had approved of Fascism during the Ethiopian venture are now reproaching Fascism for that very venture, and, imitating the Bonomi Government, send telegrams to the Negus imploring his forgiveness and begging him to open the gates of Abyssinia to Italian emigration.

British propaganda is playing the tune. But it should not be forgotten that Britain was the first to attack the life and independence of Abyssinia and that when she saw that her venture had failed, on account of the resistance of the Ethiopian forces, she was the one to encourage Italy in her conduct towards Abyssinia. That was when Britain wanted to gain control over the sources of the Nile in order to

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But Italy's venture was equally successful. Fascism presented Italy with an Empire and the unworthy king with an imperial crown.

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All Italians who now applaud the British should be aware of this. They should learn to know the British and they should also know what the British have done to Italy and to the rest of the world. The struggle which the Fascists, that is the Italians, have fought against Britain was a struggle for the country's life, a struggle which should have been fought from start to finish with unswerving impetus and tenacity.

But Britain should not delude herself that she will benefit by the defeat of Italy, if this defeat of Italy is to materialise. The day will come in which Great Britain will regret her opposition to Italy's Empire. Two great Empires are impinging on the British Empire, i.e. the Russian and the American, and Great Britain will bear the burden. Britain will pay then for what she has done to Italy, first with sanctions and then with the war she forced on the Italian people. It is certain that every soldier's grave [illegible] foretells her doom.

(Fascist Radio-1300)

Socialization Experiment in the Ferrara Area

In the province of Ferrara, seventy kilometres from the front, an experiment in socialization is at present in progress. In the area of the village of San Vittore an estate of about seventy hectares has been divided amongst an adequate number of farm workers. The manager is assisted by three workers entrusted with the task of representing the community of workers. According to early estimates this system of socialization will ensure a considerable profit to workers.

(Fascist Radio-2000)

Fascist Heroes

The following Republican Fascists sacrificed their lives for the independence and greatness of their Fatherland:
Adelmo Tosi - Riccardo Cavalieri (Vigonza) - Cesare Veronesi (Santa Maria) - Silvio Piva (Asiago) - Edoardo Ricci (Tozzano) - Ernesto Franzoni, secretary of the Fascio of Torricella - Albano Bordoni (Ferrara) - Augusto Bellotto (Sarzana) - Luigi Tassi (Migliatino) - Angelo Lo Nego - Ettore De Biasi - Guido Caiani (Budrio).

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Heroic Episode of Fascist Faith

The following is another heroic episode of Fascist and Patriotic faith:

The Black Shirt Aldo Celano, a very young volunteer from Udine, was captured after stubborn resistance, in the course of an ambush staged by communist bandits.

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Taken away to the mountains, he was requested to deny his faith and join the ranks of his enemies. Though threatened with death, he always refused with stoic firmness. After having been led to the spot where the execution was to take place, he was once again invited to betray his faith, and once again he refused. He was then barbarously murdered with a shot in the back, according to Bolshevik methods.

This happened on the 8th of September, but the body of the heroic Black Shirt was found only now. With him, other young comrades were captured and executed for refusing to deny their faith in Fascism and the Duce.

Details of Celano's death and confirmation of his stoic firmness were given by eye-witnesses. The bodies of his comrades have not yet been found and their names are not known.

A few months ago, while Celano was serving in a training camp, he wrote to his family as follows:

"We young people, born in the era of Mussolini, will be the ones to avenge the betrayal carried out by a large group of cowards and scoundrels". His words were followed by action. With the sacrifice of his generous life, he confirmed forever the solidity of the Fascist idea which, despite all betrayals, cannot die. The Italians will follow the example of Aldo Celano and will sacrifice their lives rather than deny their faith.

Aldo Celano accomplished a sublime sacrifice. This heroic deed will be a shining example for all.

(Fascist Radio 2100)

Fascist Activity in Invaded Italy

Communiqué

November 8: Between Empoli and Montefelcino, on the national road leading to Florence, while a motor convoy loaded with material for the invading army was passing, a powerful explosion took place. The bomb had been cleverly camouflaged in a hole in the road. Two trucks were blown up and others, which bumped against the first ones, were damaged. A North-American soldier was killed and three others wounded.

November 9: According to delayed information received from neutral sources, an American equipment dump for front line soldiers, was destroyed in the neighborhood of Salerno. The

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November 9: According to delayed information received from neutral sources, an American equipment dump for front line soldiers, was destroyed in the neighborhood of Salerno. The fire was apparently caused by a Fascist squad operating in this region, which had stolen gasoline from a tank thus setting the buildings on fire.

November 10: A motorised unit of Brazilian troops was attacked near Orbotello. Several soldiers were wounded. An investigation carried out with the aim of finding the culprits was unsuccessful.

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November 11: The United Nations News Bulletin gives the following information: The Committee of Liberation of Ostrogola reports that a commemorative tablet to the victims of Fascism on the external façade of the municipal building was destroyed by unidentified persons. It is now known that a group of Fascists destroyed the infamous and false tablet.

November 12: In a cinema of Cosenza, during the showing of an American war picture, cries of "down with the invaders", "death to the foreigners", "down with Roosevelt" were heard. Two shots were fired.

The public ran out of the cinema. The Police were unable to find the culprits.

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

Defence of Lira Means Defence of the Working People

The appeal addressed to the people by the Council of Ministers for the economic defence and for facing the danger of inflation cannot fail to be understood by all in its great importance and opportunity. To defend the Lira's purchasing power means to defend the savers and the welfare of classes with a fixed income. We all know that inflation would mean economic ruin and destruction. Therefore, all must respond to the appeal by restricting their purchases and consumption and by combating profiteering and illicit profits. This is a fundamental duty in the present decisive hour of the Fatherland.

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

Appeal for Enlistment in the Black Brigades

This is the decisive hour in the life of our Fatherland and of Europe.

Can we remain deaf or indifferent to the appeal of our great mother? Must we witness, inactive, the destruction of our houses, our cities, our families?

Let us enlist in the "Black Brigades", in the new formations of the Republican National Army, to fight with our valiant German allies, for the certain victory of the Tripartite, which

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To arms! To work! For Italy which must rise again, stronger and hardier than ever from the ruins and shame caused by betrayal! Italy! Italy! Italy!

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

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NEWS FROM "INVADED" ITALY

The paper "Italia Libera" publishes an article written by a certain Ettore Sivieri, leader of a band of outlaws, in which he naturally defends their position. He attacks the Bonomi government and urges that the government should recognise the Partisan bands if these are not to lose their faith in it. He states that there is not only the moral situation of the outlaws to be considered, but their material conditions as well. The latter is very serious as the Partisans lack clothing, shoes arms and ammunition. Sivieri seems to be far from pleased at the recent request on the part of the Allies to Patriots to suspend their activities.

(Fascist Radio 0800)

Colonel Vincenzo Bartolini Arrested

United Nations News reports that the Commissioner for punishment of Fascist crimes has issued a warrant of arrest against Staff Colonel Vincenzo Bartolini.

(Fascist Radio 1300)

Bonomi Government Crisis

Reuter's reports that the Bonomi Government crisis is not yet solved. The solution which was to have been found this week has been postponed. In the meantime the friction between the authorities and the parties of the left is increasing. Meanwhile the Christian democrats and other minor parties accuse the communists and socialists of obstructing the Government's action by continual abuse of the Lieutenant of the Realm and the Police authorities.

Reuter expresses itself in the following terms: "General Alexander's statements, which reveal that the war in Italy may become static and that consequently the Patriots may be abandoned to their fate - as no more help is to come to them from the Allied Nations - has caused great anxiety in Italian political circles."

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(Fascist Radio 1300)

Trial of Judges of Special Tribunal

The Under-Secretary for Information of the so-called Bonomi Government has announced that preliminary investigations in connection with the trial of the Judges of the Special Tribunal for the Defence of the State are about to be concluded. United Nations News, in reporting the above item, adds that the proceedings are of a very difficult nature, in that many records had to be sought out and that the defendants number more than one hundred.

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Moreover, investigations have revealed that the majority of the defendants had to be set free again, in view of the fact that they had only condemned common criminals for crimes which made them unworthy to be counted Italians.

(Fascist Radio 1300)

Seventy Officials Removed from Office

Moscow Radio has broadcast the following report received from Rome: "According to an official statement, the Ministers Council of Ministers has issued instructions that over seventy officials of the Foreign Ministry, charged with collaboration with the Fascist régime, are to removed from office. Those dismissed represent 16% of Italian diplomatic and consular personnel abroad." The report adds that the position of forty nine other officials of the Foreign Ministry who had previously been proceeded against, is now being further investigated.

(Fascist Radio 1300)

Trains Do Not Run in Southern Italy

Delegates from the Railwaymen's Committee of the invaded areas of Italy have been received by Cerabona, the so-called Minister for Communications. As can be seen from the communiqué issued at the close of the meeting, which was published by United Nations News, only questions regarding Purge activities were discussed, owing to the almost complete lack of trains in Southern Italy, and the subject of reorganising the railway services was not even touched upon. Commissions and subcommissions have been appointed and it is certain that these outnumber by far the trains circulating in Southern Italy!

(Fascist Radio 1600)

Fascism Accused of Neglect in Foggia Province

According to U.N.N. the president of the so-called Provincial Deputation of Foggia, Avv. Fioritto, in taking up office, described the very bad conditions of the roads in the Foggia province and stated that the twenty years of Fascist régime were responsible, as during these twenty years the

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(Fascist Radio 1900)

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Avv. Fioritto should not however forget that it was Fascism which solved the problem of the Puglie aqueduct and also provided all towns and villages in that region with electric light.

The Fascist régime, moreover, had undertaken many public works and built many roads in the Puglie region, thereby contributing to the prosperity of the province.

(Fascist Radio 1600)

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Chamber of Commerce Formed in Rome

The British Rome Radio has announced that a Chamber of Commerce for America has been formed in Rome. The institution aims at preceding all other nations in monopolizing the Italian market.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Rome's Winter Needs Concern Authorities

A meeting was held this morning in the Viminale palace in order to meet the urgent winter needs of the city of Rome. It was presided over by the so-called Minister Canevari and attended by the Prefects of Rome, Rieti, Viterbo, Ascoli Piceno, Perugia, Chieti, Ancona, Littoria, l'Aquila, in addition to the Director General of Food Supplies and the Chief de Cabinet of the Ministry of the Interior. The main requests made by the Prefect of Rome were for the following commodities: meat of every kind, fish, vegetables, lignite, firewood and carbide.

Prefects pointed out that they are not in a position to supply the commodities requested, since provinces under their jurisdiction are just as badly if not not worse off than Rome.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Action Party Acknowledges Unrest in Country

As already announced the Action party, on the initiative of Cianca, has voted an order of the day which acknowledges the dissatisfaction prevailing in the country following conflicts of opinion which have arisen among parties. This same idea has been stressed by Cianca in a speech made at Aquila. He has urged a cooperation among parties as indispensable in order to keep the present government coalition in power. The constitutional question, Cianca added, will be solved by the Constituent Assembly. As far as the policy of the invaders towards Italy is concerned, Cianca declared that a peace with justice and of humiliation and punishment is necessary.

Future Democratic Institutions in Italy (Fascist Radio

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(Fascist Radio 2000)

Future Democratic Institutions in Italy

With the consent of the invader, many discussions are taking place in Rome regarding the future democratic institution.

One of the best-known speakers, Orlando, stated that we should be content with "ersatz" institution. If at least, it had been a food "ersatz", the thing would not have been very serious, but it is, instead, an "erstaz" of democratic institutions. Irony could not be more tragic or pitiful.

(Fascist Radio 2100)

Electric Power Rationed in Rome

The Commissioner of the Electric Power Company in Rome has explained the rationing system for electric power to consumers. He told the press that some improvement is expected and promised that if and when technical difficulties have been overcome there might be a partial restoration of street lighting.

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COMMENTS AND CITECHES

The Fate of Traitors

Roatta...(fading) to exhibit his raven-black hair, for which one suspected that Mussolini was not entirely reponsible, and which was never seen on the battlefield; his name was unfortunately known in connection with the events of the "coup d'état" and the capitulation; he was a typical example of an officer partial to intrigue and debased by low political activities but who yet had been able to satisfy his unbounded ambitions, remaining always in responsible positions, notwithstanding his not very brilliant conduct during the war in Spain and the inferior capacity he had shown on the occasions when a military chief has to turn from purely theoretical knowledge to the active and direct command of troops operating on the battlefield.

Although his career in all probability was due to masonic influence, it could be called a brilliant one, especially if one read the yearly Army Book and saw the list of positions which he had held.(and generally carried out in the easiest manner he could).

But one quality he ought to have had, at least from a logical and an honest point of view; General Roatta ought at least to have felt a little gratitude for the régime that had lifted him up,so unfortunately, to high positions. But he belongs to that strange category of military men who want war..... (fading)

It was thus that, after having privately and publicly encouraged an insidious defeatism, he immediately went over to Badoglio's side. He was a schemer in the lobbies, and one of those responsible for our shame.

He managed on the 8th of September to board a car and reach the enemy lines but he was received with contempt and suspicion. A short time afterwards he was relieved of his position and was lost in the shadows. He emerges from them now to take a short walk to the prison of Regina Coeli, where he is been taken on a charge of collaborating with Fascism and of contributing to its maintenance in power.

This has a grotesque and ironical flavour, when one considers that Roatta was one of the most respecting traitors to the régime and to Italy, and yet it is so. In the Par[illegible]

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This has a grotesque and ironical flavour, when one considers that Roatta was one of the most nauseating traitors to the régime and to Italy, and yet it is so. In the Bonomi chaos such incredible contradictions are of not infrequent occurrence. .....(fading).

He has been thrown as a sop to Tito, who asks that punishment should be meted out to Roatta, who was in command of the forces in the Balkans, and to Stalin as well, who in his turn considers him one of the war criminals and who wants to revenge himself on the unfortunate Roatta for the Bolshevic campaign in Spain.

First Badoglio and now Bonomi have dropped him, the Anglo-Americans had previously left him in the gutter.This is the fate of traitors. It is rumoured that the accusation against Roatta carries a very serious sentence. So much the better. It will be so much gain for us when we get back; so much gain for Italy and for her military honor.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

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Review of the Press

The paper "Regime Fascista" celebrates today its thirtieth birthday. Thirty years ago, on the 18th of November 1914, the paper appeared in Cremona and was the forerunner of Cremonese socialism. It was issued weekly. Immediately after the march of Fascism it took an active share in the struggle which Fascism itself was conducting against the internal and external enemies of Italy. Its title was subsequently changed to "Cremona Nuova", until in 1925 the Duce himself gave the paper a national title and it was called "Regime Fascista".

An article by F.rinacci, its editor, is published today to celebrate the event. Too much space, the editor says, would be required to remind our readers of everything our paper has done in defence of the nation, to remind them of the ideal and the man whom we had as leader. Our battle programme has never been changed. We have fought relentlessly against the forces of Jewry, of Freemasonry, of bureaucracy, against the Army's General Staff, against the clergy's hypocritical policy and against all ene.. the anti-Fascist and anti-National tendencies.

Our policy, the journalist says, has very often been opposed to that followed by other men and has not met with unanimous approval from the Italian people. But we have felt it to be our duty to raise our voice every time we have seen that certain elements in the party abandoned the straight path which has always been the fundamental basis of our life. We were convinced, and we still are convinced, that we have honorably and loyally served Fascism, Italy and our leader. In the most solemn and crucial moments of the battle against the forces hostile to our nation, Mussolini has always found us at his side on the front line. We were on the front-line before the last war against those who did not want war, a war which had to be fought in order that our natural boundaries could be restored to us; we were on the front line to assert our right to the Ethiopian venture, in favor of intervention in Spain, in favor of the Pact of steel between Germany and Italy, we were on the front line against the action carried out by subversive and Soviet forces; on the front

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And to-day we are perfectly in line with our policy in favor of the rehabilitation and the rebirth of the Italian people. And the greatness of Italy cannot fail to be the result of the struggle we are now fighting against the forces losing Italy and Fascism.

The Paper "Italia Cattolica"

The paper "Italia Cattolica" is growing with the ever growing approval of the Roman Catholics throughout Italy, who read the paper with the greatest interest.

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The last issue of this magazine contains some very interesting articles which emphasize among other things the fact that if Italy should lose this war, it would really mean the end of Catholicism, for it would be enslaved to the forces which are historically its opponents.

Certain articles referring to the social question and to the duties incumbent on Italian women, and on all citizens in the present hour and to the situation of the Catholics in Germany, are really noteworthy. The latter question is the subject of an article which emphasizes the fact that there are 40 million Catholics in Germany, i.e. a total above that of Catholics in Brazil and in France itself.

The actions carried out by the Godless in invaded Italy is the subject of an interesting article published in the above mentioned magazine, which also emphasises the [illegible] activity of the communists against the Holy Father.

Celebration of Sanctions Day

The 18th of November, the anniversary of sanctions, has been celebrated by all the newspapers, and great stress is laid on the importance of the date, which is a reminder to the Italian people of the struggle they fought against the enemy to defend Italian interests in the world. The meaning of this date needs no reminder. It shows the attitude taken up by Britain towards the Italian people whose only fault was to wish for a place in the sun among the world's great powers. The sanctions were the starting point of the present war which is being fought against Italy and which has been favored by treason. But if Italy has not been reduced to dust as her enemies wished her to through treason, it is quite certain that such a thing will never come to pass.

A very interesting article is published on this subject by "Regime Fascista" asserting that nine years ago Great Britain amply revealed her real feelings towards the Italian people and the other peoples of the world. Britain's fury was implacably turned against the laborers and the peasants; she tried to deny the very essentials of life to the Italian people. But she was fully defeated as Italy was able to

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(Fascist Radio - 1400)

The Dollars of Palmiro

It is well known that Togliatti on his leaving Soviet Russia for Italy received the sum of $[illegible],000 Dollars from Stalin together with a photograph of the red dictator duly dedicated and autographed. The interesting fact is not that Palmiro returned with such a sum, which is not much considering present times. As everyone can see, it is a mere certificate of good services that Stalin gave to one of his most zealous servants.

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The statement by Minister Soleri, according to which Togliatti never deposited such a sum in any bank in Naples is simply childish and cannot be taken into consideration. The minister in question could not answer differently; it would have been like asking the innkeeper whether the wine is good or not.

The interesting fact, instead, is that the news was disclosed by Bullitt, a Jew, prominent in Free Masonry, Roosevelt's personal friend and former American Ambassador to Paris. Bullitt is well informed on everything, but this news on Palmiro's dollars most probably was given him by Moscow, namely by the source itself. It is also significant that Bullitt published this news in the magazine "Life" whose circulation far exceeds that of all other similar magazines; in fact, "Life's" circulation is four millions and the magazine is read by not less than twelve million Americans. Now it would be interesting to know why Bullitt did so. But this too is evident: in order to put some weight on Palmiro's wings as he dares to fly too high. In this way Bullitt aimed at putting a brake on him. Palmiro resented all this very much. And he is quite justified after twenty years service. He is prudent in view of old age and of any other emergency. These feelings are highly commendable.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Comment by Vindex

The political problem which concerns us most, although it is not ours, is that of the Bonomi Government crisis. All parties, with the exception of the Christian Democratic Party, and monarchical sympathizers, (of scant importance, as a matter of fact), are in opposition to it.

Whether Bonomi falls or not, does not concern us very much. It would be the same if we heard that during a storm in the Pacific Ocean a mosquito had fallen into the sea. But we note, instead, with satisfaction, that there is no possibility whatever of a cooperation among parties. Thousands of disputes are continually cropping up on all sorts of questions and no painter will ever be able to draw a harmonic picture out of this multi-colored palette.

(Radio Tevere - 2030)

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(Radio Tevere - 2030)

Strong Faith of Republicans

For each one of our dead, a score of men present themselves as volunteers in the Republican Army or in the Black Brigades. The inheritance of our fallen is a stronger faith among our volunteers and, above all, among the families of our martyrs. This is what Signora Assunta Corradu, widow of the unforgettable Colonel Achille Corradu, murdered by outlaws, writes to the German community at Novara:

"Comrades and sisters in faith and in sorrow, your affectionate assistance has greatly touched me.

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I feel certain that our tears have not been shed in vain, and this gives me the strength to carry on until the eagerly awaited day when, inspired by our fallen, we shall resume our march onward toward those territories now tortured by "liberation". Let us pray that God will keep our faith alive in all our hearts, and let us be worthy of such a hope. Long live Italy! Long live the Duce!"

The Road to Victory

Today, more than ever, it is necessary to be well and accurately informed about the national forces which act in our favor, in order to achieve victory over all external and internal enemies. It is necessary, above all, to have a blind, a fanatical and uncontested faith. A Republican Fascist is not merely a member of a party; he is the combatant, the knight of an idea, who adheres to it heart and soul with the aim of carrying it out with all the means in his power, first in himself and then in practice and in every moment of his life. The forces which have been let loose in the world will be dominated only by an order greatly superior to that which up to now has been organised by combinations of material interests solely moved by selfishness.

The word "faith" comes up again and again. This is not a term like many others. Faith, as we understand it, is revived in life and blood. For this reason, it operates first in the true believers. We are believers before being speculators and thus we feel and love the secret and sublime power of this sacred and creative word. All national logic is subordinated to it, and from this emerges our absolute certainty in victory, namely in the spirit which dominates men and his activity. It gives us the strength to overcome all obstacles.

If Fascism in Europe first hearkened to the danger threatening humanity, today Republican Fascism, united in its ranks of faithful after defection and betrayal, represents the most sublime banner of the great struggle which is now in progress. In this decisive moment for the world's fate, it has never had so great value for us, desperate upholders of courage

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If Fascism in Europe first hearkened to the danger threatening humanity, today Republican Fascism, united in its ranks of faithful after defection and betrayal, represents the most sublime banner of the great struggle which is now in progress. In this decisive moment for the world's fate, it has never had so great value for us, desperate upholders of courage against cowardliness, against the market of intellectualism, against materialism. It is a beautiful banner, which was chosen by D'Annunzio for his War: "If the spirit be with us, who can be against us?" The Anglo-Americans have cancelled d'Annunzio's name from the streets and the squares of liberated Italy. The Jews of Italy, the "attendists", the fearful, had already cancelled it from their minds, anxiously seeking food more digestible for their diseased stomachs. However, the heroic world of d'Annunzio, from which Fascist ethics were inspired, is more alive than ever before in this era which has lost the significance of words and definitions while the disillusioned traitors have become slaves of the Jewish band, confusing principles with things and insulting the eternal significance of Fatherland and liberty.

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Owing to a happy gift of grace, the Poet, summarising the true genius of our race, gives us his idea of Patriotism: "The Motherland is a constant creation, it is a constant apparition, a constant devotion: it is possessed only by him who creates it; it is worthy only of him who sees it; it is seen only by him who sacrifices himself."

To the lukewarm, the cowards, the weak, the poet says:

"Heroism, an order of fervid and creative life, ultimately makes the following discovery, clearer than the halo of the Saint, holier than the palm of the martyr: liberty is only found in sacrifice."

These heroic truths are constantly echoed in Mussolini's words and example, while the Sicilese brother of Cagoia - Croce - delivers Italian liberty to the invaders and executioners of Italy, in the name of a pitiful and vain liberal theory. We love and truly live for this sacrosanct liberty, fortified by sacrifice. Either faith nerves with courage, or it does not exist.

Once again, d'Annunzio gives us the highest maxim for our ethics: "Danger is the axis of sublime life."

Our credo, proclaimed Mussolini, is heroism. For this reason, our courage must consist in accomplishing with a fervid and lucid mind tasks which to cowards might seem desperate. This is the road which leads to victory.

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

When Will the Duce Return?

Short sentences sometimes sum up a whole period of history. In the appeal: "Go away, all of you, and let us weep alone" many people voiced disappointment in the liberators. In Sicily and in the greater part of invaded Italy an old sentence is on everybody's lips and today has another seditious meaning: "We were better off when we thought we were worse off." The soldiers who soil the streets of Rome and Florence were recently able to read another sentence: No bread, no water and no light - when will the Duce return?" It is the invocation of all those who suffered the most bitter disappointment and who are increasingly aware of the shame and suffering resulting from the domination by a barbarous enemy. Fascism lives again with revived hopes and blazing remorse. When will the Duce return?

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He will return, brothers, in invaded Italy; he will return to lead the nation and bring her back to her imperial glory. It was Mussolini's Italy and it will be again Mussolini's Italy, and not the Italy of the many parties, mummies, traitors, shameful and sold people. When will the Duce return? He will return, brothers in invaded Italy; he will return for the worthy and the unworthy, for the Fatherland which he adores above all. He will return with his genius and his great heart, with his will and strength. He will return and Italy will resume her place in the world because only with him, can she resume it.

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Black Brigades in Action

Formations, Fresh in Date but Ancient in Soul

Under the banner of the Republican Fascist Party, a new militia is fighting, in whose veins runs blood passed though the filter of the most dramatic history the World has ever known: the history of Italy which, in the history of Europe, stands for a daily, constant, total struggle against all the forces which oppose civilisation.

In the dramatic phases of European life, Italy is always present in infinite ways. In the events which take place following the struggles between various powers, Italy is present, and not only with her arms. Overrun by combatant armies, devastated, dismembered, always persecuted, in favorable as in unfavorable moments, she remains on her feet, she does not give up the fight, she refuses to be enslaved. When everything is against her, when every hope seems to be lost and every attempt a race towards suicide, when lost peoples would give up, Italy, owing to the virtue of a few, to the spirit of sacrifice of the chosen, stands up, resumes her place, fights through adversities which would mend any spirit, goes forward and wins, re-asserting the right which is hers, owing to her secular investiture as mistress of peoples.

From Ferruccio to Garibaldi, it is the hardy minorities which, bound by the chains of their enemies, accomplishing miracles of daring and skill, having the impossible as their goal, save honor and keep high the flag of real liberty which is conquered by sacrifice, adopting the motto: "Danger is the axis of sublime life."

When, despite his inferior forces, Ferruccio leaves Pisa to go to the help of Florence, besieged by the Imperials, he exclaims to himself but so that others may hear him: "And now, let us go to meet death." Do not the exact terms of a primary wisdom echo in these words, a wisdom transformed in spirit and blood, and which does not not among the foolish polemics of the commentators? Are not all the battles waged

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When, despite his inferior forces, Ferruccio leaves Pisa to go to the help of Florence, besieged by the Emperor, he exclaims to himself but so that others may hear him: "And now, let us go to meet death." Do not the exact terms of a primary wisdom echo in these words, a wisdom transformed in spirit and blood, and which does not rot among the foolish polemics of the commentators? Are not all the battles waged by Garibaldi a determined and continuous struggle against the impossible? Who is imitating the bands of Giovanni dalle Bande Nere, of Ferruccio, of Garibaldi?

It is our own Militia. On the faces of these fighters, enlisted in the Black Brigades formations, a will and a thought worthy of ancient times have engraved signs too easily recognisable for confusion.

On the side of the traitors the shame of slavery is to found, and belief in the struggle among parties. Here, the only party is: to fight in order to reconquer for Italy....

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The volunteers of the difficult hours, look in each other's eyes to discover the secret of new courage. They can follow the orders of a chief, whatever they may be: even to die. For, in his words, they recognise a final practical necessity, which makes man worthy of being nearer to the....

Twenty brilliant years have been animated by an ideal which has realised its postulates, reclaiming soil, founding cities, conquering an Empire. Today, the sacred soil of Rome is trodden by enemies, by brutal hordes of multicoloured barbarians, paid by the gold and intrigue of the Jews.

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

Childrens to Leave for Russia

The shipment of another group of children to Russia is being studied in invaded Italy. This time, it will be nine hundred children of Rome, who will pay the price of capitulation, nine hundred innocent children, whose names will be added to those of so many others, sent to Russia some time ago. This is not a macabre prophecy, but piece of information given by the newspaper of the Christian Socialists, one of the many parties which suddenly sprang up in invaded Italy.

It might be interesting to recall, for the use of our incurable fools, a page of the book written by De Felice for small children of the elementary forms.

In big characters, at the head of the page, one reads: "All the children of the world know and love comrade Stalin. Comrade Stalin was born in Georgia. Comrade Stalin, together with Lenin, helped men in their struggle against the middle classes. The Red Army, at the command of Lenin and Stalin, has defeated the enemies of the workers and has driven out the middle classes."

At the end of the page, one can read: "Who is the greatest man in the whole world? Stalin. Who is the man loved most of all? Stalin? Who is our big brother? Stalin. Who is our sun, the sun of all? Stalin."

Surrounded by the hammer and sickle, the dictator's portrait reproduced, with the following sentence printed in separate syllables: "Comrade Stalin has abolished God for the happiness of children."

We believe that comrade Togliatti who is now an undisputed

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We believe that comrade Togliatti who is now an undisputed master in Rome, will find in his large repertory the words necessary to refute the protest which are coming in on all sides. He has already denied his fatherland. In his heart, the remembrance of his mother has been dead too long for him to feel remorse.

The literature and history of Bolshevism are full of episodes which at one time were called "deportations", synonymous with death. Today, the murderous mentality of the traitors has taken on the character of "epuration".

But the too-complacent gentlemen of Rome beware;drunkenness always leaves a bad taste in the mouth, particularly when you have had too many Russian drinks.

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

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"Alpini" Troops Have Come Back to Their Mountains

We have met the Alpini in a village which, two days before, was still occupied by the rebels; a green and merry village, with a road which slowly winds its way upwards to the show-capped mountains. This village was rejoicing because the "Alpini" troops had come back, the legitimate "Alpini" with their genuine feather and their genuine Alpine heart.

The people of the village, who were still under the nightmare of the bandit rebels, and who, until yesterday, had never left their homes for fear of these rebels, surrounded the "Alpini". Their hearts opened, up, and they could not yet believe that what they saw was true. The Parish Priest sent them a bottle of "Dolcetto", wine and when the "Alpini" thanked him, poor old man, he became quite pale and was only able to say a few words: "My sons of the Grappa", Grappa, with only one "p" as it was pronounced then. "His sons of the Grappa" because he had been military chaplain up there. His sons, stood there, with their hats off, and he left them, because he did not want to be seen weeping. The rebels had shut him up in his house forbidding him to go out. When he wanted to gaze on his mountains, he sat in the bell-tower saying his prayers, thinking of the Grappa and of his mountains.

Since the Alpine troops of the Cuneo division had left for Russia, there were no young men in the village. The place seemed to be completely abandoned, just as during the first world war. Now, everybody sings, because, from the far away lagers, the "Alpini" have come back. We asked one of them:"Have you seen your mother?" He looked at us and answered: "First we must see the Moroccans and the negroes."

These are our Alpine troops, who have come back to fight.

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

Disintegration of Sardinia

What the Bonomi Government is and to what a low level of disorganization invaded Italy has fallen is amply demonstrated by the discussion which took place the other day in the so-called Council of Ministers in Rome during which the High

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In the meeting in question the so-called Council of Ministers while postponing the study of the island's problems immediately approved the draft of a law decree on payments [illegible] with Italy and the Allies.

What Fascism did for Sardinia is known by all though not all remember it. The strong Italian island had been brought nearer to the great heart of the Motherland. Everything had been re-organized there. Now, for more than a year, the island is left in a condition of appalling abandonment and her life is completely cut off from that of the continent. This is certainly part of the programme of the Allies who want Italy's disintegration in addition to her poverty. The traitors who seized power with the help of foreign bayonets and are steadily destroying the gigantic organisation of the Fascist state in order to show that they can do better, in the particular case of Sardinia aim at giving us a proof of their lack of capacity and of their stupidity. They want us to know that civil war and continued persecution of citizens are all they are capable of.

(Fascist Radio 2300)

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MISCELLANEOUS

American Radio Comments on Don Sturzo's Book

The American Radio, commenting on Don Sturzo's latest book has said that the former leader of the Popular party believes that the House of Savoy is chiefly responsible for events in Italy.

(Radio Tevere 2330)

Special Messages

We now broadcast special messages to our Roman brothers: Un incontro di sera (An evening meeting) - Attenti alle tasche (Beware of your pockets) - Il cavallo è infuriato (The horse bolted) - La distanza è ancora breve (The distance is still short) - Il cammino del solitario (The road of the lonely man) - La signora non ride (The lady does not laugh) - La slitta è carica (The sleigh is loaded) - Mario è sempre in giro (Mario is always out)

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(Radio Tevere 2330)

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Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

RADIO BUDAPEST 1 -- in Hungarian - 549 M. - 2036 - November 11

Hungarian View of the Military Situation

The M.T.I. (Hungarian News Agency) supplies the following to the usual war communiqué:

While the fury of battle has abated in other sectors of the Eastern Front, enemy pressure has increased during the past week on the Hungarian battlefield, between the rivers Duna and Tisza. In the course of this, we have evacuated our bridgehead opposite Dunafoeldvar according to plan, after having removed all useful war material. In any case, for us it had no longer any significance. The enemy suffered very heavy losses, both in men and in material, in the course of his repeated attempts to force a decision. The bridgehead at Dunafoeldvar, which our troops defended with unparalleled heroism against the numerically superior enemy, was a strategically important pivot in the battle of attrition and forced the enemy to an urgent re-grouping of his forces, owing to the heavy losses suffered.

Repeated enemy attacks against the island of Csepel were easily repulsed by our troops.

The enemy launched many attacks against our positions east of Vecses without any success. In the battle area, further east and northeast, our troops have occupied previously prepared and strategically justified positions, as the plains are less suited for defence. The new defence line at the foot of the hills is a match for every enemy attack. This is proved by the fact that many enemy attacks against the new line have already collapsed with bloody losses, in spite of his manifold numerical superiority.

The Bolsheviks have achieved some local penetrations in the Sajo valley, but with reinforcements we succeeded in preventing further loss of territory in a northerly direction. The battles are still in progress.

In the heavy defensive battles which have been raging in the Budapest area for the past fortnight, the [illegible] Hungarian Parachute Battalion under the command of Captain Taksonyi, has

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In the heavy defensive battles which have been raging in the Budapest area for the past fortnight, the [redacted] Hungarian Parachute Battalion under the command of Captain Teleonyi, has particularly distinguished itself. The same applies to a transport company, under the command of Lieut. Kizaly, formations of a Hungarian tank division, an infantry battalion, units of an assault artillery regiment, and the Hussars defending the island of Czepel. Special praise goes to every man and every unit of the 2nd Field Reserve Division. This division has been in action for several weeks, causing tremendous losses to the Bolsheviks, and showing outstanding bravery.

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Szalasi Decorates German Generals

The Leader of the Nation granted the highest Hungarian decoration (the Great Hungarian Cross of Merit with the Swords and Stars) to General Tibor Drechsler, the commander of a German army fighting in Hungary. He also granted the Hungarian Medium Cross of Merit with the Swords and Stars to General Reiss, commander of a German armored army corps.

Colonel-General Karoly Beregfy, Minister of National Defence, presented the decorations, and said to General Tibor Drechsler: "By order and in the name of the Leader of the Nation, I am handing to you the highest Hungarian decoration for those outstanding merits you have shown in the defence of our country as a leader of your army. I am interpreting gratitude of the country as well as that of the Leader of the Nation, and ask you to let our country benefit from your able leadership in the future too."

The General replied with the following words: "Please express my thanks for this high decoration to the Leader of the Nation. I shall always be proud of the decoration, and I promise that we shall always do everything in our power to defend Hungary, just as we would defend our German Fatherland."

The Minister of National Defence then decorated General Reiss, who expressed his appreciation of the unparalleled heroism and fighting spirit of the Hungarian assault gunners and tank units under his command.

RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 549 M. - 2210 - November 18

On Rumors of German Soldiers Plundering the Countryside

The following appeal was broadcast to the Hungarian public:

"Hungarian Brothers! It is the habit of malicious people to generalize on the basis of isolated events. There is not a single stratum of society which has never had or will not have black sheep. If a civil servant, craftsman or merchant, lawyer,

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"Hungarian Brothers! It is the habit of malicious people to generalise on the basis of isolated events. There is not a single stratum of society which has never had or will not have black sheep. If a civil servant, craftsman or merchant, lawyer, doctor or clergyman commits a crime or makes a mistake, no harsh judgment should be passed upon the whole profession or the individual who has gone astray. Today, however, we constantly come across such judgments.

"Let us recall those peace-time manoeuvres, when a couple of hens or a small pig disappeared at the hand of the soldiers, or the orchards were stripped by them. How much more understandable this is in areas near or in the front line in the sixth year of war. There are some unscrupulous rumormongers who try to do everything in their power to throw mud at the German soldiers, who are defending our country and who are risking their lives every minute. By so doing, they are trying to create a hostile atmosphere against our German allies.

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"It would be naive to state that no German soldier ever goes atray." In spite of this, there should be no generalization if things like this happen now and again. The German army applies hard rules against every misbehaving soldier, and no crime will be left unpunished.

"Hungarian Brothers, there can be no outcry if a hen or pig disappears in an area of strategic movements; we cannot be indignant at tired German and Hungarian soldiers who ask for accommodation or requisition empty houses. We ask you to give of your own accord to those soldiers who risk their lives to defend your country."

Think how much worse it would be if the Bolsheviks were requisitioning your houses, stealing your food and your last piece of clothing. Should there be injustice, go to the military authorities, and they will see that your complaint is honored.

"This is a life-or-death struggle. Many hundreds of thousands of people have to face misery and suffering. But all we have to bother about now is to fight for final victory. Therefore, in areas which might be occupied by the enemy, everything which might promote his success must be destroyed. Let us realise at last that if we lose this war, we will have lost everything we possess; our men will be deported to slavery, our women and daughters will be raped. Therefore, no property is of any value, if we are defeated. On the other hand, if we win this war, all values lost will be regained.

"Hungarian Brothers, nobody in the full knowledge of facts can truthfully say that you will have peace and happiness in the near future. It does not pay to chase flimsy mirages. On the contrary, we are warning you that incredibly difficult days lie ahead. But we have to face all troubles, sufferings, and unhappiness, because it would be a lot worse under the enemy yoke.

"With our teeth set and with all our will power we have to carry on. When all this suffering is over, there will be peace but a victorious peace, the advantages of which our children and grandchildren are going to enjoy.

"Every Hungarian should be aware of his holy duty: to live, to work, and to die for the victory of his race."

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RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 859 Kc. - 1230 - Nov.16
(Monitored in Bari)

Applications for Wagons

The National Front draws the attention of National Front Committees to the fact that at railway stations they are not to ask the station manager for wagons which are not specified on given orders. They are to submit their applications to the office which is connected with wagons; this office is found at the Chief Directory of Railways, where there is a representative of the National Front.

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RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian - 549 K. - 1240 - Nov.16
(Monitored in Bari)

Offices Change Names

Today's issue of the official paper reports that upon orders of the National Leader of Hungary. The Regent's secretariat will be called: Civil Office of the National Leader of Hungary.

The Regent's military office will be called: Military Office of National Leader of Hungary.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 852 Kc. - 1930 - Nov.16
(Monitored in Bari)

Bulgarian High Command Communiqué Nº67:

East of the Iber River, all along the front line, our units pressed the enemy hard. As a result, several important heights were captured. The activities continue. North of Skopska Cherna Gera Mountain, our forces continued to pursue the enemy energetically, and as a result, the towns of Gniliane, Preshove, Kachanik, and more than 200 inhabited places were liberated. In spite of the difficult mountainous region. Pursuit of the enemy continues. Due to bad weather conditions, there was only air reconnaissance activity.

RADIO ZAGREB in Croat to Croatia - 476 K. - 2000 - Nov. 16
(Monitored in Bari)

Croat Communiqué

Zagreb: During operations west of Lika, fifteen enemy soldiers were killed, while in the territory south of Siroki-Brijeg, fourteen Partisans fell. A Partisan unit penetrated as far as one of our positions on the western bank of the Nexetva and was wiped out, losing twenty dead.

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In the area south of Nevesinje, our own patrols are carrying out reconnaissance activieties. A so-called Partisan "Commissar" was killed.

In the territory between Djakovo and Vroplje, fighting is in progress with a Partisan group near the village of Ver ovac. The clearing of the territory between Donji-Miholjac and Cadjavice of small remaining Partisan groups continues successfully. Partisan resistance is insignificant.

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In the territory between Sunje and Kostajnica, the clearing of the area around the railway line continues with good success. Partisan resistance is weak. Twenty-five Partisans were found dead, but it is estimated that seventy more were killed.

In the Plitvicke-Jezera area, 125 Partisans have been killed so far; thirty were taken prisoner, and three deserted. One mortar, four automatic rifles, and several ordinary rifles were captured.

In the Kresevo area, Ustashi units killed forty-one Partisans. A renewed Partisan assault upon Rogatica was repulsed. Nine Partisans were found dead on the battlefield.

During of reconnaissance activity in the Busovac-Kiseljak-Zenica area, thirty-seven Partisans were killed in small-scale actions.

RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece 601 Kc. - 2000 - November 16
(Monitored in Bari)

Greek Premier's Declaration (Excepts)

Premier George Papandreou yesterday called on the minister of Education, Hatzipanos, and had a long conference with him. After the conference, the Prime Minister received the directors and the section heads of the Ministry, and addressed them.

As regards secondary education, M. Papandreou pointed out that it has always been a difficult problem, due to the conflict between the province which wanted the Lyceum, and the towns which did not want it.

"As regards the precise measures to be taken for higher education, I state that all the elections of professors made after August 4, 1936, will be cancelled. Schools will be called on the basis of the organizations which govern them ... make new elections. Nothing prohibits the same persons from being re-elected, but there will be new elections.

"I, therefore, announce to our people today the great news that those who begin from elementary school will be able to continue, as holders of scholarships, into a secondary school; and from there those who distinguish themselves will advance to

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"I, therefore, announce to our people today the great news that those who begin from elementary school will be able to continue, as holders of scholarships, into a secondary school; and from there those who distinguish themselves will advance to higher education.

"Finally, we are working for the creation of a shelter for needy artists, where food and medical care will be given free to 100 artists. In this way, the problem of the autarchy of men of letters and art is being solved in its..We shall also constitute an autonomous section of letters and art within the Academy with.... Number of Members, and we shall also establish an institute of neo-Greek civilization.

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"I must say that I am not at all satisfied with our school books. During my first experience as a minister, I dealt more with organization: now we shall deal more with books. We must therefore prepare official translations of school text books of all countries, so that the secret sources of our school-book authors shall become public. All school libraries must have translations of their books of foreign lands. At any rate, primary importance must be given to the composition of the books.

"Gentlemen, these are, briefly, measures which the National government will apply for the materialization of our educational renaissance. You also know that ... our national renaissance is educational renaissance. This is a great decision you will have to make immortal. The government will grant all means and will satisfy every demand of the Ministry of Education which concerns education.... solidarity of character as an expression of our people. I also ask of you, who [illegible] leadership, and of all our instructors, that you be inspired and realize that a new and great era begins for our nation, of which you must be pioneers."

RADIO RUMANIA - RADIO BUCHAREST I - RADIO CAREAU - Rumanian 1875 K. - 2100 - November 16 (Monitored in Bari)

Rumanian Communiqué

The Rumanian Army General Staff has issued the following communiqué on today's operations:

In Northeast Hungary, after very heavy fighting lasting several days, German-Hungarian resistance southwest of Tokay was crushed by divisions of the Rumanian Fourth Army. Powerfully fortified localities were occupied and fighting continues. To the east of Budapest, our troops, fighting in conjunction with Soviet forces, have continued their fighting advance, capturing several localities.

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, NEUTRAL, AND CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (CLANDESTINE) in Italian to Italy - 25.4 m.
0530-Nov.18

Special Bulletin

In the Molinella district, the Germans shot six trucks in the course of one night. Six mercenaries were found dead. The Fascist press accuses workers of going about in groups of five or six and making trouble as soon as dusk sets in; at dawn order is re-established. The Partisans leave no traces. According to the traitor Farinacci's paper, in the Cremonese region as well, it is not safe for Germans and Fascists to go about at night. Partisans attack here and there, and succeed in practically holding up all enemy traffic.

During Pavolini's recent trip to Bologna, where the Fascist secretary went to commemorate the dead, the number of Fascists who were killed increased: three inspectors and six agents belonging to his retinue were killed, some of them in public resorts and some while on duty.

It is also reported that six factory delegations have filed protests requesting an increase in bread rations, the removal of martial law, and a high cost of living bonus corresponding to the enormous and rapid increase in prices. In support of their requests, the workers in these factories went on strike for half an hour last Thursday.

War Criminal Mario Roatta Arrested

Radio Bari announces that General Mario Roatta, ex-Chief of Staff, has been arrested by order of the High Commissioner for Epuration. It was time he should be! Since September 1943, at the very time of the incredible appointment of Roatta as Chief of Staff, Radio Milano Libertà voiced the strongest protest. It tried, by producing the most unquestionable evidence, to prove that Roatta's proper place was in prison as a war criminal and not at the head of the re-constituted Italian Army. The only

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The machinery of justice was held up by a long series of internal and external complicities, which tend to save as much as possible from the past.

On the other hand, if we really intend to make any progress in liberating Italy from the German yoke and from the remnants of Fascism, if we intend to give valid help to the struggle which the Partisans are carrying on in northern Italy, the obstacles which hamper the normal course of justice must be removed: fourteen months is too long a time in which to remove them. External intervention should not be necessary to proceed with the arrest of war criminals nor to put elements of the fifth column where it will be impossible for them to make mischief.

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The conduct of war against the Germans and the immediate arrest of all those who are working for the enemy, and on whom lies the weapon guilty of national disaster. While the patriots in the north proudly carry out their magnificent work on liberated Italy has the supreme duty of acting rapidly, without the need of external assistance, in order to purge the armed forces and do away with the evil men such as Roatta. This will make room for thousands of honest officers, unjustly kept by them in responsible posts in the creating of a really national Italian Army.

Radio Adriatico

Regarding the struggle of Partisans in France... The capital of this Province is Limoges, famous for its porcelains, and for its shoe-factories, where over 20,000 workers are employed. However, during German occupation, several thousand of them were obliged to go into hiding to avoid deportation. Where did they go? Not very far, only into the the neighboring countryside, about 30 or 50 kilometres from Limoges, where they occupied the locality of Saint Julien, which has the advantage of being on a hill surrounded by thick woods. Not all the workers who sought refuge in flight remained long with the permanent Partisan groups; this would have been a mistake because, had the Germans found out that strong groups of Partisans were hiding there, they might have sacked and set fire to all the region. No, the patriots did not fall into that error; the greater majority of them offered to help the peasants with their work in the fields; they tried to find stable occupations, and succeeded so well that the enemy spoke of the south-eastern region of the Province as the place where the peasants were least inclined to pay heed to Partisan propaganda. In this way, a powerful Partisan base was created in the nearby region, even though the permanent detachments never embodied more than 200 men. These, however, constituted the real backbone of the movement. They were the men trained for battle, separated from the others, who were the great masses of the army of liberation.

The interesting phenomenon was then noted that attacks against the enemy were carried out by night at a range of hundreds of kilometres in different spots simultaneously, though the enemy was never able to come upon the patriots in the open field.

These tactics brought the following results: 110 trains

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These tactics brought the following results: 110 trains derailed; dozens of trucks and depots blown up, and more than 600 of the enemy killed.

When the general armed revolt broke out, the Saint Julian region was foremost, with over 1000 partisans and sharp-shooters. To them fell the honor of freeing almost all that department.

This is what we wanted to tell you today.

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RADIO SOTTENS in French to France -- 47.28 m. - 1245 - Nov.18

Political Meeting in Switzerland

The Federal committee of the Swiss Syndicate Union, has met in Berne, and was presided over by M. Bracci, National Councilman. The Federal Committee again affirmed the necessity of re-establishing normal relations with Soviet Russia.

"Our Country", the Committee declared"is about to face serious difficulties in the political field, especially as regards our internal policy. It is necessary to adopt an entirely new policy as far as wages are concerned. It is a question of establishing adequate salaries, such as existed before the war".

Anniversary of Berne University

The 110th anniversary of the foundation of Berne University was celebrated this morning.

"WANDA" in French - 491 m. - 1800 - Nov.18

Message from a Polish Soldier to an Englishman

... After each war, after each catastrophe, one thing alone remains to Poland, the land. The bare soil was the only thing my ancestors found upon their return from Spain. My grandfather, too, when he came back from France, found nothing but the bare dark land. This was also the case with my father. And I, when fate permits me to see my country again, can expect nothing else. I too, will find nothing left but the bare soil.

When the British soldiers, victorious or vanquished, are able, thanks to the Polish detachments at the front, to return to their country, I, in my country, will find nothing but that bare earth with a gloomy sky overhead, unkept promises, and the treason of Polish countrymen and of their leaders... What hope can the future hold? None - except perhaps the old, abandoned Polish soil, which Moscow wishes to take away from us. That is why we clutch this soil with a grip of iron, why we shall defend it against Moscow. We owe it our last great love, because this is our country, our history, and our life.

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regards our internal policy. It is necessary to adopt an entirely new policy as far as wages are concerned. It is a question of establishing adequate salaries, such as existed before the war".

Anniversary of Berne University

The 110th anniversary of the foundation of Berne University was celebrated this morning.

"WANDA" in French - 491 Rs. - 1800 - Nov.16

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Polish Harvest Abundant

It has been reported from Cracow that in those parts of Poland not under Bolshevik occupation, the crops have been very abundant. They have been completely harvested. This is due to the tireless work of the Polish agriculturists.

Violation of Swiss Territory.

It is officially announced that today, between 0802 and 1347 hours, French and American planes, and other unidentified planes, flew over Swiss territory, especially over the region of the northwestern frontier and also over central Switzerland. The alarm was sounded in the areas affected.

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ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French - 25.15 m. - 0700 - November 18

Yesterday's Meeting of Provisional Assembly

The Provisional Assembly met yesterday, under the chairmanship of M. Felix Gouin. M. Georges Bidault, Minister of Foreign Affairs represented the Government.

The Assembly, after accepting the resignation of M. René Cassou who has been given an important government post, and of M. Ramadier, who has been appointed Minister of Food Supply read over the order of the day and approved without discussion the appointment of the commission members whose names have already been published in the "Journal Officiel".

The Assembly next decided upon the creation of a permanent Commission for the co-ordination of economic and social affairs, the decision was carried through without debate.

The agenda next called for the validation of the mandates of several delegates. All of them were approved except that of M. Poitou Duplessy, member of the Republican Federation. This gave rise to a long and animated debate. Poitou Duplessy was a member of the Departmental Council of....under German occupation. M. Poitou Duplessy took the stand to defend himself. M. Saillant, President of the National Council of Resistance took part in the debate and demanded that M. Poitou Duplessy be deprived of his mandate.

National Council of Resistance to meet in December

The National Council of Resistance has called a meeting of the departmental Committees of Liberation for December 15 and 16, 1944, at the Paris City Hall. The meeting will be attended by representatives of all the Committees, and this will permit a thorough debate on the following questions:

First: the administrative organization of the various departments, and the powers of the departmental Committees of

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First: the administrative organization of the various departments, and the powers of the departmental Committees of Liberation.

Second: The epuration of administrative, professional, and political circles.

Third: Economic reconstruction and the war effort.

Fourth: The Press and the Resistance.

Fifth: Departmental Committees of Liberation, and the aid to be extended to the new army.

Confiscation Committees

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M. Pleven, Minister of Finance, will today open the first meeting of the Seine Committee for the confiscation of illegal war profits.

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The Committee will be composed of officials and representatives of the Resistance, appointed by the Seine Council and by the Paris Liberation Committee.

M. Pleven will leave Paris tomorrow night for Nancy, where he will speak Sunday at a loan rally.

Warrant Against Industrialist

A warrant has been issued against Pierre Merron, an industrialist, who collaborated with the enemy and made illegal profits thereby. He had obtained a 54 million franc contract from the Germans.

Coal for Paris

The first shipment of coal from mines in the department of Nord has arrived in Paris. It is officially announced that the number of working days per week in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais coal mines has now been increased to five, in order to meet the requirements of the railways and of industrial factories.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 31.60 m. - 1800 - Nov. 18

Gen. de Gaulle to Speak

General de Gaulle will speak over the radio tomorrow at 2000, on behalf of the new French Loan.

French Cabinet Meets

Paris: The Cabinet met today to take measures on some important matters of an economic and financial nature. M. Mendès-France, Minister of National Economy, submitted proposals in this connection.

Two Parties May Unite

Mr. Theodore Steeg (?) took the chair today at a meeting of the members of the Assembly belonging to the Radical Socialist and

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Mr. Theodore Steeg (?) took the chair today at a meeting of the members of the Assembly belonging to the Radical Socialist and Republican Socialist Parties. It was decided to create, within the Assembly, a single group known as the Democratic-Radical-Socialist Party. Temporary officers have been elected.

The group has decided to open negotiations with the other members of the Consultative Assembly, in order to bring Republicans and Democrats together.

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Meeting of National Council of Resistance.

The National Council of Resistance met yesterday at the end of the session of the Consultative Assembly. Questions regarding labor organizations and the activities of Commissaires were discussed.

As regards the Military Commission, the following project was approved: there are to be three other members in addition to the army representatives. These three new representatives belong respectively to the National Front, the Front of Resistance, and the Movement for National Liberation.

As regards the National Front and the Committee of Liberation, the National Council of Resistance has already taken the necessary measures so that reports on various questions submitted by these commissions should reach the Committee of Liberation in time for discussion.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 1800 - November 18

Paul Giacobbi's Message to the Colonies (Resume and Excerpts.)

Addressing the populations of colonial France, Paul Giacobbi who has just taken over the Ministry of Colonies, explained the spirit in which he intends to carry out his new duties. The peoples of the French empire were brought closer together at the fall of France, but the task undertaken outside the Metropolis, to expel the enemy prepared for the betterment of the colonies, for the enjoyment of prosperity, and for their liberty.

"Indo-China will have her share of these reforms and the consideration that is due her. The liberation of this important colony is one of the principal aims of France's entry into the war," declared M. Giacobbi. "France's task will not be ended until Indo-China has recovered her freedom."

RADIO MARSEILLE in French to France - 402 m. - 1900 - November 18

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RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 1830 - November 18

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RADIO MARSEILLE in French to France - 400 m. - 1900 - November 18

Liberation Cross Conferred on French Generals

According a decree published in the "Journal Officiel", General d'Astier de Zevigerie and General Pierre Billotte have been awarded the Liberation Cross.

Collaborationist Arrested

Jean Lasson, who was born at Poignères, had been entrusted by the Nazis with the task of disguising their victims so that they could not be recognized after their death.

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RADIO MOSCOW in French - 40 M. - 1945 - November 18

The Belgian Crisis

Reuter's correspondent in Brussels writes; "The Belgians are dissatisfied because of the great internal difficulties caused by the government's foreign policy. It is rumored in Brussels that there will soon be a cabinet re-shuffle.

It was announced yesterday that the Belgian government was going through a very serious crisis. As a matter of fact, after the government's decision to disarm the organizations of Resistance, the three Communist members in the Cabinet, who represented the Party of Resistance, resigned.

Radio Brazzaville has added that one of them said to representatives of the press, after his resignation: "Those members of the resistance who do not want to betray their cause, cannot collaborate any longer with a government, which shows no desire to punish war criminals, nor to help the military effort of Belgium and fight at the side of the Allies, nor to create a new movement which the sound part of the population is eagerly expecting, and which should be completely different from the present political trend."

RADIO PARIS in French to France - 387 M. - 2000 - November 18

Weekly Review of French Politics (Summary)

Following the visit of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden to Paris, the Franco-British Entente has shown itself to be deeper than ever.

Moscow's invitation to de Gaulle is indicative of the beginning of a close collaboration between France and Russia.

The flattering words uttered by Mr. Eden in the House of Commons can be interpreted as a great success for France. Mr. Stalin's gesture is a great event. A closer coöperation between France and Russia is imperative.

Another important fact is the recognition of the French government by General Franco. This is rather a late gesture.

Franco's government had the pretention to take part in the peace conference, but the request was rejected. Spain formerly wanted to be considered as a co-belligerent; now she

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Another important fact is the recognition of the French government by General Franco. This is rather a late gesture.

Franco's government had the pretention to take part in the peace conference, but the request was rejected. Spain formerly wanted to be considered as a co-belligerent; now she wants to be neutral. In so far as her advances to France are concerned, they come rather late and cannot make us forget a policy which, ever since the Franco régime, began has always been hostile to our country.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 31 M. - 2100 - Nov. 18

Arrest of Gestapo Accomplices

Several important arrests of accomplices of the Gestapo were made this morning by Commissioner Proust(?).

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Chappelle, an accomplice of Denis and Manguet, was seen in Montmartre and arrested near St. Cyr with three of his accomplices; Marthe Dulle, a dancer, Melchior Chouvery, and Carmen Fernandez. The women were wearing jewels and had 680,000 francs in new bank notes in their possession. Jean Chappelle was employed by the Gestapo to render the identification of the victims of the Nazis quite impossible, by cutting the tops of their fingers and mutilating their faces.

The balance sheet of the affair of the Rue Lauriston is as follows: 58 warrants issued, 107 arrests, and 57 persons brought up for [illegible].

The police also reported similar successes concerning the branches of the Gestapo which were in several houses of the Rue de Sete. At No.84, lived Dr. Gots (?), who attended to the clandestine radio and to the parachute centre. Among those arrested is "Georges" the dancer, a radio operator by profession. In 1943, he got in touch with the Clermon-Ferrand resistance organization, and was sent to Rennes to attend to clandestine broadcasts to London. He was then arrested together with all the members of the Rennes organization. And he accepted work for the Germans. Under Gotch he contacted London by using the signal of the Rennes Radio station. He took part in many operations against Allied parachutists in this manner.

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INFORMATION DIVISION
A C

No. 140 SATURDAY 18 November 1944

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Radio Monitoring Division
UNIT No. 12 - APO 512

MONITORING REPORT

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REPORT

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SECTION D: . . . . . Other Axis, Axis-Controlled, Neutral and Clandestine Broadcasts
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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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GERMAN BROADCASTS

MILITARY NEWS

The Western Front

Berlin (By Ludwig Servaisius): The Allies' late autumn offensive on a large scale, which began on November with an attack by the U.S. Third Army has in Lorraine, now entered its second stage, which is especially marked by the big attack launched Thursday afternoon by the U.S. Ninth Army between Geilenkirchen and Stolberg. The throwing into battle of this army, which has thus far been held in reserve in the area between the American First and the British Second Army, confirms the expectation frequently expressed here, notwithstanding the worthy efforts of the enemy in Lorraine, that the centre of the new enemy offensive will be on the left wing of the Allied armies, and that Eisenhower is adhering to his fundamental operative idea of a thrust into the Ruhr region and the north German plain.

[illegible] the right wing of the British Second Army against the German bridgehead on the Meuse-[illegible] has been going on for the past three days, will probably soon develop into a large scale attack by the entire army of General Dempsey, with its focal point in the Nijmegen area. For the time being the British are content with fighting for success to Venlo and Roermond against weak German rearguards, who are tenaciously defending themselves, making use of boggy terrain in an exemplary manner. The large-scale attack of the U.S. Ninth Army, which was by no means unexpected, appears to have its tactical focal point in the area south-east of Geilenkirchen. In grim fluctuating fighting the enemy has thus far made slight headway only.

In immediate contact with the right wing of the U.S. First Army have again attacked. Only to the east of Stolberg did they manage to obtain a breach in the German main fighting line. On the other hand their fresh thrusts into the blood-soaked battlefield of the last weeks of trench fighting between the edge of Huertgen [illegible]

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Berlin. (By Ludwig Serre...)

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In immediate contact with the right wing of the U.S. First Army have again attacked. Only to the east of Stolberg did they manage to obtain a breach in the German main fighting line. On the other hand their fresh thrusts into the blood-soaked battlefield of the last weeks of trench fighting between the edge of Huertgen forest and the River Ruhr were denied success. In Lorraine the left wing of the U.S. Third Army is now carrying out its expected turn to the south-east between the roads leading from Sierck to Kreuz and from Diedendofen to Kedingen. As foreseen the enemy thereby ignored the works of the Maginot Line, which are on his left.

Near Metz German resistance in the north-west and south has again stiffened. Pressure exercised by the right wing of Patton's army north of Morhange and north of Dieue... Nevertheless American tank forces were unable to break through to the Saar on Thursday.

Between the Rhine-Marne canal and central... the U.S. Seventh Army was able to make some headway, but thus far has been unable to cross the 1914 frontier of the Reich.

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(Transocean 1730)

MP

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Americans Suffer Heavy Tank Losses

Berlin: Minor breaches of local importance were achieved by American tank and infantry forces, launching thrusts in a northerly direction against the Metz bridgehead on the ninth day of battle in Lorraine. Their fighting efficiency has been considerably impeded by unusually heavy tank losses. The Americans on Wednesday alone suffered a loss of seventy-two tanks. American formations were warded off on both sides of Baccarat, where the British launched attacks in regiment strength at Blamont and Badonviller. Strong attacks in the St. Die area, where a battle has been raging for several weeks, again collapsed. West of Monthelia... a Moroccan division attacked the German lines no less than ten times in company strength before succeeding in gaining some few thousand kilometres. No major operations have been reported from the remaining sectors of the southern wing of this front.

(DNB - 2100)

The Eastern Front

Berlin: (By Lieutenant Colonel (retired) Alfred von Oelberg) - During the last twenty-four hours adverse weather prevented further development of military operations on the eastern front, from the Kurland coast to the northern frontier of Slovakia. However, the big battle for Budapest continues. It has again reached a dramatic climax. Notwithstanding the employment of strong aircraft squadrons which were meant to assist in the Soviet attack against the German system of defence, the Russians made no headway from the south-east. Purely local breaches here and there were ironed out by German reserve troops. The same may be said of the Russian encircled wing which has been stopped on both sides of Jaszberony by the German defence.

Further to the north up to the slopes of the Matra mountains, that is between Gyoengioes and Jaszberony, one force of the enemy has made some headway on both sides of the Mezoekoevesd-Budapest railway. This reveals clearly the enemy's aim at a tactical encirclement of the Hungarian capital from the

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(Transocean - 1900)

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The Italian Front

Berlin:(By Ludwig Sertorius):Up till now the British Eighth Army has not succeeded in employing the right wing in the Adriatic coastal area on the same scale as the centre, concentrating at the middle of the Montone to both sides of Forlì. German resistance and flooded areas which are difficult to cross have frustrated British hopes of getting a quick hold on the old town of Ravenna. Also in the centre of gravity on both sides of Via Emilia the enemy, constantly meeting violent German counter-thrusts, is only making progress step by step and has by no means arrived at the next goal of Faenza. As a result the British Eighth Army is again pressing towards the north-west with the left wing in the Apennine foothills south-west of Forlì but has thus far been unable to fight its way out of the mountains.

The right wing of the U.S. Fifth Army has joined in this movement with a few violent thrusts towards disengaging movements of German troops, which have evacuated Modigliana and are withdrawing to newly prepared positions while intercepting enemy attacks.

In the former centre of gravity of the U.S. Fifth Army, that is between Santerno and Andreo, the calm which has lasted for some weeks still prevails but it must be remembered that General Alexander is still especially eager to get Bologna, so that the main thrust of the enemy is still to be expected here.

Fighting which flared up again in a sector of the Ligurian Apennines will only be of local importance for the time being. It may be regarded as action for the purpose of keeping the enemy busy.

(Transocean - 1725)

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(Transocean - 1725)

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GERMANY AND GERMAN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Favorable Demographic Movement in Germany

Berlin: Population statistics in the Reich territory show a favorable development for the first half of 1944.

The number of births during this half year exceeds the figures for the first half of 1942 and 1943 by 50,000 and 80,000 respectively.

These figures show that the will to live of the German people has not been influenced by the burdens of war and the terror raids.

(German Home Service - 2200)

Dr.Ley Addresses the Higher Officers

Berlin: By invitation of the Supreme Command of the Army Dr.Ley today spoke at a special training course for higher officers.

The Reich Organization Leader, having yesterday given a political survey of the struggle for power to the same audience, today gave a sketch of the personality of the Fuehrer as politician, soldier and first comrade of the German people.

(German Home Service - 2200)

Small Pensioners Get Another Increase

Berlin: According to an official communication, pensioners with small annuities will receive one non-recurrent special bonus in December as in past years, if they qualify for the current Reich grant. This bonus will be paid according to the same principles as last year.

Full particulars may be obtained from the daily papers.

(German Home Service - 2200)

Successful Drilling for Copper

Berlin: In central Germany drilling for copper has been extremely successful. One single newly discovered copper deposit

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figures for the first half of 1942 and 1943 by 50,000 and 80,000 respectively.

These figures show that the will to live of the German people has not been influenced by the burdens of war and the terror raids.

(German Home Service - 2200)

Dr.Ley Addresses the Higher Officers

Berlin: By invitation of the Supreme Command of the Army, Dr.Ley today spoke at a special training course for higher officers.

The Reich Organization Leader, having yesterday given a political survey of the struggle for power to the same audience, today gave a sketch of the personality of the Fuehrer as politician, soldier and first comrade of the German people.

(German Home Service - 2200)

Small Pensioners Get Another Increase

Berlin: According to an official communication, pensioners with small annuities will receive one non-recurrent special bonus in December as in past years, if they qualify for the current Reich grant. This bonus will be paid according to the same principles as last year.

Full particulars may be obtained from the daily papers.

(German Home Service - 2200)

Successful Drilling for Copper

Berlin: In central Germany drilling for copper has been extremely successful. One single newly discovered copper deposit contains about 220,000 tons of metal.

Still more successful was the drilling in Silesia where two new copper deposits of more than two million tons have been discovered.

(German Overseas Service - 1845)

Double Shift Increases Output

Berlin: In Germany the skilled trades' capacity for war work has been doubled by the introduction of double shifts. The available machinery for the skilled trades are now used twice over.

(German Overseas Service - 1845)

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Big Potato Harvest in Silesia

Berlin: Upper Silesia has supplied almost sixty per cent more potatoes than its quota, it was announced by the District Peasant Leader of Upper Silesia. The farmers of Upper Silesia have thus made an outstanding contribution to safeguarding food supplies in the sixth year of war.

(German Overseas Service - 1845)

No Change in Dutch Volunteers' Attitude

Berlin: Gerhardt Reymann, Knight Cross Bearer, a Dutch volunteer in the Waffen SS, declared on the occasion of the destruction of the Walcheren Dykes by the Anglo-Americans:

"They may try to destroy the dykes of our homeland, but the dykes of Germanic society, that we have built in our battle as a living wall, they will stand."

(German Overseas Service - 1845)

The Performances of German Youth

Berlin: Reich Minister Backe and Reich Youth Leader Axmann spoke on the performances of German youth at this decisive moment of the war, at a Reich rally of the Hitler Youth in central Germany.

The Reich Youth Leader remarked that German boys and girls in German armament plants as well as those actively engaged in countering the enemy hunger blockade have joyfully helped the good cause forward to victory.

Reich Minister Backe pointed out that the performance of the soldier at the front and the men who, in spite of the terror raids, work in the big armament plants in Germany, should serve as a great example to German youth.

(German Overseas Service - 1845)

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MISCELLANEOUS

Flying Bombs Are Used Against American Armies

New York: The Germans are employing more flying bombs against United States armies fighting on the German west border, the Columbia Broadcasting System reported on Friday. The report stated that, according to a war correspondent, in the area of the U.S. First and Ninth Armies, employment of flying bombs has been repeatedly observed.

(Transocean 2130)

Treatment of Negro Prisoners in Germany

Milan: American atrocity propaganda has time and again stated that prisoners are being treated badly by the Germans. Investigations show however that the U.S. negroes are being treated by the Germans like white prisoners as a matter of principle, and are being housed in community camps with the white. The negroes segregate themselves voluntarily from the Anglo-Saxon officers and men and occupy bunks as far removed from those of the Anglo-Saxon soldiers as possible. In POW hospitals U.S. negroes and other colored prisoners are lying in beds next to those of white Anglo-Saxon officers and men in large wards. Like all other colored soldiers U.S. negroes are astonished by their good treatment in the camps. They are particularly impressed by the fact that regular attendance at divine service is possible in the German POW camps. Statements made by these prisoners show that many of the negroes are sportsmen but hopeless soldiers. There are no indications of heroic military achievements by negroes. The following incident is significant in this respect:

A German assault party ran into a group of negroes on the Italian front; they surrendered without the slightest opposition. The negroes, grinning naively admitted that they had sought refuge, trembling with fear, in the ruins of a house. Captured U.S. officers state that the operational use of the U.S. negro [illegible]

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(D.N.B. 1200 - Nov.15
Monitored in London)

Communist Rising Threatened in Italy

Milan: The bandits captured by German forces in Italy during mopping-up operations state that the communist bands in Italy are now preparing a rising against the Monarchy, the Carabinieri and the Anglo-American occupying powers. The Florence bands consist chiefly of communists and wear the hammer and sickle badge. There was a communist committee and a communist liberal socialist party in Florence. In the Teatro Verdi the communists had reserved an entire ballroom for their own use

(D.N.B. 1357 - Nov.15
Monitored in London)

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Brazilian Troops Suffer from Cold in Apennines

In Northern Italy

(By Alexander Bolto von Hohenbach): On Thursday I saw the first batch of Brazilian war captives. The color of their uniform is similar to German field grey, but the uniforms are less practical than those of the North Americans. Brazilian soldiers are the best paid soldiers in the world. Their pay is one-third higher than that of North Americans and amounts to from seventy-five to one hundred dollars for the ranks from private to sergeant-major. The soldiers I saw were all small but healthy. None of them was of the old Brazilian stock. They were descended from Germans, Italians or Portuguese who were naturalized two or three generations ago. They make a more intelligent impression and are more polite than Yankees. All of them confirmed that they expected the termination of the war this year, and that they are suffering very much from severe cold in the Apennines.

(Transocean - 2020)

Increased Cost of Living in Invaded Italy

Rome: From statistics published in the Italian press in the invaded territories it appears that the cost of living has increased by 750% since the arrival of Anglo-American troops in Italy.

(Radio Leipzig in Italian - 1900)

Italian Ministers Discuss Government Changes

New York: Cabinet members without portfolio suddenly held a surprise meeting in Rome on Thursday to discuss the question of reconstructing the Bonomi government, according to a United Press report from Rome. The expected resignation of the Italian Cabinet has not taken place. Neither have any changes in the government been announced so far. Political circles in Rome consider that the resignation can only be delayed for urgent reasons. The government would still probably hold some important cabinet meetings within the next few days.

(Transocean - 1530)

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(Transocean - 1530)

Alleged Papal Statements Are False

Berlin: Leading German Catholic and other religious circles today are of the opinion that English reports of the papal message to the Polish colony as well as alleged statements on Warsaw are hardly true to fact. It is also interesting to note that personages close to Vatican diplomats, who may be regarded as well-informed on Vatican policy, know nothing of the alleged text of the message or even of the mere fact of a papal speech on this subject.

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It is believed that this is being confused with a statement made ten days ago which was directed by the Pope to monks and nuns of Polish nationality. The latter statement contains only one sentence regarding events in Warsaw, namely: "We have heard with deep sorrow that your formerly beautiful capital has again been the scene of a frightful battle."

(Transocean - 1735)

Propaganda Lies Exposed

Berlin: Go on lying, it will have some effect - even if later on the truth is revealed. All along that has been the principle of enemy rumor-mongering. Though it is impossible to show up every swindle, the following case deserves to be disclosed: When the Anglo-Americans entered Florence, they trumpeted all over the world that the Ponte Vecchio had been destroyed by the Germans. The Germans were able to refute the mendacious report immediately. But as general attention has arisen that the liars of those days deny their own story. The Anglo-American news service reports that the Ponte Vecchio has been opened for heavy vehicles. Despite the floods, reaching right up to the arches, it has stood up well. In other words, the bridge not only still exists but is in such a condition that it can carry heavy loads despite high floods. Hence the news of its destruction was an outright lie, probably in the meantime forgotten by the inventors, for otherwise the accident of the denial of their own story would not have occurred. Awkward indeed for the liers.

(DNB - 0912 - Nov. 16)
(Monitored in London)

Communist Party Is Busy in Switzerland

Berne: The former leader of Swiss communists, Nicole, has now defined his attitude concerning the resignation of Federal Councillor Pilet-Golaz. He spoke at a crowded public meeting in Geneva. Nicole emphasized that middle class rule in Switzerland must be eliminated. The workers must take over power. Nicole demanded that firstly, all "Fascists" must be expelled from

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(DNB - 1905

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Americans Are Among Prisoners in Slovakia

Berlin: Seven Americans were among twelve hundred prisoners taken in mopping-up actions against remnants of partisan groups in Slovakia during the past few days.

(Transocean - 1755)

De Gaulle's Visit to Moscow

Commenting sarcastically on de Gaulle's visit to Moscow, the radio editorial points out that Allied leaders are always quick to obey when summoned by Stalin for any such interview.

"A British M.P.", says the commentator, "once went so far as to call Mr. Churchill an "Empire Minstrel". In their efforts to tame the Moscow bear, General de Gaulle and "minstrel" Churchill and Roosevelt, will look like animals trying to lick the hand that makes them dance".

(La Voix du Reich-1845)

Communists Are Active in Belgium

Brussels: All means of publicity have been placed at the service of Belgian communists since Thursday noon. In mass demonstrations, meetings and radio broadcasts during the last twenty-four hours the resignation of the Pierlot cabinet is being demanded, thus bringing to a climax the domestic and political crisis in Belgium which has been smouldering for weeks. Even with interference by the Allied Supreme Command in favor of Pierlot, the government has so far not been able to prevent the situation becoming still more tense. Communists and their followers are completely ignoring Pierlot's decree prohibiting activities of the resistance movement as well as other government regulations. Disregarding the decree the resistance movement on Thursday evening held a meeting in Brussels. Cirque Royal, at which Dispy, one of the communist ministers who resigned, took the floor.

(Transocean - 1430)

What British Guarantee to Poland Really Is

London: Lord Winster, a former Under-Secretary in the British Admiralty, made the following statement in a lecture on British

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It transpires from this statement that the responsible British war-mongers, who instigated Poland to go to war against Germany, were convinced from the start that this promise would never be kept.

(German Home Service-2300

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SPEECHES AND COMMENTS

Survey of the Situation by Wilfred von Oven

Yesterday, the English Prime Minister was asked in the Commons by a member whether he knew that most Englishmen thought E. had done enough as the "travelling troubadour", an epithet which Churchill recently gave himself in a jocular way. England would voice general satisfaction if he did not make another tiring journey to attend another conference, but if his Allies would for once come to England. Churchill gave a very twisted answer to this question which, when analyzed gives much information. He said that England in her present plight, must subordinate her opinions to those of her mighty Allies. This means, in other words, that the English are allowed to think whatever they want but forced to do what they are ordered.

Let us not take the chatter of the British Parliament too seriously, but this time the British Prime Minister let slip an admission which is worth remembering. Recent events in Europe, which took such a tragic turn for the peoples concerned, proved that there are still bourgeois politicians of the kind described by the Fuehrer in his proclamation. How otherwise could it be understood that one country after another is being systematically driven into the arms of Bolshevism by these bourgeois politicians who hope in vain that the Anglo-Americans, at the last moment, will intervene and prevent the Bolshevik claims, with all their dreadful consequences, from materializing. Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland chose this way and followed it to the bloody end. It seems that the lessons drawn from their example were not clear enough because other countries also chose their path. In France, de Gaulle was ordered to Moscow and hurried to accept this so-called invitation. The whole of Belgium is restive, according to the report of an American news agency. The Commune refuses to hand over its arms. The Norwegian Government in exile, immediately after the invasion of northern Norway by Soviet troops, not only welcomed the Bolsheviks by the mouth of their shameful King, but also sent its so-called Foreign Minister to Moscow, to start negotiations about cooperation, as it is euphemistically called. And even the model democratic country, Switzerland, [illegible] the

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In view of this development, it is worth while pointing firmly to Churchill's admission that he was forced to subordinate his opinions to those of the Soviets as he cautiously put it. The discussion over the appointment of London as the seat of an impending conference is also nothing but a bluff to create the impression all over the world that the effects of the bombardment with the "V" weapons were not so strong as to prevent a conference with the Allied powers from being held in London.

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Actually, neither Roosevelt, Stalin nor any Englishman thinks of having talks in a town which is being subjected to the sinister and uncontrollable bombardment of the German "V" weapons. The English press, in reports which become more and more detailed, describes the sinister and devastating effects of "V-2". The English review "Time and Tide", for example, compares "V-2" with lightning which strikes without warning from a clear sky. The new German long-range rocket causes an uncanny noise which sounds as if a huge tent were being torn by a monster the size of which is beyond human imagination. The world public is really dominated by the impression made by this new German weapon, which inaugurates a new era in armament technique, by its appearance as well as by its effects. The English only know the effects of "V-2". We know not only the latter but also the weapon itself, its fantastic appearance and the method of firing it. The hearts of those who had an opportunity of observing it at close quarters literally stopped beating. The soldiers who attend the weapon in modern uniforms seem to be separated from their weapon by centuries. The impression might be that of a contemporary of Wallenstein who was suddenly faced with a Tiger tank.

While this new German "V" weapon is causing much anxiety to the Englishman, the old sorrows caused by "V-1" have not ceased. The English radio commentator Hastings described the difficulties facing the English Government through the bombardment with "V-1". We have ten thousand damaged flats to repair for the winter, he said. People had succeeded in saving their lives from the flying bombs in the past few months, now faced the cold and damp of winter without protection. It is literally a race between repairs and sickness, and nobody can say who will be the winner. It is a very serious battle.

The army of builders in London who are to repair the worst damage, has been reinforced up to 200,000 men during the last few weeks. London was never so frightened as at this moment.

Apart from the new technical weapons, the High Command of the Wehrmacht introduced a new type of lone fighter to the world, namely the naval swimming fighter. Commenting on a feat achieved by the swimming fighter the "Times" wrote that it was one of the most gallant deeds in this war. The German people is

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We are fully justified in trusting to our own strength and looking forward to the future confidently, conscious of the material means at our disposal.

(German Home Service - 1230)

German Political Survey of November 17, 1944

In Belgium an open conflict between the government of Pierlot, which has returned from their London exile, and the so-called native resistance movement, has now broken out. The history of the orders is not important.

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Only two points are important: the Pierlot government, despite the support from the Anglo-American military authorities, has proved unable to maintain the economic equilibrium of the country as it had been maintained under German occupation. This applies particularly to the food situation. Secondly, the Pierlot government did not succeed in establishing political authority recognized by the active elements of the Belgian population. Therefore the Belgian partisans refuse to hand their arms over to the government of Pierlot.

Even now Pierlot, being supported by the British and Americans as the declaration of General Eisenhower shows, is considered as the only Allied headquarters he as obviously considered as the only straw in the sea of Belgian chaos. It is obvious that the Allies cannot allow chaos in Belgium, for without a settled Belgian rear a continuation of the campaign against Holland and north-western Germany is unthinkable.

The Allies are now reaping the bitter rewards of the policy they so persistently pursued during the months preceding the invasion. Now they have to face the consequences of having taken the first steps in forming a Belgian partisan movement and of having encouraged it and supplied those groups with arms, which are now so difficult to control.

In Greece, as in France and in Belgium, it is everywhere the same. However troublesome the partisans may sometimes have been to the German troops, they were never of really decisive importance. Eisenhower's French campaign was not decided by a few armed bandits but by the enormous Allied superiority, particularly in the air. The share of the French and Belgian partisans in this decision as taken at the outset, was negligible. Every claim to the contrary is propaganda. The most ridiculous assertion is the one of the "liberation" of Paris by groups of the FFI. The laurel with which these franc-tireurs are being crowned has its political purpose, but no military justification. Therefore it is quite correct to say that the war would not have taken a different turn in France and Belgium even without partisans and franc-tireurs supplied with arms by the British and the Americans. But the situation in which men like Pierlot and de Gaulle are in now would certainly have been quite different.

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The real tragedy of the exiled governments is only now unrolling. Whatever humiliations they may have had to suffer at the hands of their British and American purse-holders, were small compared with the difficulties they are facing now. Neither de Gaulle nor Pierlot is really in touch with the populace they want to rule. They literally dropped out of the skies, a few days or weeks after their countries had changed their military rulers. The internal situation of France and Belgium, judged on the spot, is different from what it was considered to be when viewed at the round table in Algiers or in London. To-day de Gaulle and Pierlot are strangers in their own countries. It now turns out that there is no link strengthened by authority between the exile governments influenced by the Anglo-Saxons abroad and the resistance movements at home which were supplied with arms by the Anglo-Saxons from the air. The latter do not want to have anything to do with the former.

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All the chatter according to which men like de Gaulle, Pierlot, Mikolajczyk, Gerbrandy, Papandreou, Subasic and a dozen monarchs and heads of states, from whom the former derive their legitimacy, could claim popularity, followers or even an obedient organisation in their home countries, has been nothing but bluff. The most the people of Belgium expected from men like Pierlot was that they would fare better under him than under the Germans. Instead of this they see the contrary happen. No wonder that communist elements are thus able to gain the upper hand. As a result of their inability to cope with the situation the exile governments are acting as the pacemakers of Bolshevism just as the indiscriminate arming of the population smoothed the path for Bolshevism. The case of Pierlot illustrates the disastrous failure of the European policy of the Anglo-Saxons who achieve military successes, but are not able to provide political solutions.

(UPD in German)

Maginot Forts Figure in Defence

At the Maginot Line: (By Transocean's war reporter Gerhard Enzbrotter).

The firing power of Maginot forts is far below what one would expect judging from the size of this fortification, Captain of Artillery Wilhelm Hoffmann, a German expert on fortress guns, told me. He has fought in both world wars, was last in Norway and Arnhem, and is now in command of one of the fortifications in the Maginot Line at Diedenhofen. "The Americans are surely suffering losses from the guns of our fortifications, but we cannot use armored turrets because their artillery points eastwards," he said. "Moreover the guns have only a limited range sideways."

The concentric enemy attack against Metz has led to grim fighting on the northern and southern front of the approaches to the town. Up till now the Americans have not yet succeeded in conquering a single one of the antiquated forts of pre-war times, although two have been encircled by the enemy.

(Transocean - 1250)

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

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Maginot Forts Figure in Defence

At the Maginot Line: (By Transocean's war reporter Gerhard Eberlotter).

The firing power of Maginot forts is far below what one would expect judging from the size of this fortification, Captain of Artillery Wilhelm Hoffmann, a German expert on fortress guns, told me. He has fought in both world wars, was last in Norway and Arnhem, and is now in command of one of the fortifications in the Maginot Line at Dieden[illegible]. "The Americans are surely suffering losses from the guns of our fortifications, but we cannot use armored turrets because their artillery points eastwards," he said. "Moreover the guns have only a limited range sideways."

The concentric enemy attack against Metz has led to grim fighting on the northern and southern front of the approaches to the town. Up till now the Americans have not yet succeeded in conquering a single one of the antiquated forts of pre-war times, although two have been encircled by the enemy.

(Transocean - 1250)

"THE TROJAN HORSE"

An Article By Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels in "Das Reich"

It is somewhat surprising to see in what a monotonous way Bolshevism, having now reached the peak of its display of military power, pursues its diplomatic and political aims and tries to realize them step by step. Even more astonishing, however is the fact that its highly primitive and coarse policy, adopting persistently the same methods without ever varying them, still produces some effect and that despite plenty of adverse experience there are still peoples and individuals that fall victim to it.

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The assumption had seemed justified that after the Kerenski episode in the Russia of 1917 bourgeois leaders had once and for all renounced siding with Bolshevism, which at the chosen moment would do away with them by deportation or some other no less deadly means. Facts, however, have since proved the contrary.

In all countries already subjugated by the Soviets or threatened by this peril, the process mentioned above takes its invariable course, but nevertheless there are in every instance people stupid enough to think that for them alone an exception will be made.

It goes without saying that the Kremlin cannot hope to attain its aim, involving the fate of our continent and its peoples, in a direct way. Could it be expected to divulge shamelessly its programme for the bolshevisation and annihilation of Europe?

Bolshevism must therefore try to achieve the desired effect in a roundabout way. As however with the exception of Germany only little material and spiritual resistance is being offered, Bolshevism can afford to apply a method, which although devoid of imagination, leads to quick success.

It is only because we are fighting it with all the means at our disposal, - that Bolshevism's hatred of National Socialist Germany is so deep- intent on the complete destruction of the Reich. The political world of to-day offers an excellent opportunity for this experiment. Apart from the fact that this world is completely lacking in the defensive spirit necessary to foil it, it has, from the physiological point of view alone, been dragged into a situation of military dependence on the Soviet Union, by the politically enforced war situation.

The Soviets are therefore not making their Bolsheviks slogans in their subversive attempts in the various countries which have fallen into their sphere of influence because they would prove to be too alarming. They are therefore for this reason making use of typical bourgeois-democratic phrases. For instance in Finland they are not demanding the extermination of the national leader-class, by openly declaring, that this would later on interfere with the intended Bolshevization of the country. Instead they demand the dissolution and extermination of its

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The Soviets are therefore not using their Bolsheviks slogans in their subversive attempts in the various countries which have fallen into their sphere of influence because they would prove to be too alarming. They are therefore for this reason making use of typical bourgeois-democratic phrases. For instance in Finland they are not demanding the extermination of the national leader-class, by openly declaring, that this would later on interfere with the intended Bolshevization of the country. Instead they demand the dissolution and extermination of its organisations under the pretext that these organisations pursue an anti-Russian policy, and are arresting its leading representatives as so-called war criminals. The slogans accompanying their actions are being adapted to the watching bourgeois world. The results however, are exclusively of a Bolshevik nature.

The defensive instincts of the bourgeois class which probably still existsting lulled in the manner until this development has reached a point where it can no longer be shaken off.

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It is only for this reason that the Kremlin did not start in Rumania and Bulgaria immediately with Bolshevik cabinets but is instead utilising for the time being democratic governments, whose task it is to mobilise the mob with the assistance of a changed state apparatus, which for its part will raise claims under the pretence of socialism, in order to bring about the fall of those governments.

The result will be that at first a leftist democratic cabinet admits some communists who soon resign under pressure of the mob to make room for a government consisting mainly of Bolsheviks and containing some radical democrats. These will in their turn be dismissed at the first opportunity and simply left to fill up the time remaining at their disposal till they are shot or deported. The bourgeois political world, whilst no longer making any bones about these developments in the newspapers cannot claim that it has not been warned in time. All these warnings originated admittedly from as exclusively and they consequently believed that we were preaching to the winds. Now somebody has got to pay for the negligence..... But this is the beginning of the end. You cannot stop what you have once started. That is what the compromising Russian politicians thought in the spring of 1917 when they dared to try out Kerensky's experiment and in the end had to pay for it with their lives. That Sweden and Switzerland are deeply vexed by an essentially natural development is really astounding! Who else but the Stockholm press had for months on end urged the Finns to surrender to the Soviets, and thus purchase a tolerable peace that would make them independent of Germany? And what entitles this same press now to express dismay at the dramatic plight of the Finnish nation, which, as things are, was bound to result?

If Switzerland had hoped to bring herself into accord with the altered situation by addressing to the Kremlin a request for the resumption of diplomatic relations, the reply given by the Soviets has taught her that for Moscow there exist only a Bolshevik and a non-Bolshevik world and that inevitably one must belong to the one or the other.

Of course the Kremlin does not speak plainly. It simply declares that Switzerland is a Fascist country and does not even feel the

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Of course the Kremlin does not speak plainly. It simply declares that Switzerland is a Fascist country, and does not even feel the obvious ridiculousness of this statement, nor is it in the least impressed by the zeal with which the Swiss try to demonstrate that they are far from being National Socialists, as though anybody would earnestly have believed such an absurdity!

No, things are much simpler than that and do not require such elaborate motivation. To sum up the situation in a word, Moscow goes thieving and the booty is: Europe! The Kremlin spares no country in our continent, and the bourgeois leaders derive no profit from the pleasure with which they stress Soviet successes achieved against the Wehrmacht or from their exertions to ingratiate themselves with the Red heroes by protestations of loyalty.

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King Michael of Rumania is forced to bend to the mob of Bucharest stirred up by the Soviets and to sacrifice his crown piecemeal until some day he will be a King without a country. And no less significant is the fact that Marshal Mannerheim in Finland is compelled to hand over to the Soviets marshalls and famous generals of the Finnish army as war criminals.

The refusal of the Iranian government to grant oil concessions to the Soviets for a mere song is followed by a revolt of their city mob, mobilized by the Bolsheviks and clamoring for the removal of a government which, by its consistentious defence of the national interests of the country, has fully proved its pro-Fascist tendencies. As to the former Poland, the new frontier officially demanded by the Kremlin [illegible] however, in substance [illegible] Soviet [illegible] given the task of surreptitiously passing the country on to the Soviets. All this is being done within the framework of the Atlantic Charter, inconspicuously and on the quiet, as the most natural thing in the world. Thus Europe is being gradually undermined.

There is no spot accessible to the Kremlin on our continent which cannot be made ready for explosion by an adequate quantity of dynamite. As soon as this moment has come, all that Stalin has to do is to press the button. What is particularly alarming is not the consequences of this process but its causes. It is easy to imagine how far this work would have already progressed, had the whole Reich or large parts of it fallen into Bolshevik hands.

Even a temporary relaxation of its resistance-power would result in unthinkable consequences, not only for us, but for all European countries no matter whether hostile, neutral or friendly. The whole political development of this war is aimed towards this goal by the Soviets. The bourgeois-political leader classes form the military, social, economic and thereby political basis and Bolshevism does not hesitate for one second to utilize them for its own purpose. Just glance at France, Belgium and those parts of Holland which are occupied by the enemy and one can easily discover there the beginning of this development. What could a

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The destruction of German defensive power would therefore have two consequences: for us and for the whole continent. We have said so a thousand times, but those interested would not listen to us. Now they must learn to suffer and be made wise by suffering. To-day they have become the mourning party. This indeed is a very painful procedure, but it could not be avoided. We will spare ourselves the painful experience of having to go into details about these obvious cases of softening of the brain or lack of character. They only prove to us all the more that we are dealing with chameleons, who can only be brought back to their senses by some dramatic events.

What can one say when hearing the Norwegian ex-King Haakon appealing over the wireless to his people to greet the Bolsheviks marching into northern Norway as liberators and to treat them accordingly. This great people is emigrating with bag and baggage, following the German troops who protect them, though they have been represented to them as oppressors by the enemy; and thus the Norwegians refute the exhortation of their King by a silent demonstration of their own better views, which do not require any comment.

At the same time the Finnish Minister of the Interior first warns the national-minded in Finland to fight the slow but growing bolshevisation of the country with any means in their power and then declare with a submissiveness, which cannot be beaten, that the Finnish nation is well known for its tenacity and stubbornness and must use these qualities now that they have amputated the country's most vital functions to oblige the Soviets and in order to deserve the grace of the enemy. If the Finnish leader-class would have used only part of its people's tenacity and stubbornness to defend Finland, there would have been no need to-day for Marshal Mannerheim to dissolve the Finnish resistance movement and to hand over to the Soviets its most distinguished generals to be treated as so-called war criminals. He need not accept into his cabinet criminals who have just been released from prison as representatives of Moscow and thereby prepare Finland for a Bolshevik revolution to take place at Moscow's convenience.

When despite a ten years' siege the Greek could not take Troy by force, they resorted to a ruse. They sent into the city a wooden horse as a propitiatory gift for the goddess Athene, and hidden in the

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When despite a ten years' siege the Greek could not take Troy by force, they resorted to a ruse. They sent into the city a wooden horse as a propitiatory gift for the goddess Athene, and hidden in the belly of that horse were a number of their warriors. When night came, these heavily armed men left their hiding and opened the gates of the town for the Greeks, who conquered the place and slaughtered its inhabitants. Since that time the Trojan horse has been proverbial for any party in war which, unable to overcome their adversaries by force of arms, uses a stratagem for penetrating into the enemy lines, and splitting them from within.

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This example accurately characterises the tactics now employed by the Kremlin. They are by no means brilliant in their design and mode of application, but very much so in their success. Their effectiveness is to a large extent due to the complete unawareness of the victims of the ruse, who accept gifts concealing men and weapons; as soon as they introduce these into their lands, their own destruction and that of their peoples has become inevitable.

No great intelligence is needed to see through this primitive trick, but even this modest amount of perspicacity is lacking in the circles concerned. They have no political conscience, trim their sails to the wind and think that by doing so they serve their own interests, instead of which they are bound to fail sooner or later. History will be their tribunal! We Germans experienced this long ago. We entered into this war, which was forced upon us, with the firm resolve to fight valiantly, never to allow ourselves to be curbed, never to listen to the deceptive promises of our enemies and unflinchingly to pursue our way, which some day must and will lead us to our supreme goal.

There is no need for us to revise or supplement our knowledge in the fundamental questions of war. We have to face our old enemies who are using their old tricks of primitive cunning for outwitting us or taking us unawares and it is our duty to resist them with the same energy as in former times. It may be that we shall have to overcome mountains of suffering and worry, but in the end we are sure to attain the same goal which we reached then. That our enemies concentrate their hatred upon us is a further proof that we have found out their tricks. The defensive forces mobilized by us against their mania of destruction will enable us ultimately to reject their assault and thus to secure the existence and future of our people.

Harassed Europe waits for this rescue, and no one but ourselves can achieve it. Amidst the thunder of cannon and the blaze of our burning cities it is being born anew. Happy are those who, in the hour of definite victory over all dangers, are able to say that they have not only seen them in time, but also vanquished them. To you our continent will owe its life and a better future!

(German Home Service - 1945)

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(German Home Service - 1945)

Commentary by Dr. Dutschke:

Then it will not be for Christmas. Great is the disillusionment of the British people, and it is easily understandable. The British press makes no secret of it. When one hears so often that the end of the war, the end of all sacrifices and hardships, the end of the perpetual V-1 and V-2 threat is imminent, and that this end never materializes but on the contrary is constantly postponed, one is undoubtedly very much disappointed.

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Since the war came nearer to the Reich frontiers, Allied forecasts have become still more precise. It was believed that the German army was deprived of its means and that the Reich was already the prey of its enemies. This, the Allied leaders hoped, would be the result of their armies' advance.

Suddenly, a miracle took place! Our withdrawal movements stopped abruptly. On the other side of the Channel and of the Atlantic, people are beginning to think it over, and to ask themselves whether the cries of victory were not rather premature, and whether the German retreat actually was not a well-planned operation. It is a fact that all German positions on the Reich frontiers were held, and that the spirit and fanaticism of the German army are incomparable. Consequently, one obviously wonders what the result of this war will be. When will Germany be definitely defeated?

The British weekly "Cavalcade" still believed on September 9, that the war would not last more than fifty days, but that the German armies would be defeated. By October 29, however, reality turned out to be very different.

On the other hand, the "Sphere" magazine reflects bitterly on the fact that victory will not even be achieved by Christmas. The day will come when the "Sphere" will admit that Easter itself will not bring victory.

The Allies have every reason to be pessimistic. Are not V-1 and V-2 directed night after night against the British capital? Are not the Antwerp harbor installations continuously bombed and reduced to a mass of ruins by these mysterious torpedoes? Has not the battle for the British capital entered a critical phase? Has not mass mobilization been carried out in Germany? Our secret weapons and our "Volkssturm" will prove to our enemies that the road which leads from the Reich frontiers to Berlin is a very long one, and that a great distance separates a demagogic prognostic from its accomplishment.

(La Voix du Reich - 2315)

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

MILITARY NEWS

The Southern Front

In the Adriatic sector Anglo-American forces and mercenary troops, supported by artillery and air forces, continued their attacks against the German positions. In the area south of Faenza, the German troops, after having stubbornly resisted the enemy in the mountain zone, abandoned the [illegible] digliana and took up positions on a new defensive line further north, near to their previous position. Hard fighting is still in progress in this area. Attacks launched by enemy forces against the German positions were unsuccessful and were beaten back by German counter-attacks.

(Fascist Radio -1300)

In Italy heavy fighting continued today in the Adriatic sector and in the Apennine area. The focal points of the battle are the areas south of Faenza and east of Forlì. In the former sector the Germans occupied new positions and in the latter they repulsed many enemy attacks and destroyed some armored vehicles. The usual patrol activity is reported south of Bologna.

(Fascist Radio -2000)

In the mountains south of Faenza and in the Forlì area, fighting continued today between German units and British Eighth Army troops. German soldiers repulsed all enemy attempts to break into their new positions. An enemy formation which succeeded in penetrating the German lines was wiped out in counter-attack.

In the central sector of the front strong forces of the American Fifth Army today launched an attack after a lengthy lull. Heavy fighting flared up around Grottarotonda where American [illegible] penetration. However they were later

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(Fascist Radio-2300)

On the Italian front, the positions east of Modigliana were abandoned by the Germans, who withdrew to their new defence line. British attacks were repelled by German grenadiers in the Forlì sector. In the Adriatic sector, the situation is unchanged.

(Radio Tevere-2330)

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NEWS FROM BEHIND ENEMY LINES

British Spy Arrested

In the early hours of October 16, a man whose appearance seemed to be suspicious, was arrested in the Agnelli province. He was found to have an Italian identity card but could not furnish explanations as to the reasons for his presence in an area so near to the operational zone. He was in fact, as was subsequently learned, a British Secret Service agent called Harden, born in Britain on the 22nd of February, 1903.

The paper of the National Republican Armed volunteers "Orizzonte Nero", publishes an interesting report on Harden's activities during his stay in Italy. The information has been confirmed by Harden himself who confessed that he had crossed the German lines into the territory of the new Italian Social Republic, to carry out a mission which consisted in finding out the exact position of German and Fascist military objectives so that these could be bombed by the enemy air forces. He had at the same time received instructions from the Allied Command to [illegible] information for the disorganising of the defensive military organization which was being made by the German forces in the Piemonte area. He had come to Italy in August 1943, having left London by air in company of the well known banker [illegible]. He was the bearer of a letter addressed to Badoglio by London Freemasonry [illegible]. This letter was dated July 28, 1943 i.e. three days after the 25th of July.

Harden came to Rome and was the guest of the well known Jew Meyer, son of the banker who was President of the Hill and Minister of State until 1938. A meeting took place in Meyer's house in the Parioli district, at which the chief representatives of Italian Freemasonry took part i.e. Generals Ambrosio, Roatta, Carboni and Armellini, Ministers for War Production Tumminelli, Orlando, Badoglio himself and his son Mario.

After the reading of instructions from the Great Universal Orient Lodge of London, agent Harden presented his credentials and explained the reasons of his mission to Italy. From the documents which have been collected, it appears that Harden had worked hard to induce General Carboni to go over to the side of the British and

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as to the reasons for his presence in an area so near to the operational zone. He was in fact, as was subsequently learned, a British Secret Service agent called Harden, born in Britain on the 22nd of February, 1908.

The paper of the National Republican Guard volunteers "Combat Nera", publishes an interesting report on Harden's activities during his stay in Italy. The information has been confirmed by Harden himself who confessed that he had entered the German Reich territory of the now Italian Social Republic, to carry out a mission which consisted in finding out the exact position of German and Fascist military objectives so that these could be bombed by the enemy air forces. He had at his disposal considerable instructions from the Allied Command to plan up [illegible] information for the disorganising of the defensive military preparation which was being made by the German forces in the Apennine area. He had come to Italy in August 1943, having left London by air in company of the well known banker [illegible]. He was the bearer of a letter addressed to Badoglio by London Freemasonry leaders. This letter was dated July 27, 1943 i.e. three days after the 25th of July.

Harden came to Rome and met the guest of the well known Jew Meyer, son of the banker who was President of the IIII and Minister of State until 1938. A meeting took place in Mayrie house in via Pardoli district, at which the chief representatives of Italian Freemasonry took part, i.e. Gordiani Ambassador Rocca, Verbond and Armellini, Minister for War Production Pompeo. Orlando, Badoglio himself and his son Mario.

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The papers which were found on Harden include a letter from Badoglio dated September 6 in which the General himself, prior to his flight from Rome, assured the British agent that everything would be carried out in accordance with instructions received from the Great Universal Orient Lodge of London. The newspaper also publishes photographs of the meeting in the Pardoli house and of other documents which were found on the British agent. Thus, ever since August 1943, Harden had been in touch with Badoglio and with the Italian Jews. He had been entrusted with many missions against Italy and in these tasks he found the support and the approval of [illegible] chief representatives of the Italian General Staff. Unfortunately for him, but fortunately for the progress of the events of the present war his last mission did not meet with the success that the traitors had hoped for.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

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Corporative Economy Committee Now in Office

In the name of the Duce and in the presence of military, political and civil authorities, the Corporative Economy Committee has taken up office.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

Unknown Supporter Commemorates Fascist Anniversary

The following inscription, written in large lettering, by an unknown hand, was found on the front-door of the "Covo" in Via Paolo da Cannobio, Milan: "Thirty years ago, on the 15th of November, the Duce hoisted on this house the proletarian flag of the Fascist revolution".

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

German Photographic Exhibition at Asti

The German photographic exhibition entitled, "Beauties of Italy", has been opened to the public at Asti. It was arranged by the "Italy and Civilisation" group.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

The Bologna Massacres

The discovery of the atrocious massacres which took place in the precincts of the Hospital at Bologna, the terrible tortures inflicted upon the victims, the executions by hanging and by firing squads are but another link in the horrible chain of crimes committed by anti-Fascism against the Italians who are striving to preserve their faith and honor. The episodes of Istria and the pits of Bologna are tragic and barbarous instances of this. This new evidence of savage cruelty throws yet another tragic shadow on Italian life and spurs us on to fight in the battle for the defence of our civilisation. But it does not surprise us.

It should however be pointed out that those who have stained themselves with such infamy are not the only ones to blame. The

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Unknown Supporter Commemorates Fascist Anniversary

The following inscription, written in large lettering, by an unknown hand, was found on the front-door of the "Covo" in Via Paolo da Cannobio, Milan: "Thirty years ago, on the 15th of November, the Duce hoisted on this house the proletarian flag of the Fascist revolution".

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

German Photographic Exhibition at Asti

The German photographic exhibition entitled, "Beauties of Italy", has been opened to the public at Asti. It was arranged by the "Italy and Civilisation" group.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

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It should however be pointed out that those who have stained themselves with such infamy are not the only ones to blame. The responsibility must be borne by people on a much higher level. General Alexander daily boasts of the fact that he has at his command the outlaw bands, to whom he issues orders and instructions. The so-called Bonomi Government has recently placed these bandits on the same footing as soldiers in action.

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The press in occupied Italy, which [illegible] slave to the enemy, gives high praise to these brigands. They are gathered into associations, described as Patriots, admitted to the police corps and considered as the vanguard of the future Royal Army.

But the significance of such an attitude is clear to everyone. The criminals, the hangmen are given equal merit with men of the Piave, with the troops who, on the battlefields of Russia, Africa, Spain and Greece, kept high the glories of their undefiled standards.

Can a new order, however high be the faith that inspires it, grow from such an unnatural origin? Can a moral order be created unless the shame of so much vileness has first been wiped out? Can a government claim the right to speak in the name of a people who have given to the whole world the treasures of their work, their intelligence, their heroism if we do not rid our country of so much infamy by means of honest warfare? All Italians who have not lost the consciousness of human civilisation can give an answer to this query.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

Verona Area Bombed

A few American fighters and bombers dropped bombs yesterday in certain areas in the vicinity of Verona. Serious damage was caused to civilian homes and many people were killed. Other buildings which were hit include a hospital.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

Allied Terror Activities at Bologna

Details were disclosed today on the activity of criminal terrorists at Bologna after the discovery of pits full of horribly tortured bodies in the neighborhood of the former hospital. The discovery was made after a skirmish with members of an association in the enemy's pay who had taken up their position in some ruined houses. The outlaws were attacked by members of the Black Brigade and by German and Italian police, and escaped with difficulty in the darkness through the complicated network of guards in the district, leaving eleven dead on the ground. The Republican forces also lost [illegible]

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The inhabitants of the city paid a moving tribute to the dead, whose names will be added to the fallen of the "Decima Legio". Investigations continue for the identification of the outlaws, who have only temporarily escaped the authorities.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

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Fiume Bombed

The devastating fury of the enemy today again fell on Fiume. British and American aircraft in successive waves dropped bombs on the centre of the town, destroying many dwelling houses. Casualties are reported.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Military Ceremony at Asti

Members of the women's auxiliary service today took the oath at military headquarters at Asti. The ceremony was attended by all the political and military authorities of the province.

(Fascist Radio 2300)

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NEWS FROM "INVADED" ITALY

Action Party Deprecates Government's Weakness

The leaders of the Action Party yesterday approved a resoluti expressing regret at the strife existing between the parties and at the weakness of the government.

The resolution, which was passed during a meeting held in Rome, was presented by the so-called Minister without Portfolio, Ciancа, to President Bonomi.

The resolution urges that all the parties in Invaded Italy should unite in the present stage of reconstruction so that the major problems facing the nation can be dealt with.

(Fascist Radio-1400)

Ministers Meet at Rome

The Ministers without Portfolio in the Bonomi Government suddenly met yesterday and the meeting lasted over three hours. It is stated that the resignation of the cabinet was discussed and that it appears as imminent.

American sources however say that an agreement on the cabinet reshuffle was reached at the last moment.

(Fascist Radio-2000)

Socialist Party Communiqué

The Socialist party has issued a communiqué appealing to all political groups in invaded Italy to intensify their efforts in view of the coming winter, which will be very severe. The party has once again summed up its aims in three words; Republic, agrarian reform - socialization. The communiqué ends with the request that the armistice of September 8 be declared nul and void, that the Allied Control Commission be suppressed and that an immediate shipment of urgently needed help be applied for.

(Fascist Radio-2000)

Farmers Seize Estates in Southern Italy

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(Fascist Radio-2000)

Farmers Seize Estates in Southern Italy

Farmers in the province of Catanzaro have taken over parts of the large estates existing in southern Italy. Landowners had requested that a procedure be set up for the handing over of the different areas, and farmers answered that they are not willing to discuss the matter as the areas in question were formerly public property. Representatives of the Government and of the Unions' Federation have gone to Catanzaro to attempt to come to some agreement.

(Fascist Radio-2000)

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Crime in Rome

The recent arrest of international bandits operating in Rome has thrown new light on their large-scale activities. It has been revealed that 337 criminals, including British and American deserters, were arrested between October 22 and November 11. The number of their crimes is so great that the Allied Commission has forbidden the Rome press to report on the matter.

(Fascist Radio 2300)

Jews Active in Naples

Jews in Naples have developed the city's black market to an unparelleled extent. In collusion with American ordinance and supply officers, these characteristic tricksters are buying preserved food at exceptionally low prices and then selling it exorbitantly. Jews living in Naples, who numbered only a few hundreds before the war, are now more than four thousand. The number of pawnbrokers has greatly increased and Jews are doing profitable business by buying for low prices invaluable works of art.

(Fascist Radio 2300)

General Roatta Arrested at Tito's Instigation

According to the London radio, General Roatta's arrest seems to have been urged by Marshal Tito, who denounced him as a war criminal for having commended the Italian troops in Yugoslavia in 1942.

(Radio Severe 2330)

Special Messages

La pista è tracciata (The trail is traced) - Sperduti nl nel buio (Lost in the dark) - Il salvatore ha ordini precisi (The rescuer has precise orders) - I colombi tornano (The pigeons

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(Radio Tevere 2330)

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COMMENTS AND SPEECHES

Allies Behave as Though War Were Over

The Allied Nations are discussing the post-war situation as though they had already won the war. They talk of the nations which will be allowed to take part in the peace conference. Russia, for her part, seems to have excluded Spain, Sweden, Portugal and Switzerland, whom she accuses of having followed a pro-Fascist policy. The United States have apparently excluded the Argentine for reasons which might be termed personal and which are easily comprehensible. If we go on in this way only the three Allied Nations will be entitled to take part in the peace conference, all the others will be excluded.

The Allied Nations have not, however, foreseen another possibility, that of a victory on the part of the Tripartite Powers, in which case all the nations in the world would be asked to take part in the peace conference, in accordance with those principles of liberty and justice for which the Tripartite nations are fighting.

(Fascist Radio - 1600)

Review of the Press

The Lira Must Be Protected

Yesterday's statement by the Council of Ministers on the necessity of protecting the Italian lira in the interest of workers and small savers, and the appeal addressed to the population in connection with economic resistance, are widely commented upon by the press in northern Italy. The newspapers stress the political and social, as well as the economic nature of the appeal, and the goals aimed at for the benefit of the working classes. The defence of the Lira, the "Corriere della Sera" writes, means above all the protection of the working

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The newspaper shows how all increases that may be granted to workers in connection with their work are in the end disadvantageous to those concerned. It is therefore a question of measuring the cost of living in proportion to each family's income, abolishing everything that is superfluous and limiting expenses to strict essentials. This should also be done to thwart the activities of unworthy speculators, of whom there is still quite a number in the territory of the Social Republic.

The purchasing power of currency should be kept at its highest level for the good of the nation and of the workers themselves, as the latter would be the first to suffer.

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In this connection the example of Greece, where the currency was reduced to dust, is typical. Billions of drachmae are necessary to purchase goods of common every-day use, and there have been many instances of people dying of starvation because they could not buy food.

The statement made by the Council of Ministers confirms the government's decision to fight speculation and to check any further tendency towards a policy of inflation. We should all be firmly resolved to prevent inflation and to help in the struggle against the chain which would otherwise be forged round the neck of the working class.

The lira must be protected by the consumer. He must fight against the black market by boycotting it. Purchases should be restricted to absolutely essential goods. Confidence in the Lira must return, and the Italian people should assist in their own economic salvation. The government is more than ever firmly resol- to fulfil its obligations in connection with the loans it has rec and the debts it has contracted. Savers should trust the State and the banks once more and in so doing they will support the country and the workers.

The same logical conclusions are drawn by "Repubblica Fascista", which urges that everyone should give his maximum contribution to check the depreciation of the Italian Lira, for this depreciation would only be to the disadvantage of laborers and employees with fixed salaries.

The financial system of the country is threatened by unworthy speculators, who are trying to undermine it. Ever since the speech of Pesaro, the Fascist government has taken it upon itself to defend the lira and to keep it at its value in order to allow workers and small savers to have their savings protected, those savings which they had built up by their efforts.

Labor should be protected by means of adequate assurance, a condition which in point of fact is established when the stability of the currency is maintained.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

Rome Radio Speaks for "the Man in the Street"

A fellow of Rome Radio, who describes himself as the "man

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(Fascist Radio - 1400)

Rome Radio Speaks for "the Man in the Street"

A fellow of Rome Radio, who describes himself as the "man in the street", has broadcast a talk in which he states that the people are born Fascists but die democrats. No doubt this "man in the street" is nothing of the kind, as the real men in the street cannot endulge in such epigrams, but try to face and to find a solution for the problems of the nation and the world, those problems which directly affect their own lives. However, we wish to point out that the Rome Radio "man in the street" was inspired by one of Cicero's sayings, which runs: "One is born a poet and one dies an orator."

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And so let us consider the following: the man in the street has certainly not forgotten this saying, on the contrary, he was inspired by it. It follows that here the poet is the equivalent of the Fascist and the orator the equivalent of the democrat. If so, we can frankly state that we prefer our Fascism, which is [illegible] of uprightness and sincerity, of devotion to the obligencies of life for the present and for the future. Let us avoid all those deplorable discussions so dear to orators; we willingly leave them to the democrats of southern Italy. This is the reply "Repubblica Fascista" makes to them.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

Few Charges Upheld Against Fascists

London Radio reports that the High Commissioner for the confiscation of Fascist profits has received information against 1654 persons from the various provinces of occupied Italy and that enquiries are being made into 874 of the charges. This shows that about one half of the denunciations has been setaside for lack of evidence by the High Commissioner himself, even though he has the greatest interest in proving charges against Fascists. In other words they were anonymous denunciations unsubstantiated by actual evidence, so much so that even the most rabid anti-Fascist could not take them seriously into consideration. The other 874 charges which have had the honor of an official inquiry hold good. It can be taken for granted that in some of these the results will be negative. But even if all the 874 denunciations were to have really positive results, this number lends itself to considerations of another nature.

The Fascist party, on July 25, had 4,725,000 members. After over a year of persecutions, investigations, intensive enquiries for the purpose of finding something wrong, it has been possible to collect only a few hundred denunciations, most of them unreliable and perhaps, on the whole, all of them arbitrary and exaggerated.

We ask whether any other party in the world, after being twenty years in power, could supply such clear

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We ask whether any other party in the world, after being twenty years in power, could supply such clear evidence of the honesty of its members. Even from the worst point of view, only 874 people deserve to be punished. At any rate, we thank the High Commissioner for having supplied us with this convincing evidence of the uprightness of the Fascist faith and of the useful work carried out by the men of Fascism.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

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HUNGARIAN AND FOREIGN BROADCASTS

RADIO BUDAPEST I (in Hungarian - 549 M. - 1655 - November 17

"There Must Be No Privileges in Hungary!"

Dr. Gyoergy Kerekes, Secretary of State, delivered the following speech on the radio: (excerpts)

"The realization of close danger has freed colossal popular forces, ready to accept sacrifices and abandon privileges. These forces are rapidly doing away with social barriers and are abolishing differences in age and sex. The closed doors between classes have opened and inviolable private property has come down from its pedestal owing to the necessity of common sacrifice.

History shows that the [illegible] which were ready for the supreme sacrifice have survived whatever crisis they had to face. National unity for this sacrifice is only obtained through the disappearance of social barriers, the differences between some individuals and others between gentleman and common man, rich and poor, employer and worker, landlord and peasant. The feeling of a common destiny is one of the conditions of victory. In days like these there can be no comfort, no privilege; there can be no wealth and high office by birthright; everything must be sacrificed for the struggle which means life or death. There are still many people who are turning a deaf ear to the call, and are trying to evade their duty; many people are still harboring those sins which destroyed the feeling of common destiny among the Hungarian people; many people are trying to sit back in comfort trying to forget that a war is on; there are many who are turning away from those refugee brothers who are seeking shelte from the hardships of the winter; there are many who are trying to hide their sinfully accumulated wealth, and are giving nothing to those who have lost everything because of this war.

Many people will grumble when the building of barricades, and the preparation of weapons and defence installations, necessitates their active collaboration. There will be many such people because the old system reared them in this soft, sinful, selfish attitude, with foreign ideals and customs, without

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"The realization of close danger has freed colossal popular forces, ready to accept sacrifices and abandon privileges. These forces are rapidly doing away with social barriers and are abolishing differences in age and sex. The closed doors between classes have opened and inviolable private property has come down from its pedestal owing to the necessity of common sacrifice.

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Many people will grumble when the building of barricades, and the preparation of weapons and defence installations, necessitates their active collaboration. There will be many such people because the old system reared them in this soft, sinful, selfish attitude, with foreign ideals and customs, without independence, liberty or free will.

War has been painted in dark colors and there was no 85 realization of the fact that it is better to be poor than to be a slave. The public conscience was dragged. They knew that the awakening of the people would mean the end of the capitalist system. They would have succeeded had it not been for the growing desire of the people to be free, as expressed in the idea of Hungarism. This movement aroused the public conscience, the lazy and the weak; because of it the most shameful betrayal in history was avoided and the nation was saved on the brink of disaster. The Hungarist movement will urge public opinion until the latter realizes that a war is on, and that this war is Our war. It has shown to the people that peace would now be worse than war; it would amount to misery and annihilation on the far away steppes of Asia.

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The Hungarist movement is accusing and will continue to accuse those who turn a deaf ear to the call, and try to sit back as if the world had not changed for the past twenty-five years; those who shut their door to refugees and hid the stocks they have been hoarding during a lifetime.

The revolutionary, fighting, and victorious Hungarist movement will strike against all those who have not yet learned from the examples of history, and who still refuse to take their share of the struggle. They will be annihilated."

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, NEUTRAL AND CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy - 1330 - Nov. 17

Note by Our Military and Political Commentator

... Gen. Alexander's declaration did not come as a surprise to the Patriots who were well aware of the conditions in which war is being fought against the Germans on the Apennine. They had foreseen as much and had adopted suitable measures. Marshal Kesselring himself had foreseen it, and consequently had thrown eleven of his twenty-one or twenty-two divisions into the struggle against the partisans; but they were organized, and had taken, as we said before, all the necessary measures to face the situation and to overcome it victoriously.

Italian Patriots Ready for the Struggle

The Italian patriots are ready for the coming struggle against the enemy and are animated by the same spirit as in the past. They have received considerable reinforcements in men and weapons, especially recently. The German and mercenary Fascist press continues its appeals to the Patriots trying to persuade them to lay down their arms and collaborate with the Germans. The results obtained by them during the last two weeks show clearly, however, that the Italian forces are stronger than ever and will never let themselves be hoodwinked by the enemy.

Be of good courage, Patriots of Italy! Be ready for the struggle you will be called upon to carry out against the traditional enemy. Remember, however, that it would be unwise to attempt actions too daring or actions on too large a scale. Restrict your action to small attacks, to acts of sabotage against enemy communication lines and enemy transportation to interrupt the flow of supplies to the enemy forces which are fighting in the front line against Allied troops. Only in this way will you be able to continue your attacks against the enemy and despite all difficulties you will be called upon to face, you

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... Gen. Alexander's declaration did not come as a surprise to the Patriots who were well aware of the conditions in which war is being fought against the Germans on the Apennine. They had foreseen as much and had adopted suitable measures. Marshal Kesselring himself had foreseen it, and consequently had thrown eleven of his twenty-one or twenty-two divisions into the struggle against the partisans; but they were organized, and had taken, as we said before, all the necessary measures to face the situation and to overcome it victoriously.

Italian Patriots Ready for the Struggle

The Italian patriots are ready for the coming struggle against the enemy and are animated by the same spirit as in the past. They have received considerable reinforcements in men and weapons, especially recently. The German and mercenary Fascist press continues its appeals to the Patriots trying to persuade them to lay down their arms and collaborate with the Germans. The results obtained by them during the last two weeks show clearly, however, that the Italian forces are stronger than ever and will never let themselves be hoodwinked by the enemy.

Be of good courage, Patriots of Italy! Be ready for the struggle you will be called upon to carry out against the traditional enemy. Remember, however, that it would be unwise to attempt actions too daring or actions on too large a scale. Restrict your action to small attacks, to acts of sabotage against enemy communication lines and enemy transportation to interrupt the flow of supplies to the enemy forces which are fighting in the front line against Allied troops. Only in this way will you be able to continue your attacks against the enemy and despite all difficulties you will be called upon to face, you may hope for a rapid achievement of final victory.

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RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' in Italian to Italy - 25.4 m. - 0830 - Nov. 17

What Italian Workers in Germany Are Told

In the Italian broadcast for Italian workers in Germany, the German Radio of Leipzig and Kattowitz has transmitted the following declaration made by the so-called Nazi plenipotentiary for foreign man-power in Germany:

"Italian workers now working in Germany are informed that the money they send home to their families will not be lost; it will continue to be deposited in the safes of the German state".

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What exactly does this mean? It means that the German criminals continue to deprive Italian laborers who are forced to work in Germany, of the money which should be sent to their families.

This is a good sample of Hitler's paradise. Italian workmen are taken by force to Germany and are obliged to do forced labor service there; they are obliged to work under air raids, and they are left to starve while lacking clothes and....

The Germans who made off with the gold of the Bank of Italy, the German looters who daily steal 200 millions for so-called war expenses, who loot our industries,...; these barbarians now pose as the trustees of the money earned by Italian laborers and deposited in Nazi savings banks. This is indeed a safe guarantee! It is a case of the thief assuring his victim that his money has been delivered into safe keeping. Why the Nazi leaders not send the money to the families of Italian laborers? The truth is that the German murderers are also thieves and bandits. Only when they are forced to do so, will these exploiters give up....

Insist on having the money which should be sent to your families and which the barbarians want to steal, handed to you...

DOMEI In Morse November 17

Prisoners of Japanese May Telegraph Home 0905

Tokyo: ... information today revealed to the press that the Japanese government, effective Nov. 15, has decided to permit telegraphic communications by enemy war prisoners and civilians interned in the Japanese empire, with their home countries. This decision, the spokesman said, has been communicated to the International Red Cross in Geneva.

Japanese Penicillin Superior 0915

Tokyo: Japanese army medical authorities, after intensive research experiments, have produced two modern miracle medicines equal to, or superior to Fleming's penicillin - penicillin and Malfamil which has been also named Homosol famin.

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The two new medicines have been tried with successful results on wounded Japanese soldiers according to a report by a medical committee composed of Drs. Shogo ... soye, Tok, Shioda, and the Umezawa brothers, Hanao and Sumio.

The latest Japanese medical discoveries are an amazingly sure cure for pneumonia, inflammation of the lymphatics so... after experimenting with more... mould, Army doctors discovered three types of .... fungi growing on "Mochi" (Japanese rice-cake). These were carefully cultivated and purified in a laboratory to produce successfully Japanese penicillin. It has also been learned from these experiments that it is possible to produce a large quantity of these medicines with hardly any base material and at very low cost. Plans are now under way to produce them on a large scale.

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ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French - 19.30 M. - 1200 - Nov. 17

Illicit Profit Commission Begins Work

M. Aubrac yesterday presided at the Marseilles Prefecture over the first meeting of the Commission of inquiry on profits made since 1940 on black market operations, business transctions with the enemy, requisitions, and anti-patriotic activities.

Government Crisis in Belgium

The Belgian government is experiencing a very severe crisis at the present moment. This crisis has been caused by the government's decision to disarm the Belgian resistance forces. Three communist ministers handed in their resignation yesterday morning, and left before the Cabinet meeting was over. M. Demagny, one of the Ministers who resigned, has made a statement to the press of which we quote the following salient points:

"The question of National Defence is at the base of the present crisis. It is no longer possible for me belonging to the resistance front, and who do not wish to betray their cause, to continue their collaboration with a government which up to the present has shown no desire to punish traitors and to continue the war at the side of the Allies".

We quote the following passage of a statement which M. Pierlot, Belgian Premier, has made to the press:

"A crisis has broken out today on the following points: 1) application of measures decided upon by the Cabinet for the disarming of resistance forces; 2) interdiction of the meeting scheduled for Thursday evening during which M. Demagny was to have delivered a speech; 3) the text of an announcement which the Premier was to have made yesterday evening over the Radio, relating to measures concerning the resistance forces, Messrs. Marteaux, Demagny and Despy have handed in their resignation.

Last night, ignoring the government's prohibition, the three former Ministers organized a meeting in Brussels and while

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M. Pierlot's government has given the following explanations during a radio broadcast: "The government has given tangible proofs of its highest esteem for the men of the resistance front, but it cannot admit that isolated political groups should claim the monopoly of meritorious resistance, or of patriotism. These groups wish to make use of such claims for their political ends. They are exploiting a difficult situation. Anybody found in possession of weapons after November 18, is liable to be prosecuted."

M. Pierlot declared that the government wishes to reorganize the national army. British military authorities are ready to furnish the necessary war material for the equipment of forty battalions. The Belgian army will take part in the great battle.

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RADIO ALGER in French to France - 318 M. - 1830 - November 17

France to Participate in the Administration of Occupied Germany

Paris: The Officer of Civil Affairs announces that plans for the active participation of France in the administration of the occupied regions of Germany will soon be put into effect.

Review of the Paris Press

Today the Paris papers devote their comments to questions of foreign policy, and the editorials again mention General de Gaulle's journey to Moscow.

Charles Dumas writes: "Between Russia on one side and the Anglo-American world on the other, France can serve as an understanding link, all the more so since her attitude will be completely disinterested. Peaceful France, who had pledged herself to the independence of Poland and Czechoslovakia will now collaborate, with her friend the Soviet Union and find a solution to this problem."

"Resistance" writes that it was logical that on the day following Churchill's arrival in Paris, Marshal Stalin should make every possible effort to make sure of France's sympathies toward Russia. It remains to be seen whether France will find in Moscow the rightful satisfaction to which she is entitled.

RADIO MOSCOW in French to France - 40 M. - 1915 - November 17

Purge Continues in France

News received from France announces the arrest of Gestapo agent, Pierre Armand.

Emile Roux has just been arrested at Lyons. He handed over to the Germans a number of Frenchmen who were in hiding to escape forced labor service in Germany.

The Marseilles Court has sentenced Jacques Doriot to death "in absentia".

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RADIO MOSCOW in French to France - 40 M. - 2100 - November 17

An Editorial by Ilya Ehrenburg

"Lights are still blacked-out in Europe. After the flashes of upheaval in August and October throughout the world, France has once again hidden herself in October mists. War has not yet left French soil."

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Stating that France hopes that German resistance on her soil will soon be liquidated, Ilya Ehrenburg points out that the French Fifth Column is still active, it is trying to wreck the French republic.

"The French people want freedom and dignity", says Ehrenburg. "They are fighting around Metz and the Gironde. They are giving their children their schools back, and enabling their scientists to resume their work... But the activities of the Fifth Column are varied. Traitors are often disguised as patriots. People who have made millions in supplying the Germans are now pretending they were members of the maquis. In some French towns Germans and Vichyites are still hiding. "The army of the republic does not only need armaments, it also needs a new spirit".

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 40 m. - 2100 - Nov. 17

Economic Programme

The Ministry of National Economy has published a communique regarding the economic programme which was discussed and received unanimous approval. According to the French Press Agency, the economic programme will be extended both to the financial and economic fields, and the measures adopted will have a great repercussion in the political and social fields. In the financial field, the government has decided to carry out a firm policy of stabilization of prices and to oppose energetically all increases in the cost of living. A reduction of the number of notes which are at present too numerous, is also foreseen. Lastly, the government has decided to carry out a vigorous policy with the aim of confiscating illicit political profits and fortunes.

As regards production, it is necessary to... what has already been conquered in the industrial field, for the production of coal, and particularly for the reorganization of the transport system, which is of primary importance for economic activity.

Regarding industrial production, it has been possible to reorganize the mechanical industries which will hereafter deal with the repair of rail engines, rail trucks and barges. However,

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Regarding industrial production, it has been possible to reorganize the mechanical industries which will hereafter deal with the repair of rail engines, rail trucks and barges. However, the reorganization of national production will obviously require a strict codification. It will be necessary to coordinate all efforts in one direction with the aim of getting production factories going in the first place. Lastly, the economic programme adopted foresees that the great sources of wealth should be put at the nation's disposal. This will result in a profound transformation of the French economic structure.

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Ambassador Appointed

M. Gaston Gaudrat has been appointed French Ambassador to Ankara. He is a professional diplomat and was French Minister in Athens before the war.

Marshal Goering in Ludwigshafen

Zurich: Marshal Goering, accompanied by several Luftwaffe [illegible], has arrived in Ludwigshafen, on the lake of Constance, where an important conference will be held.

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INFORMATION DIVISION

No. 139 FRIDAY 17 November 1944

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
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 INFORMATION

MILITARY NEWS

The Western Front

Berlin: (by Ludwig Sorturius): The battle for Lorraine is gradually reaching a climax since General Patton has apparently thrown into battle the bulk of his reserves which had been held back until now. North of Diedenhofen most of his left wing has now crossed the Moselle, making some headway in a southeasterly direction after fierce fighting. Patton's army is now launching a concentrated and direct frontal attack on Metz, obviously ordered by the impatient army leader because he failed in his attempt to cut off German forces at Metz. The main thrusts were made from north and south and led at some places to fairly deep indentations. While attacks are being made mainly by numerically far superior infantry and artillery forces, Patton has again employed the bulk of his tank formations on the right wing, which is at present making its fiercest attempt to break through to the Saar between Falkenberg and Dieuze.

French formations which have been attacking for two days ... Montbéliard do not give the impression, for the time being, that they are seriously attempting to break through to the Belfort Gap. The French First Army moreover is hardly strong enough to accomplish this, especially as far as their material is concerned. De Gaullists have constantly complained about inadequate equipment.

Obviously the only major action was started here, probably because better weather conditions still prevail in the deep valleys between the high Vosges and the Swiss Jura. In the Vosges however winter has finally arrived and the time when fighting there must end seems rather near.

The U.S. Seventh Army is therefore concentrating its main pressure, even stronger than before, on the region between the upper Meurthe and the Marne canal where, adjacent to the U.S. Third Army, it has been attacking with part of its forces since

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In Holland British pressure on Roermond, although stiffening, has now yet expanded to other sectors. It might therefore be assumed that for the present the enemy wants only to eliminate the German bridgehead on the Meuse.

(Transocean 1650)

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The Eastern Front

Berlin (By Alfred von Olberg): The expected large-scale Soviet winter offensive has not yet begun. In view of Russian troop concentrations which have been observed in the past days, especially along the East Prussian frontier, in the region of Warsaw and in Galicia, the question arises as to when Stalin will give orders for the attack. In the first place weather conditions play an important role. During the past twenty-four hours rain, snow and mud have put an abrupt end to fighting activities on the eastern front. Only in the Hungarian region is the battle south-east of Budapest raging with unabating violence. Even in the Beskides, where the Russians yesterday tried to make a new breach west of Lupkova pass, and along the entire eastern border of Slovakia down to Hungary, a lull has set in during the past twenty-four hours. The weather is also severely hampering aerial reconnaissance.

In the big battle for Budapest no changes worthy of mention occurred in the front line. Frontal attacks between the Tisa and Danube were limited to merely local thrusts by the Soviets in several sectors. Bitter fighting ensued which, however, foundered in face of stubborn German defence. In continuous attacks along the railway line to Jaszberens Soviet forces were able to enter the city. Meanwhile the German main fighting line had already been withdrawn from the burning ruins and new attacks broke down. Farther north Soviet attacks in the area of Emod Mezokovesd did not get beyond the advanced positions of the German front on the mountain slopes west of the middle Tisa because of German counter-attacks. Thus the battle for Budapest obviously has been deadlocked for the present.

From an operative point of view it is remarkable that in spite of action by two Bulgarian and one Soviet division in Macedonia German disengagement movements from the Balkans, which started in Greece, have taken their planned course. German rearguards are already north of Skoplje. Thus German units from Thrace and south Macedonia have linked up with the German main forces. Bulgarian forces are following very slowly from the south; while attacks from the east are being continued against the roads

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(Transocean 1855)

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GERMANY AND GERMAN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Volkssturm Receives Pay During Training

Berlin: Members of the Volkssturm can continue to draw their former salary or wages during their training to become leaders or second in command.

(German Home Service - 2000)

S.A. Sanitaetssturm

More than sixty three Red Cross certificates have been issued so far during the war. The members of the SA medical companies have given manifold proof of their capacity in the army medical service, at the military training competitions in the transport of wounded, in rendering first-aid to the armed forces and the police, in the fighting against bands, and in helping the civilian population during air raids. Many thousands of SA medical orderlies now form the nucleus of the medical service attached to the German Volkssturm.

(German Home Service - 1400)

German Women's Demonstration

Frau Scholz-Klink, the Reich women's leader, spoke at a big women's demonstration about the duties of German women in war. She said: "We have grown into a unique national community. The soldier brings his contribution from the front, the woman from her place of work."

(German Home Service - 1400)

New Knight's Cross Bearer

The Knight's Cross has been awarded to SS-Obersturmfuehrer Hans Markowetz of Bremen, company commander in the Adolf Hitler Reichsstandarte of an SS front division; and SS Unterscharfuehrer Kasper Sport of Heel in Holland, driver of a mobile gun in the Nordland SS Tank Grenadier Division.

(German Home Service - 1400)

Delegation of Hitler Youth Leaders Arrives in Berlin

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(German Home Service - 1400)

Delegation of Hlinka Youth Leaders Arrives in Berlin

Berlin: By invitation of the Hitler Youth a delegation of Hlinka Youth leaders has arrived in the Reich capital. The leaders and the young members of the Hlinka Youth have already distinguished themselves in the fighting against the partisans.

Reich Youth Leader Axmann expressed his appreciation to the delegation of Slovak youth.

(German Soldiers Service - 1900)

Special Christmas Grant

Berlin: To all children of men enrolled in the Armed Forces or other services special Christmas allowances will be granted in addition to the current family allowances for December.

(German Sodiers Service - 1900)

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The German Command Is Coolest of All Calculators

Berlin: The military correspondent of "Voelkischer Beobachter", Lieutenant Colonel Belgar (?), writes under the heading "Slide-rule and Faith".

"The German command makes its plans not on unlikely possibilities, miracles or accidents, but is surely the coolest of all calculators and includes every possible development in its plans."

(German Home Service - 2200)

German Envoy to Report on Swedish Incidents

Berlin: German Minister Hans Thomsen arrived in Berlin on Thursday to make his report. He will return to Stockholm shortly. The reasons for this trip are fairly clear, when recalling the German statement issued a few days ago in reply to a violent Swedish press campaign against individual German-Swedish border incidents.

Moreover Sweden has protested against the German extension of the war zone in the Baltic, a protest which is described as unjustified by the Reich government. This Swedish problem received no attention in the German press after Minister Dr. Paul Schmidt's statement on border incidents was published by all Wednesday morning papers.

(Transocean - 1500)

Summary of Robert Cyrol's Comment

Robert Cyrol, French-Nazi commentator of Radio Graz, last night, in his broadcast, urged French workers in Germany, who have had children by women in the country, not to abandon these children but, whenever possible, to marry on the spot. He warned them against taking things in too light a manner while leading their "exceptional life" in Germany.

(Radio Graz in French - 2015)

New Publication of Russian Liberation Committee

Berlin: The first edition of the newspaper "Volja Naroda" (freedom of people) was published in Berlin on Thursday as the

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(Radio Graz in French - 2015)

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Berlin: The first edition of the newspaper "Volja Naroda" (freedom of people) was published in Berlin on Thursday as the mouthpiece of the recently established "Committee for the Liberation of Peoples of Russia". The editor-in-chief of the new paper, which is to be published twice a week, is Lieutenant General Georgej Shilenkov. The paper says in its editorial that it will promote a new Russia, different from those created by the Tsarist or Bolshevik régimes, new relations between men, social justice, society without class distinction and peace, but will fight exploitation and oppression.

"Novoje Slovo", hitherto the organ of Russian emigrants in Germany, ceased (?) publication on the same day.

(Transocean - 1730)

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

Formation of Bulgarian Liberation Units in the Waffen SS

Vienna: The Bulgarian National Government has ordered the formation of Bulgarian liberation units within the framework of the Waffen SS. Colonel Rovasaroff (?) has been appointed their commander.

(German Soldiers Service - 1900)

Croatia Prepares Defensive Forces

Zagreb: The calling up of all Croat men from sixteen to sixty-five and of all Croat women from seventeen to fifty-five for the defence of Croatia is announced in the official Croat gazette. All public or private work which is not directly connected with national defence may be prohibited under this law.

(Transocean - 0720)

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(Transocean - 0720)

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MISCELLANEOUS

King Victor Emmanuel Highly Unpopular in Italy

Berne: The unpopularity of Victor Emmanuel is stressed by the Swiss "Depechen Agentur" in a report from Rome, which points out that for the second time nobody recognised Victor Emmanuel's birthday, which falls on November 11. The majority of the Italian people do not have a good opinion of him. The Italian press ignores it. The attacks of the republican sheets have, however, ceased, probably because it is legally impossible to try Victor Emmanuel before a court, as the Italian constitution clearly states the principle that the king is not answerable in law.

Nobody, the report continues, would think of a return of Victor Emmanuel to the throne; he himself is the last person to contemplate it. At present the King is living in a villa near Amalfi as a guest of Ambassador Gueriglia. The king spends his time reading and writing, but it is not thought likely that he is writing his memoirs.

(Transocean in German - 0715)

Allied Disappointment in Progress in Italy

The reproach contained in General Alexander's order of the day reveals the disappointment of the Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces in Italy at the fact that after so many battles fought during the last two months on the Apennines his troops have not yet been able to reach the plains of the Po Valley, which they are so anxious to conquer. Naturally General Alexander is missing no opportunity to blame the Italians for this lack of success.

In German military circles it is pointed out regarding Alexander's order of the day that the commander of Allied troops in Italy hoped to be out of the mountain area before winter. Not only did this not materialize, but Anglo-American troops are already showing weariness as they are not accustomed to the

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(Radio Leipzig in Italian - 1900)

Tension Between Allies and Population in Southern Italy

Rome: The Allied Military Commission in Italy has announced that special courts have been set up following the steady increase in looting and armed attacks. A Swedish correspondent points out that relations between Allied military authorities and the population of southern Italy are becoming daily more strained. Police are tired of dealing only with rebellions and demonstrations and have already repeatedly refused to intervene against the Italian people who are loudly demanding bread and work in the public squares.

(Radio Leipzig in Italian - 1900)

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Swiss Socialists Demand Purge of Diplomatic Corps

Berne: Further to the Marxist attacks against the Swiss Federal Government the Socialist party in Berne is demanding a radical purge of the entire Diplomatic Corps in Switzerland.

(German Home Service - 2200)

Arrest of Three Swiss Citizens in France

Berne: Three Swiss citizens have been arrested by de Gaullists in Faverges, "La Suisse" reports from St. Gingorlh on the Franco-Swiss border. The three persons were accused of having criticized conditions in France.

(DNB - 1550)

Giraud in Geneva

Berne: Swiss quarters have confirmed Transocean's report of General Giraud's presence in Geneva. His visit is said to be made in connection with negotiations with the Red Cross and the inspection of French internees camps. Rumor claims that Giraud will probably become French Ambassador to Berne. Swiss political circles are also leaving it open whether or not General Giraud came to Switzerland to escape arrest after having, in his capacity as leader of the Conservative nationalist opposition, acted against de Gaulle.

(Transocean - 1335)

Communist Activity Disclosed

Berlin: (By former Paris correspondent of Transocean Karl Ludwig Schmidt) - A confidential circular letter by the National French Officers' Association, being circulated by adherents of General Giraud among officers of the regular army in Montpellier, contains excerpts of the minutes of the meeting of the French Ministry of War, showing that decrees against the formation of communist cells in the French army, promulgated at

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In the course of this meeting proof was presented that the Communist party had advised its members in various resistance organisations to join the army. The confidential circular quotes one passage from the minutes, showing that this is a temporary decision, that strict examination of the past of recruits is necessary in the interests of the country and that the army must remain outside of political party strife.

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The circular letter then gives a list of camouflaged communist leaflets which had been distributed among soldiers. The tendency of distributors of this circular letter among officers becomes evident from the heading, reading "Dreyfus Still Lives" given to an excerpt from an official French gazette announcing the appointment of ten Jewish generals.

(Transocean - 1330)

Soviet Soldiers May Not Join Rebel Groups

Bratislava: The Soviet radio strictly forbids Soviet soldiers to join rebel groups.

The Slovak press considers this to be a confirmation of the report received a few days ago regarding anti-Bolshevik revolts in several areas of the Soviet Union.

The Bratislava paper "Slovak" announces that in Kiev, for instance, and its surroundings, the rebel movement has assumed fairly large proportions. It is said to be directed by Timochenko, the dismissed Soviet General.

(German Overseas Service - 1845)

World Jewry Send Money to Murderer of Lord Moyne

Cairo: It is reported from Cairo that big sums of money have arrived from several quarters for the arrested murderer of Lord Moyne.

An accompanying letter says: "World Jewry stands by you!"

(German Overseas Service - 1845)

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COMMENTS AND SPEECHES

[illegible]

By Dr. Scharping

Dear Listeners,

On his return from France, the English Prime Minister appeared before the Commons and was asked by a member whether developments at the fronts were favourable to England. Churchill shook his head and replied that the most striking new development was that the fierce fighting was continuing week after week and would do so for quite a while.

This confirmed a fact in the Commons which the Anglo-American and Bolshevik newspapers have been explaining to their readers day after day and of which we too were perfectly aware, namely that the military situation generally may be considered as stabilized. These words characterize the situation in the west, in East Prussia, in Kurland, at Budapest and in Italy.

The Bolsheviks did not succeed in breaking through in East Prussia, any more than in Kurland. The big attempt at breaking through towards Budapest failed in the same way as the invasion of the Ruhr area via Holland or the attempt at reaching the Saar.

The chief military developments of the last few weeks may be considered as outstanding defensive successes for the German Army. The exemplary attitude of our population in the west, as well as of our villages and towns in East Prussia are particularly remarkable.

A striking new development which the Prime Minister did not mention in the Commons will probably cause a great deal of anxiety not only to the English but also to their Bolshevik Allies in the near future. I do not mean "V-2", nor the operative military objectives in Belgium and southern England, I mean the declaration of the Committee of Liberation of the Russian peoples to which the papers of all European nations this morning gave prominence. It is significant that the first meeting of the anti-Bolshevik peoples of Russia was held in Prague. In the town where the representatives of the Communist Party formerly gathered, the representatives of the people of Russia, White Ruthenia, the

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The men who have set themselves these aims have a following of millions and a thorough knowledge of bolshevism. They have many years' practical experience of fighting and therefore organised armed resistance on a growing scale may be expected. Unlimited praise is given to the armies of liberation of Russia and the Ukraine, to the Cossack units, the Caucasian, Turkestan, Tartar and White Ruthenian soldiers, by our men who are fighting side by side with them. The German Communiqué has also repeatedly mentioned their heroism. Millions of people in all parts of the Soviet Union share the views of these people. They are all united by the common hope of the downfall of the Bolshevik rule. The English Prime Minister cautiously refrained from comment on this new development, because it demonstrates the revolutionary force of the German thesis and the German spirit, which stand for the convictions of all European states and defence against so-called democratic imperialism and the Bolshevik international.

The whole of Europe is thus shown to be the starting point for important future developments and an explosive for disrupting the mendacious democratic-Bolshevik coalition, which is attacking it from all sides.

In any discussion of the present situation this new development must be assessed at a high value, besides the military [illegible] achieved so far.

(German Home Service - 1230)

Wilhelmstrasse Press Conference

Berlin: The Wilhelmstrasse opines that arrangements were made in Paris during Churchill's stay there to include France in Churchill's projected bloc of western powers. It is believed that even prior to Churchill's visit to Paris no agreement had been reached on the subject of the new western bloc.

Ribbentrop's spokesman declared that confirmation had received in the Wilhelmstrasse to the effect that de Gaulle had invited Josef Stalin to Paris, but that the latter had rejected the invitation, simultaneously inviting de Gaulle to Moscow. This

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Attention is also called to a statement made by the Moscow radio, which cited the Paris paper "Combat", indicating that in the opinion of some Frenchmen the projected western bloc has an anti-Russian tendency.

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Reference was also made to the "New York Times", which pointed out that the formation of a western European bloc may readily bring about the formation of an eastern European bloc under Moscow's leadership.

According to the "Yorkshire Post", Sweden broke the German-Swedish trade agreement by forbidding German shipping in Swedish territorial waters of the Baltic, thus forcing German ships to face the dangers of the Baltic. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman emphasized that this statement was correct, adding that this was the reason why Germany extended the war zone for the purpose of protecting German ships. He pointed out that, according to the "Yorkshire Post," Sweden identified herself with Allied strategy by this measure. The spokesman then read aloud further comments in the "Yorkshire Post" on the Swedish winter army, which might be expected to make a few sacrifices, and then march into Berlin in clean uniforms.

The Wilhelmstrasse is interested to see, the spokesman concluded, what the reaction of the Swedish press will be to this British invitation.

(Transocean - 1515)

The Loss of Germany's Best Battleship

Berlin: (By Admiral Saalwaechter): With its usual frankness the German army communiqué of November 14 announced the tragic event for the German Fleet of having its most up-to-date battleship, the "Tirpitz," put out of action by a British air attack. Time and again British aircraft had attacked this lone German battleship, the mere presence of which was constantly felt as a threat, because the British have realized the importance of this battleship ever since the "Hood" was sunk by the "Bismarck". In a valorous fight the "Tirpitz" had many times successfully defended herself against numerous British attacks, but, for the time being, Germany no longer has a battleship which can match British battleships of similar type in the North Sea or in European waters.

Although this means no important change in the naval war situation in European waters as far as Germany is concerned, the German Navy nevertheless regrets the incident on Japan's behalf for it may mean that British battleships will now be available for use in Far Eastern waters. Whether they are [illegible]

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(Transocean - 1730)

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Great German Successes in U-boat Warfare

Berlin: The work of German U-boats, which during the past 19 months have sunk a total of about 2,700,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping and 180 destroyers and all kinds of convoying craft, forces the Anglo-Americans to keep up an extensive security and defence apparatus along their sea-lanes in all oceans, which continuously calls for the following naval forces: 50 aircraft-carriers, 110 destroyers, 40 convoy destroyers and frigates, 250 corvettes, 150 big submarine chasers, 250 small submarine chasers, altogether about 1,200 warships. In addition, there are 3,800 heavy aircraft, mostly four-engined planes, employed on reconnaissance at sea and in combating U-boats. The crews of these warships, the operative staffs of the air and naval forces, the personnel stationed on merchantmen for the purpose of combating U-boats, the workshop and ground personnel of the air bases, as well as all those who are in some way connected with the war against the U-boats, amount to at least a million men. Thus the enemy loses the use of 1,200 seaworthy conveying craft of all kinds, 3,800 heavy planes and about a million men he might want to make use of elsewhere.

(Transocean in German)

Germany Intends to Shell Paris and Antwerp

Berlin: The surprising accuracy of aim is perhaps the most sensational thing about the new long-distance weapon V-2. This accuracy is obviously correlated to the trajectory, which differs so widely from that of V-1, it was stated by informed circles in Berlin on Wednesday afternoon. Relying on results achieved so far, a new plan for long-distance shelling is obviously being drawn up for the near future. Among the most important places which will be shelled by V-2 are not only Antwerp and Paris, but also the headquarters of the enemy army commanders.

Northern Norway Learns of Soviet Brutality

Oslo: (By Fritz Dalichow) The main problem facing Norway in the beginning of the winter of 1944-45, as a result of general, political and military developments, is the penetration of Soviet

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Oslo: (By Fritz Dalichow) The main problem facing Norway in the beginning of the winter of 1944-45, as a result of general, political and military developments, is the penetration of Soviet troops into northern Norwegian territory. The north Norwegian population, which has been visited by dire distress in the last weeks, and which paid the bitter price of war, has been made to realize with brutal clarity what "liberation" by the Soviets means. The people have also learned that tales of atrocities were not the fruit of imaginative propaganda but were based on reality. These events are even more shattering for Norwegians, because they are more or less taking place with the approval of the London exile government after the friendly visit paid by Foreign Minister Tryvge Lie to Moscow.

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Although there is also little doubt that Moscow is two-faced, opposition circles are sorely disappointed by the first phase of the reappearance of Haakon's government. Constant attacks on Norwegian fishing boats and other craft, as well as air attacks on Norwegian towns by the western powers, are also significant facts. As a result of acts of sabotage, parts of the "Resistance movement" are clearly becoming meaningless. The fact that Minister of Supplies Whist recently lifted various restrictions on rationing made necessary by the stealing of food cards, constitutes a sensible policy in face of any such sabotage and may be expected to lead to a certain improvement in the situation.

This magnanimity includes free conduct and amnesty for young men who had fled to the hills. Aside from those who never learn, all sensible Norwegian circles will allow themselves to be convinced by such facts as well as by realities in northern Norway.

(Transocean - 1617)

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(Transocean - 1617)

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

MILITARY NEWS

The Southern Front

Yesterday, the invasion forces carried out tank attacks against German positions in the southern sector of the Italian front.

All these attacks were, however, repelled by the German defence.

In the Forli region, fighting continued, in the course of which enemy attacking forces were repelled with heavy losses. The Anglo-American forces fighting in this sector were able to achieve slight successes at some points only.

(Fascist Radio-1300)

In Italy fighting took place today south of Faenza and in the Forli area. Following the heavy losses suffered by British and Polish units during the past few days, enemy attacks today had a local character and were easily broken up by the German defence. South of Bologna German artillery fire and bad weather conditions prevented the invader from making any move.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

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(Fascist Radio - 2300)

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NEWS FROM REPUBLICAN FASCIST ITALY

Council of Ministers Meets

The Council of Ministers has met under the presidency of the Duce. All the Ministers were present, the Under-Secretary of the Presidency acting as secretary. At the beginning of the meeting the Duce made a survey of the political and military situation. Marshal Graziani spoke on the military situation. The Minister of Finance reviewed the financial situation for the year 1943-1944 and estimated the probable budget for the year 1944-1945. After the report by the Minister of Finance the Council of Ministers approved the following:

'In view of the difficulties of the present situation, the Council of Ministers has agreed on the necessity of carrying into effect with the greatest possible energy a policy aimed at strengthening public finances and especially at protecting the value of the lira which is a guarantee to those who save and to people living on a fixed income. The Council of Ministers, in this very grave hour of the Fatherland's history, appeals to the nation, asking everybody to collaborate in every possible way and above all to show by their loyalty their will to combat all forms of speculation in the defence of national currency, which is a symbol and one of the fundamental instruments of the economic and political power of the country. Reasserts... towards the laborers the right to protect the fruits of their efforts..."

The Council of Ministers also dealt with and approved numerous provisions on routine matters.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Kesselring Compliments Minister of Communications

Field Marshal Kesselring has addressed the following letter to the Minister for Communications: "Notwithstanding the dreadful terror attacks carried out by the enemy air force against Italian railway lines, it has so far always been possible for reinforcements and necessary supplies to reach the front. The country's internal traffic for the supplying of large towns with the chief commodities has continued to function. Great merit goes therefore to the

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Meeting of Combatant's Federation

This morning, under the presidency of Gonelli (Gold Medal), the first national meeting was held of the presidents and commissioners of the combatants federations of Republican Italy. The meeting was attended by the Vice-Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party, the President of the Association of Disabled Soldiers and all military and political representatives of the country. Genelli led those present in the ritual homage to the Home of the Fascio and to Aldo Resega's work table and then the business of the meeting began.

Gonelli greeted those present and addressed himself in particular to the representatives of invaded Italy. The speaker stressed that all Republican Fascist Italy is today engaged in making one intense effort, and added that Mussolini has shown her the path she is to follow. He said: "Honor, loyalty and battle - these are the three points on which the effort of the Italian people must centres.

During the discussions all that has been done to assist the combatants has been ephasised. The preferential treatment of combatants, of those particularly who have been released from prison camps and ex-internees, has been discussed. Vice-Secretary Romualdi greeted those present on behalf of the Republican Black-Shirts.

The discussions continue.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Defaulters Report for Duty Under Amnesty Decree

On the basis of figures so far to hand, it can be stated that defaulters reporting at the principal centres in Piedmont number as follows: Turin 1,500; Asti 93; Alessandria 156; Aosta 3,000; Novara 166; Vercelli 90; Cuneo 404, i.e. a total of 5,919. These figures are likely to be augmented later.

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(Fascist Radio - 2000)

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NEWS FROM 'INVADED' ITALY

Evasian Wheat Regulations in Sicily

The resistance of Sicilian farmers to Allied regulations continues. In the course of an investigation carried out in the province of Palermo, on the farm run by the brothers Vincenzo and Michele Campanella in the municipality of Mineo, one hundred and fifty-one hundredweights of wheat were found concealed and immediately seized. Michele Campanella was arrested while his brother Vincenzo managed to escape.

Eleven more hundredweights of wheat were seized by the Carabinieri of Palermo. (Fascist Radio 0800)

Enquiry Into the Murder of Carretta

The United Nations News Agency has issued a communiqué on the results of the investigation into the circumstances of the murder of Carretta.

This agency reports that the enquiry has not yet been completed, but on the basis of results achieved so far, one can safely say that the tragic incident which took place in the Palace of Justice on the 13th of September had all the characteristics of a mob crime and was moreover encouraged by the atmosphere in which it occured.

The possibility of political motive must be set aside. In the initial stage Carretta, though with great difficulty, had been saved from the wrath of the people. In the second phase, however, after he had been recognized by the crowd in the corridors of the Palace of Justice, he was overwhelmed by their fury. The action was started by a woman called Bazzonigo, who was found to be psychologically abnormal, and by a few common criminals who chose Carretta as a pretext for giving way to personal feelings of vengeance.

The United Nations News Agency stresses the fact that Carretta always showed humanity in carrying out his duties, and this is proved by testimony from many quarters.

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As a result of this enquiry, Carretta's personality appears to us very different from that attributed to him by the propaganda of America, Britain and invaded Italy. This had credited the crime with a totally political intention against Fascism and the Germans. The patriotic significance has been completely refuted and the episode is now considered a common and vulgar crime committed by a crowd under the influence of a few questionable individuals, when the police has taken good care not to arrest.

(Fascist Radio 1300)

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Sad Conditions Prevailing in Sardinia

In speaking of the sad conditions prevailing in Sardinia, the High Commissioner for Sardinia stated that there is only one aeroplane, which, under Allied military auspices, from time to time makes the Rome-Cagliari trip. The High Commissioner added that before any other discussion, it is absolutely essential that a transport service for goods of primary importance be instituted.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

General Roatta Arrested

United Nations News service reported to-day at 17.51 that General Roatta, former Chief of Staff of the Army, was arrested this morning on the orders of the Assistant High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes. He is charged with having contributed to keeping Fascism in power during the period which preceded hostilities. This morning General Roatta was questioned by one of the judges in the office of the Assistant High Commissioner. He will subsequently be taken to Regina Coeli prison.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Labor Federation Branch Offices Useless

Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Secretary to the General Federation of Labor in invaded Italy, stated to-day that branch labor offices are to be considered of no use at the present. These offices have in fact shown themselves to be useless in the centres which have only recently been liberated, said Di Vittorio, because the military authorities are in control in these centres. On the other hand they are unnecessary in other areas of Italy because here everything is under the supervision of the Allied Control Commission.

He concluded by saying: It is therefore undesirable to inflict these expenses on the budget of the State since the institutions have no reason to exist, for the time being at least.

The Confederation then demanded that the notorious

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The Confederation then demanded that the notorious Captain Giuseppe Giulietti be removed from the Federation of Seamen. Among the various charges against him is that of having received subsidies from the Fascist government; the last of these subsidies is said to have been paid to him in February 1944, and to have amounted to one hundred thousand lire.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Situation of Italian Capital

The Roman correspondent of the Goeteborg newspaper "Handels Tidningen" states that the situation in the Italian capital is daily becoming more serious and tragic, owing to the obvious incompetence of the government. The Ministers of the Bonomi

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Government can do nothing to face and solve the serious problems affecting the life of the nation and to assure the people the indispensable necessities of life at this present difficult moment.

The only things which abound in the city of Rome, continues the correspondent, are political parties. During the last five days, five new political parties have been formed. This tragic situation has become worse still, owing to the continual strife between the police and the inhabitants. The latter particularly hate the Carabinier, whom they accuse of being in favor of the Monarchy.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Giulietti not "Persona Grata" to Union Leaders

The Federation of Dock Workers, re-formed in invaded Italy under the leadership of the well-known captain Giulietti, has applied for membership of the General Federation of Labor. The Confederation, however, replied that the application will be held over until Giulietti has been removed from the direction of the harbour workers federation as in the early years of Fascism he lived on subsidies paid to him by the Fascist Party.

(Radio Tevere - 2330)

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(Fascist Radio - 1300)

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(Redio Tevere - 2330)

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COMMENTS AND SPEECHES

Press Review by Commillo Pernino

Under the title "Fascism and Patriotism", a distinguished contributor to the "Corriere della Sera", who signs himself R.R., makes some interesting statements with which we fully agree, on Fascism and patriotism, obvious and hidden. In discussing this problem he takes up a very definite position.

First of all, the writer wishes to define the difference between patriotism and Fascism, between generic patriotism on the one hand and hidden patriotism and Fascism on the other.

The enemies of Fascism (and consequently of Italy) reproach us, says the writer, with the lack of liberty on the part of the Italian people. We have seen,however, he points out, that the concession of liberty to the Italian people results in most cases in a division of interests, in men warring against one another, in military and political chaos. The example of Italy invaded by the Anglo-Saxon forces is obvious in this respect, and extremely instructive. In Italy, the people who consider themselves to have been liberated do not realise that they are bound, more than ever before, under the yoke of an enemy, who is doing his utmost to dominate and influence the subjugated people of these territories.

The game being played in southern and central Italy increases the difficulties of the population, who already have so many hardships to face. The truth is, that on the 25th of July, those who wanted to abolish Fascism, at the same time strove to abolish all that had been done for the benefit of the Italian people. Following this attack against Italy the distinction between Patriots and Fascists, fostered by our enemies made its appearance. We do not particularly wish to monopolise the idea of patriotism and to assert that we are the only ones who can be considered patriots. Today as in 1919-1922, Fascism is a state of mind of the population. Fascism, even in its new structure represents the strength of the nation, a fighting power for the revival of the nation.

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If patriotism means a free and independent Italy, the honor and future of the Fatherland, we can assert we are patriots and that all those who believe in the same principles are on our side, and we are ready to welcome them in our ranks.

All other forms of patriotism are excluded. They involve forms of activity which are opposed to the nature of the Italians themselves.

We must moreover point out that the fundamental characteristic of the patriot and of patriotism, is honour. All else is subordinate to this. It is the first definition and consecration of Patriotism.

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Without honor, the other necessary requisites of patriotism are lacking: there can be no liberty, no independence, no future, because these would have too short a life, and no foundation.

No Italian of good faith can fail to understand this position. They cannot fail to understand either, what a difficult situation would arise for a nation who would accept the principles of the function of patriotism bereft of the fundamental principle of honor.

This is not an artificial question of form, but chiefly a question of substance. If honor can guide the life of people, it always inspires their actions and therefore can also help in the achievement of final victory against the enemy and against those who would imperil the country's independence and sovereignty.

The game which the traitors have played for the destruction of Fascist Italy, the real and only Italy, is in fact that of having jeopardized its honor. They anticipated a defeat that had not yet been suffered and a victory that had not yet been achieved nor ever will be.

The country's honor was sold for this. The bargain was not one of the best; on the contrary it has proved itself the very worst that could possibly have been made. One cannot bargain honor away. This would ensure the ruin of the nation and of the people's patriotism.

Fascism, adds R.R., cannot go in for half measures, certainly not so far as national honor is concerned, for the struggle against the enemy and in the defence of the nation. Italy's traditions are such that they will not allow her to sacrifice her honor.

The consequences of the capitulation carried out against this principle are obvious and they are represented by the cross of Savoy, which has the great defect of having strewn its path -- certainly not an honored one -- with too many crosses.

In defence of our country and of its honor, we must fight to wipe out the shame of betrayal and the shame of an attempted compromise with the most sacred sentiment which inspires our love for our country.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

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(Fascist Radio - 1400)

The Past Twenty-four Hours - by Vindex

In the west, both in Holland and in Lorraine, the tide of the battle in progress still sways in favor first of one side and then of the other. On the eastern bank of the Moselle River the Americans have been able to score some success, while in Lorraine many positions have been recaptured by the Germans in counter-attack and in all operational sectors there is a steady ebb and flow of armored masses clashing.... Their task is well fulfilled by German soldiers, who have inflicted heavy losses to the invaders and who have lost no key positions.

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In Italy there is a pause in the Allied offensive. The Americans, and their mercenaries of various colors, are thinking unhappily of their lost men, of the armored vehicles set on fire, of their destroyed guns - the battlefield of the Adriatic sector is indeed a veritable cemetery.

Nothing new is reported from the east. In the Budapest plains the Bolsheviks are immobilized in front of the German and Hungarian defensive positions. The game there will not be easy for them.

Franco has gone beyond all limits - by his latest action - the arrest of the Commander and the volunteers of the blue Division which fought heroically in Russia. By mere chance the man who is now speaking to you was in Spain when the Phalangist press was dealing with the many aspects of the fighting in Russia. I have met many of these men and I have personally seen the fervor of a great ideal, of enthusiasm and faith in the ranks of these volunteers in the anti-Bolshevik battle. Franco wished to get rid of them as though they were a dangerous burden. He has started flirting with the democracies. In other words he wanted to "purge the Phalanx" to use a word of the day. But he has purged it of the life blood turning it into an anemic body which will fall at the first stroke. Franco is a worthy companion of the generals of the Royal Staff.

De Gaulle too has his troubles. His eternal rival, Giraud (?) surrounded by conservative elements, has rallied in Switzerland many Franchmen who are opposed to the Red folly of the French dictator. The Allies rub their hands, saying happily: "The job, is done". Churchill was described by an insolent member in the House of Commons as a singer in other people's houses, who never receives the courtesy of a visit from them. The description is perfect. Churchill sings in his friends' houses and in his own home he thinks.... in the battle for world supremacy.

Dear Listeners, good night!

(Radio Tevere 2230)

How They Love Each Other!

Bullitt, the notorious former American Ambassador to Paris, has written in the magazine "Life" the

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Bullitt, the notorious former American Ambassador to Paris, has written in the magazine "Life" the that "pure" T Togliatti returned from his unhappy exile with a considerable sum of money in his pocket: 25,000 Dollars which were given him for organization purposes in occupied Italy. There is nothing exceptional in this. Togliatti has a master, Stalin, whom he obeys. War cannot be waged without money and it is therefore logical that he should have adequate ammunition at his disposal. However, one must beware. Stalin, some years ago, flooded America with tons of counterfeit money for his own purposes. You never know, comrade.

Bullitt has named a sum, but Togliatti can be sure that all, friends and enemies, were already aware of what the Allied ambassador has had the kindness to point out. On the

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contrary he used restraint even though 25,000 Dollars (equal to two millions and a half lire) are by no means negligible. Actually it is only a first instalment.

Togliatti however was angered by this and requested Minister Soleri to investigate the matter. Soleri on his part declared that no such sum had been deposited in the Naples banks in Togliatti's name. Does the proud communist think that the incident is therefore closed? Does he believe that he has given the lie to Bullit, only because the sum was never deposited in a bank? Soleri's benevolent investigation is not enough. It is necessary that Togliatti be denounced to the commission for the illicit acquisition of wealth. Who knows whether investigators might not find among the many gold ingots in the pockets of thousands of Fascist "gerarchi", at least a trace of the twenty five thousand dollars which had gone to a communist who - since misfortunes never come singly--is a Minister without portfolio.

(Fascist Radio 2300)

- B (V) -

MISCELLANEOUS

Special Messages

We now broadcast special messages to our Roman brothers: La lava cola (The lava flows) - Raccogliere le bucce (Collect the peels) - La mandria si avvicina (The herd is approaching) La lepre è fuggita (The hare has run away) - La strada è lunga (The road is long) - Avvicinare il salvatore (To approach the rescuer) - Il volo dei colombi The doves' flight) - Non perdere di vista le stelle (Keep an eye on the shoulders) - Messaggio speciale per il Moro:

Altre folaghe sono di passaggio (Special message to "Moro": other moor-hens are passing) - La pioggia scroscia (The rain is puring down) - A fari spenti (With lights out) - Un viale alberato (An avenue with trees) - Alberto è giunto (Alberto has arrived) - Il sasso non si trova (The stone cannot be found) - Trenta di ha novembre (Thirty days hath November) - Il prato è verde (The meadow is green) -

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(Radio Tevere 2330)

Italian Prisoners Escape From American Concentration Camp

According to the "News Chronicle", fifty eight Italian prisoners are said to have escaped from a concentration camp in the United States of America.

(Fascist Radio 1300)

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HUNGARY AND HUNGARIANS

RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 549 m. - 2020 - Nov. 16

Soviet's Good Intentions Towards Hungarian Population Untrue

A persistent and undefinable rumor is spreading in certain Hungarian army circles, namely, that the advancing Red Army is not as cruel as they have been considered and that Soviet officers are cultured people. This gullibility is surprising, if one considers the fact that this rumor is spread exclusively by enemy propaganda and that the sources are based on vague and suspicious hearsay.

The facts, of course, are entirely different. They are based on enemy atrocities in occupied Hungary. German and Hungarian war correspondents saw with their own eyes the maimed and tortured bodies of Hungarian men, women, and children. There are photos of the atrocities and the inhabitants of recaptured towns and villages also confirm the terrible truth. The Hungarian paper "Magyar Orszag" also points various hard facts, including the closing of schools in Szeged, where young children were deported to Russia on the pretext of there not being sufficient food for them in Hungary. Moreover, the populace was ordered to hand in 40,000 pairs of shoes and the same number of suits and underclothing. Apart from this, all the livestock was taken away and the town was plundered.

There is no end of Soviet atrocities and the more credulous part of the army and the public begin to credit these stories, instead of believing in the so-called Soviet culture. The sober majority have always known that their honor and life are at stake in this struggle. Neither gullibility nor indifference can be of any use. We have to face hard facts and realize the cruel fate looming in the background, and we have to gather all our strength to ward off the menacing danger and chase the enemy back where he came from and where he ought to be.

Poor Quality of Soviet Soldiers

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Poor Quality of Soviet Soldiers

Interviewed by a war correspondent, a Hungarian parachute major stated that the bulk of captured Soviet soldiers were youths between the ages of 15 and 18 and middle-aged men between 40 and 60. Their uniforms were poor - they were literally in rags - and their morale was also very low. He ended the interview by saying that it depends on the Hungarian soldier entirely whether he is back in the Carpathian mountains by Christmas.

Hungarian Cabinet Meeting Ends at 3 A.M.

M.T.I. (Hungarian News Agency) reports that the Hungarian cabinet held a meeting under the chairmanship of Dance Szoellossy, the Deputy Premier. The meeting, which dealt with topical military and political problems, ended at 0300 hours.

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RADIO BUDAPEST I on Hungarian - 549 M. - 2210 - November 4

Ferenc Rasony, Propaganda Minister, Speaks...

Hungarian Brothers! There have been many sunsets in Hungarian history, but the last great spring we had was March 15, 1848. Then, the plow of life brought a social overturn to the surface, which had been kept in slavery up to then. October 15, 1944, is another turning point in history, indicating the beginning of a new era.

On March 15, 1848, feudalism and serfdom collapsed like a pack of cards; the serf became a free man. On October 15, 1944, the seemingly unshakable traditions of liberalism, Jewish capitalism, and the remnants of feudalism were wiped from the pages of history. Seemingly, we had been free before that date, but in reality we were very much like slaves, because we supported a system which was keeping us on a starvation level. The worker was a slave, and none of us were able to express our will and our opinion.

Hungarism was called upon to build a new state on the ruins of the old one. The result of our efforts might be noticeable overnight if we did not have to fight this incredibly hard war, which is a life-or-death struggle against Bolshevism and its intention to annihilate us. We are aware that millions of our Hungarian brothers would prefer to see economic results overnight; unfortunately we cannot guarantee them at the moment because we have to throw everything we have into the pool of total warfare. On the other hand, everybody, who watches current events and measures them impartially and with open eyes, can see that the government is doing everything in its power to unite all national forces in a single camp. All measures taken by the government are inspired by the spirit of practical Socialism. These government efforts spring from the well of National Socialism and are embodied in Hungarism, the practical expression of Hungarian political leadership.

All thinking people must be aware of the fact that it is easier to build on a clean site than on ruins. First of all, Hungarism had to liquidate the remnants of a bankrupt world and eliminate those ulcers which were threatening to

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All thinking people must be aware of the fact that it is easier to build on a clear site than on ruins. First of all, Hungarism had to liquidate the remnants of a bankrupt world and eliminate those ulcers which were threatening to undermine its authority by undue criticism and hair-splitting obstructionism. Only after this work has been done, can we lay out the new world, the aim of our movement. We shall liquidate the mistakes, sins, and shortcomings of the past without exception. All this, however, needs time. Even God could not create the world overnight, although he was omnipotent.

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Our task is more difficult, as we are only human beings, who have to cope with much ill-will and obstructionism. I do not wish to enlarge upon the catastrophic policy of the past system which lasted a quarter of a century. I believe everybody must know this by now and realize to what a state of bankruptcy these corrupt leaders have led our country. Even today, the Hungarian leadership still has to combat the remnants of the shameful betrayal and sinful selfishness, which are almost without parallel in our history. Our task is difficult, but not hopeless, and is by no means desperate, especially if the millions of Hungarians will appreciate our honest efforts and realize that there can be only one single aim today: the firm unity of all military forces and all civilian forces serving them. To achieve this aim, the individuals must make their sacrifices, and only then can we weather the storm.

Those who believe that the change from a bloody war to a prosperous peace can be effected overnight, make a big mistake. They are dreamers, and they should realize that historical times need historical conception and faith. Every Hungarian has to fulfil his increased duties. Taking those duties one by one, I am calling upon all Christian brothers, first of all the workers, in whose ranks at one time I myself fought for that daily piece of bread, for that single decent suit and pair of shoes: You may all see that my knowledge of the workers is based on personal experience and not on theory. The Hungarian workers, agricultural laborers and farmers, and the working intelligentsia, must all unite in a common effort to stem the Bolshevik advance, which is threatening our very existence.

We have to fight this gigantic struggle in the heart of our country instead of fighting it beyond our frontiers, owing to the sins of the past system. It was not the present government which wanted to call off the struggle, which divided our forces within, and so aided the enemy."(Interruption: "Lies - all lies".) But now, in Hungarism, our people have a solid foundation to build on. That is why I am appealing to you, Hungarian workers. You have always done your duty, honestly and painstakingly; I only expect you to do the same now. Do not listen to rumor-

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Hungarian Brothers! We know that everybody has to cope with innumerable difficulties in his private life.

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We are aware of the troubles and worries within the family. We have suffered heavy losses, but I say here and now that the real tragedy and misery would only befall us if we lose our faith and stumble. This, however, will not happen; because even if there are weaklings, cowards and other contemptibles in our midst, there are also faithful, confident, hard-fisted Hungarists, who are in this fight with body and soul, ready to swoop down upon those who might want to interfere with the gigantic struggle of our nation. We shall be ruthless with these traitors.

Brothers! Believe me, resurrection will spring from our suffering; the people which possesses an overwhelming will to live will be victorious. Do not believe rumors. Do not believe in Bolshevik prosperity. It is quite possible that he does set up communal kitchens in the first days of occupation, but this is only a trick to get the bewildered Hungarians out of their homes, and the long column of slaves would soon set out for Siberia.

Hungarian Broters! We Hungarists do not want to rebuild Russia; we do not want to be slaves in the Siberian lead mines. No, we want to enjoy the benefits of a great and free Hungarist state; we want peace and prosperity for our descendents, for the whole Hungarian race. For this we fight, and to this struggle do we invite every honest soul in this land and on this struggle do I ask the blessing of Almighty God.

Persistence! Long live Szalasi!

RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 549 M. - 2230 - November 16

Titles to be Abolished in Hungary

The Budapest Gazette (official organ) announces the latest Government decree, according to which the common use of all titles (Right Honorable, Honorable, etc.) will cease forthwith. People will hence forth be addressed by their profession or official position, to which "Mister" may be added.

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RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 549 M. - 2345 - November 16

General Reichenberg, on German-Hungarian Relations

"There is a bitter struggle for every inch of ground. German soldiers fight shoulder to shoulder with their Hungarian comrades for Hungarian soil. This is stated in the columns of the Hungarian soldiers' paper by General Reichenberg, the representative of the Wehrmacht in Hungary. He continues, "The Germans fight with the same determination for Hungarian liberty as they do to defend the frontiers of their own country, and they risk their lives just as they would in the defence of Germany's freedom.

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Germany gives enthusiastic aid so that Hungary which decides in favor of an unfailing continuation of the struggle and which knew no faltering in the prosecution of the war.

The members of the Wehrmacht fighting on Hungarian soil send their heartfelt greetings in the true spirit of comradeship to the new Hungarian government, which is characterized by a high sense of duty and a realization of the absolute necessity of total warfare. They welcome and heartily agree with those words uttered by Szalasi, the Leader of the Nation, that Hungary does not stand alone.

"Hungary really does not stand alone ...," remarks General Reichenberg, "and she will only in the future fully realize the aid given by the German Reich. Germany would never let down an ally which stands loyally by her and who demands her full confidence. Can there be a stronger proof than the Fuehrer's telegram to Ferenc Szalasi, in which the Fuehrer once more pledges Germany's full support to the Hungarian Leader of the Nation? All German officers and men fighting in the line are encouraged by the fact that their Hungarian comrades are imbued with the true spirit of resistance and behind them stands a Hungarian Home Front which disdains the word "surrender" just as much as does the German Home Front."

RADIO ATHENS - in Greek to Greece - 601 Kc. - 2115 - November 15
(Monitored at Bari)

Relief for Macedonia and Thrace

Ministry of Public Health has announced that a medical unit consisting of doctors, nurses and sisters is leaving for Macedonia and Thrace next week in order to give immediate medical relief to war stricken population of Macedonia and Thrace. The unit in question is supplied with full mobile operating theatres, medical material and drugs. This medical mission for immediate relief will be supported by local [illegible].

M. Papandreou and Education

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RADIO ATHENS - in Greek to Greece - 601 Kc. - 2145 - November 15 (Monitored at Bari)

Relief for Macedonia and Thrace

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M. Papandreou and Education

The Prime Minister Papandreou called at the Ministry of Education this morning, where he conferred with Minister Hatzifrangos.

Later, M. Papandreou received the directors and section heads of the Ministry in a long conference, analysing for them the educational policy of government.

RADIO RUMANIA - RADIO BUCHAREST I - RADIO CARPATI - in Rumanian to Rumania - 1,375 Kc. - 1300 - November 15 (Monitored at Bari)

Sanatescu Decorated

His Majesty the King has conferred the Order of Michael the Brave with swords, 1st class, on Army Corps General Constantin Sanatescu.

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According to the General Staff, mobilization of Rumanian Jews of all age groups between 1916 and 1940, has been postponed until december 1st, 194 . Those who have received orders to report or who have been called by their units, will remain at their work until November 30th.

RADIO BUKAREST, etc. - in Rumanian to Rumania - 1,875 K. - 2100 Nov. 15 (Monitored at Bern)

Meeting of Ministers

This afternoon there was a meeting of some of the ministers under the chairmanship of Army Corps General Constantin Sanatescu. A law for the organization of a commission for putting into practice the armistice conditions and a decree providing for the modification of the law regarding the purge of the state administration were discussed. The next meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon.

The Rumanian Communiqué

The Rumanian Army General Staff has issued the following communiqué on today's operations:

In north-east Hungary, despite the stubborn resistance of the enemy, our troops, in conjunction with Soviet forces, have extended their bridgeheads north of Tisa. East of Budapest, the enemy continued to withdraw in the face of strong pressure from Allied and Rumanian troops.

RADIO SOFIA - in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 850 Kcs. - 1930 - Nov. 15 (Monitored at Bern)

The Bulgarian High Command's Communiqué №66:

East of the Iber River the enemy developed reconnaissance

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RADIO SOFIA - in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 850 Kcs. - 1930 - Nov. 15 (Monitored at Bern)

The Bulgarian High Command's Communiqué No66:

East of the Iber River the enemy developed reconnaissance and artillery activity. All local enemy counter-attacks were beaten off. East of Gilliane and north of Skoplje our units continued to pursue the enemy and crush his resistance. Due to poor weather conditions there was only air reconnaissance. All our planes returned safely to their bases.

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, NEUTRAL AND CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy - 25.4 M.
0830 - Nov. 16

Special Bulletin

On Sunday, November 12, a time-bomb exploded in a restaurant of Longiano which was full of German officers. Numerous people were killed, among them the Nazi commander; and about ten others were wounded.

On the Cuneo-Turin railway line, a train loaded with German troops was blown up. Twelve occupants were killed and about seventy wounded.

In Rovato, in the province of Brescia, several freight wagons, loaded with explosives, were blown up.

In the province of Vercelli, fourteen Fascist mercenaries were attacked and killed by a Partisan flying squad.

In a district of Milan, 117 youths asked to enlist in the ranks of the Partisans, following the appeal issued by the Youth Action Committee.

In the neighborhood of Monza, eight young deserters, who had remained out of the struggle, requested arms to fight with the Partisans.

In Abbiategrasso, a considerable number of youths are enlisting in the sniper groups.

In the province of Cremona, several flying squads almost exclusively composed of young people, have made their appearance on the battle field and among other things, launched a bomb against the House of the Fascio in Cremona.

In Tortona, several youths deserted from the Monterosa division, taking with them a machine-gun, seven rifles, and a truck.

Instructions to Patriots

It is necessary to carry out acts of sabotage, surprise attacks against the enemy, to storm small garrisons and enemy mercenary patrols. This is the method which should be adopted for

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Instructions to Patriots

It is necessary to carry out acts of sabotage, surprise attacks against the enemy, to storm small garrisons and enemy mercenary patrols. This is the method which should be adopted for attack in all occupied zones. Attacks should be carried out against communication routes, enemy deposits and anything which may be of use to the enemy or his agents.

Patriots, it is up to you to persuade all those who refuse to fight for Fascism to join Partisan forces.

Patriots, you must carry out a merciless struggle, wiping out the barbarian, who has already been mortally wounded.

Starvation and Bad Bread Are the Ruin of the Milanese

A doctor friend of ours, belonging to the staff of one of the principal clinics in Milan, explained the disastrous effects produced by the bad bread distributed in the city. 63

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The various filthy ingredients, which go into the making of bread in the occupied regions, totally ruins the health of civilian population. Owing to insufficient nutrition and to the bad quality of the bread (made up of ten or twelve filthy ingredients, among which are ground bones, chalk and sawdust), explained the doctor, 48% of the Milanese have lost from 18 to 20 kilograms in weight and 52% from 8 to 15 kilograms.

This, however, is only one aspect of the situation, insisted the doctor. The ailments caused by the impossibility of digesting the bread have assumed fantastic proportions, and it may be asserted that almost half of the population of Milan is contaminated, "not to mention the rashes produced by this bread," added the doctor. "In my clinic, during the month of October alone, 2,580 cases of scabies were treated. Considering, however, the people who come to be cured represent only a very small number of those ailing from this disgusting illness, it may be assumed that the great majority of the population of Milan is suffering from it."

As though the population of Milan did not have enough hardships to contend with, the "synthetic" bread brought over from Germany has provoked a veritable epidemic of chilblains.

It is absolutely impossible to digest similar filth; the blood rebels, the stomach and the soul rebel when confronted by such an abominable crime against public health. This is what the population of Milan is obliged to suffer, thanks to the Germans and the Fascists. Starvation and bad bread causes loss of weight, exemas, itches, and scabies, while they steal our wheat, loot our cereals, and feed the Milanese with imitation bread which completely ruins the stomach, poisons the blood, and causes an epidemic of chilblains.

Such crimes must stop. The German bandits themselves have admitted that 35 million quintals of wheat have been produced in occupied Italy. Wheat sufficient for one healthy ration of bread exist.

People of Milan, defend your health and your life. Insist upon having decent bread in your factories and not substitute bread. Protest in your homes and in the streets; ask for sufficient and healthy bread rations, storm cereal deposits, take the bread where you can find it.

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RADIO SOTTENS in French to France - 47.28 M. - 1245 - November 16

Fighting Near Swiss Frontier

It is officially announced that on the afternoon of November 15, fighting took place near the Swiss frontier in the neighborhood of Bressens(?). Reconnaissance officers, about sixty metres from the frontier, found themselves within range of automatic weapons in French territory. Captain Julien Chauchat (?) was killed; he was shot through the lungs.

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RADIO MILANO LIBERTA'/Clandestine/in Italian to Italy, 1900-Nov.15

Mass Recruiting of Youth

Youths belonging to classes from 1916 to 1919, and those belonging to the first six months of 1926, have answered as they should to the appeal made by the Fascists to conscripts to enlist and benefit by the so-called amnesty decree issued by Mussolini.

The recruiting of forces to serve the Nazis once more turned out to be complete failure, and the appeal made by Fascist leaders to serve their German masters has met with no response. Not only was this the case, but a strange phenomenon occurred, namely that at the very time when many young men should have answered the call to the colors of the Fascist mercenaries, they have preferred on the contrary to join the Partisans and take up arms against the Germans and the Fascists themselves.

The bands of agents in the foreigners' services, answered as they should to the appeal kindly levelled by the Fascist slaves. Great hopes had been laid on the success of the appeal, considering the fact that with the approach of winter the conditions of Partisans and patriots would have become worse, especially owing to bad weather.

The young people have, however, given proof of being able to hold out against all difficulties imposed upon them in their struggle against the enemy and for the cause of national liberty. They have given proof of knowing how to act without fear of hardships, and of being animated by a high national spirit.

The young people have remained in their hiding places or have preferred to join the Partisans and Patriots and take up arms against the Germans and the Fascists. In this way, they have proved their faith in the movement for the country's liberation. Only the Fascists could think otherwise.

"ANDA" ... in Polish ... 422 M. ... 1800-Nov.16

The Bombing of Czestochowa

The news that the Bolsheviks have savagely bombed Czestochowa, greatly surprised us. This may well have astonished all men who are capable of objective reasoning. What can be the object

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The news that the Bolsheviks have strongly bombed Czestochowa, greatly surprised us. This may well have astonished all men who are capable of objective reasoning. What can be the object of bombing a town which may well be called the Church of Poland. Since we lately received news of the fair treatment by the Bolsheviks of religion and various faiths, this fact of the bombardment of Czestochowa seems like an obvious denial. This proves that the Bolsheviks interpreted loyalty differently from a general European connotation and in a manner which would be difficult to accept.

Soviet Treatment of Polish Patriots

Some days before the capitul[illegible]on of the National Army of Warsaw, a small number of soldiers succeeded in crossing the Vistula, and entered the Soviet lines. One of these soldiers after his safe and dangerous flight, was found among the ruins of Praga.

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He was so exhausted that he was only able to tell the tale of his sufferings after a few days. He explained how with his companions he crossed the Vistula to inform the Bolsheviks, who were in the suburbs of Prague, of the desperate situation of the Warsaw Army, hoping that the Bolsheviks would bring the help they promised in their appeals to the National Army. Having arrived in the Soviet lines, they were taken to the General Staff headquarters of that detachment. On their way there, they had the opportunity of speaking with some of the soldiers of the Red Army, who told them that they could not explain the sudden lull in war operations. Whereas before, Soviet detachments had been sent to the front in spite of the many losses suffered, one fine day they stopped advancing, and for many days they remained encamped east of the Vistula, and watched the town burning before them. Once, in the presence of the officers of the General Staff, the Poles perceived that the Soviet officers tried not to speak of the situation in Warsaw. They were only interested in the strength of the National Army and in the patriots. Since the Polish soldiers insisted on speaking about the necessity of Soviet help, they were led, under the escort of N.K.W.D. and after many persecutions, to prison.

The next day, a Soviet Commissar announced that the Red Army did not intend to interfere with the fate of Warsaw. It was decided between Lublin and Moscow that the Russians would take no interest in the Warsaw insurrection because this insurrection had broken out according to the orders of the Polish Emigree Government in London. After hearing this, the soldiers of the National Army wanted to return to Warsaw, but were told that this would be impossible and that like all soldiers of the National Army who were lucky enough to meet the Red Army, they would be incorporated into the Polish detachment commanded by General Rola-Zymierski. If they refused, they would be sent to forced labor in the east of the Soviet Union.

During their journey to another camp, the soldiers succeeded in escaping, by taking advantage of a German bombardment. One of them was captured the next day by a Soviet patrol while searching in the ruins of a peasant cottage for something to eat, and he was shot on the spot. One Polish soldier after many days, succeeded in reaching Warsaw, ignoring its surrender.

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During their journey to another camp, the soldiers succeeded in escaping, by taking advantage of a German bombardment. One of them was captured the next day by a Soviet patrol while searching in the ruins of a peasant cottage for something to eat, and he was shot on the spot. One Polish soldier after many days, succeeded in reaching Warsaw, ignoring its surrender.

Poles Under Soviet Occupation

The Swiss telegraphic agency has received reports from Stockholm on the attitude of the Polish population in the territories occupied by the Bolsheviks. The people are in despair. This despair, caused by Soviet methods, increases daily with the arrival of the N.K.W.D. Aggressions and ambushes are typical of the hostile attitude toward the Bolsheviks. Polish people defend themselves as best they can against the Polish communists, who collaborate with the Soviets.

Thus, in spite of the warnings of the Polish Government in London, many attempts have been made against those who collaborate with the Bolsheviks.

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As to the Lublin Committee, it could not exist without Soviet protection. Otherwise it would have been liquidated in less than forty-eight hours. And, in spite of Soviet support, the decrees are not respected.

RADIO MONTECENERI in Italian - 1930 November 16

Violation of Swiss Territory

It is officially announced that today, between 1100 and 1400 hours, foreign planes flew over the Ticino and Grigione areas. Towards 1400, an American bomber landed in the Engadine. The crew were interned. Practically at the same time, another plane landed south of Coira. Eight members of the crew were interned.

Estimate for 1945

The Finance Commission of the National Council has concluded its works in regard to the examination of the Federation estimate for 1945, and has decided to suggest its approval, with some slight modifications only.

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ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 2515 m.-0700- November 16

Reconstruction of Marseilles Harbor

Paris: A special technical commission has been constituted with the mission of reconstructing the Marseilles harbor. Without neglecting the imperative necessities of the Allied armies, and following an agreement with the authorities of the American Navy, the commission believes that in the near future, commercial traffic might have an important place in the activity of this harbor. A concession of ground will be requested in the neighborhood of La Juiliette (?). For the moment, this ground would be sufficient for the disembarkation of goods from the Empire.

Arrest of Collaborationists

Paris: Pierre Allaine, dangerous agent of the Gestapo, who persecuted various Patriots, was arrested in Aix-en-Provence. He is charged with seventeen warrants of arrest.

MOSCOW RADIO in French to France - 25.60 m. - 1200 - November 16

Ceremony in Moscow for Poles

The Polish delegation, composed of Mr. [illegible] President of the city of Warsaw, and of..., presented to Marshal Stalin, as a token of the gratitude of Warsaw's population to the Soviet government, a reproduction of the national emblem, as a symbolic present. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Mikhalsky and Marshal Stalin. M. Mikhalsky's speech:

"Citizen Marshal, on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the great Russian Revolution, we come from Warsaw, the Polish capital, in the name of the Soviet organizations, syndicates, the clergy, and the national organizations of Warsaw, to express our deep gratitude to the liberating Red Army and to its leader, Marshal Stalin.

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"We have decided to offer you, Citizen Marshal, as a symbolic present, the coat of arms of our state. This plan was enthusiastically approved during the meeting held by the population of Warsaw.....as a sign of our cordial friendship with our powerful Slavic neighbor.....Poland never ceased to struggle; the people of Warsaw always awaited their liberation from the east. They now await a generous help from the fraternal Soviet Union.

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"We are absolutely convinced that in the struggle for the final liberation of Warsaw, the Polish Fatherland will sacrifice irself entirely".

"I gratefully accept this present from Warsaw, the capital of Poland, as a symbol of the fraternal feeling of the Polish people toward the peoples of the Soviet Union. This emblem is that of a common fighting alliance between Poland and the Soviet Union against Hitler's Germany, our enemy".

Mr. Molotoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs attended the ceremony."

The Warsaw delegation presented to Comrade Pronin (?), President of the Moscow Soviet, Poland's coat of arms, as a gift of the city of Warsaw. Present at the ceremony, for the delegation were: Mr. Michalsky, President of the City of Warsaw, Mrs. Kowalska, and other members of the National Council of the city of Warsaw: representing the city of Moscow were two members of the executive council of the city of Moscow. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Pronin, President of the Moscow Soviet.

Comrade Tarasoff's Message

On leaving Italy, Comrade Tarassoff, of the Soviet Syndicalist Delegation, sent a message of friendship to the Italian railway workers from the Russian railway workers.

RADIO FRANCE (ALGIERS) in French to France - 318 m. - 1800 - Nov.16

Review of the Paris Press

Marshal Stalin's invitation to General de Gaulle is received today with satisfaction by the Paris press.

Marcel Fourrier writes in the "Franc Tireur": It is the beginning of an enduring friendship between the two countries. We know what we owe to the Soviet Union. Day by day we have anxiously followed the feats accomplished by the Red Army. France's friendship with the Soviet Union will not preclude friendship with other countries, but everything brings us nearer

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"Combat" approves the decision taken by the Government, and declares that it creates new responsibility for it. The paper adds that in 1940 the heads and the staff of the Renault Works were confronted by a very serious dilemma: to resist the enemy, or to collaborate with him. They preferred to be paid; now it is their turn to pay.

RADIO MARSEILLES in French to France - 400 m. - 1900 - Nov.16

Request for Winter Clothing for French Troops

Military authorities announce: Owing to the urgent needs of the troops and the difficult situation in which they find themselves, the Commander General of the Fifteenth Region begs all people, who [illegible]ed clothing at the moment of the liberation of the territory, to take them to the nearest police station. He appealed to the patriotism of all Frenchmen, in order that our soldiers may have to endure the least possible sacrifices.

Civilians Asked not to Crowd Marseilles

The Prefect of Marseilles announces that all people who left Marseilles are requested not to return, since the danger of air raids has not yet completely vanished, and since the problem of living accommodations has become even more serious. Parents, who have sent their children out of the town and who would like to have them return, must make a written request, wherein they will have to state that they are ready to shoulder all responsibilities in case of an air raid, in as much as the danger still exists.

Civilians Are Not to Wear Military Clothing

The Secretary General of the Police announces: Military authorities state that a number of civilians have been seen in town wearing military uniforms, especially battle jackets, which belong either to the American or to the regular French Army. The population is informed that the wearing of military clothing by civilians is strictly forbidden. Instructions have

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RADIO PARIS in French to France 387 m. - 2000 - Nov.16

New Finance Minister Addresses the People of France (Resumé and excerpts)

Former Minister of Colonies, M. Pleven, taking over the post of Minister of Finances, following the death of M. Lepercq, addressed the French people, asking them to give him their confidence in his [illegible].

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"For you who know the destructions caused by the invader and those caused by our liberation, I do not need to explain what it means to put order in the finances of a destroyed country. Economically, we are wounded. Morally, we have suffered greatly. As happens in any country be it Great Britain, Russia, or the United States - it will suffice that we desire to do the same thing together in order that the country may recover. First of all, this means that the masters of the black market (those I named yesterday) must give themselves up. The files of the economic control and of the Franco-German clearing are at my disposal. The enemy's book-keeping itself is far from having disappeared. I can assure you that the confiscation committees will find the ways and means to give satisfaction to our country, and I shall regularly give an account of results obtained".

Exhorting the people to make of the liberation loan a brilliant success, which must be a testimonial of the popular will, he said:

"Everything holds together in national life. On the morrow of Mr. Churchill's visit and on the eve of General de Gaulle's departure for Moscow, France owes it to herself to show the world that she is capable of recovery".

RADIO ALGIERS in French to France - 6,345 m. - 2000 - Nov. 16

Franco-Russian Entente, by Michel Rouze (Résumé and Excerpts)

"On January 20, 1942, in a broadcast from London, General de Gaulle declared that while the power and prestige of Germany were on a decline, Russia's power was asserting itself. These words were spoken shortly after the German debacle. General de Gaulle was then President of the French National Committee, which represented the real France and which was understood, if not by all the Allies, at least by the far-sighted ones".

Commenting on the same sentiments, felt by all people in France, he continued: "Ever since June 22, 1941, when Hitler's tanks rolled on to Soviet soil, many people in France, who had resigned themselves to defeat, started to have hope again. Today, we see these hopes crowned with success".

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We must not forget that the U.S.S.R. has given tangible proof of her faith in the resurrection of France, even before the rebirth of France", he declares, recalling the confidence shown by the Russian people.

"An understanding between the U.S.S.R. and France is a moral necessity", Rouze adds. To accomplish this task of reconstruction, the people of France must recall the example of the Soviet people who, while fighting against the barbarian, defended not only the soil of the Fatherland but also her property.

"The role of France is not limited to an intellectual radiance, but is also of a political and a military order. France is a great western power, which will know how to defend her liberty".

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

Allied Broadcasts

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to Belgium - 31 - 2100 - November 16

Exchange of Goods Between Sweden and France

It is announced in Stockholm that Sweden is about to open a credit account of 5 million pounds on France. This will partly be covered by the exportation of French wines. Sweden will mainly export timber and cellulose to France. Sea transport will take place when and if military conditions permit.

Journalist Disappears

M. de Menthon, Minister of Justice, has ordered an official inquest to find the criminals concerned with the disappearance of M. Guy Buncvarilla (?), director of the "Matin". After his arrest, Buncvarulla (?) was escorted to the police station from where he disappeared. The inspector accompanying him has been arrested.

Spanish Plans

Generals Fernandez and Blasquez, chiefs of the Spanish Republican Corps, at present stationed in the vicinity of Perpignan, made the following declarations to an Allied press correspondent concerning the units under their command and the program of their organization: their object, they declared, is not to provoke a new civil war; they do not wish to fight as an army, but as commandos. The sectors ... commanded by Generals Fernandez and Blasquez are armed and equipped with material parachuted to them by the Allies when the war against Germany began. After having used these armaments gloriously in the liberation of France, they now propose to use them for their own country. The two generals stressed that in spite of their fine equipment and the arms they took from the Germans, they would find it difficult to face France's modern army equipped with artillery and tanks, of which ten complete divisions are massed along the frontier.

"Our sole aim", Fernandez declared, "is to force France to send more troops to this sector. If 14,000 men could immobilize [illegible]000, it would be an important strategic victory for us. If [illegible] ... and vessels

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"Our sole aim", Fernandez declared, "is to force France to send more troops to this sector. If 14,000 men could immobilise [illegible],000, it would be an important strategic victory for us. If France's army is strong, his politics, diplomacy, and morals are feeble. We will take advantage of his weakness and overthrow him, spilling as little blood as possible." Continuing, the general declared that the men who are the leaders of the Reparation Committee are well known the world over, though their identities cannot be revealed. They began their work under cover in Madrid.

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Popular opinion will certainly break Franco's resistance at the opportune moment and inside the country the Fourth Army is already preparing to crush the Phalangistes, while the commandos attack from the exterior.

"Once Franco is beaten," continued the general"we will have to proceed with democratic elections which will bring about the union of the nation against Fascism, [illegible] her place beside the democratic countries."

RADIO PARIS in French to France 41 m. 2130 November 16

Jean Guignebert on Franco-Russian Friendship

Commenting on de Gaulle's invitation to Moscow, Guignebert, official French spokesman, declared: "Stalin has asked for the recognition of the French National Council in most favorable terms, and if France has found her place again among the great powers, Russian diplomacy is not unaware of it. The Russians have paid tribute to General de Gaulle. Our two peoples have judged themselves on the battlefield and have understood each other. After Churchill's and Eden's visit to Paris, de Gaulle will visit Moscow, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Bidault.

"Franco-Russian friendship and the entente cordiale: these are two old formulas, but are also beautiful promises for world peace."

RADIO ALGIERS in French to France 318 M. 2300 November 6

[illegible] Meets Tomorrow

Paris: The Council of Ministers will meet tomorrow, under the presidency of General de Gaulle. Most of the meeting will be devoted to the government's economic policy, the economic situation in North Africa, and to the modification of the decree [illegible]

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General de Gaulle's Audiences

Paris: General de Gaulle yesterday received Cardinal Tisserand, who has arrived from Rome, General Giraud, and M. Massigli.

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BELGIAN HOME SERVICE in French - 2010 - Nov.13 (Monitored in Lond.
(Extracts Reception Variable)

Disbanding of Patriots

The nation and government have contracted a huge debt toward the resistance and to pay them well deserves the tribute which has often been stressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces. A special badge will commemorate forever the services of all those who fought in the resistance, and a ribbon, which they will be entitled to wear with pride, will distinguish them in the eyes of the public as an example of civic virtues.

If today, by the force of circumstances the resistance has achieved its spirit of sacrificial combative value, the experience acquired by the Maquis in the resistance forces themselves can be profitably turned to account in the common cause that of the defeat of the enemy. For this reason the new army continues to welcome them, and the youngest, strongest and keenest of them are coming to swell the ranks of our new military formations. As for the others, they can also continue to serve by joining the forces of order or public services. They have earned a prior right to enter these services.

For these reasons, the government, anxious to safeguard the moral values which have stood the test, offers members of the resistance a choice of entering the army or gendarmerie forces or of being absorbed into public services of the state. It is announced that a bonus of 1,000 francs will be paid on discharge, by postal order to demobilized resistance men, who have handed over their arms.

Those who cannot enter the army, the gendarmerie, or public services must not think they render lesser service by resuming their ordinary occupations, such as railwaymen, miners, policemen and clerks of government administrations of provinces and communes.

All those people, after having accomplished their duty and laid down their arms, will be going back to work to comply with the wishes, expressed with such moderation a few weeks ago by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, General Eisenhower.

There are some, however, whom I mention only with regret, resistance men of the last minute - those who slipped into our groups when danger was over and with no well-defined purpose,

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There are some, however, whom I mention only with regret: resistance men of the last minute - those who slipped into our groups when danger was over and with no well-defined purpose. They have been parasites of resistance (profiteers) of the Maquis, playing a role of agents and provocateurs. They cannot be considered as healthy elements of the nation. They should not prolong their stay in the resistance. They should go back to their daily occupations, and none will regret their going.

A ministerial decree will be issued tomorrow, which will be posted at the Ministry and in all towns and communes of the country, stating that men of the resistance must hand over their arms, and if they wish, their uniforms, before November 18, at police stations. Such is the demand of common sense. Such is the wish of country.

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Such are the orders of the Belgian authorities and Allied authorities. If any members of resistance, whatever their rank, consider themselves authorized on their own initiative to give orders to the contrary, they will have to suffer the consequences of an attitude which can only be interpreted as decidedly damning. I have been mandated by the government to give the necessary orders for the discharge of the armed forces of resistance. I hope to encounter from everyone an active goodwill, and hope that these troops, who the day before yesterday marched past the tomb of the Unknown Soldier so proudly, will make it their duty to show once again, both to the country and to the Allied governments, that spirit of freely accepted discipline which enabled them to achieve magnificent work, and of which Belgian history will preserve memory and gratitude.

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(Left Bank Area)

PWB

Radio Sheets of Leaflets

Nov. 44

INFORMATION DIVISION
A.C.

No. 138 THURSDAY 16 November 1944

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
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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GERMAN BROADCASTS

MILITARY NEWS

The Western Front

Berlin: (By Ludwig Sertorius): A new factor, which was not altogether unexpected, has arisen on the western front insofar as the extreme right wing of the British Second Army in the area east of Weert has begun an attack with strong forces against the south-west side of the German Maas bridgehead. Closely massed and supported by a large concentration of artillery the British succeeded in crossing the Noorder and Wessen canal at some points, gaining some ground. Heavy fighting developed in the course of German counter-attacks, which are continuing. Whether this British action limited to a relatively narrow sector is already the prelude to the expected large-scale attack of the whole left wing of the army, or whether this action is merely aiming at the removal of the German Maas bridgehead, and can thus still be considered a preparatory enterprise for gaining a more favorable initial position, remains to be seen.

In the Lorraine area pressure of the U.S. Third Army shifted to the immediate neighborhood of the Metz fortress, even more than at the beginning of the week. General Patton thereby admits that it is doubtful whether he can attain his original, more far-reaching objective, namely to effect a large-scale encirclement of the German troops fighting in Lorraine by a simultaneous break-through of his two wings. Therefore for the time being he concentrates on the more modest objective namely, to cut off the German bridgehead at Metz. Everything is being done on the part of the Germans being to frustrate that intention in every possible way.

In that connection, however, it must not be forgotten that Metz, seen from the standpoint of "Fortress Germany", represents only an outer position ...

(Transocean 1750)

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the area east of Weert has begun an attack with strong forces against the south-west side of the German Maas bridgehead. Closely massed and supported by a large concentration of artillery the British succeeded in crossing the Noorder and Wessen canal at some points, gaining some ground. Heavy fighting developed in the course of German counter-attacks, which are continuing. Whether this British action limited to a relatively narrow sector is already the prelude to the expected large-scale attack of the whole left wing of the army, or whether this action is merely aiming at the removal of the German Maas bridgehead, and can thus still be considered a preparatory enterprise for gaining a more favorable initial position, remains to be seen.

In the Lorraine area pressure of the U.S. Third Army shifted to the immediate neighborhood of the Metz fortress, even more than at the beginning of the week. General Patton thereby admits that it is doubtful whether he can attain his original, more far-reaching objective, namely to effect a large-scale encirclement of the German troops fighting in Lorraine by a simultaneous break-through of his two wings. Therefore for the time being he concentrates on the more modest objective namely, to cut off the German bridgehead at Metz. Everything is being done on the part of the Germans being to frustrate that intention in every possible way.

In that connection, however, it must not be forgotten that Metz, seen from the standpoint of "Fortress Germany", represents only an outer position ...

(Transocean 1750)

Weather Conditions Prove Vital Factor

Berlin: (By Transocean air war correspondent Karl Zeppelin): The battle in the Metz area has become another noteworthy illustration of the fact that ground operations without adequate air support are stopped sooner or later. When the American pincer attack started against Metz it was supported as usual by strong bomber and battleplane formations, but after two days there was an unexpected change in weather conditions, making the use of strong air forces practically impossible. This too was responsible for the fact that the American attack never got beyond the local phase and that the attacking forces, on the contrary, suffered a number of serious setbacks and larger material losses.

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One is... that accurate weather forecasts were lacking on the American side, for General Patton would scarcely have begun his offensive if the change of weather had been foreseen. Military experts in Germany have observed for some time already that Allied attacks in the past were made only in good flying weather and stopped as soon as the weather deteriorated.

Changes of weather are reflected by Allied fighting on the western front. That the battle for Metz was continued despite a worsening of the weather is undoubtedly due to the fact that operations are on too great a scale to be halted at short notice.

(Transocean - 2045)

Fighting Flares Up in Hungary

Berlin: Brightening up of the weather in Hungary has contributed to an intensification of the Soviet onslaught. Several Soviet attempts to cross the Danube remained ineffective. The enemy east of Budapest made use of the improvement of the weather and threw strong air formations into battle, which in joint action with tank formations, were supposed to enable a break through for enemy infantry forces. Pressure, the same as before, was exerted in a generally northern direction on the line running across the towns of Jaszbereny, Mezoekoevesd and Emod. Strong attacks resulted in heavy combat in the course of which the Soviets fighting against tough German resistance achieved but minor gains of ground. The battle at Jaszbereny was particularly fierce. Jaszbereny, despite numerous frontal attacks and Soviet attempts of encirclement, remained firmly in German hands.

(DNB - 2050)

Evacuation of Skolpje

Berlin: After the German command in the course of the last few weeks had succeeded in withdrawing troops from Thracian and south Macedonian areas to fighting sectors further north, the garrison of Skolpje has now received orders to evacuate the town, after the destruction of all important war installations. Bulgarian troops under Soviet command tried in vain to eliminate German rearguard troops in efforts to disrupt German

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(DNB - 1610)

Landing Attempt on Melos Is Frustrated

Berlin: A further landing was attempted on the island of Melos in the Aegean Sea, the German military spokesman announced Wednesday noon. The attempt was thwarted thanks to rapid counter-measures taken by the German garrison.

(Transocean - 1420)

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GERMANY AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Women Workers for Anti-Aircraft Divisions

Berlin: Upon the proposal of the Reich Plenipotentiary for the total war effort, the Reich Minister for Labor has ordered that women workers be used in the Anti-Aircraft divisions of the Luftwaffe.

Already since October last, in order to release soldiers for the front, women workers as well as former women workers have served in searchlight batteries of anti-aircraft units.

Since November 1st, the enrolled women are used by the thousands in anti-aircraft batteries throughout the entire Reich territory. In every respect except tactically and militarily, they are under the orders of the Reich Labor Leader. The Luftwaffe gives these women workers the necessary technical training. They are housed in closed camps which are supervised by Reich Labor Service women leaders.

(German Home Service - 2000)

Welfare and Relief Organization for Rural Laborers

Berlin: The Reich food administration has created a welfare and relief section which furnishes emergency relief and rest camps for rural laborers.

The funds derived directly from agriculture and are distributed in cases of loss of limbs, illness and for long treatment in nursing homes.

(German Home Service - 2000)

Comments on Fuehrer's Address to German People

The Fuehrer's message to the German people was widely discussed in friendly European states.

"Slovenska Pravda" writes among other things: " Adolf Hitler's words reached the hearts of all men who believe in the victory of justice and in a true peace among nations".

(German Overseas Service 0845)

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(German Overseas Service-0845)

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Courses for Invalids in Military Colleges

Berlin: In many German military staff colleges courses have been given for some time in industrial economy for disabled professional soldiers.

These soldiers rec ive special training free of charge in order to create for themselves a free and independent position in modern economic life. Even after this special training these disabled professional soldiers are both technically and financially well taken care of by the financial organizations.

(German Soldiers Service 1900)

New Cures for Tuberculosis

Berlin: A new success has been achieved by the German medical science with a new kind of work-therapy for those affected by tuberculosis.

Apart from the rest-cures, operations and the like, there is now a work-therapy which gives to the sick new physical and mental exercise.

According to medical reports, results are extremely favorable.

(German Soldiers Service 1900)

National Socialist Wehrmacht

Berlin: Membership of army members in the NSDAP has been settled by law which will become effective on October 1st.

According to this law membership in the NSDAP, its branches and auxiliary units, will continue for the duration of the period of active military service. Members of the army are now permitted to fill a position and to be active in the NSDAP.

Authorisation from a superior officer is needed and must be granted, if performance of this duty does not interfere with the tasks of the army.

In the explanation of the law it is said: Members of the army are bound by duty to act in the spirit of the National Socialist ideology, both on duty and off duty, and they must at all times defend this conception. One of the chief tasks

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In the explanation of the law it is said: Members of the army are bound by duty to act in the spirit of the National Socialist ideology, both on duty and off duty, and they must at all times defend this conception. One of the chief tasks of all the officers and army officials is to educate and to lead those serving under them in the spirit of National Socialism. This request has grown in importance with the further developments of the National Socialist revolution, and must now find a legal foundation so that it may correspond with the conditions prevailing up to the present in the Wehrmacht.

In the provisions for the execution of the new law it is established that the party badge may not be worn on the Wehrmacht uniform, with the exception of decorations.

In compliance with a decision of the Fuehrer there is to be no difference during the war between a soldier who has been decorated and one who has no decoration.

(German Home Service - 2200)

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MISCELLANEOUS

British Admiralty Admits Heavy Losses

London: Commenting upon the Malcheyer operations. First Lord of the Admiralty Alexander, has declared that Allied losses in men and materiel had been heavy, according to the BBC.

(Transocean - 1403)

No Incidents on Swedish Border

Berlin: With the exception of patrol activity on both sides at the Finno-Swedish border there was no fighting of any kind in the whole Arctic zone. German movements continue to progress according to plan. Apart from a numerically small Finnish population in this sparsely-inhabited zone, it is mainly Laplanders who, with their reindeer herds are joining German troops in order to escape the Soviet terror.

(DNB - 1720)

The Situation in Belgrade

Vienna: More detailed information is arriving from Belgrade from various sources. Tito Broz, now the unchallenged dictator of the Serbian capital, has taken up residence in Konak. The "Yugoslav Committee of Liberation" is trying to set up some sort of shadow government. After members of the so-called fifth column were persecuted in the first days, main attention is now focussed on all suspected of being "national-minded". Of the "fifth column" only a few former Yugoslav ministers, senators and deputies, who had been relying on their old Anglo-American relations, were brought before the "Committee of Liberation". Most of the others were regarded as suited for "repair work". Many of them have already been transported down the river in an easterly direction.

Out of the remaining inhabitants of Belgrade special workers' battalions have been formed, which have to fulfil tasks. On the one

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Out of the remaining inhabitants of Belgrade special workers' battalions have been formed, which have to fulfil various tasks. On the one hand they are to help with repairs and clearance of debris, and on the other, they are to go to Serbia, especially to Banato, in order to requisition grain and foodstuffs for Belgrade.

Meanwhile Mr. Ivo Subasic, "Royal Prime Minister of the Yugoslav Government in London" has arrived in Belgrade. He has been given two rooms in the former hotel "Serbia", now called "Hotel Moscow", on the third floor, where he lived in 1939. He is protected by a large bodyguard which prevents him from establishing any unconventional contacts. Indeed he is nothing short of a voluntary prisoner of Tito.

(DNB - 1830)

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General Vlasov Denounces Bolshevism

Regarding the tall Russian General, Andrej Andrejevitch Vlasov, the following particulars are released: This former general of Stalin is now 43 years old. He was made a prisoner of war when commanding the second Russian Army group which was encircled in the spring of 1942. He is a bearer of the Lenin order and the order of the Red Banner. It is noteworthy that this bearer of the highest Russian orders, a man who knows Bolshevism thoroughly, should sign a manifesto which contains the sentence: "The peoples of our Fatherland have forever lost their belief in Bolshevism, by which the state became a machine, devouring all and everything, and which has turned the nation into destitute slaves without title and without future."

(German Overseas Service - 0845)

Guderian Creates an Anti-Tank Zone in the East

Referring to the anti-tank zone, the military correspondent of the Spanish paper "Informaciones" writes: "Years ago the present German Chief of Staff Guderian created a novel military weapon for tank units. Now he has invented a new method of defence by an anti-tank zone which has already proved its efficiency in causing the Russian assault in the east to collapse." The Spanish expert examines the new factors which also in the west have successfully stalled the Allied tanks. He concludes: "This new German defensive technique together with the V weapons is the beginning of a revolution in the technique of war".

(German Overseas Service - 0845)

Russians Prefer Death to Soviet Paradise

Berlin: The Baltic nations are not represented in the Vlasov committee because their territories are not considered a part of Russia, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared upon inquiry. The attitude of workers from the east and of prisoners of war from the Soviet union, in the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse, is characterized by reports available here and which reveal that

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(Transocean - 1410)

Vlasov's Movement A Powerful Force

Berlin: A statement on the military chances of the Vlasov movement was issued by informed quarters here on Wednesday at noon. It was established that a distinction had to be made in the Vlasov movement between the political and the military part of it.

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Its political constitutional structure is a purely Russian affair, with Vlasov - who leader of the anti-Bolshevik peoples of Russia. The military part of Vlasov's platform, however, demanded the closest co-operation with Germany. As idea of Vlasov's possibilities can be gained in the following is considered: First, the number of able-bodied Russians in Europe, prisoners of war and civilians, is probably higher than the male population of the central European states.

Second, the majority of these men have been soldiers and need only additional training with modern weapons in order to be employed in military operations. This applies not only to troops but also to the officers' corps. Therefore it will be an historically important hour when the anti-Bolshevik peoples of Russia, fighting for their liberty, exchange the first shot with Stalin's troops.

Transocean - 1530)

Confusion Prevails in Occupied Italy

Milan: Reports on political, social and economic conditions prevailing in Allied-occupied Italy have been received from reliable persons, who recently succeeded in crossing the border and getting into northern Italy. These reports reveal the following: The Bonomi government has been unable to improve the catastrophic economic situation. The King is only supported by a few monarchists and the clergy. The Governor, ex-Crown Prince Umberto, is extremely unpopular. Anti-monarchist groups, led by communists, actually hate the former King and royal family. The population desires free elections of a new government and, above all, an improvement of the food situation. The Bonomi government has failed to bring about either.

On the whole the population has greater sympathy for the Americans than for the British.

Of unreservable political parties the Communist party is by far the best organized. It is very active, and with the consent of Allied authorities.

Naples as the strongest centre of communism. Most Neapolitans wear the communist badge. The only fascist-minded personality in public life is the communist leader Togliatti.

The only refugees the Bonomi army received are Italians who hope that they will be able to get home in this way.

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Many volunteers of the Italian army declare are Italians who hope that they will be able to get home in this way.

Of the Dominion troops, colored regiments of New Zealanders and Australians are feared the most.

Clashes between troops occur almost daily between British and Americans. British and American officers do not even greet each other. American troops are paid much better than the British and therefore look on the British with contempt. The Americans are hated by the people because they spend their money freely.

(DNB - 1740)

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Bonomi Prime Is Helpless

Stockholm: The situation in Rome is getting more tense with the failure of the Bonomi government to curb frequent clashes between the police and the population. The Rome correspondent of "Goeteborgs Handels-och Sjoefartstidning" reports intensely that a police detachment was attacked at night by a mob armed with rifles, pistols and hand grenades.

This was but one of many such incidents. The population charges the police with co-operation with Fascists last winter and the Carabinieri are accused of monarchist sympathies. The government's inability to take stern measures against this kind of rowdyism encourages the masses to commit outrages. The deterioration of the food situation gives another indication of the government's helplessness, the correspondent declares.

(Transocean - 1735)

Political Analysis of the Situation in Italy

Stockholm: A special correspondent of the "Aftontidningen" reports from Rome: It can be stated without exaggerating that Italy expected more of a future collaboration with the Soviet Union than of Great Britain and the USA. That does not of course hold true for the upper classes. The economic situation of Italy, however, is in such a state that these classes have hardly anything to say at all. Italy is on the way to a Marxist solution. The present government is not in a position to bring this development under its control, it is not even supported by the majority of the people. Great Britain does not possess the least political appeal which could act as the driving power for a people which has suffered so heavily from the devastations of the war machine. Although France did not directly participate in the reconquest of Italy, France exercises a magic spell over the Italian public, on the other hand there hardly passes a day without some open or hidden complaint by the press regarding the policy of the western powers. The present revolutionary mood in the Italian territory conquered by the Allies will be even more accentuated by the conquest of northern Italy. The part of Italy conquered so far is preponderantly agricultural and as such conservative. The Communist - Socialist block will control the political situation. The main difficulty of this block will not be to get the support of the peasant but to organize

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(NPD in German)

Bonomi Resigns

Rome: Under the pressure of Italian Bolsheviks the Italian traitor régime of Bonomi has resigned.

(German Home Service - 1400)

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Swearing of Allegiance of the French SS Brigade Hermani

Headquarters of French Delegation: On Sunday the French SS Brigade Hermani, in the presence of the General Inspector of the Brigade and the Commander, swore allegiance to Adolf Hitler, the Supreme Commander of the German and European Army.

This is the first contingent from the ranks of the French militia which has been put into battle on the French frontier.

(German Overseas Service - 2030)

British Become Extremely Realistic

Berne: The London correspondent of the Swiss paper "Der Tag" reports: "In England the war situation is causing great disappointment. The British, too ready to believe Churchill's prediction that the war would come to an end in October, are only reluctantly getting familiar with the idea of a sixth war winter. The majority of the British have given up guessing when the war would end. The stiff German resistance has the same sobering effect as the use of the new German weapons. In England judgement of the situation is growing more and more sober and realistic."

(German Home Service - 1400)

New Jersey Aircraft Factories Turn Back Workers

In several aircraft factories in New Jersey all the workers were turned back at the factory gates, because 1,900 foremen had walked out. This strike, which effects 32,000 workers, may considerably cut the production of Flying Fortresses, as many parts come from the New Jersey plants.

(Axis Sally - 2000)

Sports Events Banned in Japan

Tokyo: Baseball which is very popular in Japan will no longer be played there at least not for the duration of the war. It has been decided to cancel all games in view of the seriousness of the situation, in order to give members an -

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(German Overseas Service - 2030)

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COMMENTS AND OPINIONS

Giraud Is Making Plans - Comment by Karl Ludwig Schmidt

General Giraud has taken over the lead of the opposition in France. Churchill's visit to Paris has thus not banished the danger of a coup d'état in France. This is the gist of the information reaching us here from Paris through special channels. The permit to enter France, granted him with the help of American authorities, was immediately made use of by Giraud to start his policy against de Gaulle. During his brief stay in France (the General is now staying in Switzerland) he demanded through his friends the immediate elimination of all Communists from the government. In Paris Giraud risked being arrested because he wanted to reinforce the statute of June 3 of last year. The statute which was drawn up by Roosevelt and Churchill at Casablanca provided that General Giraud and de Gaulle be conjointly in control of affairs of the French people until the end of the war. It is learned from reliable sources that Giraud demanded from de Gaulle reinstatement and release of all officers and officials who were dismissed and arrested after Giraud had been dropped by de Gaulle.

For his political plans Giraud has particularly reckoned with help from professional officers as well as friends of those political circles who were to be thrown into prison or who fled and are now arraigned before a court, as for instance Peyrouton, General Bergeret, General Nouguès and Gouverneurs General Chatel and Boisson. A number of high ranking officers, generals whose names have never been divulged, are still in prison.

All these persons are at the same time friends of the United States and in spite of British opposition they fulfilled the Weygand-Murphy agreement as well as the Darlan-Clark understanding. In view of the serious economic situation Giraud expects a speedy outbreak of Communist unrest. He opines that in such event de Gaulle will be unable to master the situation. Therefore Giraud, as learned from Paris, is gathering especially in the south of France all national forces of resistance and is in favor of supporting the so-called White Maquis under the command of his officer friends.

General Giraud is a monarchist and supporter of ideas advocated by the director of the "Action Française", Charles Maurras, who was arrested by de Gaulle. He also reckons with

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friends the immediate elimination of all Communists from the government. In Paris Giraud risked being arrested because he wanted to reinforce the statute of June 8 of last year. The statute which was drawn up by Roosevelt and Churchill at Casablanca provided that General Giraud and de Gaulle be conjointly in control of affairs of the French people until the end of the war. It is learned from reliable sources that Giraud demanded from de Gaulle reinstatement and release of all officers and officials who were dismissed and arrested after Giraud had been dropped by de Gaulle.

For his political plans Giraud has particularly reckoned with help from professional officers as well as friends of those political circles who were to be thrown into prison or who fled and are now arraigned before a court, as for instance Peyrouton, General Bergeret, General Nogues and Gouverneurs General Chatel and Boisson. A number of high ranking officers, generals whose names have never been divulged, are still in prison.

All these persons are at the same time friends of the United States and in spite of British opposition they fulfilled the Weygand-Murphy agreement as well as the Darlan-Clark understanding. In view of the serious economic situation Giraud expects a speedy outbreak of Communist unrest. He opines that in such event de Gaulle will be unable to master the situation. Therefore Giraud, as learned from Paris, is gathering especially in the south of France all national forces of resistance and is in favor of supporting the so-called White Maquis under the command of his officer friends.

General Giraud is a monarchist and supporter of ideas advocated by the director of the "Action Francaise", Charles Maurras, who was arrested by de Gaulle. He also reckons with Maurras' friends.

(Transocean - 1030)

"BETWEEN YESTERDAY AND TO-MORROW"

A Talk By Lieutenant General Dittmar

Ladies and gentlemen,

Last week we tried to demonstrate that the present fighting period is a phase of transition, which for us means development. In our opinion the events of recent days seem to have confirmed, or at least not to have confuted, this view. While to us this period present all the characteristics of a transition stage, it can appear as such to our enemies only to a limited extent.

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Our enemies, as a matter of fact, have been and are still doing everything in their power to create on all fronts a situation similar to that which prevailed from the beginning of their large-scale offensive in the first summer months up to the end of autumn. All their efforts during the past days have been aimed at averting the possibility of such a transition phase.

This applies particularly to the western front. It is true that in Holland the attempt of the Anglo-Americans at securing a scarcely uninterrupted continuation of their summer successes into the autumn months and thus reaching a final conclusion, was substantially foiled by the counter-blow of Arnhem. Britons and Canadians were forced to tackle another task, the more urgent as their hope for a speedy decision was vanishing: the conquest of the Scheldt estuary, which gives access to the port of Antwerp. The particular importance of the latter at the present moment was obvious, as Antwerp was the only large port within reach of the North Sea, the Channel and the Atlantic which has been occupied by the invasion troops with its equipment almost intact. And at that particular moment it was more necessary than ever to maintain the unhampered influx of war material, the abundance of which had made possible the landing of our enemies and their advance to the Scheldt and Meuse.

Last week we dealt more fully with the fight put up by our strongpoints in the area of the Scheldt estuary. We wish to repeat once more what we said on that occasion: Here if anywhere has fighting to the last yielded the expected results. In a critical hour the enemy was prevented from using a supply base the possession of which would have been of decisive value to him. That a new V-weapon, the second of the series, has now succeeded our strongpoints, finally overpowered by the enemy, in their important task, is a fact of great significance, as here for the first time a novel weapon is being put to immediate strategic use.

One circumstance deserves particular attention. We held our key positions in the Scheldt area to the last. On the other hand, farther to the east, that is at Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Roosendaal and Tilda, we did not hesitate to draw the necessary strategic conclusions as soon as the general situation compelled us to withdraw our formations operating in this area [illegible]

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One circumstance deserves particular attention. We held our key positions in the Scheldt area to the last. On the other hand, farther to the east, that is at Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Roosendaal and Tilda, we did not hesitate to draw the necessary strategic conclusions as soon as the general situation compelled us to withdraw our formations operating in this sector behind the strong front obstacles of the Rhine-Meuse delta. By giving up the bridgehead of Moordijk we brought operations in this area to a temporary conclusion, in the course of which it is true, we evacuated southern Holland, but only to set up a new and considerably stronger front farther to the north.

Here we see one clear principle applied, to sacrifice what may be considered only as a forefield of operations, but to fight to the last when higher necessity demands it. Another important angle also became clearly apparent, namely the effort to inflict upon the enemy a large number of casualties. This we achieved in those battles in Holland to an extent that even made the enemy pause to think.

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It is not without significance that at the end of these battles, leading persons of the Canadian Army administration were forced by for the extremely bloody losses. We do not overstimate the importance of such occurences. But they indicate the limits which cannot be concealed by even the most lavish employment of material by our western enemies.

Many a question with regard to the results of the fighting and endurance of our brave troops here finds its answer. This answer is all the more convincing to us and to our enemies, as it has been given during a stage, which guarantees us a period of transition.

The fighting on the western fringes of the Vosges has to be viewed in the same light. It has slackened considerably; an indication that here, considerably ahead of our fortified frontiers, a state of equilibrium has arisen. This shows again the limits set to the deployment of our enemies' material power. Under the circumstances we consider it perfectly logical when we find the Americans now attacking a large scale north and south-east of Metz in order to upset developments on our side, which they must view with anxiety in the light of recent experience. We may regard the fighting for Stolberg which ended with a serious set-back for the attacking Americans because of the vigor of the German counter-attacks as a specially impressive experience. It proved, that in those places where we are determined to take up the fight for the German frontier districts, we are able to oppose the enemy's concentrations of material with a force of our own already of dimensions which it would have been overweening to imagine even a few short weeks ago. The enemy must attack as long as he believes he is sure of superiority in numbers, especially in the air, at least by a strong local concentration of his forces as at present in the battlefield of Lorraine. It is probably true that the Americans are risking at least as much as we do, as this attack is perhaps or most likely the last which can still be carried out under the conditions of what is from our point of view, a period of transition. It is extremely likely that, reasoning on similar lines, the strategy of the Soviets will soon start to strike new hard blows. They will bear in mind that they must strike while the iron is still fairly hot. That it is

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On the contrary, they are taken particularly seriously by us, because here the capital of Hungary is also at stake, which is much more to us than a mere geographical name. But we hold the conviction that the counter-measures now in progress will prove to be strong enough to end gradually the interim period in which we still find ourselves here. The mere fact that we were able to complete according to plan our disengaging movements in Macedonia and in the north-west Balkans inspite of strong interference from the Soviets, disloyal allies and partisans, will no doubt facilitate our apparently impossible task of re-building a new front in the south-east. It is a gratifying fact to see a new and strong defensive spirit among our allies in the east, particularly among the brave Croatian people but also among the nationally minded Serbs and Slovenes, arising from the impending danger of Bolshevisation.

In the far north too the period of transition may be considered as averted, which was made dangerous by the geographical and climatic conditions. Just as in the Balkans, here too the attempt of the Soviets has failed to make capital out of the political aid given by defeatist governments. That here in Lapland, the scene of joint victories, Finnish units, with "Prokliaye Russki", Russian devils, (how often have we heard this curse from Finnish soldiers), are fighting against their one-time German comrades-in-arms, is an experience particularly painful to us. It is especially painful to those who from their own knowledge are convinced of the high moral and fighting qualities of a people which has only been let down by the cowardice of a caste of irresponsible political leaders. Let us try to sum up the situation shortly. We are standing right in the middle of a period between yesterday and to-morrow, we are between a period of weakness, of widely stretched fronts, which are thinly manned and condemned to give way at certain sectors, and a new phase of the war in which the measures taken for mobilisation and intensification are combined and going to turn the scales more and more towards a decision. Much that we found necessary has been put into effect. Much can and must be realised from intentions, plans or experiments still in mind.

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But this also will be achieved as every undertaking serving the higher task of unflinching resistance is supported by the revived will of the German people to fight.

The battalions of the Volkssturm will rightly be considered an essential, although not the sole measure by which the German people and its leaders have reacted to the plans of annihilation proclaimed by our enemies. No wonder that enemy publicity leaves no means untried for describing this creation both to their own people and to ours as devoid of all practical value. Such attempts are highly symptomatic, especially if contemplated in the light of a historic consideration which must appear particularly ...bersetting to the Britons, who are so deeply connected with the epoch of Napoleon and the national phenomena of that time.

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Napoleon, completely defeated in Germany in 1813, was at the beginning of the following year engaged in fierce fighting in the interior of France. Although in these combats his wonderful strategy shone once more in full splendor, there could be no doubt as to the hopelessness of his position and to the final issue, in view of the obvious superiority of his allied adversaries.

At that critical moment he envisaged the general arming and a new levée en masse of the French people, exhausted by more than 20 years of war but still ready and willing to fight. He never carried out this idea, because in his mind it seemed to involve the risk of the resurrection of the revolutionary tendencies of 1792, forcibly subdued by him.

Dryssen, one of the greatest German historians, whose opinions are to a considerable extent based upon statements of contemporary personalities and on exact knowledge of the situation on both sides, makes a very interesting comment on this omission. In his opinion the allies were fully aware that the longer the decision was postponed, the more doubtful it became. Had Napoleon met the passionate spirit of the people, and he, like Prussia a year ago, entrusted his fate and that of France to the people in arms, the consequences would have been incalculable. This is Dryssen's view of the matter.

The analogy of the situation is evident, but it implies an absolute contrast. There exist no reasons why in our National Socialist Germany of to-day the fate of our land should not, to quote Dryssen's own words "be entrusted to the passionate spirit of the nation in arms." Our Fuehrer has dared to do it and he was justified in taking the risk.

(German Home Service - 1945 - Nov.14)

Review for French Workers

Robert Cyrel is speaking to you:

"I noticed with satisfaction that my little commentary on women did not go unnoticed. Many of them, not to say most of them, got excited over what I said, and protested with great energy against my assertions which, according to them, are false. Not one of them treated me with politeness. Some of them accused me of being paid by the enemy, others of being obscene. One woman, looking me straight in the eyes, told me that I was

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(German Home Service -- 1943 - Nov.14)

Review for French Workers

Robert Cyrol is speaking to you:

"I noticed with satisfaction that my little commentary on women did not go unnoticed. Many of them, not to say most of them, got excited over what I said, and protested with great energy against my assertions which, according to them, are false. Not one of them treated me with delicacy. Some of them accused me of being paid by the enemy; others of being obscene. One woman, looking me straight in the eyes, told me that I was laughing at her today, but that a day would come in which she would laugh at me. Undoubtedly, she was thinking of the crisis which took place in Hungary. I tried to explain why I wrote that chronicle, and particularly why it was the right thing to do. I do not know whether she understood very well what I told her: she did not seem to be very much shaken by my subtle wit, and yet, I am right. I am right; unfortunately I am right, and reality is here to prove it.

"Do not think that I am naturally wicked and that I like to say cruel things and hard caustic words.

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"I find no pleasure in doing this, and I would much rather speak with admiration of your achievements in the camps and barracks, where you live.

"You must not think that I wrote this second review in order to beg forgiveness for the first one, to move you, and avoid being hanged by you; no. Not at all. I will only repeat once again the series of arguments which I have already developed at length with the only aim of making you understand your duty. You smile because this word seems to you listless when compared to actions like sweeping under a bed or dusting a table. And yet, you will realize that I am right and that my words are fair.

"The following are the justifications of my interviewer, which she gave me with the enthusiasm of her age: first of all, they had a servant to clean the camp; then, they worked ten hours per day and could not, under these conditions, sweep the camp in the evening when they came back from work; finally, they were clean themselves, and their clothes were correct enough to avoid undue notice in the streets.

"I hasten to answer briefly all these arguments:

"You work ten hours daily: I know it, and I also know how tiring this is and how it cuts down leisure hours to a ridiculously short time.

"However, there are people who work eleven or twelve hours a day, prisoners of war, for instance, who have the same worries and undergo the same sufferings. Regarding the servant, it is obvious that her work is unsatisfactory, but this is not a good reason for your refusing to take a broom and sweep, in the evening or on Sundays, and this, my charming friend, if you do not want to look like a fool. Lastly, regarding the last justification, that you are neat and your clothes correct, I would not like to seem paradoxical by stating that this is just what I reproach you for. Your wanting to be clean and impeccably clothed is unreasonable when you are quite ready to live in a slum.

"The effort which is requested of you is not unattainable or superhuman; it is possible, because others make it. Men make it, and foreign women, too. Yes! Though your feminine pride may suffer, you must know that each time improvements are requested for you,

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"The effort which is requested of you is not unattainable or superhuman; it is possible, because others make it. Men make it, and foreign women, too. Yes! Though your feminine pride may suffer, you must know that each time improvements are requested for you, the request is always received with a gloomy face. Yes! Particularly when we try to explain that you are not wholly responsible for the condition of your lodgings. They take us to visit a camp of Ukrainian, Czech, or Polish women: Alas, we must admit their superiority and we ask ourselves why you Frenchwomen cannot do what other women are doing.

"Do not consider this as animosity on my part, but only as a painful regret, because it is painful for myself, a Frenchman, to see how little worthy Frenchwomen are. You are young, most of you. Well then, give proof that you are not completely cowed, that you have not completely fallen into nothingness and that you are still capable of making a vivid and precise effort with the aim of avoiding this nauseating and sordid situation.

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"Non dedicate their short leisure hours to French community, where help and goodness have a burning place.

"I beg you, F, the wished day will be the one to destroy their work by inconsiderate and ugly censure. Frenchwomen, I ask you merely to remain dignified, to think that our mothers, our wives, our friends, who are still in France, will be judged according to your behavior. Your duty is to make it known that here, Frenchwomen are dignified and simple, that they are the real image of those women we have left in our country, and who are ours."

(It has been in branch- 2015)
Nov.14

Survey of the Situation by Dr. Josef Seal

There was a striking unrest for some time in the political stage of the enemy. There were conferences, crisis announcements of meetings and discussions of various problems and combinations. Immediately after Churchill's return from Paris, to London, new problems were considered and even a naive observer realized that England and the enemy powers in general were faced with problems which were apparently considered as having been settled during the summer.

Churchill's statement that England was most interested in the French affairs was not due to the traditional English policy concerning the continent but rather to formed sorrows. While Churchill, particularly in consideration of the bombardment by our V weapons, has reasons to be pessimistic in his statements so as not to disappoint his countrymen still more. The American troops in much more optimism.

The big American newspapers, which two months ago had already announced the capture of Metz, had seen General Patton's troops on the banks of the Saar and made numerous other prophesies cannot, whether they like it or not, completely conceal the reasons for the fact that these hopes did not materialize. Justifying their errors, they disclosed by an indiscretion that all the political and military agreements, which Roosevelt and Churchill

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Nov.14

Survey of the Situation by Dr. Josef Eisa

There was a striking contrast for some time on the political stage of the enemy. There were confusion, rapid announcements of meetings and discussions of various problems and combinations. Immediately after Churchill's return from Paris, to London, new problems were considered and even a native observer realized that England and the enemy powers in general were faced with problems which were apparently considered as having been settled during the summer.

Churchill's statement that England was misunderstood in the French affairs was not due to the traditional English policy concerning the continent but rather to better sorrows. While Churchill, particularly in consideration of the bombardment by our V weapons, has reasons to be circumspect in his statements so as not to disappoint his countrymen still more, the American Press is much more outspoken.

The big American newspapers, which two months ago had already announced the capture of Metz, had seen General Patton's troops on the banks of the Saar and made numerous other prophesies cannot, whether they like it not, completely conceal the reasons for the fact that these hopes did not materialize. Justifying their errors, they disclosed by an indiscretion that all the political and military agreements, which Roosevelt and Churchill made in the middle of September in Quebec were superseded. It was necessary to alter the decisions which had been agreed upon months ago. This was due to the unexpected and strong German resistance in the west and west. This is proved by the admission that the outstanding defensive successes of our soldiers in October and November did not only hamper Eisenhower's postponement but the real failure of the enemy plans. It means from the German angle that the enemy must postpone his decision at a moment when we are about to strike up for the most important capitality and fighting with equal or better weapons on the Reich

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It is not impossible that new forced offensives will be launched in the west and east to overcome the present lull on the part of the enemy, there are even indications that this is certain. The fact, however remains that the enemy strategists visualized at least the possibility that these immediate measures would not bring about a decisive effect and that much bigger efforts and particularly much more time which the enemy does not have, would be required.

They believed that Germany, under the shock of the material stocked in England and brought into action in one single blow at the invasion, would collapse. This hope did not materialize. From this moment on, the actual war on land began and the German army lived up more and more to its tradition of being a worthy enemy in this struggle. The less the Anglo-Americans are in a position to use their tactical bomber formations on the front, the more the war returns to the principles of land warfare. It is no secret for the enemy that the German soldier is and will be unequalled in this field.

It is therefore no surprise that the American comments from which we started our considerations, contain certain allusions to the effect that it might perhaps be wiser to support a war which is so difficult from the military angle by political operations. Everybody who listens to my broadcast will know what I mean. It is the old tale of political promises which takes its appearance when an enemy plan failed. Already several times in this war such operations were prepared and again stopped in face of the clear attitude of the German people. We advise our enemies to limit themselves to the mere illusions. Since the publication of Morgenthau's plans of destruction and the British orgy of hatred and particularly since the American behavior in the west, the German people are sufficiently informed about enemy plans and Bolshevism. This Bolshevik human plague not only infects the enemy but also their own people.

The first meeting of the Russian Committee of Liberation under General Vlasov proves that the Russians also rise against this plague. Russians, Ukrainians, Tartars, Kaukasians and members of Turkestan tribes fought side by side with the German

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The first meeting of the Russian Committee of Liberation under General Vlasov proves that the Russians also rise against this plague. Russians, Ukrainians, Tartars, Kaukasians and members of Turkestan tribes fought side by side with the German army and their common struggle will be continued on a strengthened basis. This is at the same time a smashing answer to the Anglo- American policy of surrendering Europe to Bolshevism.

(German Home Service - 1230)

Veterans' Association Against Bolshevism

The French Government commission publishes an appeal made by the War Veterans' Association against Bolshevism.

His Excellency, Ambassador de Brinon, President of the French Government commission for the defense of national interests, has made the following decision:

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Owing to the amalgamation of the "L.V.F." with the Waffen SS, under the name of "Volunteers' Formation against Bolshevism," the "L.V.F." will from November 10, 1944, assume the name of "War veterans' Association against Bolshevism."

This association invites all veterans of the "L.V.F." and of the French Waffen SS, French volunteers serving in the German Navy and in other military anti-Bolshevik formations, at present residing in Germany, Italy, Hungary, Slovakia, and Serbia, to send as soon as possible their names, addresses, service record, and all information concerning their present situation to the General Secretary of the "A.P.T.D.", in Vienna, Postal Box 14.

Friends of the War Veterans against Bolshevism, who are at present residing in the above-mentioned countries, are also invited to report to the General Secretariat of the Association.

The Association's spokesman has made the following appeal to his comrades:

"War Veterans against Bolshevism, France, for whose existence and future we have fought in the East, and whose traditions of honor we have vowed to defend, has been handed over by the Anglo-Americans to de Gaulle, the man who, after having surrendered the external wealth and the political possibilities of the country he pretended to defend, is now giving up this same country to the Soviets and to Roosevelt's America. The future of such a France would be the negation of a wonderful past of glory and heroism, the treason of a clique which will lead France to ruin. We do not want this future and this degradation. We want a France restored and regenerated by a national socialism both virile and powerful, a France that will have her place, her right place, in the Europe of tomorrow. The Europe which is fighting by the side of Germany, between the Rhine and the Vistula, is preparing for the decisive battle, which will liberate the entire continent from the threat of the Bolshevik hordes and of their Anglo-American friends. We want a France that will live, the eternal France much talked about but so badly served, the France of all times, for which we have fought in the ranks of the European armies, and which we continue to serve today, by uniting around the only legal French power, that of the Marshal, and by upholding with all our strength the French government commission for the defence of national interests. We must now proclaim that we are not among those who observe their political

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(Radio Graz in French - 2015)

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Editorial on Allied Peace

The Allies like to speak about peace; they insist on speaking about peace. This is, in other words, the favorite theme of their propaganda. They talk about the conditions which they intend to impose upon Germany; they decide upon frontiers and spheres of influence, just as though they were going to win the game. Listen to their chatter: "Germany will be dismembered among three or four powers; we will share the world; We shall create a European Council." Boastings, illusions! They must be very tired indeed, on the other side of the Atlantic, to need these mirages of a far away victory.

But how can this victory be achieved? A great obstacle bars the road: the will of resistance, which gives to a nation a superhuman strength. Victory is still far away, and already the prey is being divided. France, which had been relegated among nations of lesser importance by Churchill, Cordell Hull, and Smuts, has now her place in the plutocratic organization which they would like to impose upon our continent. The three "Thieves of Teheran" who had believed in an earlier victory, were not so generous, but today, a chance is offered to the whole world. Places are offered at a table where there is nothing to eat.

The Allies have not even the advantage of politics (?). They avoid speaking about it. The proletariat will be eternally exploited. Their equality will be that of the millionaire and the poor devil, who lets himself be starved. The Communists are waiting for the moment when they will be able to share among themselves the property of the middle class; the middle class is waiting to enjoy their wealth. Communists and middle class will be disappointed. Money will be controlled by Bolshevism, which will bring civil war to Europe. It will be the triumph of the Jews and of Moscow.

However, the Allies will not be able to defeat Germany. National Socialism is founded on logic; it has given many lessons, the full value of which has been appreciated. National Socialism is a fruitful revolution and a marked progress on democratic societies. The whole world has realized the international threat of the Soviets and the anarchy they would bring.

(Radio Stuttgart in French - 2345)

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(Radio Stuttgart in French . 2343)

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

MILITARY NEWS

The Southern Front

Apart from local activity in the Faenza area, there was a complete lull yesterday on the whole of the Italian front.

In the Adriatic sector the German troops have modified somewhat their front line and taken up new defensive positions which, however, have not yet been attacked by the enemy.

German artillery began a heavy barrage against the positions held by British armor and infantry.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

German troops fighting in the Forlì area have built up a new line of resistance at some points, after wearing down many British units of the Eighth Army. The enemy yesterday attempted to carry out harassing actions, which were broken up by the fire of German defence forces.

Local fighting is still reported from the valleys south of Faenza. A formation of Polish mercenaries was wiped out while attempting to approach the German line. Enemy armor concentrations were heavily bombarded by the German artillery.

Along the Adriatic coast German naval guns repeatedly hit two destroyers attempting to bombard the coastal sector. Enemy naval craft were forced to deviate from their course.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

The British Eighth Army, supported by armor and air forces, today maintained its pressure along the Adriatic front. German

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(Fascist Radio - 2000)

The British Eighth Army, supported by armor and air forces, today maintained its pressure along the Adriatic front. German troops opposed a very stubborn resistance and from their new positions repulsed the enemy attack between Modigliana and the area north-west of Forlì. On the whole the situation is unchanged.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

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NEWS FROM REPUBLICAN FASCIST ITALY

Black Brigade Operations

During a recent mopping-up operation, the 52nd Black Brigade killed or captured about one hundred outlaws. Considerable quantities of wheat which was intended for the civilian population of the town were recovered.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)
Nov 14

Vice-Secretary Visits Milan Federation

Dr. Romualdi, vice-secretary of the Party, visited the Federation headquarters of the Republican "Fasci" in Milan and paid tribute to the fallen.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

Pavolini Visits Ravenna

The Party Secretary has arrived at Ravenna from a town where he arrived on Monday night. At Ravenna he paid homage at the grave of Ettore Muti. A service was then held in the Church of Santa Francesca, now half destroyed by American bombs. The ceremony was attended by delegations of the Republican Fascist federations of Milan and Bologna, and of the Independent Legion "Muti". Local authorities and Black Shirts of the third Black Mobile Brigade and of the National Republican Guard were also present.

Commander Pavolini then visited units on the frontline where they are fighting by the side of their German comrades. At Bologna the Party secretary inspected battalions of the Third Mobile Black Brigade and of the "Frattini" Black Brigade and addressed the "squadristi", praising their behaviour in action. Demonstrations of loyalty characterised the inspections. Later Pavolini went to visit the Bologna Black Shirts, who had participated in the latest actions and he then visited places where the bodies of many people hanged by bandits had been discovered. At Modena, Pavolini inspected the Black Brigade commanded by Federal Secretary Farabini.

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Here too the visit of Commander Pavolini took place amidst the enthusiasm of local fascists, strong at their fighting base against internal and external enemies.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Defaulters Swear Allegiance to Republic

Information of the reporting of deserters to military authorities is still being received from various Republican provinces

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Two hundred and forty one deserters have reported to local authorities at Vercelli, while at Bergamo there were 1,600. Deserters who reported a few days ago to military authorities at Savona have today swore allegiance to the Italian Social Republic.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Parcels Distributed to Soldiers in Varese

On the initiative of the provincial "dopolavoro" of Varese comfort parcels were today distributed to a unit which had returned from the front line somewhere in the province.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Volunteers Form a Parachute Unit

A group of volunteer parachutists has been formed by members of the National Association of War Volunteers. The president of the association has appointed Lieutenant Paolo Mauro delegate of the unit.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

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NEWS FROM "INVADED" ITALY

Alleged Resignation of Bonomi Cabinet

The Rome correspondent of the United Press says that the Bonomi Cabinet, in the meeting which took place yesterday, seems to have decided upon resignation en bloc.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Bonomi Cabinet Meets in Rome

The so-called Bonomi Council of Ministers met this morning in Rome. After approving a series of measures for the dismissal of several officials of the Foreign Office on the basis of the Purge regulations, the High Commissioner for Sicily reviewed the economic and political situation of the island. He demonstrated that the regrettable incidents which took place at Palermo on October 19 were the result of the condition of starvation among the inhabitants of Sicily. The High Commissioner stated that it must be recognised that Sicily is undergoing a disastrous crisis from which she may not be able to emerge, considering the tremendous difficulties which she has to face.

Meanwhile the Rome press today deals with the serious situation prevailing in Sardinia. "Italia Libera" writes that economic and political conditions and public order there during the past few months have been truly tragic. Nothing has been done by the Bonomi government, and still less by the Allies, to meet the appalling poverty and the state of unrest existing in Sardinia. After mentioning the lack of communications, the shortage of food and the low level of salaries, the newspaper concludes: "All this, added to the impossibility of obtaining clothes, has created a state of exasperation which may lead to a crisis at any moment."

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Arms Thieves to be Tried at Bari

Military courts have been set up at Bari to try those responsible for thefts of arms from military stores in the Bari area. It is believed that the weapons were stolen for the benefit of Italians fighting against the Allies.

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(Fascist Radio - 2000)

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Anti-Fascist Trials in Sardinia

The communist newspaper "Unità" published in Rome, reports that the trials listed against Fascists in the province of Cagliari alone number 12,000.

(Radio Tevere - 2130)

Togliatti Attacks Bullitt

It is learned that Togliatti has violently attacked the American Ambassador Bullitt who wrote an article saying that Togliatti had 25,000 Dollars with him on his return from Russia and that such a sum was to be spent in financing de Gaullist(??) activity in Italy.

(Radio Tevere - 2130)

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COMMENTS AND SPEECHES

Bitter Days in Rome

We really must say that the representatives of the democracies, now gathered in Rome, where they assert their right to represent the whole Italian nation, made a great mistake in celebrating the anniversary of the 4th November. The anniversary which should have been celebrated now in Rome was that of the 11th of November, that is to say the anniversary of the Allied armistice, famous for the ceremonies at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, and at the Cenotaph in London.

While the celebrations of the 4th of November were limited to a few stupid speeches full of anti-national hate, delivered in rather insignificant places, the 11th of November was celebrated with a particular pomp. Naturally, the place chosen was Piazza Venezia, where the invaders have the deliberate intention of cancelling all trace and remembrance of Italian glory, and where, under the shadow of the Capitol, it is very easy to trample on the destiny of Rome.

Enemy radio stations broadcast to the world detailed accounts of the ceremony. Americans, British, Canadians, French, mercenaries of all races, displayed the flags of their respective countries and played their national anthems. All this took place before the tomb of the unknown soldier, killed during the same war, poor cannon fodder, to fatten the masters of the world, whose representatives are at present in Rome. From this celebration, Italians were noticeably absent. This had a double significance: first of all, the so-called Allies wish to make it clear that they occupy Italian territory as conquerors and invaders. In the second place, they are determined to consider the armistice which resulted in the catastrophic peace of Versailles, as an event for their exclusive use.

This, however, did not prevent groups of Italian women from taking part in the ceremony, bringing new flowers to the Altar of the Fatherland, and adding them to those which had been brought on the 4th of November.

These unworthy women did not realise that this was a new insult for the much profaned altar, and that the spirit of the unknown soldier had once again been betrayed.

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(Fascist Radio - 2300- Nov. 14)

Foundation of "Popolo d'Italia"

To-day is the anniversary of the foundation of the "Popolo d'Italia", the newspaper of the revolution. This paper used to carry the sub-title: "Paper of the combatants and workers", thereby expressing the significance of the movement for national re-birth, of which it spread the ideas and explained the programme. Around Benito Mussolini gathered both the soldiers who had fought in the trenches and who now saw their sacrifices ignored, and the forces of labor who, with all the vain talking of the so-called leftist parties, had seen their hopes of an effective solution of the social problems vanish into thin air. 41

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Today the programme of the "Popolo d'Italia" has become more than ever the programme of the Fascist Republican Party and the leit-motiv of the government of the Republic whose aim is to bring about a just social order in the framework of a popular order satisfying the rights of the nation, its liberty and its prestige in the world.

(Fascist Radio 0800)

"Duce Will Soon Be Back"

A poisonous attack against Fascism has been broadcast from Bari a few days ago, saying that Fascism is now rampant in invaded Italy where it operates under ground as fifth column, mixing innocently with civilian life in order to harper the work of the authorities and of the invasion machine.

Among other proof furnished by the speaker in the pay of the enemy, concerning the effective clandestine activity carried out by the Fascists in occupied Italy, is the following: The Romans were unpleasantly surprised one morning to see written on the walls of several houses the words: "We have no water, electric light or gas, but, please God, soon we will have the Duce back".

Bari Radio, as is well known, has collected around it a group of writers... shall we say of note? One of these makes the following comment: "The versification is rather poor, but one cannot ask too much of Fascist aesthetics. At any rate these lines have a documentary value, as they bear witness to the fact that Fascism is not dead in liberated Italy, and that it carries on a subterranean and tenacious work of erosion".

Indeed it is not dead. As for Fascist aesthetics (which never tried to resemble those of Benedetto Croce), we are quite content with these lines, typical of the spirit of the Roman people, in which, if nothing else, so much simple and passionate faith in Italy and the Duce is to be found.

(Fascist Radio 0800)

Press Review

Anniversary of the Founding of the "Popolo d'Italia"

Thirty years ago the first number of the "Popolo d'Italia"

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Press Review

Anniversary of the Founding of the "Popolo d'Italia"

Thirty years ago the first number of the "Popolo d'Italia" came out, the paper founded and edited by Benito Mussolini. Thirty years of intense life have gone by since the first issue was published of a paper destined to be the herald of Italy's new struggle and of her new position in the international world. During these thirty years many things have happened. Since the time when "Popolo d' Italia" became the herald of Italy's intervention in the war to establish her natural boundaries, four wars have been fought by her and the country has been a revolution and the terrible coup d'état by the former King. This has been an intensely active period in the history of the Italian nation, a period which should be closely studied if the present conditions of the country are to be understood.

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Events have occurred which have had a very pronounced effect on the destiny of Italy and on that of the European continent - events which have clearly shown up its most characteristic features.

Duce Regalo, in an interesting article published in "Regime Fascista" examines the situation from 1914 to the present day and shows that Italy passed from Giolitti's neutrality to war, from war to victory and the possession of her natural boundaries have followed the unfortunate post-war period when the country was a prey to chaos, and subsequently Italy witnessed the Fiume enterprise and Fascist insurrection. From the first day of Fascism, Italy started on a new and brilliant policy with reference to her chief social, economic and political problems all of which were by degrees solved. Fascist Italy, a great Italy. Now a Republic has replaced the monarchy which hanced the country over to the enemy, the monarchy which betrayed it and destroyed it. The various stages of Fascist conquest in Italy are well known. These stages are marked by great and brilliant enterprises, which history will not fail to point out and recall to posterity as direct results of Mussolini's will to improve conditions and to construct.

One of the first stages was [illegible] a large-scale land reclaiming which gave the people possession of the whole of their territory. Next came the battle for beat followed by [illegible] for autarchy, thanks to which the Italian nation freed itself once and for all from the bonds of foreign economy. Intervention in the Spanish war was yet another stage, and the conquest of Albania another. Italy then took part in the present war to defend the conquests she had previously made and to create a new [illegible], the destinies of which Mussolini had traced with a sure and steady hand.

The coup d'état of last July seemed to have thrown the country into the hands of the enemy, and it appeared as though all Italy's hopes and expectations for the future had been dashed to the ground. It seemed that a mortal blow had been inflicted on Italy both morally and materially.

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Then, however, came a new phase, a phase of revival. New Italy, forged in Verona during the congress of the first Fascist Forces, started forth - one sole, slowly, towards a difficult but certain goal. Italy paused in her labours, and the noble and memorable traditions of the Risorgimento came forth anew and, with them, new conceptions of the political and social questions which will solve the major problems of Italy, of the nation and the people.

And this is history, alive and vital, the whole of history contained in Italy's destiny to be unfolded for the greatness of the nation and of the Fascist Republic.

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It is Mussolinian genius that, ever since the publication of the first article in the "Popolo d'Italia", entitled "Audacity", laid down the programme containing the premises for the new spiritual building up of the country. As far back as then intervention in war and its consequences had been established and described with a foresight which could only be described as phenomenal and superhuman.

But the Royal Government then in power prevented things from going the way Mussolini had indicated. The compromise with the King did not allow things to develop according to Mussolini's plan. Mussolini wrote at the time that, unfortunately, to wait often means to delay, to arrive when all chances of fighting and of carrying out fruitful work are over. This is exactly what happened in Italy at the time. Those who advocated waiting prevailed then too, but they had to pay later for their negative attitude.

To-day, as then, we are fighting for the freedom of Europe. The test of our strength must be the results we achieve in the face of an unbelieving world which wants peace and sues for cowardice. Deserters and traitors will get the reward they deserve. When the time comes to act, they will get what they deserve, as traitors who have thrown Italy into the abyss in which she now finds herself.

Pezzato continues his article by emphasising the greatness of the Duce during the period from the founding of the "Popolo d'Italia" to the present. He is the man who has characterised the life and evolution of the country.

The assertions made by enemy propaganda are belied by actual facts. To-day Italy is slowly but surely taking her place again among the combatant nations, and Germany's forces witness daily additions to the forces which are at their side in the struggle against the common enemy, against the enemy forces of the European continent. This propaganda cannot feel very pleased in face of the continued rebuffs it has received. It looks as if it wanted further denials and it will no doubt get them. The political inadequacy of our enemies will contribute to a very great extent to the achievement of victory, which alone will allow the Italian nation to regain the place due to her among the great powers.

The Republican Fascist Party revives once more the glories of the first Fascist Party which hoisted its banners of victory in

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To-day, as then, we are fighting for the freedom of Europe. The test of our strength must be the results we achieve in the face of an unbelieving world which wants peace and sues for cowardice. Deserters and traitors will get the reward they deserve. When the time comes to act, they will get what they deserve, as traitors who have thrown Italy into the abyss in which she now finds herself.

Pavolini continues his article by emphasising the greatness of the Duce during the period from the founding of the "Popolo d'Italia" to the present. He is the man who has characterised the life and evolution of the country.

The assertions made by enemy propaganda are belied by actual facts. To-day Italy is slowly but surely taking her place again among the combatant nations, and Germany's forces witness daily additions to the forces which are at their side in the struggle against the common enemy, against the enemy forces of the European continent. This propaganda cannot feel very pleased in face of the continued rebuffs it has received. It looks as if it wanted further denials and it will no doubt get them. The political inadequacy of our enemies will contribute to a very great extent to the achievement of victory, which alone will allow the Italian nation to regain the place due to her among the great powers.

The Republican Fascist Party revives once more the glories of the first Fascist Party which hoisted its banners of victory in Milan, against the enemy who, directly and indirectly, ruled in Italy.

We must prepare our hearts for the future, for the struggle which must be continued until victory has been achieved. The task of the socialistsis over, we are still socialists who want at all costs to see revolution and their country reborn, who want to see a guaranteed future for the people.

This is the highest aim of our life and we shall fight to achieve it with all our might and at every opportunity. Our programme is clear and we shall carry it through in face of everything and everybody.

(Fascist Radio 1400)

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Portfolios, Safes and Angels

In invaded Italy there is a strange restlessness, which we might consider of a economic nature: ministers living in dire poverty because they are without portfolios; Anglo-American soldiers whose high pay is still not enough and who are doing their best to increase it in one way or another. A crisis has arisen between ministers with and without portfolios, similar to that which always existed between the "haves" and the "have-nots". Ministers without portfolio have created a cabinet of their own which meets separately from the Council of Ministers with portfolio. As all problems to be solved in the cabinet meetings are always those prepared by a single ministry, which should be discussed by all ministers, it is obvious that the ministers without portfolio in the Bonomi Government meet separately in order to discuss problems concerning them directly and leave the other ministers completely in the dark about them.

Meanwhile "Delinquency Radio", we mean "Radio Milano Libertà" or better still "Moscow Radio", is denouncing saboteurs and saboteurs and advises cashiers to make off with their safes and hand the money over to the outlaws. The same radio adds that cashiers who are hesitant to do this for fear of leaving workers without wages should remember that no law has ever punished a cashier for leaving workers without money. From the juridical point of view the argument is fully correct. But what would those who suffered the loss say to their workers, and what would those say to their children asking for bread? Perhaps they might say "Be quiet, children, the money has been taken by the outlaws. You must be proud of this small sacrifice to help the Italian people to achieve the liberty of dying from hunger now and in the future."

In invaded Italy a group of American and Canadian soldiers, who had set up a criminal band in collaboration with Italian outlaws and deserters from the Foreign Legion, have been brought before a Court Martial for looting and armed blackmail. At Gibraltar another band has been discovered whose members were experts in illicit dealing in watches and silver cases. As can be seen, the liberators are losing no time in bringing civilization to occupied countries and in providing gangsters for invaded Italy and other lands now in their possession in the Mediterranean.

(Decypt Radio - 2000)

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Meanwhile "Delinquency Radio", we mean "Radio Milano Libertà" or better still "Moscow Radio", is encouraging executive and saboteurs and advises cashiers to make off with their safes and hand the money over to the outlaws. The same radio adds that cashiers who are hesitant to do this for fear of leaving workers without wages should remember that no law has ever punished a cashier for leaving workers without money. From the juridical point of view the argument is fully correct. But what would those who suffered the loss say to their workers, and what would these say to their children asking for bread? Perhaps they might say: "Be quiet, children, the money has been taken by the outlaws. You must be proud of this small sacrifice to help the Italian people to achieve the liberty of dying from hunger now and in the future."

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(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Comment by Vinton:

The Italian [illegible] this morning in Rome. It will meet again tomorrow to discuss [illegible] conditions prevailing in Sardinia, and to examine the political situation in general.

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Bonomi's fate is indeed a strange one. He is always on the point of resigning and then he changes his mind. This is the fourth crisis he has undergone. In this connection it is interesting to see what the Rome correspondent of a de Gaulist agency writes, in a violently critical article, on the strained political situation in the conquered capital. Briefly, he says that the worthless politician finds himself in the awkward position of being always ready to go and never being able to do so, in spite of the differences of opinion which keep all parties aloof from one another in this hybrid Cabinet. As a matter of fact, the differences are such as to paralyze action of any kind. On many occasions, members of the Bonomi Cabinet, among whom is De Gasperi, have expressed the wish to resign from their post, but in the end they have always decided to remain.

The main reasons likely to lead to an open breach among the government representatives of the various parties, and which are the real cause of this perpetually latent crisis, are two: the first reason is that with the exception of the communist party which looks on in the hope of obtaining some advantages out of all this friction the parties of the left believe that by withdrawing they would leave a clear ground to the parties of the right, the reactionaries and monarchists. On the other hand the parties of the right are unwilling to withdraw lest this should leave the helm in the hands of the extremists, and at the same time they are against assuming complete control of the state for fear of the mob revolting. The second important reason, according to the French correspondent, is that an open avowal of incompetence might endanger the few results obtained so far in regard to food supplies and in the diplomatic field.

On the other hand, and this is our personal opinion, an open avowal of incompetence on the part of the first government set up by the Allies on the continent, would mark a sensational political and moral failure for the so-called United Nations, and would greatly imperil the efficiency of democratic propaganda. In view of the actual circumstances, a new Cabinet would have the same authority as the one now in power, the end of which is periodically announced. Bonomi, meanwhile, is perfectly aware that he is of little consequence, and is moreover convinced that his successor will not be any better off than he. As for the French correspondent, he too is perfectly convinced of this.

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This tragic comedy threatens to develop into such an inextricable situation as to become a temptation for some great writers of fiction. What an attractive subject! Bonomi who wants to go and cannot, parties which do their best to devour one anot... and yet are compelled to remain united because of their reciprocal fear, and so have to smile at one another in public; the Allies, involved in their own gamble, forced to support a mob of quarrelling blackguards, lacking all moral and material authority! And what is the title? Of course a title is necessary! Bonomi himself gave a title to this situation in his speech of November 4, when he described the democratic essence of his government as a "discordant agreement".

(Radio Tevere in Italian - 2030)

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Daring (.. Commentary)

...Mussolini had already been some years on the stage of Italian politics, where he had acquired a first-class position for himself... he made his appearance. Daring is the pass-word ... Italy in that far-distant November 1914 was undergoing a crisis of conscience. The legacy of a past of renunciation and of political passions weighed heavily upon her. The question was how to pierce the atmosphere of oppression which enveloped her. Above all the question was to break... He daringly set the political problem of Italy's existence and power in terms which are still true and applicable nowadays and will be so as long as there is an Italian nation willing to live and work. From the fourth crisis in thirty years fallen on our country he... Once again for Italy's safety, herald of a new word of justice and love among nations...

(Radio Fascist 2300)

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(Radio Fascist 2300)

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Miscellaneous

Italian Patriots Abandoned to Their Fate

The London radio, in one of its broadcasts to the so-called Patriots, said today: General Alexander and armies have fought in Italy without respite since May 11 against a strong enemy, skilful in solving difficult situations. Italian Patriots have another enemy to face now that winter is coming on. Summer is over and the winter season will be hard on the Patriots. They are in difficulties as to food, and soon it will no longer be possible to drop supplies to them. It is therefore necessary that Patriots brace themselves for the hard weather.

The London radio message is not lacking in frankness. Enemy instigators now say to the so-called Patriots: we will do nothing more for you, now you must shift for yourselves. Up to a few days ago the British radio made repeated promises of every kind of assistance to the very men who today are abandoned to their fate.

(Fascist Radio - 2300-Nov. [illegible])

Common Graves Discovered at Reichnitz (?)

Three common graves have been discovered at Reichnitz in which almost all the inhabitants of the place had been buried after having been tortured. The massacre was carried out by communist bands on October 15 and 21 after Badoglio's capitulation. Most of the victims are women and children and the traces of the tortures suffered by them are clearly visible. In fact, most of the victims couldnot be identified for that very reason.

(Radio Impero - 2330-Nov.1[illegible])

Special Messages

We now broadcast special messages to our Roman brothers: La statua è di marmo (The statue is of marble) - La fiamma è spenta (The flame is out) - La slitta scivola (The sledge slides) - Il torrente è in piena (The torrent is overflowing) - Il fuoco è pronto (The fire is ready) - Il fieno germoglia (The hay sprouts) - La slitta è carica (The sledge is loaded) - La lancia è spezzata (The lance is broken) - Gli amici sono riuniti (The friends are meeting) - La lettera è spedita (The letter has been sent) -

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(Fascist Radio - 2300-Nov. 3)

Common Graves Discovered at Reichnitz (?)

Three common graves have been discovered at Reichnitz in which almost all the inhabitants of the place had been buried after having been tortured. The massacre was carried out by communist bands on October 15 and 25 after Badoglio's capitulation. Most of the victims are women and children and the traces of the tortures suffered by them are clearly visible. In fact, most of the victims couldnot be identified for that very reason.

(Radio Tevere - 2330-Nov.13)

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Due mantelli di seta (Two silk mantles) - Il sole è alto (The sun is high) - I cavalli si impennano (The horses rear) - Alberto è giunto (Alberto has arrived) - Il salvatore è giunto (The rescuer has arrived) - La gabbia è vuota (The cage is empty). La statua è di marmo (The statue is of marble) - Lunedì prossimo (Monday is near) - La slitta scivola (The sledge slides) - I pacchi sono partiti (The parcels have left) - Messaggio speciale for il brunetto: Prelevare altri spaghetti (Special message for the little dark man: take more spaghetti) - La civetta è sparita (The owl has disappeared) - Il fieno germoglia (Hay is sprouting) - Agnese è in ritardo (Agnes is late) - La lancia è spezzata (The spear is broken) - Angeli ed arcangeli (Angels and archangels) - Il bove è infuriato (The ox has gone mad) - Una matita nuova (A new pencil) - La tromba tace (The trumpet is quiet) - Convenzionale 27 bianco: quattro alternati linea a punto (Conventional twenty-seven white: four alternate line and full stop) - Una matita di colore (A coloured pencil) - Il biondo non dà affidamento (One cannot trust the fair man) - Il solitario cammina (The lonely man is walking) - I marosi battono la scogliera (The billows break against the rocks) - Ancora mantelli di seta (More silk capes) - Sorvegliare il convento (Watch the convent).

(Fascist Radio 23,30 - Nov.13)

Serious Conditions of Italian Soldiers in Yugoslavia

The consequences of the King's betrayal still affect our unfortunate fellow countrymen whom Badoglio abandoned, left unprotected in enemy territory. The Soviet magazine "War and the Working Class" deals in its last issue with Italian soldiers who remained at the mercy of Tito's partisans and describes their very serious situation. "These soldiers, the Soviet magazine writes, "have suffered very heavy losses and they have suffered still more from hunger and from typhus. They now lack all essentials: they have neither food nor clothes." After dealing at length with the sad situation of stranded Italian soldiers in what used to be Yugoslavia, the Soviet magazine suddenly expresses regret that the limited possibilities of Tito's army prevent it from giving a minimum of help to the victims of the Badoglio treason.

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(Fascist Radio - 2300 - Nov.14)

We transmit some special messages for our Roman brothers:

Il cavallo scalpita (The horse is impatient); L'ancora è adagiata sul fondo (The anchor is lying on the bottom); Quattro passi alla porta (Four steps to the door); Il vino fa buon sangue (Wine makes us gay); Una partita a scacchi (A chess game);

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Gli amici sono ancora riuniti (The friends are still together); Il bove è al macello (The ox is at the butchery); La signora ha lasciato il velo (The lady has left her veil); Il dado è tratto (The die is cast); La distanza è breve (The distance is short); Aleide è spensierata (Aleide is careless); Ricoprono il cammino (Cover the same road); Sui monti nevica (It snows on the mountains); Il mare è sempre azzurro (The sea is always blue); Rivedersi un'ora sola (To see one another only for one hour); I bimbi dormono (The children are sleeping); Messaggio speciale per Borgo: attenzione agli altri due (Special message for Borgo: beware of the other two); L'elica gira (The propeller turns).

(Radio Tevere - 2330 Nov.14)

Special Messages

We now broadcast special messages to our Roman brothers: Canta la ranocchia (The little frog croaks) - La cartina è aggiornata (The little map is up to date) - San Martino, ogni goccia è vino (On Saint Martin's day every drop is wine) - Il vulcano è in eruzione (The volcano is erupting) - Lo stagno è putrido (The pond is putrid) - Un uscio è chiuso e l'altro è aperto (One door is closed and the other is open) - La frutta è servita (Fruits are served) - I mazzolini di fiori e i mazzolini di chiavi (The bunches of flowers and the bunches of keys) - Gigetto è allegro ("Gigetto" is cheerful) - Una mandria è in vista (A herd is in sight) - Il fuoco si moltiplica (The fire is expanding) - Messaggio speciale per il Moro la folaga è nel pantano (Special message to the "Moro": the moor-hen is in the bog) - Il nido è vuoto (The nest is empty) - Due capretto (Two little kids) - La caccia alla lepre (The hare hunt) - La signora è triste (The lady is in bad humour) - Da Venerdì a Domenica (From Friday to Sunday) - Il canto dell'usignolo (The song of the nightingale).

(Radio Tevere 2330)

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Ritrovarsi un'ora sola (To see one another only for one hour); I bimbi dormono (The children are sleeping); Messaggio speciale per Borgo. Attenzione agli altri due (Special message for Borgo; beware of the other two); L'elica gira (The propeller turns).

(Radio Tevere - 2320-Nov.14)

Special Messages

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(Radio Tevere 2130)

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HUNGARIAN AND BALKAN BROADCASTS

RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian - 549 m. - 20.20 - November 14

"Levente" Tank-Destroyer Units in Action

It was only recently that the Minister for National Defence appealed to the "Levente" (a semi-military youth organization in Hungary - the translator) between the ages of 18 and 22 to volunteer for service in tank-destroyer units. Within a few hours of the appeal, thousands of young men filled the training camps.

Their training being completed, the first seven units have already been thrown into action showing that Hungarian youth claims a full share in the struggle for victory, for Hungarian mode of life. Their reward will be, besides the happy knowledge of having sacrificed for the nation, that piece of Hungarian soil given by the Government to everybody who succeeds in knocking out an enemy tank.

RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 549 M. - 2045 - November 14

"Why Did We Have to Enter This War?"

Under the above title, Dr. Laszlo Bardossy, ex-Premier, gave a lecture. Here are the chief points:

"Hungary prefers peace to war; nevertheless, we had to enter the struggle to defend our rights and prove worthy of the confidence of our allies. Besides, our alliance with Germany has a geagrophical basis." Then he spoke about our glorious traditions - the "kuruc" heroes of Rakoczi and the "red-caps" of Bem.

"Only if we persist in our struggle for the country, if we bleed and suffer, can we hope for resurrection.... The English and American peoples are doing the same as we - they are even prepared to fight in the Far East to defend their interests .... God knows we did not want this war. We have always respected our foreign visitors, their press, their habits, but they preferred to fight on the side of Bolshevism, instead of fighting against it."

Ending his lecture, Bardossy once more called upon his listeners to persist in the fight. Traitors, men and nations alike, may benefit from their abject treachery for some time to come, but

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Ending his lecture, Bardossy once more called upon his listeners to persist in the fight. Traitors, men and nations alike, may benefit from their abject treachery for some time to come, but eventually the punishment they deserve will be meted out to them.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 850 Ko. - 1230 - Nov. 13
(Monitored in Bari)

No More Labor Service for Bulgarian Women and Anti-Fascists

Following a decision of the Ministerial Council, all women are free from temporary labor service for the year 1944.

All persons who took part in the struggle against Fascism, during the years from 1941 to 1944 are also free from temporary labor service for the year 1944.

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Bulgarian Workers Must Have Work Cards

National Militia Sofia H... orders all governmental and municpal departments and all owners of private offices, shops workshops, etc., to supply their employes with cards stating that they are working for them. This must be done within five days beginning November 14, 1944. These identification cards must be carried at all times, and shown upon request.

RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian - 549 M. - 1732 Nov.14 (Monitored in Bari)

Budapest Stock Market Report

The Stock Market was calm and characterized by an even trend throughout the day . Owing to reserved offer and demand, there was very little business, and transactions in only one or two stocks were reported. Prices were stable.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 850 Kcs. - 1930 - Nov.13 (Monitored in Bari)

Bulgarian Communiqué No.64

East of the Iber River, in several places, our forces succeeded in improving their positions. During these activities, another enemy group was cut off and its annihilation is imminent.

On the remaining sectors of the front, there are reconnaissance and artillery activities. West of Boyanovzi, due to our forces' pressure, the enemy's artillery had to retreat. The enemy is being continuously pursued.

West of Kumanovo, along the valley of the Vardar River, our forces continuously pursued the enemy and did

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RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian - 549 K. - 1732 Nov.14 (Monitored in Bari)

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West of Kumanovo, along the valley of the Vardar River, our forces continuously pursued the enemy and did not allow him to organize his defences around the hills east of Skoplje. Late in the afternoon, some of our units succeeded in approaching the town of Skoplje.

Due to very poor weather conditions, there was no air activity.

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RADIO SOFIA in Hungarian - 352 M. - 1700 - Nov. 14

Free Hungarian Committee's Proclamation

"The Committee of Free Hungarians in Bulgaria has noted with great satisfaction that General Voerosa has made an appeal to the Hungarian people and has called upon the Hungarian army to cease hostilities. We are also glad to note that Staff-Colonel Otto Hacha, who spent many years in our midst as military attach in Sofia, has left Hungary by plane for the Soviet Union.

"Following these events, the Committee of Free Hungarians turns its attention towards Moscow, expecting new developments and new decisions concerning the affairs of Hungary. We are convinced that it is from the Soviet Union that the military and political liberation of our country must be initiated, and we hope that the action taken by General Voerosa is the first step towards such a move. The final object should be the creation of Hungarian armed forces, which will take an active part in the liberation of Hungary and in the defeat of the common enemy Hitlerite Germany. We believe that this possibility is still open, in spite of the faults and failures of the past. We recall the period from 1919 to 1921, when good relations existed between Hungary and the Soviet Union, as shown for instance by the return of the Hungarian flag of 1849 to Hungary- a gesture which was received with great enthusiasm in our country.

"It is now up to the Hungarian people and, first of all, to the Hungarian Army, to make up for the mistakes of the past and to join the Red Army, which entered Hungary not as an oppressor but as a liberator. The position of every Hungarian soldier has been made clearer today by the presence in the Soviet Union of high ranking Hungarian officers, who had a fine reception and who are true representatives of the Honved army.

"Every one of you should follow the example of these brave officers and get together in the greatest possible number on liberated Hungarian territory, to join the new Hungarian People's Army, and thus lay the foundation of a new, democratic Hungary".

"All Free Hungarians Must Unite"

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

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"All Free Hungarians Must Unite"

"The Free Committee of Hungary has noted with pleasure the appeal by the Hungarian Committee in London for the union of all Hungarian anti-fascist elements and for an active collaboration with them, whose movements

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The Free Hungarian Committee in Bulgaria made a similar appeal to all Hungarian anti-Fascist movements in Allied and neutral countries, in its very first broadcast on October 20, when it asked for collaboration in the fight against Germany and in the creation of a democratic Hungary. It also asked for a prompt reply from Moscow and London.

Technical difficulties and war-time restrictions have prevented direct communications, but this Committee is going to do its utmost to establish relations with all anti-Fascist and democratic Hungarian forces, and to help create a united front, which could with the support of the three great allied powers, take an active part in the resurrection of a free Hungary".

RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian - 549 M. - 2020 - November 15

Soviet Propaganda

The growing resistance of the Hungarian troops and of the Hungarian population has forced the Bolsheviks to use new methods by which they hope to paralyze the core of Hungarian resistance.

Soviet propaganda is now spreading news, quoted in the Swedish press & aimed to relieve the justified anxiety of the Hungarian population. "Svenska Dagbladet" reports from Moscow that the Hungarian population should not be afraid of the Red Army, since it behaves in the most friendly and correct manner in eastern Hungary. The report goes even further, and says that Hungarian priests have appealed to the population to collaborate with the Soviets.

Authoritative Hungarian circles doubt, however, that in eastern Hungary, where bolshevization has already begun, there will be any who believe this clums Bolshevik propaganda.

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RADIO KOSSUTH in Hungarian - 40 M. - 2230 - November 15

The Losses of the Honved Army

German generals have always considered the Hungarian soldier as cheap common-fodder and were never particular about shedding his blood. We could already see that at Voronezh and in Galicia; but never before have they squandered Hungarian blood so irresponsibly as they have since the Szalasi bandits gave them a free hand in the areas of Hungary still occupied by the Germans. There is new evidence every day of how the Hungarian soldier is driven into a certain death without any artillery or tank support.

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The 27th Infantry Regiment lost 2,400 men in dead and wounded in a single day. These losses were incurred during an ill-fated attack. When the attack was halted, the German opened fire on the Honveds, lying in the open field without any cover. The 5th Regiment of the 20th Division was annihilated to the last man at Mezookoevesd. Those who were not killed by the fire of Russian tanks, were accounted for by the German gendarmes. Another regiment was forced into attack four times in succession by machine-gun fire. In the end, the Regiment dwindled to a mere 300 men.

The Honved Army has also suffered terrific losses owing to decimations. A battalion of the 51st Regiment of the 23rd Division has twice been decimated because the men refused to swear allegiance to Szalasi. The 24th Regiment of the 8th Division was decimated for the same reason. The same fate befell the 6th Division, the remnants of which were decimated west of Ungvar. Many Honveds are simply shot; the German field gendarmerie is permitted to shoot any Honved on mere suspicion. The German field gendarme, waving his automatic pistol under the nose of a Hungarian lieutenant or captain, is an everyday occurrence; the latter has to endure all this rudeness and even stand at attention.

Officers have stated that in the course of October, more Hungarians have perished than in the first three years of the war. If this continues, a whole heroic generation will perish. The only way to avoid this fate is by following General Veress's Order of the Day: armed insurrection against the Germans at the front, partisan struggle, or organised escape to the Russian lines.

Slave Traffic:

Under the pretext of evacuation, the Germans are driving great numbers of the Hungarian population to the west. The area beyond the Danube is the first step of this exodus; this, however, is only a temporary halt. The migration will continue, with Germany as the final destination.

It is remarkable, however, that the Germans pay only little attention to elderly men - they seem to be concentrating on youths. The reason is obvious - the Germans want free labor. They want to use Hungarian youths as slaves. These evacuated Hungarians are entirely at the mercy of the German slave drivers. Even more terrible is the fate of those Hungarian girls, who are to be at the disposal of SS bullies. It is the duty of every Hungarian to save the Hungarian [illegible] from the German slave [illegible] The experience so far shows that

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Officers have stated that in the course of October, more Hungarians have perished than in the first three years of the war. If this continues, a whole heroic generation will perish. The only way to avoid this fate is by following General Voeroes's Order of the Day: armed insurrection against the Germans at the front, partisan struggle, or organized escape to the Russian lines.

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In everybody's own interest - stay where you are!

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Budapest as "Locking-Tumbler"

The Germans are already hinting at the possibility of coming great battles along their Danube defence line, the "locking-tumbler" of which is Budapest. The word "locking-tumbler" is a translation from German, and if we recall the occasions in which the Germans have used this expression, we at once realize that the Germans have sentenced Budapest to death. Whilst the Arrow Cross frauds sing lyrical hymns of the capital, they try to make us forget that Mr. Szoellosy openly said a few days ago that all the Budapest bridges would have to be blown up. He also enumerated three public utility services, which were not supposed to be dynamited; this shows that the destruction of the other public utility services is planned. Neither do the Germans conceal the fact that they intend to fight for every house and every street in the suburbs of Budapest. The measures taken at Pestszentlorinc, Pesterzsebet, Kispest, Rakoscsaba, Pestujhely, Rakospalota, Ujpest, and the rest of the town around Budapest clearly show this intention. The house owners are delighted, of course, when they hear that the Germans wish to defend their houses; but it is easy to visualize what is to become of anything the Germans want to defend. The greatest industrial works of the capital are in these areas; very little is going to remain of these, after the Germans have defended them. After having defended the suburbs in such a meticulous fashion, the inner areas of the capital will be dealt with. This is the meaning of the word; "locking-tumbler."

The battle is now approaching the line of the Danube. This is a warning to the inhabitants of Budapest and the suburbs to be ready to defend the capital. This can be done only if, in co-operation with the Russians, the Germans and the Szalasi bandits are caught between two fires and their extermination is thus accelerated.

The capital of Hungary must not become a "locking-tumbler."

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OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED AND CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (CLANDESTINE) in Italian to Italy - 1330 Nov. 14

Our Daily Piece of Advice

The problem of the hour for the combatants of freedom and of the Patriots is the question of weapons, the weapons that can be got through to the partisans now fighting against the Germans. The question of supplying arms to the anti-Nazi forces of northern Italy is the greatest problem to be solved at the present moment, in which the Patriot forces are waging battle against an aggressive and well armed enemy. We assert that the technicians, the engineers, and the laborers, through their capabilities and their possibilities, are in a favorable position to supply arms to the Patriots fighting for the freedom of the Italian nation. It is clear that in this connection it is not possible to issue general instructions to all the areas which are still under Nazi oppression.

It should be asserted that the requirements of the struggle against the Nazis and Fascists differ from one area to another, from one town to another, and very often from one factory to another. Therefore, more than one policy must be followed in helping the Patriots who are fighting against the Nazis and Fascists. In every locality, the technicians and the engineers must be organized in order to face a given situation, which could materialize from one moment to the next. The maximum contribution must also be given by the laborers working in war production plants.

In a certain locality, for instance, where German and Fascist supervision is [illegible], it should not be difficult for the technicians, the engineers and skilled laborers to organize artisan units for the production of arms and repair work.

Arms can be very well supplied to the fighters for freedom by these artisan laborers. In this [illegible] the technicians can turn a cellar into a workshop for the construction of arms and repair work. In other areas, as the first plants for instance,

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In a certain locality, for instance, where German and Fascist supervision is relaxed, it should not be difficult for the technicians, the engineers and skilled laborers to organize artisan units for the production of arms and repair work.

Arms can be very well supplied to the fighters for freedom by these artisan laborers. In this locality, the technicians can turn a cellar into a workshop for the construction of arms and repair work. In other areas, as the Fiat plants for instance, technicians and engineers working on arms production can always try to supply arms to the patriots fighting for freedom and to avail themselves of the collaboration of loyal anti-Fascist laborers, while in other departments technicians and laborers can also supply Patriots with rifles and machine guns.

Skilled laborers, together with technicians, are to repair the muzzles of the weapons which have been used by the Patriots in their struggle against the Germans. They should also install work-shops for the construction and supply of arms to the Patriots.

Collaboration between the forces of freedom waging war against the Germans and the Fascists can be assured in many ways. Love for the Fatherland and for freedom is to be the fundamental motive of the struggle against the Germans and the Fascists.

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RADIO MILANO INSERTA'(Clandestine) - 25.4 M. - 0800 - November

Special Bulletin

In the Motor Works of A., the Action Committee has organized a protest movement to obtain a regular distribution of bread as well as the concession of a supplement of 200 grams daily at the midday meal.

All the workers and mechanics went on strike for six hours, as a result of which the Prefecture announced that the workers demands had been granted. Having achieved this victory, the Action Committee told the workers and mechanics to be on the alert and to prepare for a general strike to protest against starvation, looting, and terror methods.

In the neighborhood of S. (province of Imperia), dozens of mobile groups of partisans have turned up. Nobody knows where they have their base, but the fact remains that in the last few weeks, more actions have taken place than during the past two months.

The Germans and their mercenaries lost their temper. An enemy officer described, in the following words, the new tactics employed by the Partisans of Imperia: "The Partisans strike unexpectedly, springing out from the dark, disappearing afterwards without leaving any trace, like a mist before the sun.

This method of guerilla warfare is a deadly one."

Our Daily Advice

In the face of the new situation on our front, where operations are practically at a standstill; we have no hesitation in saying that the decisive word will be said now by the rapid solution about to be made to organizational problems which have arisen. The chief problems are three: to divide guerilla forces over all the northern territory, to establish close connections between the Partisans and the Action groups of the factories, of the towns and of the rural communities, and finally to organize a general strike against starvation and terroristic methods.

The organization methods to follow for guerilla warfare may vary from one zone to another, depending on the [illegible] they have to deal with industrial centers of rural localities, and whether or not they are close to Partisan bases. The essential thing is

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The organization methods to follow for guerilla warfare may vary from one zone to another, depending on whether they have to deal with industrial centers of rural localities, and whether or not they are close to Partisan bases. The essential thing is to create mobile groups which, once their task is accomplished, can disappear and which are able to move rapidly from one place to another. It is advisable to specialize in the organization of Partisan groups which are able to eclipse themselves rapidly owing to the close contacts established by them with the population or with other groups, whose individual members, as soon as they have performed their own particular tasks against the German invaders and the Fascist traitors, can return to their usual occupations.

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The policy must consist, therefore, in extending rather than in concentrating: the work must be directed toward spreading out, and must not be confined to certain mountain zones.

The new policy for the patriots of the towns and the countryside, who as yet have not the honor of carrying arms, must be inspired by what has been said above. Their work consists in protecting, covering, and giving assistance to the Action Groups, the snipers, and the Partisans; helping them to hide themselves and secrete their arms after an operation in which they to keep in training.

To the population falls the task of organizing the general strike of protest against the starvation of the towns by the German and Fascist plunderers, a strike that will put an end to the pillage of our stocks and our agricultural products and will cause the terror let loose by the German occupiers and their Fascist mercenaries to disappear from our soil.

This is what I wanted to tell you today.

DOMEI in Morse November 15

Terror Raid On Manila 1138

"Intramuros," Manila's ancient walled city, with its numerous churches and holy edifices, was again wantonly attacked today by American raiders in another ruthless attempt to terrorize the Filippino people into submission. Bombs rained also on other residential areas, one of the places hardest hit being the Ermita district, where the enemy destroyed the Babini elementary school. The residence of the Auxiliary Bishop of Manila, Reverend Cesar Maria Guerrero, was demolished. At least ten persons were killed and many others were injured in the Ermita district.

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ARTICLES BROADCAST

RADIO PARIS in French to France - 36.04 m. - 0730 - November 15

Herriot's Secretary Arrested

It is reported from Lille by the newspaper "Le Patriote", that Francois Girard, Philippe Herriot's private secretary, has been arrested.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 31.80 m. - 1500 - November 15.

British Coal for France and Belgium

It was announced today in London that 5,000 tons of coal from northeastern England will soon be shipped daily to France and Belgium.

France Occupies Andorra

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs today announced that French gendarmes yesterday occupied the small state of Andorra in the Pyrenees.

RADIO ALGIERS in French to France - 7.3 m. - 2000 - November 15

Meeting of French Cabinet

The Cabinet met in Paris this morning under the chairmanship of General de Gaulle. The Minister of Foreign Affairs made a statement on the conversation held with the British Prime Minister and the British Minister of Foreign Affairs during their visit to Paris. The result of the conversations was most satisfactory. During the exchange of views, a fundamental agreement was reached between the British and the French governments for the continuation of the war until total victory, and for an international postwar

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RADIO BROADCASTING in French to France - 11.80 m. -1800-Noven er 13

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RADIO ANDORRA in French to France - 13 m. - 2000 - November 13

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The Cabinet approved the agreement, on the basis of which France becomes a permanent member of the permanent European Council.

The Cabinet has decided to confiscate the property of the Renault Automobile co., Ltd.

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RADIO PARIS in French to France 387 m. 20000 November 15

French Military Service

It has recently been announced that three classes of young men were to be mobilized. This measure had to be postponed because of the lack of equipment. This important question has now been considered at a Cabinet meeting.

We have just received from General Koenig, Military Governor of Paris, a communiqué stating that military instruction centres are about to be formed. All young Frenchmen who have reached 17 will be able to register.

RADIO FRANCE (ALGIERS) in French to France - 318 M. - 1830 - Nov.15

Review of the Paris Press

The attention of Paris editors is again focused today on French foreign policy.

"France is now on the road to a great constructive international policy", Charles Dumas writes. "The time has now come when France must completely define her policy, regarding Germany especially and also on other international questions. It is the duty of the French government to let France know as soon as possible what the trends of her future policy will be."

The Franco-British alliance is exalted by Vladimir d'Ormesson: "England is the natural ally of all those who refuse to approve the hegemony of one country to the detriment of others. This form of balance, championed by England, could not exist without France. That is the reason England and France have been so closely bound to one another for the last forty years. The Franco-British alliance was the corner-stone of the old system. It is natural that it should be restored in full strength as a primary condition of future peace."

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 31 M. - 2100 - Nov. 15

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RADIO FRANCE (ALGIERS) in French to France - 318 M. - 1330 - Nov.15

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RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 31 M. - 2100 - Nov. 15

"Faith in France", by Jacques Maneo (Summary and Excerpts)

"Faith in France!"

It was indeed under this slogan that all Allied political and diplomatic activities of the last few days have taken place. This faith was expressed by recent events in international politics.

"Everywhere, General de Gaulle has been the spokesman of France--a France which has remained confident in her allies in spite of all her misfortunes, in spite of all the difficulties in her path when she was trying to make herself understood, and when she was asking the Allies to have faith in her."

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...seek has been the goal of all of de Gaulle's political and diplomatic activities during the past four years. One may now well believe that this goal has been attained.

Since 1943, when the U.S.S.R. alone recognized the French National Committee, France can boast of having maintained friendly relations with her Soviet friends. And now, de Gaulle will soon go to Moscow. In spite of the past four years, General de Gaulle never visited Moscow, as was because there never arose between the French and the Soviets any problems which required personal discussion. It was also because the Soviet Union never, for the moment, relinquished her claim to us.

"The invitation that Moscow has just addressed to General de Gaulle proves Soviet fears not only to France, but also to the greatness and the necessity of her presence among the great powers."

The recent meeting with Churchill, the six-hour meeting with Stalin and, it is hoped later one with Roosevelt--all this is indicative of the faith the Allies are placing in France, in her destinies, in the importance of her part in the world. The Allies can rest assured that France will prove worthy of this trust.

RADIO PARIS in French to France - 11 P.M. - 2330 - November 13

"Churchill's Visit to Paris", as seen Guignebert (Summary and excerpts)

Referring to Mr. Churchill recent visit to Paris as related by Eden in the House of Commons, Jean Guignebert says: "No other voice than that of Eden could have given a more accurate picture of what we felt in Paris. Eden has pointed out that the 'Entente Cordiale' has become a complete fraternity of ideals and sacrifice. What impressed me most in Eden's speech were sentences like these: 'One thing is to be noted: France's situation is difficult in spite of appearances. In Paris there is a constant

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The recent meeting with Churchill, the so awaited meeting with Stalin and, it is hoped, later one with Mr. Roosevelt--all this is indicative of the faith the Allies are placing in France, in her destinies, in the importance of her part in the world. The Allies can rest assured that France will prove worthy of this trust.

RADIO PARIS in French to France - 12 M., G. 2130 G., November 15

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"How different from the American newspapermen, who judged us by appearances and whom we had to ask to look deeper, and not to draw hasty conclusions. Although we did not seem to suffer, appearances concealed sufferings that they could not detect. Eden's testimony is based on actual facts."

Guignebert then speaks of living conditions in France, and of the situation created by the release of hundreds of thousands of prisoners and deportees, all of which was pointed out by

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The British Foreign Minister ended his talk by expressing confidence in France's future. Signebert makes this comment: "Could anyone speak in a more affectionate manner than this friend of France? He has realized that the vast majority of our people have remained faithful to the orders given by General de Gaulle. The French nation has not only given a good account of itself in the present battle. It has fought secretly but stubbornly. In spite of the lies of Vichy, our people has retained its purity. Such is the true France, to which Eden has just paid a warm tribute."

RADIO MAROC in French to France 36.50 m. 2200 November 15

"Entente Cordiale", by Leroy (Summary and Excerpts)

The people of Paris have shown Winston Churchill the same cordiality, the same warm reception they showed Royal visitors before the war. Four years of enemy propaganda have not influenced French public opinion. France's future is closely linked with a renewed Entente Cordiale.

"In the future," Leroy writes, no country can remain alone. The absurd slogan: "France alone" invented by an old man who was until recently the enemy of France, cannot exist. France's alliances are inevitable [illegible] must absolutely be with Great Britain, and next with Belgium.

"To those who believe in peace and realize a Franco-British alliance on a footing of absolute equality, and the creation of a group of Western powers, constitute the solution for future peace. It is to be hoped that our governments are working toward this solution."

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No. 137 WEDNESDAY 15 November 1944

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
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

MILITARY NEWS

The Western Front

Berlin: (By Vetter) Despite General Patton's extreme efforts to overpower the fortress of Metz gave new impetus to the fighting in the west during the past twenty-four hours. In order to gain his objective, he has already diverted two thirds of his formations set aside for a break-through to the Saar, using them to reinforce his pressure on Metz. Thus the U.S. Third Army, reinforced by parts of the U.S. Seventh Army and several American air fleets are lined up for attack in the Lorraine area. The centre of gravity of American offensive action on the sixth day of the offensive once again was south-east of Metz with the objective of cutting off the Metz bridgehead from its rear communications. The Americans again attacked in this area with massed infantry and tank formations, supported by about eight hundred fighter-bombers. Despite this concentrated attack and numerical superiority of the enemy German lines were nowhere disturbed. After launching immense attacks the Americans were able to [illegible] his tied (?) at several places and finally to occupy Arnaville. In adjoining sections American tank forces advanced to Norroy-le-Veneur. They occupied it for a while and were then driven out again by a strong German counter-attack on Monday night. Extremely heavy German fire in the areas of Remilly and Dieuz prevented the enemy from gaining any further ground.

An attempt made by the Americans to encircle Moerchingen, about forty kilometres south-east of Metz, failed in the accurate fire of German 88 m.m. anti-aircraft guns.

In the central and northern section of the western front Anglo-American preparations for a major attack continue. No extensive actions took place in the past twenty-four hours, as the ground had become thoroughly soggy.

(Transocean - 2245)

Dunkirk Defence Continues

Berlin: Bombs and shells are being fired by Canadians on the fortress of Dunkirk. No infantry actions by the enemy have been

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his pressure on Metz. Thus the U.S. Third Army, reinforced by parts of the U.S. Seventh Army and several American air fleets are lined up for attack in the Lorraine area. The centre of gravity of American offensive action on the sixth day of the offensive once again was south-east of Metz with the objective of cutting off the Metz bridgehead from its rear communications. The Americans again attacked in this area with massed infantry and tank formations, supported by about eight hundred fighter-bombers. Despite this concentrated attack and numerical superiority of the enemy German lines were nowhere disturbed. After launching immense attacks the Americans were able to press into his tied (?) at several places and finally to occupy Arnaville. In adjoining sections American tank forces advanced to Manvillers. They occupied it for a while and were then driven out again by a strong German counter-attack on Monday night. Extremely heavy German fire in the areas of Remilly and Dieuz prevented the enemy from gaining any further ground.

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(Transocean - 2245)

Dunkirk Defence Continues

Berlin: Flame and shells are being fired by Canadians on the fortress of Dunkirk. No infantry actions by the enemy have been reported from there for some time, but Dunkirk has been under constant fire. The Canadians are not attacking with infantry, in view of their great losses in previous assaults.

(Transocean - 2245)

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The Eastern Front.

Berlin: (By Lieutenant Colonel (retired) Alfred von Olberg). Apart from the battles in Kurland and in Hungary activity along the whole eastern front, including the area stretching from Memel to Ruthenian Carpathia, is limited to skirmishes between... probing the enemy's positions and an occasional coup de main for the purpose of improving their own position. The increasing vigor of Soviet attacks against a protrusion of the German front line at Autz cannot be regarded as yet as the prelude to a new major attack for clearing the bridgehead position in Kurland. What is more likely is that the Russians are trying to push back those sections of the German front which protrude farthest to the south in the Kurland bridgehead. Although serious fighting has taken place in this area the enemy has nowhere been able to score any worthwhile success. Meanwhile the Germans have observed that considerable troop movements and massing of reserves are taking place behind the Russian lines. These have already been attacked by German battleplanes.

The main interest, however, still centres on the great battle in southern Hungary. Along the whole front between the Tisa and Danube, south-east of Budapest, the Soviet attack was confined to remaining in contact with German-Hungarian forces. The main Russian assault in the past twenty-four hours was carried out on the extreme right wing of the enemy in the area ... of Mezockoevesd as far as the railway line between Szolnok... Budapest....

(Transocean - 1900)

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GERMANY AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

The German Reich Is Confident

Berlin: In peacetime the nation was accustomed to hear the voice of the Fuehrer on all decisive events and important developments of public life. In view of the enormous responsibility resting with the Fuehrer in this second world war, and in view of the overwhelming multitude of tasks and decisions which rest with him personally, the German people must begin to learn and understand that the Fuehrer's duties at his headquarters take precedence over the enlightenment of the people. But now the Fuehrer has spoken once more to the German people, and though we did not hear his voice, we heard his November message, the ideas with which he is imbued, the problems which occupy his mind and the wishes which he has to impart to us. It is not enough if we listen to the message and if we read it in today's press; it is our duty to give it our earnest thought. During the next few days we shall have to dwell upon it in deep meditation, so as to draw from it conclusions for all our tasks.

Words are stirring, trumpets and guidance. That applies the more today when the greater German nation is in the fortunate position of being able to gain strength and to find a new source of power and energy for the final struggle in the Fuehrer's heroic example. Today the entire nation, like the Fuehrer, does not doubt for a moment that we will successfully stand up to this time of trial and that the hour will come when, once more, the Almighty will give us His blessing as He has before.

(DNB - 1715 -- Nov.13 Monitored in London)

Dr. Ley's Inspection Tour in the Danube Gau

Berlin. After a ten day inspection tour through the Gaus of the Alps and Danube Dr. Ley made the following statement in a conversation with the chief editor of the wireless service:

Nothing is now so popular among German people as the creation of the German Volkssturm. This can also be seen in the Gaus of the Alps and Danube. Both trainers and the trained are greatly interested in their work.

"In the German Volkssturm," stressed Dr. Ley," the national community has shown splendidly the stuff it is made

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German people, and though we did not hear his voice, we heard his November message, the ideas with which he is imbued, the problems which occupy his mind and the wishes which he has to impart to us. It is not enough if we listen to the message and if we read it in today's press; it is our duty to give it our earnest thought. During the next few days we shall have to dwell upon it in deep deliberation, so as to draw from it conclusions for all our tasks.

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(DNB - 1115 - Nov.13 Monitored in London)

Dr. Ley's Inspection Tour in the Danube Gau

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"In the German Volkssturm," stressed Dr. Ley," the national community has shown splendidly the stuff it is made of."

(German Home Service - 2200)

German Hospital Ship is Led Into Allied Trap

Berlin. DNB's naval correspondent learns that news has been received [illegible] the German hospital ship "Tuebingen", as was assumed, British naval forces stopped the hospital ship on October 22 in the [illegible] and took the wounded as prisoners to an allied port. Through this measure the "Tuebingen", in violation of [illegible] was prevented from giving succour to wounded [illegible]

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This is just another example of the many unscrupulous violations of the Geneva Convention by the Anglo-Americans, to which the Reich government has only recently drawn attention in an emphatic manner. (DNB-1150 - Nov.12 Monitored in London)

Germany Has Ample Food Stores

Lisbon: There is no prospect of a shortage of food in Germany, said John Jessels, food expert of the United States Federal Authority for Foreign Trade, in a report on his trip to Europe. The German war diet was very good, he added.
(DNB - 2030)

Death of German General

Berlin: Inspector of land fortifications in the north, Lieutenant General Rosenbusch, has been killed in action, it was announced here.

(Transocean - 2100)

Dutch Volunteers in the NSKK

Berlin: Thousands of Dutchmen have reported to the NSKK field units since the beginning of the invasion. In spite of the air attacks and the heavy artillery shelling the Dutch volunteers bring fuel, food and other supplies to the foremost German lines.

Side by side with their German companions-in-arms the Dutch NSKK volunteers fight for a free Europe.
(German Home Service - 2200)

The Norwegian Hirt Men Acnowledge Germany

Oslo: The Norwegian members of the Hirt organization have acknowledged allegiance to Germany, and are ready to fight side by side with the German Wehrmacht and with the German Volkssturm to a victorious end.
(German Overseas Service 20[illegible]0)

Mass Demonstrations in Dubiana

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(German Home Service - 2200)

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(German Overseas Service 2030)

Mass Demonstrations in Lubiana

Zagreb: In Lubiana 30,000 Slovenes held a demonstration in favor of Germany's fight for Europe's freedom.

(German Overseas Service 2030)

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MISCELLANEOUS

Communist Press Agitates Italian People

Madrid: Communist propaganda is making the political situation in Italy ever more confused, the Rome correspondent of "Ideal" cables. The Christian Democratic party was complaining that the Bonomi government has met with too little confidence and that sincere co-operation of the parties represented on the government was sabotaged. The Socialist and Communist press was proclaiming public disobedience and has attempted to put through their claims by force, thereby shaking the entire present régime in Italy. The Communist press has even called for desertion and appealed to soldiers not to render obedience to the King or his deputy.

In his despair Bonomi warned the Italians that the Allies would intervene by force if public order could not be restored. Such a step, however, would shatter all efforts of the government.

(Transocean - 1825)

Goods Exceed Needs in North Italian Shops

Milan: (By Baldur von Hohenbach): In no warring country in the world is a stroll along the shop-windows so alluring as in the Italian towns. In Milan, Turin and Venice, as well as in smaller and quite small towns, in Verona, Brescia, Bergamo, Pavia, the show-windows are full of goods of all kinds.

There are no kitchen utensils, household goods, or electrical apparatus that cannot be obtained. Electric bulbs, ultra-violet heaters, irons, kitchen ranges are almost thrown at your head. Iron goods of all kinds, workmen's utensils, steel knives, nails and wire are produced in such great quantities in northern Italy that these goods exceed by far the needs of the country.

Gramophone records, typewriters and optical instruments, sweets of all kinds, cosmetics, perfumes, leather trunks, furs, fancy goods, combs, ladies' underclothes of natural and artificial silk, exist not only in the big cities but in every fairly big town.

[illegible] diligence and inventive faculties overcome

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Gramophone records, typewriters and optical instruments, sweets of all kinds, cosmetics, perfumes, leather trunks, furs, fancy goods, scarves, ladies' underclothes of natural and artificial silk, exist not only in the big cities but in every fairly big town.

The Italians' diligence and inventive faculties overcome even the shortage of raw material in many fields. Natural rubber is so skilfully replaced by artificial rubber mixed with used natural rubber that even the finest surgical rubber goods can be made of it.

Mixed with other combing raw material the wool of 900,000 sheep in northern Italy is sufficient to produce washable "Loden" material, that can also be used for furniture.

The great quantity of livestock in northern Italy is sufficient to produce so much leather that leather has been released on the market. In the shops dealing in leather articles there are the fashionist ladies' bags, letter-cases, trunks, pocket-books and [illegible] in immense quantities.

(DNB in German - 0625)

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Italian Submarine Commander Dies

Milan: The death of one of the most successful Italian submarine commanders, Count Fecia di Cossato, has been reported. He died of illness contracted while a prisoner of war. The news was received from Derna (Africa) through the medium of a protective power. Cossato had sunk more than one hundred thousand tons of Allied shipping.

(Transocean - 2305)

Russians Organize to Fight Bolshevism

Prague: Under the direction of the Russian General Vlasov a meeting of a committee of Russian peoples took place today in a castle in Prague in the presence of delegates of Russian, Ukrainian, White Ruthenian, Tartar, Caucasian and Turkestan peoples. A number of invited German guests of the State and Party were present as well as members of the Czech government. SS-Obergruppenfuehrer K.H. Frank, German Secretary of State for Bohemia and Moravia, welcomed those present.

General Vlasov delivered the opening address. He proclaimed the necessity for collecting and directing the strength of all Russian peoples against the common enemy, Bolshevism. General Vlasov gave assurance that the peoples of Russia, as loyal allies of the German people in their fight against Bolshevism, would never lay down their arms and would fight side by side with the German people until final victory had been obtained.

General Vlasov then read a manifesto of the liberation committee addressed to the peoples of Russia. The manifesto condemns the exploitation and enslavement of Russian peoples by Bolshevism and contains the principal clauses of the kind of state to be erected on Soviet territory. That state is to be based on recognition of equal rights for all peoples of Russia.

The meeting ended with an address delivered by SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Lorenz, president of the Union of Inter-State Associations, who welcomed those present on behalf of the Reich government.

(DNB - 1515)

Soviet Troops Are Dissatisfied

[illegible] Voennyy Vestnik "Krasnaya Zvezda".

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(DNB - 1515)

Soviet Troops Are Dissatisfied

Budapest: The Hungarian army gazette "Magyar Oerszem" publishes details about the insurrection at Kiev. The Russians in and around Kiev grouped around Soviet Marshal Timoshenko are dissatisfied with Bolshevism. Russian soldiers who have deserted to the German side reported that the Soviet armies had received an order via radio that they should not obey Timoshenko, "Magyar Oerszem" reports. According to statements by prisoners, numerous Soviet troops had refused to go to the front. At Kiev whole Soviet formations had mutinied. Many persons have been arrested, including some of highest rank.

(Transocean - 1950)

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Soviet Representatives Are Refused Entry at Gibraltar

Algeciras: Soviet trade onionists, who have been touring Mediterranean countries and wanted to call at Gibraltar, were refused visas by the British Governor, it was learned from administrative quarters. Growing radicalization(?) of civilians who are being greatly influenced by the Communist party in England is said to have been responsible for the refusal.

(Transocean - 0850)

Norwegians in North Fled from Bolsheviks

Stockholm: Against the enemy assertion that Norwegians had been forced by the Germans to evacuate, "Dagsposten" writes that they actually fled before the Bolsheviks. The population of northern Norway would not have "liberation" by Bolsheviks nor were they thankful for pro-Soviet cringing of the Norwegian Exile Government in London. North Norwegian circles who, contrary to the inhabitants of Oslo, fully realized the meaning of Soviet occupation and looked with disgust at such behavior.

(DNB - 1750)

The Career of a Lithuanian Jew in USA

Berlin: An American radio speaker announced yesterday that a Jew, emigrated from Lithuania, is today one of the most influential men in the United States. He is Sydney Hillman, who at present assumes the rôle of so-called workmen's leader in the USA.

According to the USA speaker the Jew Hillman has so far published ninety million copies of various pamphlets and he has discussed on the radio all American problems from a communist point of view.

According to the American report the Jew Hillman, is to seize power in the Democratic Party by order of the Kremlin.

These facts are an example of the increasing influence of the Jews in enemy governments such as the Fuehrer pointed out in his message on November 9th. In fact the Fuehrer said, "The Jew is both the wire-puller of democracy and the inciter of Bolshevik world power."

(German Home Service - 2200)

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(German Home Service - 2200)

Tito's Double Dealing

London: "The Kremlin's bandit chief in the Balkans, Broz, called Tito, has given Britain and the USA a classical example of the Bolshevik art of double-dealing", declares the British paper "News Week".

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The paper announces that Broz maintained recently on the radio that he has never received any military assistance from Britain or America. Up to this declaration, however, the Bolshevik bandit chief had expressly acknowledged having received help in the form of war material, from Britain and America.

The British paper stresses: "Broz-Tito's new attitude is an immediate . consequence of the meeting with a Soviet Commissar from Moscow."

(German Home Service 2200)

Tito Trying to Win Over Dalmatians and Albanians

On the other side of the Adriatic Tito is trying hard to win over Dalmatians and Albanians to his Balkan Federation which extends as far as Bulgaria, in compliance with the latest instructions from Moscow. The Greater Serbian Parliament, established for this purpose, consists of 883 deputies, amongst them Croats, Dalmatians, Bosnians and Albanians. It consists entirely of Communists. The Egyptian press meanwile reports that only decorative and nominal functions have been assigned to this parliament in the projected Soviet Balkan state. The only reality in Belgrade at present is starvation, says the report.

New Hungarian Appointments

Budapest: Franz Fiala, hitherto chief editor of "Cesszefartas" organ of the Arrow Cross movement, has been appointed Director of the press Office attached to the Prime Minister's office. Ivan de Nagy is to become Director of the Press Office of the Foreign Ministry. Michael de Kolosvary-Borcza has been appointed government Commissioner for the press.

(Transocean 1745)

General Thicknesse Taken Prisoner

Berlin: It is reported that Brig.General Thicknesse was taken prisoner recently on the western front.

(Axis Sally 2000)

Americans Inflict Casualties on U.S. Troops

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An American captured on the western front, Pvt. Burka..(? stated that American soldiers have often been shelled by their own artillery. He added that in his own unit an attack by U.S. bombers resulted in seventy-two casualties.

(Axis Sally 2000)

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SPEECHES AND COMMENTS

Survey of the Situation. (By Dr Otto Krieg)

One week ago, we dealt with an article of the London "Times" which, in a positively suicidal way, stated that England would be glad if Bolshevism made itself master of Europe. Other European nations also noticed the article. When Bolshevik agents, in the immediate neighborhood of the Anglo-American gangsters, had made themselves masters of those European territories which had been occupied by the Anglo-American troops, the article was simply reprinted thus establishing a fact already known to the populations of the territories concerned. Where Anglo-American troops pass, the absolute dictatorship of Bolshevism stands in their wake.

The neutral countries, by reprinting the article of the "Times", made known their attitude, but countries which are on the verge of capitulation to the Anglo-American dictators and therefore face the imminent dictatorship of Bolshevism, had not much to say about it. People did not feign pleasure at European countries being submerged under Bolshevik dictatorship as England does at present, but told those who in these countries were still trying to resist Bolshevism: "Submit! Look at the "Times"! The English themselves do not dare to admit that they are yoked to Bolshevism."

We try to smile sarcastically. Only in some neutral countries are there newspapers with courage and the power of resistance. They have drawn attention to the shame of the Anglo-American policy of surrender, and, quoting the "Times", stated that a new era of European policy must begin, when everybody must rely on his own strength in the struggle against Bolshevism and not trust in British or American compromises of any kind. The "Times" comment on whether Anglo-American policy of the moment is in a position to deny anything to Bolshevism, was a suitable introduction to the Fuehrer's statements in his address last Sunday. The hatred of British reactionaries, American plutocrats and Jews for the National Socialist people's state led to an alliance with Bolshevism, which ruthlessly takes advantage of the chance offered. The wirepullers of Roosevelt and Churchill hate us because they have realized that we are superior to their massed power of raw material and technology, their system of stock exchanges, their profiteering, usury and mass production. They must admit that the

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reprinted thus establishing a fact already known to the populations of the territories concerned. Where Anglo-American troops pass, the absolute dictatorship of Bolshevism outlives in their wake.

The neutral countries, by reprinting the articles of the "Times", made known their attitude, but countries which are on the verge of capitulation to the Anglo-American dictators and therefore face the imminent dictatorship of Bolshevism, had not much to say about it. People did not feign pleasure at European countries being submerged under Bolshevik dictatorship as England does at present, but told those who in these countries were still trying to resist Bolshevism: "Submit! Look at the "Times"! The English themselves do not dare to admit that they are yoked to Bolshevism."

We try to smile sarcastically. Only in some neutral countries are there newspapers with courage and the power of resistance. They have drawn attention to the shame of the Anglo-American policy of surrender, and, quoting the "Times", stated that a new era of European policy must begin, when everybody must rely on his own strength in the struggle against Bolshevism and not trust in British or American compromises of any kind. The "Times" comment on whether Anglo-American policy of the moment is in a position to deny anything to Bolshevism, was a suitable introduction to the Fuehrer's statements in his address last Sunday. The hatred of British reactionaries, American plutocrats and Jews for the National Socialist people's state led to an alliance with Bolshevism, which ruthlessly takes advantage of the chance offered. The wirepullers of Roosevelt and Churchill hate us because they have realized that we are superior to their massed power of raw material and technology, their system of stock exchanges, their profiteering, their mass production. They must admit that the spiritual and creative power of the Germans and many other Europeans has opened the way to the solution of the great social and economic problems of our time, and particularly that the National Socialist people's state has proved that we Germans are the most progressive people in the world. Our National Socialist community has better weapons for the test. The more pressure the enemy brings to bear on us, [illegible] Last Sunday's swearing-in [illegible] German Volkssturm. The hatred of the reactionaries, plutocrats and Jews of the western world grows with every increase in our power of resistance. The material power of the Anglo-American [illegible] is smaller by far than that of the Soviets.

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They are therefore forced time and again to ask Bolshevism for help. But Stalin gives neither the blood of millions of men from the eastern steppes nor the weapons manufactured by the sacrifice of millions of human bodies for nothing, not even to Roosevelt and Churchill. He asks for cash in the form of the acknowledgement of the Bolshevik rule.

The Fuehrer, in his message, referred to the outburst of frenzy to which our enemies have worked up their policy of hatred and self-destruction. Clemenceau, at the climax of the first world war, called for the annihilation of twenty million Germans, the Bolshevists and Anglo-Americans at the climax of the present war for that of forty million. Twenty-five years ago, Clemenceau's claim was more or less rhetorical. In practice the Versailles dictate brought about the exploitation of the German people, but the enemy did not go to extremes and plan its actual destruction

To-day, men in official positions and Parliamentarians, men of undeniable influence in the Bolshevik, plutocratic and Jewish camps, are actually drawing up a system for the destruction of forty million German people. They intend to put their system into effect if they should succeed in their plans of overwhelming the German people. They thus prove the correctness of the Fuehrer's prophesy made at the beginning of 1943 that, at the end of this war, there will only be two groups: the survivors and the annihilated.

Let us select some data from the abundant material available, and the correctness of the statement will immediately be proved. Yesterday noon, the official London news agency "Exchange" reported: "Political quarters have drawn up a plan which, after the defeat of Germany, provides for the mobilization of the whole male and female population of Germany by the United States and England. It also provides that all German men from seventeen to sixty and all women from seventeen to forty-five will be registered for compulsory labor. It is planned to organize this slave labor to a small extent within Germany itself in order to raise the means for the payment of reparations. The larger part of the conscripted labor, however, will be deported to the territory of Germany's present enemies. The Soviet Union occupies a privileged position, since she will use the male and female conscripted labor in factories and the construction of roads and railways. Each country which at present [illegible] will have the choice whether it wished to

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The "Exchange Agency" further reports that any dictate for Germany will expressly establish the special claims of Russia, Britain and the U.S.A. on all goods manufactured in Germany. This will ensure that goods manufactured by the male and female slave labor in Germany will not be sold for the profit of Germany but rather for that of the Anglo-American plutocrats and Jews.

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Reuter simultaneously reports that a Military Sub-Committee of the U.S. Senate gave particulars about the destruction of German industry and the control of the remaining parts of it. The Sub-Committee is said to have decided that not only must the actual armament industry of Germany be destroyed, but the whole metal and chemical industry must either be closed down or transferred to area outside Germany. In addition, Germany will be deprived of all opportunities for international industrial activity.

The Americans want besides to hamper British international trade by a ban on international cartels.

Bolshevism, by these plans of destruction, wants to convert the German people into mechanical men who will for the most part be shovelled in Siberia to the so-called technical revolution. We know particularly from American reports, that Stalin has sacrificed millions of men for the development of the Bolshevik armament industry. He needs fresh human bodies to keep his industry going. The Anglo-American plutocrats and Jews want to destroy us so as to be able to carry on their big capitalistic business. We must be thankful to our enemies that they have so openly discussed their plans of destruction, because truth is the best basis for the self assertion of a people engaged in such a murderous struggle as we are. The successes which we have scored in the defence of Germany during the last few months are the answer of a nation accustomed to conquer to the frenzy indulged in by our enemies in their war of destruction against Germany.

(German Non Service 1230)

German Swedish Relations

Berlin: The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, Minister Paul Schmidt, at the foreign press conference on Tuesday expressed German scepticism about Swedish reports on the violation of the Swedish frontier by German soldiers. The spokesman indicated that a German investigation has been started. He declared, however, that Swedish soldiers in uniform had repeatedly crossed the frontier to Norway without the German press publishing even a single word on the matter. The spokesman accused the Swedish press of creating an atmosphere

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(German Non-Aggression Pact 1230)

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The Swedish [illegible] organ went on: The Foreign Office has been informed through the Swedish press and Swedish Foreign Office that individual German soldiers are said to have violated the Swedish border.

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German soldiers were alleged to have taken hay from Swedish stacks. In view of the strict orders German troops have been given to respect the Swedish border, statements in the Swedish press must be regarded with scepticism. Germany has started investigations. If one realizes that an extremely isolated case: a few German soldiers went past the borderstones in the most deserted areas of northern Scandinavia, where borderlines are very complicated, and then threw neither handgrenades nor bombs, or fired machineguns or carried out other military actions, but simply mistook a Swedish haystack for a Norwegian one, or pursued a Norwegian, who had committed a crime, a few hundred metres into uninhabited territory in the north, one must be astonished at the press campaign which Swedish newspapers have begun over these incidents. The Swedish Government, on the other hand, has so far not been able to establish a single violation of the border by German soldiers along the entire Swedish-Norwegian frontier.

On the other hand it is a well-known fact that Swedish soldiers in uniform repeatedly crossed the border into Norway without the German press saying a single word about it. As usual these incidents were settled satisfactorily for both sides by local military authorities. It is, however, also well-known that thousands of Norwegians who had fled have been training for so-called police service in Sweden and, in breach of all international neutrality clauses, are being put into shape for action in occupied Norway.

It is also a known fact that Anglo-American bombers are using Sweden as a base for deployment on their terror flights against German cities, and time and again are methodically, and not by mistake, violating Swedish territory to shorten their routes of approach to Germany.

It is a fact that Soviet bombers dropped bombs on residential quarters of Stockholm, and that Bolshevik agents are having their leaflets, against the Reich government and against German front soldiers, printed in Swedish shops and from there send them out, via illegal routes, etc. What has the Swedish press written about these facts? It found words of apology for Soviet bombs on Stockholm. Planned violation of Swedish neutrality by Anglo-American terror fliers is noted with a minimum of formal protest if at all.

Interference with Norwegian affairs is proclaimed to be

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Interference with Norwegian affairs is proclaimed to be self-evident. The Swedish haystack episode and the frontier brook which a policeman jumped across, are being exaggerated as a threat to Swedish sovereignty and integrity.

Germany cannot believe that this indignation is real. Why this storm of indignation arose we do not know. There are various rumors circulating in Stockholm diplomatic circles in this connection.

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It is not my task to express an opinion on such rumors here. At any rate Germany can only repeat with extreme indignation that the Swedish press is once again making all efforts to bring about an atmosphere of enmity between the German and Swedish people without waiting for the situation to be cleared up.

(Transocean 1510)

Wilhelmstrasse Foreign Press Conference

Berlin: Asked about the political significance of Churchill's visit to Paris, Dr. Schmidt said that this visit had turned out to be an extremely interesting and almost dramatic event. Churchill made a speech in Paris, in which he dropped clear hints of the British conception of a western bloc policy. He said that France should have a strong army so as to master problems along with Britain. It was an old British desire to use France as her sword on the continet. In his speech, Churchill patted himself on the back as the liberator, and assumed the rôle of patron of de Gaulle's régime. Simultaneously the British papers debated the programme of the western bloc policy, thus substantiating Churchill's plans.

These consisted in pacts with Belgium and Holland, which are really a kind of protectorate pacts and which would secure for Britain forefields and strongpoints in the west of Europe. It goes without saying that this policy can only be embarked upon if France comes in and is unreservedly prepared to become a party to the project. But on the same day on which Churchill read ad Paris and his press announced this programme, Bidault the French Foreign Minister, gave an interview to a British journalist, in which he said that France was persuing quite different aims. He said that France regarded political relations with her western Allies as only part of her foreign policy and she set as much store by collaboration with her eastern Allies, particularly Czechoslovakia, and that this eastern policy was an important part on French intentions. This means, continued Ribbentrop's spokesman, nothing less than the proclaiming by the French Foreign Minister of the traditional policy of the Q Quay d'Orsay, i.e. of regional pacts in the east.

Special mention of Czechoslovakia only stressed this because she had been the very essence of the regional pacts. Bidault's idea that France intended to play an important part as a bridge between east and west was evidently contrary to the British intention of making her part of a western bloc

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Special mention of Czechoslovakia only stressed this because she had been the very essence of the regional pacts. Bidault's idea that France intended to play an important part as a bridge between east and west was evidently contrary to the British intention of making her part of a western bloc like Belgium and Holland. Bidault in fact declined to give one sided preference to western Europe, and stressed his claims in the east, if need be without Britain. This was not remarkable for underlining for the significance of French intentions in practical politics, but because it revealed that Britain had already lost her freedom of political action in Europe if she could not secure French co-operation.

Schmidt next referred to an article in the "Observer" which argued that permanent collaboration between Britain and the U.S.A. had its problems. The article says that the U.S.A. was today still a friendly power, but it was by no means certain that to support Britain, but above the Empire, was a fundamental US interest in future. A reply to this was contained in an article in the Us magazine "Cosmopolitan" which openly avows US imperialism coining the phrase that the U.S.A. wanted to be a

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protective imperialist power. These two articles foreshadowed for Britain the danger of future continental and maritime isolation.

Commenting on an article in the Spanish paper "El Espagnol", dealing with the Franco interview, Dr. Schmidt remarked ironically that to him it was all Spanish. He quoted a few sentences from the article, which says that Spain was at least as American as America was Spanish, and that the friendships and interests of nations should be dictated by time and space.

(NPD - 1607 - Nov.13)
(Monitored in London)

V-2 Arouses Allied Indignation

Berlin: Before correspondents of the foreign press Deputy Reich Press Chief Helmut Suendermann commented on the campaign of indignation started by the Anglo-Americans against the use of the German V-2 weapon. Appeal to moral principles, Suendermann pointed out, sounded strange from the lips of those who had razed German towns and killed thousands of civilians. When Britain rejected the Fuehrer's proposal to refrain from air war against open towns, when the enemy air force boasted of its murderous successes and when even British bishops gave their blessing to bombers starting out to terrorize German towns far behind the fronts, they certainly did not think that German technicians would succeed in creating such an efficient weapon of retaliation. It was not Germany, but Germany's enemies who opened this kind of air war.

Not before the big bomb raid on Cologne in June, 1942, did German scientists start on the invention of V weapons. V-2 was being used to combat the enemy's rear communications and arsenals. The latest German war communiqué revealed that the new long-range weapon was directed against the harbor district of Antwerp, and not against the town itself. V-2 was thus not a terror weapon.

The moral indignation of the Anglo-Americans has proved their disappointment that V-1 and V-2 have opened a new kind of air war, that bombers have thus become an antiquated weapon and that the Fuehrer's prediction that Germany would re-establish technical balance with her enemies was about to be fulfilled.

(DNB - 1740)

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(DNB - 1740)

"BETWEEN YESTERDAY AND TO-MORROW"

A Talk By Lieutenant General Dittmar

Ladies and gentlemen,

last week we tried to demonstrate that the present fighting period is a phase of transition, which for us means development. In our opinion the events of recent days seem to have confirmed, or at least not to have confuted, this view. While to us this period presents all the characteristics of a transition stage, it can appear as such to our enemies only to a limited extent.

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS
MILITARY NEWS

The Southern Front

While bad weather conditions are still hampering the development of operations of any importance on the Apennine front, the American Fifth Army continued its regrouping south of Bologna. German shock troops took advantage of the lull and carried out surprise actions, which resulted in the seizure of many enemy positions. About seventy prisoners were taken.

British Eighth Army forces continued their attacks in the Forlì area, supported by artillery barrage and carried out with a large use of infantry and armor forces. The British and their mercenaries made repeated efforts to widen their bridge-head on the Montone River north of the railway line. However, the German defence frustrated all enemy actions.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

In the mountain sector south of Faenza, British attacks have been beaten back. The losses which the attackers suffered in men and material are very heavy. In particular it is learned that very heavy losses were inflicted on the mercenary troops fighting for the Anglo-Americans. The village of Modigliana, which had been captured by Allied forces yesterday morning, was recaptured by German forces during the afternoon. A number of prisoners were taken. Violent hand-to-hand fighting raged in the town itself.

In the Forlì infiltration area the enemy continued his unsuccessful attempts to attack the positions of his opponents. The battle went on throughout the day and the attackers were beaten back, after having suffered heavy losses.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

British Eighth Army formations and colored mercenaries today attempted to break through the German defence system south of Faenza and in the Forlì area. Despite strong armor support the enemy did not succeed in achieving his aim. A hill position was taken by the enemy during the morning, east of Modigliana, but was later retaken by German grenadiers after fierce hand-to-hand fighting. South of Bologna German artillery fire and bad weather [illegible] preparations made by the American 5th Army.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

In central Italy fighting today spread to other sectors. The British are now attacking on both sides of Forlì

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(Fascist Radio - 2000)

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(Radio Litorale Adriatico - 2210)

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NEWS FROM REPUBLICAN FASCIST ITALY

New "Questore" for Turin

To replace Dr. Pontrager, whose services have been placed at t disposal of the Ministry of the Interior, Dr. Emanuele Protani has been transferred from Spezia to the position of "Questore" of Turi

(Fascist Radio-080

Firms Socialized in Northern Italy

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" has announced that on the 27 of October the following firms were socialized:

"Burgo" Paper Mills Company Limited, S. Eustacchio Works Company Limited, Motor Mechanic Alfa Romeo Company Limited, (Esercizi?) Chemical Industries.

(Fascist Radio-080

Italian Embassy Re-opens in Pekin

Brigidi, Consul in Tien Tsin of the Italian Social Republic, inaugurated on Saturday the office of the Italian Embassy in Pekin.

Diplomatic representatives of Germany, Japan, Manchukuo, and of Spain, as well as Japanese officers and state officials of National China, were present at the hoisting of the colours on the building

(Fascist Radio-080

Bronze Medal Awarded for Gallantry

It is announced that the bronze medal for military valor has been awarded on the field to Giuseppe Cavallari of Marcello, 1912 class, National Republican Guardsman, with the following citation: In a desperate fight which lasted thirty-nine hours, against overwhelming rebel forces, he distinguished himself for courage and calm. When wounded he refused help and remained at his post, encouraging his comrades to fight and urging them to be ready to make the supreme sacrifi

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(Fascist Radio-0800)

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(Fascist Radio-2000)

Battle Banner Presented to Sailors

The Women's Republican Fascio at Turin has presented the battle banner to the Tenth Company of the MAS Flotilla. The Chaplain, after blessing the banner, addressed words of faith and encouragement to the men in arms. The unit was then reviewed by the head of the province.

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Fascist women at Gardone Val Trompia have offered the battle insignia to the third Alpine Company of the "Enrico Togni" Black brigade. The widow of Brigadier Bosio acted as patroness. The insignia was presented to the unit in arms after it had been blessed.

(Fascist Radio-2000)

Christmas Parcels for Italian Forces

German armed forces headquarters in Italy have ordered the distribution of special stamps for the shipment of two packages to every Italian soldier at Christmas time. The parcels will be despatched on presentation of these stamps. Parcels up to 250 grammes will be sent free of charge while others up to one kilogram in weight, will be subject to a fee of two lire. It is suggested that desparch be made before November 30 so that parcels are received by the addressees before Christmas.

(Fascist Radio-2000)

Help for Refugees from Invaded Italy

Following negotiations carried out with the "Banca Nazionale del Lavoro" the organisation for assistance to refugees and the sponsoring of interests in the invaded provinces, has obtained a concession in the form of loans to refugees who can prove that they possess property of a certain importance in the invaded provinces. The necessary information will be transmitted through the press.

(Fascist Radio 2300)

Assistance Activity in Varese

The resistance office of Varese has fully renewed its activities, following the unfortunate 8th of September. In the course of the months, from January 1st to the 31st of October 1944, the sum of 42,333,544 lire has been distributed.

(Fascist Radio 2300)

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Mass in Honor of Raffaele Manganiello

Two months after the tragic death of Raffaele Manganiello a mass in his honor was celebrated today in Turin. Leading political, military and civilian personalities attended the ceremony.

(Fascist Radio 2300)

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News From "Liberated" Italy

Flooding in Grosseto

The river Ombra has overflowed its banks, flooding the town of Grosseto. Heavy damage and thirty victims are reported.

(Fascist Radio 0700)

Italian Ambassador to Great Britain Speaks

The representative of Bonomi in London, Nicolo Carandini made his last political speech at Avellino before leaving for his new position.

He stressed the work of conciliation undertaken by the party to which he belongs in the so-called Bonomi Government with a view to preventing new crises in the difficult administrative work of invaded Italy. The speaker took the opportunity of quoting a speech by Enrico De Nicola, which might signify that this typical exponent of parliamentary compromise may come to the fore again before very long.

(Fascist Radio 0300)

American Help for Italy

American help to be given to the Italy of Bonomi is indeed on a generous scale! More than 400 mothers and children will benefit by the programme of social welfare planned by the Allied Commission with the collaboration of the Allied Government.

This programme is already being applied in thirty towns with of Rome where expectant and nursing mothers will be under medical care and will receive special rations.

According to the radio speaker, special medical attention will be devoted to the rearing of children.

(Nota bene: Radio Fascista speaks of Four Hundred and not of Four Hundred Thousand mothers and children).

(Fascist Radio 0700)

Cyprus Troops Fighting in Italy

General Alexander's propaganda service revealed yesterday that alongside the mercenary troops fighting with the Allies against the Germans and Italians on the Apennine front is a regiment of Cyprus volunteers. The fighting spirit of this [illegible] of a very high standard, if, [illegible]

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(Fascist Radio 1[illegible]0)

Cordial Relations Between Italy and Equador

The newspapers of invaded Italy report that Equador's Foreign Minister has sent a telegram of greetings and good wishes to old man Bonomi on the occasion of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Equador and Italy. The telegram refers to the [illegible] relations and language bonds existing between the two countries. It has to be pointed out that these bonds were referred to in the first place in the telegram which the octogenarian President of the Royal Government of Italy sent to Equador.

(Fascist Radio 1[illegible]00)

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The Murderer of Roman Youth Awaits Trial

A Roman newspaper published a report which asserts that the Chief of the Government Police is responsible for the murder of Mesiti. An official communiqué issued by the so-called Under-Secretariat for Press and Information denied that any responsibil can be attributed to the Bonomi Chief of Police, who promised no compensation to the agent of police who shot the communist. This man has been detained and is in the hands of the authorities pend investigation of the case. This is a pretty specimen of present discipline and respect for the law!

(Fascist Radio-1600)

Fascist Wears Black Shirt in Rome

The British Rome radio has reported that on October 28 a Roman Fascist challenged all the traitors who live in the city by walking down the Via Nazionale wearing the Black shirt. The surprise was so great that nobody dared to stop him.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Reports of Bonomi's Resignation

The "United Press" Rome correspondent cables that the resignation of the Bonomi government has already been decided.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Sicilian Industrial Leaders Petition Bonomi

The new Administrative Commission for Industrial Concerns has met in the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce, Labor and Industry at Palermo to examine the main industrial problems of the Palermo area.

A vote of censure was passed against the Bonomi [illegible] for its lack of interest in the problems of the

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(Fascist Radio 2300)

Basso Released on Parole

The UNNS reports that General Basso, of military justice who was arrested a few days ago on a warrant of the Assistant High Commissioner for the persecution of Fascists, has been released on parole. The official enquiry into his position, however, will continue.

(Fascist Radio 2300)

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COMMENTS AND SPEECHES

A Year After

November 14th: one year has elapsed from the date on which the Verona Congress took place, that turbulent and eager Congress, which saw gathered around the table in the hall of the Castello Vecchio, under banners miraculously saved from destruction by air raids, a handful of men, the representatives of new Fascism. They were veterans of the various battles which had been fought on the Italian front; men who had devoted their lives to their country and who had decided to stake their lives once more for the salvation and the rebirth of their country. Many of the men who took part in the Verona Congress, in which the basis for Italian rebirth was laid, are now no more. Murdered by cut-throats in enemy pay, they have sacrificed to the Fatherland the life they offered.

They had gathered to work for the rebirth of their country and had sworn to make every sacrifice necessary, to give their very life-blood to the Fatherland they loved so much.

To the ancient glories of that hall which had witnessed so many famous events in the past, were added those reflected by the new undertakings of new Italians. To-day, after a year, during which tragic events have come to pass in the history of Italy, the events which have contributed to the rebirth of our despised and betrayed country, can be assessed. It is not a pointless review of events but a record of the stages covered by the Fascist revolution, showing that Fascism, notwithstanding the fact that enemy propaganda continues to stress that it is dead, is actually far from dead. Fascism has prepared plans for its new development in the political, economic and social fields.

We could go much further in our considerations if we wanted to but we feel that in so doing we would be exceeding our present scope. We want to limit our review to the fact that though Fascism has been considered as good as dead for a year - those taking part at the Verona Congress had been described as deluded men - it is more than ever alive in people's consciences; they are now beginning to realise what it means to support the enemy, the forces which are fighting against Italy and the Italian people.

The enemies of Fascism, protected by invasion, have been restless for some time. They cry out that Fascism must be destroyed, by which they mean the destruction of Fascists, as if ideals could be destroyed by murdering [illegible]

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The enemies of Fascism, protected by invasion, have been restless for some time. They cry out that Fascism must be destroyed, by which they mean the destruction of Fascists, as if ideals could be destroyed by murdering the men that spread them and support them at the cost of their lives and their blood.

But time will pass and the truths which have been expressed and formulated by Fascism will continue to march forward until they are recognised as living truths, both in the national and international fields, Italian conscience will be able to realise the full extent of the ideal of Fascism and at the same time the harm that traitors have done to Italy and the Italians.

The betrayed and dishonored Fatherland will claim its revenge.

One year after, on this special day, Republican Fascists can view with satisfaction and with their heads high the results of their work. The new "risorgimento" of the nation is already under way. The Italian nation is inspired by the new strength emanating from Fascism and look to it for their salvation.

(Fascist Radio-1300)

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Ezio Maria Gray Comments on Stalin's Latest Speech

Writing in the "Gazzetta del Popolo", Ezio Maria Gray comments on Stalin's latest speech delivered on the occasion of the anniversary of the Communist Revolution.

The author compares the statements made by the Communist dictator and those of Germany's leader, and asserts that the situations in which the two countries find themselves are very different.

While in fact, at the beginning of the war between Germany and Russia, the latter was very well prepared and possessed large quantities of weapons which she had been producing in secret during the fifteen years she prepared for war, Germany had already been called to face many dangers in the west, and had already used many men and armaments in the struggle against the Western Powers. Besides this, the Soviets were allies of the Anglo-American forces which were already fighting Germany. The three great empires of the world were obliged to fight a hard struggle against Germany to achieve the results now achieved. The events of the past two years, have, however, clearly demonstrated that Germany cannot easily be beaten by Russia nor by the Western Powers, even though they are united in the common struggle against the Reich.

The struggle which the three empires are carrying on is a struggle against the European continent. Germany has however, given proof of having such power that the enemy cannot look towards the future with an easy mind. The author adds that the recent failure of the offensive against Eastern Prussia has clearly shown what German capacities are, compared with those of her enemies. A people fully determined to hold out at the cost of any sacrifice in order to assure its life and independence have arisen as one man against the enemy.

Therefore, asserts the writer, the position of the two principal adversaries in the struggle which is being fought against Europe, is very different from that described by the Russian dictator, who spoke as though he were sure of victory. Until Stalin was sure of his might and power he was very cautious in his speech and made only vague allusions which enabled foreigners to understand the power and the intentions of Soviet Russia. Today, on the contrary, Stalin speaks very openly

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The situation has also changed compared to what it was in 1941. Today Germany has concentrated all her power within the boundaries of her natural defences, and is in a position to offer the utmost resistance to the enemy's attacks. Russia is obliged to manoeuvre southwards, northwards and in the centre, in order to overthrow German forces.

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What are the conclusions to be drawn from the respective situations of Germany and Russia ?

We leave our listeners to decide for themselves after pondering on what has been said above.

Let us now examine another subject. A subject which under the present circumstances we should have preferred to avoid, but which owing to these very circumstances must be examined, as it concerns the conscience and feelings of Italians and of Catholics in particular. Regarding this argument, "Regime Fascista" writes that, according to the United Nations News Agency reports, the Holy Father has sent his congratulations to President Roosevelt on his re-election. We have known for some time that His Holiness had a great sympathy for the White House, but nothing would have induced us to believe that he would have shown it so openly. The Pope, then, is pleased that Roosevelt has been recalled to the White House. Festivals in the White House, festivals in the Vatican, festivals everywhere!

The paper severely criticises the Vatican for its attitude towards the United States and towards the President, who is chiefly responsible for the destruction of Italian cities, and for the destruction of churches, schools and hospitals. What the man in the street thinks of this can be easily imagined.

The paper adds: "The Vatican's attitude and especially the Pope's attitude, towards the Allied Nations is demonstrated by the news reported by Reuter's according to which the Holy Father himself is said to have contributed the sum of 300,000 lire for the sojourn of Allied troops in Rome, to enliven both spiritually and materially, their period of leave.

American and British pilots who fight against Italian civilians, who drop bombs on women children and aged people, know they have the Holy Father's paternal benevolence and know also that they can enjoy special treatment during their period of leave in Rome. They may indeed be satisfied.

Anti-Fascist Parties and the Governments of Allied nations cannot help but be stimulated by this attitude on the part of the Vatican and continue their activities against the Italian population and against defenceless victims. But that today those who committed murders by order of the newly-elected President, should be rewarded by that very authority which should be the [illegible] beyond all imagination!"

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The arguments stressed by the newspapers are absolutely just and they reflect the distress of Catholics in those regions of Italy still subject to Allied air raids. The same distress has stricken those who have lost their dear ones through Anglo-Saxon babarity.

The implicit approval granted by His Holiness's paternal [illegible] to the activities of Allied pilots against Italian cities and against Italian civilians is an outrage to the Catholic conscience

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Morality of the Allied Nations

Another paper, "Repubblica Fascista", published an article written under a nom-de-plume, which speaks of the morality of the Allied Nations and of those who believed they would further their own interests by adhering to their principles while betraying those of their country.

At the beginning of the war many believed they could save their interests by supporting both tacitly and openly the Allied Nations and the anti-Fascist parties.

Reports from southern Italy confirm that the situation there is very different from what it was believed to be at the beginning of hostilities. It is no longer a question of those moral standards which received their greatest support under the Fascist Regime. The policy applied by the Allied Nations is very different. The policy required now is very different from that which had been proclaimed in previous times. For those Italians who sold their conscience to the enemy nothing is left but to sell what is left of it perhaps for a pack of cigarettes or for a check of depreciated money. Such is the policy which the Allied Nations have followed in occupied Italy.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

The Past Twenty-Four Hours--by Vindex

What Have We Gained.

...Monarchy or Republic? This is the dilemma discussed by newspapers in invaded Italy. Parliament, Consultative Assembly, administrative elections, the position of the liberation committees towards government authorities, and other similar problems are agitating the social-democratic press controlled by the Anglo-Saxons. From every point of view a retrogression of twenty years has been made. This game of words clearly reveals the falling back to that legal temporising, which is an old disease: it always undermined the finest projects of internal and external policy and paralysed government activity in the form of decrees whose fate it was to degenerate into dusty papers preserved in the immense state archives.

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Now it is a question of an armistice which imposes humiliating conditions on the nation, of hunger and poverty, of the strong contempt of all countries, peoples and governments, for the representatives of our crippled Italian democracy. This democracy is, however, content with the exchange of diplomats with the United Nations and thinks itself safe in trusting to the Allies' generosity. Old democrats see what they want to see. They are walking in blinkers, without noticing the ruins on both sides of the road, ruins resulting from their own incomprehensible treachery and not from Fascism, as a facile propaganda would like to establish.

(Tevere Radio - 2030)

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Idle Talks by Rome Radio

British Rome Radio is compelled to support the actions carried out by rebels, although these are increasingly surrounded by Republican forces operating in every sector. The German army would be annihilated and not even the memory would remain of the Italian Social Republic, according to the impression gained by listening to the summary of victories scored by Partisans. One day it is reported that ten thousand Germans were killed; another day it is stated that two thousand Fascists were slaughtered. A third day it is announced that whole battalions were surrounded. It is very easy to build up descriptions of battles which were never fought, from a distance of hundreds of kilometres. However, it is a dangerous expedient which may result in something grotesque. The Italian people, and above all the negligible bandit groups, are in a position to appreciate all this idle talk better than any one else.

Open the way to Partisans - the extremist newspapers are urging, as if bandits had not shown clearly enough their capacity to open a way by themselves at the expense of honest people. But Partisans already understand what their fate is: either an inglorious death, capture or their dispersal in the liberated provinces. This is the reason why the bandits are increasingly reluctant to fight. To tell the truth, they never have fought: they have only been cowards and assassins.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

The Naughty Boy (Editorial)

Poor little Humbert! He thought that in a régime of liberty he would be allowed to do what all citizens can do, namely, voice his opinion. But he loosed a hurricane. The Council of Ministers met and struck the Lieutenant of the Realm with its lightning, represented by an Order of the Day, the traditional weapon of every democratic punishment. Six parties competed with each other in deploring this interference with the executive power ... of having granted an interview and what is worse, of talking on constitutional questions, ...

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All agreed that such problems are no concern of the Lieutenant, that he must await the decision of the great assembly entrusted with the task of shaping a democratic constitution for the future fate of the dynasty and that meanwhile his duty is to keep quiet and to sign everything the government presents to him without reading it.

Truly the Lieutenant has a fine job. Speaking as soldiers, we would say that the kitchen corporal is far more important. In fact, little Humbert has been treated like the bad pupil who receives a stroke with the cane on his hands from the master. And this because he merely suggested that the question of the monarchy might be solved by a plebiscite instead of by the constitutional assembly demanded by Parri and his followers.

The latter know what they are about. The word "plebiscite" holds terror for anti-Fascists. The monarchic threat impresses nobody, but the Fascist one upsets their daily life and actions. "Plebiscite" is a bad word for democrats. Its precedents bode no good. Two plebiscites for Fascism, in 1929 and 1932, resulted in millions of votes, all spontaneous and sincere, unattended by quarrels, stabs, shooting or corruption. Crowds of citizens rushed to the polls from every house, from the palace of the rich as from the modest dwelling house of the poor, from fields and factories, and everybody carried the motto "yes" for Mussolini and Fascism. "Yes", against renunciation or servility, "yes", for national dignity and for work, for our renewed power and for the defence of our rights and aspirations.

This is the ghost concealed behind the word "plebiscite" as direct expression of the will of people who have looked at the liberty brought by "liberators", who preserve the memory of a past in which they were history makers and not slaves ... who have learned to know what is concealed by the word "liberty". In other words, "plebiscite" is connected with the Fascist "yes", and certainly not with the hopes of a crown dragged in the mud by the last monarch. Little Humbert is harmless. He must confine himself to routine administration, and his outstanding activity will be restricted to visiting places devastated by British and American air raids, as his father did up to July 25 after the bombing raids carried out by his present masters. Ultimately this incident may reveal the intention of anti-Fascists, backed by Anglo-American capitalism and by those who dream of Stalin's Soviet communism. This unnatural union has its basis in the suppression of the Royal General Staff, in the measures adopted as regards the Royal Carabinieri and in those taken by communist Palermo which intends to go on with the war and to enrol bandit leaders, looters and criminals in the ranks of the army. And lastly, in the proposals of the so-called Liberation Committee, which wants to replace the prefects' authority or at least to appoint the prefects.

But to go back to the regrettable interview granted by poor little Humbert, we are not frightened by the Constitutional

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But to go back to the regrettable interview granted by poor little Humbert, we are not frightened by the Constitutional Assembly, which we admitted since the very dawning of the Republic and still less do we fear any plebiscite to test the unity existing between Fascism and people, the people from which Fascism received a revolutionary command. These are questions which will be dealt with by us in due time, not when cannon cover with their thunder idle talks at the rear. But it is quite certain that should the plebiscite be ordered today in invaded lands, martyred by foreign tyranny, the Fascist "yes" would reappear to express the real opinion and the true intention of the Italian people, even under enemy bayonets.

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

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HUNGARIAN AND BALKAN BROADCASTS

RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian - 549 M. - 1813 - November 14

Gabor Vajna, Minister for Home Affairs, Speaks

Gabor Vajna, Hungarian Minister for Home Affairs, spoke today at the new City Hall of Budapest, on the occasion of the new Lord Mayor's assuming office and taking the oath.

My Lord Mayor, members of the Town Council, guests: First of all I have to announce that our brother, Gyula Mohai, has been performing the duties of Lord Mayor since October 16, by order of the Leader of the Nation, and this fact has gained legal recognition on the basis of the Act of Parliament concerning the powers of the Leader of the Nation. Hungarian brothers, the words of the Lord Mayor's oath still reverberate in our ears.

I came here on this occasion as the Hungarian Minister of Home Affairs. This was not merely an official duty; it was the command of our difficult times. Since the last world war, many people have sworn allegiance in many different places, they have sworn to keep their oath until death. Therefore, let us pause for a minute to consider the idea and object of the oath. It is needed now, when the Red hordes, which intend to set Europe ablaze, stand only a few kilometres from the borders of Budapest. Against them, side by side with our German allies, the Hungarian Honved is fighting to defend his country and, at the same time, Europe.

An oath is the sealing of a two-sided agreement, it is the basis of a vow made to the Almighty. I realize, though, that there are people who, free of any moral obligation, consider exclusively their own spiritual and material interests, muttering the words of the oath with cold calculation, unthinkingly. They do not even consider the fact that an oath should be kept by themselves as well as by others.

Only God or the nation can relieve anybody of the consequences of an oath. Therefore, I declare that the allegiance sworn to Ferenc Szalasi, the Leader of the Nation, was legal, constitutional, and necessary. All those who swore allegiance to the Regent, are considered to be relieved of their oath from the moment when he, as the Head of the State, broke his allegiance to the constitution, started armistice negotiations without consulting the nation, and ordered the cessation of [illegible]. The result was that within a few days Soviet hordes were ravaging our beautiful country,

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of the Leader of the Nation, and this fact has gained legal recognition on the basis of the Act of Parliament concerning the powers of the Leader of the Nation. Hungarian brothers, the words of the Lord Mayor's oath still reverberate in our ears.

I came here on this occasion as the Hungarian Minister of Home Affairs. This was not merely an official duty; it was the command of our difficult times. Since the last world war, many people have sworn allegiance in many different places; they have sworn to keep their oath until death. Therefore, let us pause for a minute to consider the idea and object of the oath. It is needed now, when the Red hordes, which intend to set Europe ablaze, stand only a few kilometres from the borders of Budapest. Against them, side by side with our German allies, the Hungarian Honved is fighting to defend his country and, at the same time, Europe.

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I do not want to search for the reasons at this moment; nor, for that matter, do I wish to expose the guilt which forced the Regent of Hungary to take this step. Let it suffice that one day history will pass judgment on this step.

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Owing to these circumstances, on the afternoon of October 15, our brother, Ferenc Szalasi, the Leader of the Nation, foreseeing the tragedy which meant annihilation and total collapse for the nation, acted to save our country and our race. In this he was supported by the clandestine armed forces of the Hungarist movement and the soldiers of our ally, the German Reich. We owe eternal gratitude to all those who saved us from disgrace and treachery. Now then, all members of the armed forces had to swear allegiance to that much-abused Ferenc Szalasi, leader of the Hungarist movement, once branded as traitors and green Bolsheviks. I do not want to deal with the history of our party and Ferenc Szalasi for the purpose of self-justification, nor do I believe that those present here are unfamiliar with it. But I do believe that it is essential to declare in this City Hall of Budapest, which was once the headquarters of international Freemasons and the scene of attempts of world Jewry to seize power - which has seen so many storms and so many sins - yes, I want to declare here that it will not happen again and the whole world should know that never again will the Jews run this place... (cheers)

The war of ideologies has been going on since 1914 - it has been a selfish world of democracy and plutocracy. This system has caused such suffering to hundreds of millions of working people in Europe that they could not stand it any longer. In defence of their honour and the purity of their homes, they cried out in agony: "Stop! Stop!" This cry has grown louder and louder, not only in Europe, but in our country, after the World War of 1914-1918. The "Hungary Awake" movement and similar organizations were all expressions of this agony. This outcry was canalized in anti-Semitism and abated later - but it never stopped completely.

Organizations have been founded throughout the country to save our people. They objected to the idea of peaceful revision of peace treaties. They demanded life and bread for themselves and their families. The representatives of the capitalist system have done everything in their power to suppress them. Their efforts were in vain, however. It is understandable that it was impossible to keep whole families on a wage of 25 to 30 fillers per hour. The instincts, the feelings, and the will of the people demanded action; they demanded justice. The will pounded against the hard crust of oppression and eventually broke through it, here in Hungary, as well as in other countries of Europe.

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Hungarist movement,
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It was toward the end of the '20's that a young staff major, Ferenc Szalasi, appeared on the scene... (cheers) He addressed an appeal to the Minister of National Defence, in which he outlined the measures to be taken to save the country. The Minister, however, turned a deaf ear to the voice of the people. He told Szalasi to stick to military affairs and leave politics alone. After this, Major Szalasi chose to quit military affairs, because he saw the object, the aim worth striving for. He determined the path our nation should follow.

The aim was the Hungarist workers' state. In this, only the work, individual honesty, and justice can be the true measure of values. With his fanatical followers, he has never deviated from this path, not even when it meant jail or an internment camp.

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The glorious career of Ferenc Szalasi and the Hungarist movement justify their faith and unremitting labor. When the henchmen of the moribund system branded Hungarism illegal, they came up against the previous utterances of Adolf Hitler, the apostle of National Socialism; that National Socialism which is nothing else but the creed of the disgraced, crucified Saviour, Jesus Christ, adorned with the colors of true nationalism... (sneers).

Therefore I am asking you, does our Hungarism, the Hungarian expression of National Socialism, need the influx of Jews, capitalist and landlords, who exploit our race? Do we have to import them from abroad? Anybody who considers this question for a second should tak my advice and travel on the railway line from Budapest to Kaposvar. For 200 kilometres he will see nothing but big estates where millions of agricultural laborers have been officially encouraged to emigrate in the last twenty years. He should pause for one moment, thinking of our mothers who had to bring up their children on next to nothing... He should think of the one-child system and the thousands of slums in the shadow of Jewish factories, of the tuberculosis and other popular diseases. What was the future in store for us if we had carried on like this? I am convinced that any thinking person would see immediately what Szalasi had seen so long ago. I am also certain that any person reared on the old ideas would find difficulty in adapting himself to the new conditions. These people, however, will be able to readjust their ideas if they act unselfishly and sacrifice their personal interest to those of the nation; in that case they will swear by the name Hungarism and the name Ferenc Szalasi, to whom the new Lord Mayor of Budapest has just sworn allegiance.

I am certain that brother Gyula Honay will always do his duty in the true spirit of Hungarism and inspired by loyalty towards th nation and its leader. He will also see to it that others do their duties. I must, however, state the fact that never before has any Hungarian government take over power under more difficult circumstances, nor has it assumed graver responsibilities than Ferenc Szalasi and his government on October 16. For twenty-two years, a peaceful revision of peace treaties was the order of the day; then for five years, we heard nothing but the cry that this war is not our war. Men in high positions have long been preparing for the betrayal of our country and our race. They cried and prayed for peace - for peace at any price. Everybody should note

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This ideology has been bespattered with mud. We must scrape from the nation's body the mud of liberalism and compromise. Every Hungarian must see that this is the soil on which he must live, for which he must die..... this is the soil he has to defend at any cost..... and we are fighting for it in the sure knowledge of victory .. we are all obliged to fight for this end. And if the man is called the crown of creation, we must prove ourselves worthy of it. God provided men with will and abilities - He did that to enable them to cope with the difficulties of life. It is impossible that all this will and ability should have been created only to be exploited for profit-making; machines have been created to serve the welfare of mankind.

These words may sound strange now, when the enemy stands at the gates of Budapest; and yet I declare that all this is possible to be achieved - all we need is faith, conviction, and unshakable will. The city of Budapest as well as the country are infested with the wildest rumors. Enemy aircraft are flying overhead, and uneasiness prevails all over the country. One can see dejected people, who would give everything to attain immediate peace. I am aware that the words I am going to say are grave ones - but everybody must realise that whatever tribulations we have to face and whatever sacrifices we may be called upon to endure for the benefit of our country and our race, we shall have to do our duty and shoulder our burden; we shall have to fight on with our allies, Germany, Italy, and Japan, because this struggle will decide the fate of Hungary in the framework of Europe. Whatever our losses may be, we must never flinch nor give up faith in our nation and our race, but set our teeth and fight on, loyal to God, our nation, and our allies.

I know, it would be better to eat roast chicken in a well-heated room, to give parties and attend balls - but in this life-or-death struggle, all these petty comforts and amusements must vanish. It is not for the first time that our country is facing a difficult task. Millions have perished in the wars of a thousand years - 664,000 died on the fields of battle in the last war and nearly 100,000 in this one; but we owe it to their memories and to the many maimed, to the war-widows and orphans to show that their sacrifice was not in vain. The individual who is only a tiny cog in the machine of the nation, cannot

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And whatever happens, the nation must not perish,...(cheers)... if we are not able to exert our utmost, we shall perish.

When I am greeting the Lord Mayor, members of the Town Council and our guests, I am extending my greetings to the whole population of the capital, to the whole country, and to the fighting forces.

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But those who are beyond the front line, serving the enemy should realize that they cannot evade God's punishment and the contempt of the people they betrayed. At the same time, those brethren who have been tortured and deported should also realize that we, to the west of Kundadato and the Tisa, have not forgotten them, nor the severed soil of Hungary which is at the moment, in enemy hands.(cheers)

Everybody, please note that this is what Ferenc Szalasi, the Hungarists, and millions of Hungarians are fighting for - and for this, we are prepared to the bitter end. We know that while serving the nation we may die but never tire.(cheers). In this knowledge, faith and with this holy will, no sacrifice is too big for us - we shall cheerfully observe, go about in rags, barefooted, but we shall rebuild our destroyed towns and villages. Buildings can be destroyed, all nobody can destroy the faith of a nation which wants to live.(cheers).

A new life and a new world will rise from the ruins - we know that it is a natural law that a new life demands blood from the mother; we take that risk, because we know that this new life will be ours, the life of the nation and of our race. To this we have taken oath the lord Regent again today, and all the rest of us. We shall keep this oath and make others keep it in the interests of the nation; anybody who is against those interests, must perish.

Persistence! Long live Szalasi!

RADIO BUDAPEST (2 - in Hungarian - 519 M. - 2020 - November 14

Exchange of Felicitations Between Szalasi and Axis Leaders

On assuming office, Ferenc Szalasi has exchanged felicitations with the leaders of various allied powers.

Szalasi to Mussolini: Duce: On the occasion of assuming leadership of Hungarian Hungary, I greet Your Excellency from the depth of my heart; you, the head of the social state of Italy, the loyal friend and supporter of our nation. No Hungarian would ever forget that it was you, the Duce, who first raised voice on behalf of Hungary, satisfied in the Treaty of Trianon, and who has always been a loyal and devoted supporter of the Hungarian cause. We shall never forget it was the great founder of Fascism, who first took up

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serving the nation we may (?) but never tire.(cheers). In this knowledge, faith and with this holy will, no sacrifice is too big for us - we shall cheerfully starve, go about in rags, barefooted, but we shall rebuild our destroyed towns and villages. Buildings can be destroyed, but nobody is destroy the faith of a nation which wants to live.(cheers).

A new life and a new world will rise from the ruins - we know that it is a natural law that a new life demands blood from the mother; we take that risk, because we know that this new life will be ours, the life of the nation and of our race. To this has taken oath the Lord Mayor, your Honour, and all the rest of us we shall keep this oath and make others keep it in the interests of the nation; anybody who is against those interests, must perish.

Persistence! Long Live Szalasi!

RADIO BUDAPEST - in Hungarian - 349 M. - 2020 - November 14

Exchange of Felicitations Between Szalasi and Axis Leaders

On assuming office, Ferenc Szalasi has exchanged felicitations with the leaders of various allied powers.

Szalasi to Mussolini: Duce: On the occasion of assuming leadership of Hungarist Hungary, I greet Your Excellency from the depth of my heart; you, the head of the social state of Italy, the loyal friend and supporter of our nation. No Hungarian would ever forget that it was you, the Duce, who first raised voice on behalf of Hungary, maltreated in the Treaty of Trianon, and who has always been a loyal and devoted supporter of the Hungarian cause. To share never that it was the great founder of Fascism, who first took up the cause of the awakening oppressed nations and thus started the avalanche which culminated in this great struggle. As its result, after victory has been achieved, all worldly goods will be distributed among those young and vigorous nations which deserve them according to all rights. I am convinced that the struggle in which we are now engaged, will eventually result in the victory of the National and Socialist world order. In this struggle, you will always find on your side Hungarians, which is so closely related to the [illegible] as the Hungarian nation.

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Mussolini to Szalasi: I want to express my thanks for your greetings on the occasion of assuming the leadership of Hungary I wish you all the luck and success in your efforts to secure a better future for your nation. Those greetings I am sending to you on behalf of the Italian Republic and I want you to pass them on to that chivalrous Hungarian nation, which is lining up under Your Excellency's able leadership on the side of Germany and her allies, and exerts her utmost not only to preserve her own existence but that of Europe. The Hungarist, National Socialist, and Fascist movements have always striven for a just, peaceful, and strong Europe; this is our common aim.

Szalasi to Ante Pavelitch (Fascist leader of Croatia):

On the occasion of assuming the leadership of Hungarist Hungary, I want to express my respect and admiration to Your Excellency. In this struggle for existence, I feel that it is our common duty to rebuild our countries in the southeastern corner of the Europe living space in the true spirit of a New Order, which is going to unite all the people of our continent and secure justice and welfare for all of them.

Ante Pavelitch to Szalasi: My sincere thanks for your felicitations. I am glad that Your Excellency has assumed the leadership of a strong and brave nation. The people of Croatia have always been one with the Hungarian people through centuries of struggle for European culture and justice. In our time history repeats itself; the soldier of Croatia and Hungary again fights side by side with our great ally, the greater German Reich. Our common efforts and sacrifices will certainly result in victory which will secure a happy future for our peoples and states. Please accept the promise of both myself and the people of Croatia that we shall cooperate in the common struggle until victory is achieved.

The Rehabilitation of General Ruttkay

Authoritative circles announce that Colonel-General Eugen Ruttkay, an outstanding defender of the Hungarian resurrection, has been rehabilitated by the Leader of the Nation, after having repeatedly been persecuted under the old system. General Ruttkay took charge of the Hungarian National Socialist movement in 1940, after having retired from active service, and later on took a major part in the united front under the leadership of Szalasi.

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Hungary, I want to express my respect and admiration to Your Excellency. In this struggle for existence, I feel that it is our common duty to rebuild our countries in the southeastern corner of the Europe living space in the true spirit of a New Order, which is going to unite all the people of our continent and secure justice and welfare for all of them.

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Authoritative circles announce that Colonel-General Eugen Ruttkay, an outstanding defender of the Hungarian resurrection, has been rehabilitated by the Leader of the Nation, after having repeatedly been persecuted under the old system. General Ruttkay took charge of the Hungarian National Socialist movement in 1940, after having retired from active service, and later on took a major part in the united front under the leadership of Szalasi. The old system was soon after him. The old warrior of the last war, who was as the same time an outstanding personality of the Honved Army, was forbidden to wear a uniform and the use of his rank in civilian life. The Jewish and Jewish-inspired press gloated over this disgraceful treatment because it offered an opportunity to throw mud upon a leading personality of the right-wing movements. On this account, General Ruttkay resigned his rank on October 10 1944, thus setting an example to all members of the movement to accept persecution and disgrace, if necessary to serve the ideal of Hungarian resurrection.

On the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence the Leader of the Nation has granted full rehabilitation to General Ruttkay with permission to use his old rank.

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OTHER ANTI-AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, NEUTRAL AND CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) - M.25.4 - 0830 - November 14

Activity of Patriots

The Patriots of Borgomanero have inflicted a series of defeats on the Fascists.

Twelve hundred guards of the Potacci bands, led by German officers and armed with German weapons, had started a vast operation to drive the Partisans away from a little hill which they occupied overlooking the city. After three days' fighting, the mercenaries were put to flight, leaving behind them about three hundred of their men. The Patriots took a number of prisoners and sixteen machine guns.

In Val d'Ossola, the Germans have not yet succeeded in restoring to efficient working order the electric power plants, put out of commission by the Partisans, who either carried away or hid the principal parts of the machinery.

In the Comasco district, as well, following work done by technicians, the Germans had to give up their attempt to carry away with them modern machinery belonging to three important factories.

At Asiago (?), on the other hand, thirteen trucks carrying machinery, stolen at Vercelli, were stopped.

According to news received from various localities, the Patriots counter any of the attempts made by the Germans to carry away industrial machinery.

Appeal Addressed to the Men Belonging to Fascist Units

Young men, incorporated in Fascist units, desert and revolt: there is yet time.

Notwithstanding the clear evidence of the facts, many of you hesitate to break with the Fascists and Germans, because you fear to lose the positions you hold, acquired after much effort.

To date, these selfish preoccupations have no reason to

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To date, these selfish preoccupations have no reason to exist, for the very existence of your country and your own life are at stake. It is time you realized that to fight for Hitler's cause means dishonor.

If you go on serving the hated oppressor and try to use arms against the Patriots in a fratricidal struggle: you will isolate yourselves entirely from the overwhelming mass of Italian youth, and will suffer the fate which every traitor deserves.

But this is not all. If you persist in fighting under the Germans, you will be fighting not only for an unjust cause and one that is anti-Italian, but for a cause that is desperate and irrevocably lost. Remember that the Germans and the Fascists succeeded in occupying, plundering and bleeding to the bone all of Europe.

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But the people who remained faithful to the ideal of liberty defended their very existence and have inflicted defeat after defeat on the Germans, thrusting them back on to their own soil, where they will inflict on them the final blow.

To follow to final defeat the Germans who are losing the war is insane, as this means besides losing all illusions to lose your personal positions as well, and to compromise the most promising career. To follow the German bandits to the very end means that you are signing your own death warrant, you will be losing everything in life and life itself.

Young men incorporated in the Fascist army! The door is still open for you on the road to safety and to your future. To pass through it to safety, all you have to do is shake yourselves free from the old Fascist yoke, and find in yourself sufficient energy to sever all connection with the Fascist leaders who have misled you asserting that they were the saviours of the country while in reality they are bringing it, with the Germans, to utter and complete ruin.

This is the only way for you to save yourself and assure your future. If you do not want to share the fate awaiting the Fascists and the Germans, cease fighting against the Partisans; go over to their side; take up your arms against the German invaders and the Fascist officers in their pay.

The Bread Ration

The bread question must be settled, employing adequate measures.

The increase of the bread ration in the regions of liberated Italy brings up with greater emphasis the impelling question of our daily bread. From the Apennines to Sicily, the Italians have received since November 6 a daily bread ration of 300 grams. We of the north receive 150 grm.

In the liberated part of the country, all provinces have been devastated by the Germans. The Germans, before retreating, stole or carried away cattle, fertilizers, agricultural machines, etc. Notwith standing this the national government which really looks after the interests of the people, has increased by 100 grams the daily bread ration. This is double the amount receive in the north. In our case, instead more bread for the people, but provided more flour for the G[illegible]

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Why is this? Because the pseudo-Fascist government is made up of thieves and profiteers; because the "gerarchi" thin only of satisfying the demands of the invaders and not of the sore needs of the population.

In northern Italy, the citizens give up their grain to the Germans. From Bologna south, it is the Allies who give up their wheat to help our people.

It is true that in the liberated parts of the country the farmers participate in the stocking of the Granaries of the people, and give 45 per cent...

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In the North, the government takes everything from the farmer organizing raids by armed squads

Still the organization of the Granaries of the People would not have been sufficient for the bread ration to be increased had the Allied not made a serious effort.....

However, it is not so sure that the population of northern Italy, for whom hunger is no more a threat but has become a reality will submit to leaving things as they are.

Oh, no! The people insist that the daily ration should be increased. The Germans try to steal our bread....to provide the needs of the black market. The bread question is already raised ... many firms and must be stupified at once everywhere. Either the rations are doubled, or the machines will be stopped. Either a su... is put to the stealing of our food supplies, or work will cease. Thus must one speak to the heads of firms, to the mayors, and to the prefects. We want our bread.

Death to the Germans and to the mercenaries who starve the people.

"Let Us Put a Stop to Fascist Thieving"

The propaganda of the national "gerarchi" has put in the limelight the record of the civil benefits of the so-called social welfare organizations of the Fascists, which represent the road to the Mussolinian paradise.

What are, then, the "Fataccian" social welfare organizations ? Under the cloak of providing assistance, Fascism instituted [illegible] salaries for funds to help with old age, illness, tuberculosis, marriage, and maternity problems. Family allowances, insurances, and membership cards all called for contributions, all representing a series of small thefts for a yearly total of a few thousand lire.

In 1922, the Providenza Institute had a balance of 600 million lire. After ten years of the Fascist régime, the annual balance of this same institute had gone up to 9,883 million lire.

It is therefore clear that the sum deducted from the salaries

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It is therefore clear that the sum deducted from the salaries for social welfare was nearly seventeen times greater than the one collected in 1922. But of these 9,883 stolen millions, how many benifited the workers, who had paid their dues? In 1942, only 3,500 millions returned to their orifice, barely a third of the amount which had been taken from the

And in this third are included the hundreds of millions that were used to furnish..... the "gerarchi" and all the top heavy Fascist machinery of the so-called social welfare organizations.

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So the clique of scoundrels in 1942, alone was able to dispose of over 6,000 million lire.

The Istituto di Previdenza Sociale, run by a small group of Fascist "Gerarchi", was able to get together a capital of over 20,000 million, amassed thanks to the lire taken from the pockets of the workers in the form of contribution for the social welfare organizations.

Since the German occupation, the "gerarchi" have given up publishing information on the so-called social welfare organizations. They have, however, not given up asking for contributions, as this is an excellent means for them to plunder the workers progressively.

Let the workers, the employees, the technicians, and all the working classes put a stop to the thefts of the so-called social welfare organizations. A stop must be put to deductions from salaries which only serve to enrich the "gerarchi" and finance the war that the Germans are fighting on our front.

Let the 20,000 stolen millions of the Institute di Previdenza obtained by retentions from salaries come forth. They must be used to double the slaries. Let real and substantial help be given, not merely words.

RADIO SOTTENS in French to France - 47.28 - M. - 1245 - Nov. 14

Food Rations for December

The Federal War Office for Food Supply announces: "Thanks to measures taken in the course of the year for the control of milk production, the supplies of butter on hand will permit the ration of fats to be brought to 650 grams in December. The ration will thus be increased to 100 grams over that of December last year. Besides this, two eggs will be distributed for every ration. Cheese rations will also be increased.

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Official communiqués published in the press will give all information regarding food rations.

Session of the Berne Great Council

The Berne Great Council started its winter session on Monday afternoon. It explained the results of the application of the new fiscal law, and then took up the discussion of the proposed budget for 1945, which foresees a deficit about eight million francs.

The Saint-Gall legislative Council also discussed next year's budget.

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Other Broadcasts

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (CLANDESTINE) to Italian Resistance in Italy - 1330 GMT
November 14

Appeal to Patriots in Northern Italy

Partisans, Patriots, members of the Liberation
liberation of the factories and of the industrial plants!
Radio Milano Libertà turns to you to explain to you
the necessary measures which are to be taken against the
German invaders and the Fascist oppressors. It is necessary
that all the forces of northern Italy unite to defend themselves
against the Germans and the Fascists, to defend themselves
and to fight with every possible weapon against subversion,
pillage, and terror. At no moment and for no motive whatever
are the Germans to enjoy the lull they are so much hoping for.
The German and Fascist oppressors must be destroyed. There
is to be no lull in the struggle which the Partisans and the
inhabitants of northern Italy are carrying out against these
forces. It is necessary to continue to fight night and day
against the German and Fascist forces so as to overthrow and
destroy them; and the struggle must go on until the very root
of Fascism has been destroyed and the Germans have been
definitely driven from our territory.

In every province, in every town, in every area,
national forces are to fight against the enemy and oppressor.
The results which we have so far achieved are satisfactory,
but they must be increased still further.

Do not let us give the enemy any rest whatever in
the struggle, as he might take advantage of it to his own
benefit. Keep up unrelentless battle against the Germans
and the Fascists. We should strengthen our attacks which
we are carrying out day and night against the Fascists and
the Germans; this is our task; this is the task of all
Italians worthy of the name. It is necessary that a general
revolt be organized in northern Italy.

Patriots! The results you will have in the battle to
be waged against the Germans [illegible] are in
driving the enemy [illegible] and for the liberation of
fifteen million Italians still under foreign domination.

When the Fatherland is invaded, unity of harmony
are to be the only feelings animating the forces of Italy
aspiring to its freedom [illegible]

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and to fight with every possible weapon against the oppression, pillage, and terror. At no moment can we lose sight of the fact that we are the Germans to enjoy the life they are so much hoping for. The German and Fascist oppressors must be destroyed. There is to be no lull in the struggle which the Partisans and the inhabitants of northern Italy are carrying out against these forces. It is necessary to continue to fight night and day against the German and Fascist forces so as to overthrow and destroy them; and the struggle must go on until the very root of Fascism has been destroyed and the Germans have been definitely driven from our territory.

In every province, in every town, in every area, national forces are to fight against the enemy and oppressor. The results which we have so far achieved are satisfactory, but they must be increased still further.

Do not let us give the enemy any rest whatever in the struggle, as he might take advantage of it to his own benefit. Keep up unrelentless battle against the Germans and the Fascists. We should strengthen our attacks which we are carrying out day and night against the Fascists and the Germans; this is our task: this is the task of all Italians worthy of the name. It is necessary that a general revolt be organized in northern Italy.

Patriots! The results you will achieve in the battle to be waged against the Germans [illegible] in driving the enemy out of our territory and in the liberation of fifteen million Italians still under foreign domination.

When the Fatherland is invaded, unity and harmony are to be the only feelings animating the forces of Italy aspiring to its freedom. The struggle that the Partisans can carry out and sustain against the Fascist and German forces is of a decisive nature in connection with the liberation of northern Italy from the enemy who is oppressing and attacking us. The war of liberation is to have no lull.

Patriots! The lull in the upcoming winter against the Germans should not be the cause of anxiety. In point of fact, we can say that since the liberation of Florence, i.e. from the point of August 1944 the war waged by the Allied forces against the Germans and the Fascists is languishing.

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But nevertheless, the Patriots have continued to fight against the enemy and against the German forces, and have achieved considerable and important successes, especially recently, in various regions and provinces.

Strengthen the resistance front against the Germans and the Fascists. You should not let yourself be influenced by the ups and downs of the fighting you are engaged in on the various fronts. Just think that the decision depends on the [illegible] which the Red Army is definitely about to launch against Germany, and on the attack which the Allied forces are actually bringing to bear on the Germans on the western front. Red Army are two hundred kilometres away, perhaps even less, from the major German centres of communication with Italy.

The prodidious and gallant Yugoslav army is advancing northward to link up with and to help the Italian Patriots in the common struggle against the German invasion forces and the Fascist oppressors.

A powerful Allied army is about to launch a violent offensive, against the heart of Germany, along the banks of the Rhine. In the near future, the destruction of Kesselring's armies in northern Italy will again be mentioned in the international communiqués. The Allied forces will greatly contribute, directly and indirectly, to the action which the Patriots are carrying out against the German and Fascist forces in all the areas of northern Italy.

These are the immediate perspectives of the war, which is being fought against Germany throughout the world. It is necessary that all Partisans, all Patriots in northern Italy intensify their guerilla warfare against the German and Fascist formations.

Patriots! You must, above all, avoid carrying out adventurous operations against the German and Fascist forces. Try to carry out sure operations even though you are called upon to display all the gallantry of which you are capable. Keep your aim constantly in view: the destruction of the German forces and their supplies. Guerilla warfare must be carried out either against the Germans or against their Fascist mercenaries who fight for the treason and the ruin of Italy at war with Germany.

Patriots! The national [illegible]

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Patriots! The national government, the national Committee of Liberation are collecting many arms, much ammunition, and much help of every nature and description for you.

Six Italian divisions are now ready to go into action against the Germans and the Fascists on the Apennine front. These will be followed by other troops, which will take up their fighting positions against the Germans and the Fascists. You are supported by the Patriots and by the inhabitants of the whole of Italy. They are at your side, and will try to help in every possible way. Fight with all your available strength against the Germans and the Fascists who are oppressing Italy.

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It is necessary that the guerilla warfare you are organizing in certain provinces of northern Italy be extended to the whole of the territory still occupied by the Germans and the Fascists. Multiply your mobile groups of action and avail yourselves of the collaboration of the population which is entirely hostile to the Germans. Gather the greatest possible number of weapons which are to be used in the coming battle against the Germans. With them, you can create new groups of guerilla warfare bands.

Send out units to destroy German defences and to sabotage German lines of communication store-houses, dumps, and convoys. Sabotage and destroy war shipments. Organize the necessary unrest for sabotage of war production and shipments which the enemy makes to its soldiers fighting at the front against the Allies. In conclusion, to everything that you think may be useful to effect the extermination of all the Germans and the Fascists still in Italy. Disband the mercenary units which are fighting against the Patriots. Sever them from the invaders.

All the citizens who love their offended and betrayed Fatherland should be united in the common struggle against the Germans and the Fascists. The combatants for the cause of national defence are to collaborate with the Patriots and are to do all that is necessary in order that the acts of sabotage which are being carried out by the latter against the German positions be crowned by success. The battle should be carried on relentlessly against the Germans and the Fascists. The Fatherland requests that this should be done. Be worthy of the faith that the whole of the Italian people have in you. For the Fatherland and its salvation, all the Fascists and Germans still fighting in Italy are to be destroyed without mercy. Ruthlessly destroy the mercenary Fascists and the German oppressors.

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ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 25.15 M. - 1700 - Nov. 1

French Participation in the Occupation of Germany

It was learned yesterday evening in well informed Paris circles that Mr. Churchill is reported to have declared himself in favor of assigning a zone of occupation in Germany to France. The status of this occupation would be the same as that of the other great powers. The European Consultative Commission will deal with this question, and Great Britain will certainly give her support to the French point of view.

It is hoped in the same circles that a French representative will be appointed to the inter-Allied organization, which will take charge of administration in Germany.

Churchill to Be Offered Membership in French Academy

Several members of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences have decided to ask their colleagues to elect Mr. Churchill as Foreign member of the Academy. A seat has been made vacant by the death of Nicolas Paliseo.

It is recalled in this respect that candidacy is not necessary for foreign membership. Regulations require that six members should propose a name, upon which the Assembly will vote.

Among foreign members thus elected, were Cardinal Mercier, President Wilson, and King Albert I of the Belgians.

Paul Boncour to Represent Resistance Parliamentary Group

The Resistance Parliamentary Group of the Provisional Assembly met yesterday and appointed M. Paul Boncourt as its representative at the Conference of group presidents.

Belgian Ambassador to Paris

Baron Jules Guillaume, Belgian Ambassador arrived in Paris last Saturday.

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Railway Engines for Europe

It is learned in London that all the railway engines, which had been sent to Great Britain by the United States, are now in France and Belgium. They are destined to haul food supplies throughout Europe. There are said to be four hundred of these

Activities of the French Fleet

During the month of October 1944, the French Fleet took part in the protection of convoys on every sea. Several French units have escorted Allied merchant ships. Over 160 vessels are engaged in mine sweeping off the French coast.

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Naval units have also taken part in land operations, and Marines are fighting in Eastern France.

RADIO MAROCCO in French to France -- 16.64 M. - 0730 - Nov.14

Belgian Foreign Minister to Visit France

It is learned from authoritative sources that the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Spaak, will shortly visit Paris, where, it is foreseen, an agreement will be reached on economic questions among the French, British, Belgian, and Dutch Governments.

RADIO MAROCCO in French to France -- 16.60 m. - 1800 - Nov.14

Cancellation of Award

Paris: The 'Journal Officiel' has published a decree cancelling all awards of the Legion of Honor to soldiers who fought for the Germans, which were issued from July 18, 1942, to May 19, 1943.

French Author Killed by Militiamen

Paris: It is reported that author Jean Desbordes was tortured and killed by militiamen, a few days before the liberation of Paris. They were trying to obtain information on the resistance.

Socialist Party's New Secretary

Paris: M. Daniel Mayer was appointed general secretary at the end of the Congress of the Socialist party.

Belgian War Minister's Appeal

Brussels: The Belgian radio has broadcast an appeal by the Minister of War, calling on all members of the resistance movement to turn in their arms before November 15.

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RADIO MAROCCO in French to France - 36.60 m. - 1800 - Nov.14

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RADIO FRANCE (ALGIERS) in French to France - 31.0 m. - 1830 - Nov. 14

Review of the Paris Press

Mr. Churchill's visit to Paris has made us remember another sister capital, London, which although it has not known enemy invasion, has been hard hit. At every blow our hearts were filled with sorrow for our English friends. These are the things we said to Great Britain through Mr. Churchill.

mr.

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The Anglo-French conversation included the arming [illegible] French
[illegible] is not asking for help, but she is asking for arms, and this because she wishes to be worthy of her glorious past.

France is not at the moment a truly democratic country. The situation demands that some limitations be placed on liberty. This is stated by the paper "Aurore".

France must rally around the man who is her leader today and who represents her so well. Any action against him would be a step towards anarchy.

The Socialist Congress

The Socialist Congress has completed its work, and with reference to this, M. Vincent Auriol has declared: "A rejuvenated soul and a new structure these are the things the party has inherited from resistance".

Relations Between France and the United States

Referring to the common aims of France and Great Britain, Louis Rotin writes in "Liberation": "Let us consider Anglo-French relations since 1939; they show the greatest confidence in each other.

"We hope that it will be possible for France and the United States to draw closer together, and that these relations will reach the same perfect understanding which exists between France and Great Britain.

"This is a serious matter for the meditation of both nations".

RADIO PARIS in French to France - 387 m. - 2000 - Nov. 14

Commentary by Jean Marin

Mr. Winston Churchill's visit to Paris gave the French people an opportunity to tell their old and faithful ally that in their opinion, the Entente Cordiale remains closer and more desiderable than ever.

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The friendship between France and Great Britain has not been impaired by four years of misfortunes or by the perfidious offense of our ruthless enemy. This friendship has not been impaired, because the French people are as conscious of their honor as of their interests. Immediately after the armistice, France made known to the world, through the voice of the man who has today become her leader, that she was not out of the war and that she would not abandon her allies.

mr.

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Vichy and the Reich did all they could, but nothing could prevail against this close friendship.

It is in this spirit that the French have learned through Mr. Anthony Eden that France has been admitted to the London Commission. It is proper that this announcement should have been made during Mr. Churchill's visit. An important step was thus taken towards the return of France to her rightful place: that is to say, to a seat at the Conference table, where preparations are being made for the return of peace and the future order of civilized peoples.

The return of France to her place among the great powers has occurred under favorable circumstances. Sure of her rights, France knows that she will not be disappointed.

RADIO MOSCOW in French to France - 40 m. - 2100 - Nov. 14

Collaborator Sentenced

M. Delatour, a former editor of "Echo de France", has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and the confiscation of all his property. He had collaborated with the enemy.

German Bankers Arrested

The directors of the two largest German banks have been arrested by the German police.

The Situation in Iran (from the newspaper "TRUD")

On November 9, the Said government resigned. This event had been preceded by numerous and violent campaigns in the, leading Iranian newspapers, demanding the resignation of the Said government. Numerous circles in Iran were well aware that the policy of that government was causing the country great harm.

The newspaper "Akbar" declared that the Said government's intervention in the matter of oil concessions to the Allies had

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The newspaper "Akbar" declared that the Said government's intervention in the matter of oil concessions to the Allies had been caused by the enemies of Iran. The newspaper "Teherane Mossawar" declared that the Said government was following the wrong track and that it was accordingly betraying Iran.

The government tried to suppress all these rumors.

On October 30, at Tori, Iranian soldiers on government orders, fired on a peaceful demonstration. This act caused great indignation throughout the country. On October 27, delegates of syndicates and other organizations who wished to organize demonstrations in honor of the October Revolution were arrested.

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the said government was therefore openly adopting an anti-Soviet attitude. This impudent and aggressive attitude had to be punished.

On the other hand, the attitude of the Said government toward Hitlerite agents was most favorable. The Said government, in fact, did everything in its power in order not to keep the engagements agreed upon by Iran in her treaty with the Allies, and to counteract in every way the policy of the Soviet Union.

RADIO ALGIERS in French to France - 318 m. - 2000 - Nov.14

Daily Review by Michel Rouzé

The entry of France into the European Council is not a favor but a perfectly normal measure. This is the opinion of the European press. There is no one in the world who could fail to understand that the fate of Germany cannot be settled without France. Any agreement concerning the fate of Germany made without France would be short-lived. The journey of Churchill and Eden to Paris has given practical results of great importance. Let us not forget that all is well that ends well. All things are better when they begin in a normal manner. It would be a serious error for us to believe that at the present moment we are witnessing the conclusion of the terrible events which have lasted four years. One still meets people in France who imagine that the liberation of our country closes the parenthesis, or more exactly, that we are about to resume our life precisely where we left it in September 1939, or in August 1940. For these people, political problems are merely personal affairs. They do not wish to see the truth.

In the first place, the war is not over. In the second place, it is necessary to reconstruct France from top to bottom. If France is about to regain her place in the inter-Allied council, she owes this to those who would not accept capitulation in 1940 and to the action of those who fought in the resistance movement, and proved, during the course of the war, on which side the true sentiments of the French nation lay.

During the years that have just passed, war against the invader was the principal task, and this fight gave back to France her

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Daily Review by Michel Rouzé

The entry of France into the European Council is not a favor but a perfectly normal measure. This is the opinion of the European press. There is no one in the world who could fail to understand that the fate of Germany cannot be settled without France. Any agreement concerning the fate of Germany made without France would be short-lived. The journey of Churchill and Eden to Paris has given practical results of great importance. Let us not forget that all is well that ends well. All things are better when they begin in a normal manner. It would be a serious error for us to believe that at the present moment we are witnessing the conclusion of the terrible events which have lasted four years. One still meets people in France who imagine that the liberation of our country closes the parenthesis, or more exactly, that we are about to resume our life precisely where we left it in September 1939, or in August 1940. For these people, political problems are merely personal affairs. They do not wish to see the truth.

In the first place, the war is not over. In the second place, it is necessary to reconstruct France from top to bottom. If France is about to regain her place in the inter-Allied council, she owes this to those who would not accept capitulation in 1940 and to the action of those who fought in the resistance movement, and proved, during the course of the war, on which side the true sentiments of the French nation lay.

During the years that have just passed, war against the invader was the patriots' task, and this fight gave back to France her place in the world. But the juridical recognition of France's position is a necessary condition (though not by itself satisfactory) of the part that awaits France by the side of the European nations attached to her foreign policy by tradition. France will be able to raise her voice according to her strength. The experience of recent years has shown us that the part France will play depends upon the prevailing situation within the country.

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France must rebuild her devastated areas, organize institutions suited to democratic principles. She must pick up the threads of business, although factories and her industries have been devastated, her ports rendered useless (a few of them are still in enemy hands) and her railway tracks and rolling stock have been terribly devastated. Villages have been destroyed entirely, part of her children are in Germany, the others are fighting at the fronts. It is necessary to restore the roads to get supplies to the civilian population under these unprecedented conditions. All this will not be accomplished by a small effort, an effort smaller than that asked of those who fought in the resistance movement. That is why today, the ideal of the liberated French people cannot be limited by personal interests.

A British journalist who has always expressed his understanding of true France, Vernon Bartlett, wrote the following in the "News Chronicle": "The French Provisional Government cannot complete its work of reconstruction without the aid of the National Council of Resistance, which includes all the men, who are working for the good of the nation, without party lines.

This evidence, given by a British journalist, deserves to be appreciated at its true value.

General de Gaulle, in his speech, denounced the wickedness of those who impede the work of reconstruction, their activities being detrimental to the nation. We must fight sabotage and treason for our common interest. We must work for the interests of all, and not exclusively for those, of certain capitalists, nor out of consideration for the commercial interests of certain people. We must strive to organize food distribution for the whole population and not in respect to the interests of a few important people. We must undertake a real and effective purge and put an end to the exploits of the fifth column whose doings are related in detail in the French newspapers.

An experiment was tried in Africa, but the resistance forces were not supported by the political authority, personified by the National Council of 1944. In North Africa, we went through a difficult experiment, caused by Vichy's liquidation of certain Patriots. But the errors of the past cannot be repeated today. Epuration must be accomplished on a larger scale, and the French people must uphold the efforts of their Provisional Government.

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RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 31 M. - 2100 - Nov. 1

A Labor Statement on France's Future Financial Policy

The General Confederation of Labor has issued on the financial policy a sta ement whose main points are as follows:

"The time has come to carry out all financial measures which will insure a price stabilization, the country's freedom from the oppression of trusts, and the application of the program unanimously adopted by the Resistance National Council.

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The General Confederation of Labor feels that it is essential that the exchange control should operate steadily without wasting time in matters of no importance. The government should simultaneously adopt all measures necessary to put an end to the clandestine gold market. The government should not delay in the confiscation of the property of collaborationists and profiteers and in the taxation of abnormal profits. A census of fortunes is therefore necessary, in order to insure an effective application of these fiscal measures and confiscations. This census should include French assets abroad.

The statement ends by saying that the General Confederation of Labor is of the opinion that a purely monetary policy would be fruitless without the addition of economic reforms which should above all include the nationalization of banks and key industries.

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