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

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

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(1 of 2 folders)

PWR - Radio Monitoring Reports (Env. H) 1/2

Nov. 44

No. 130

TUESDAY

7 November 1944

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

MONITORING REPORT

CONTENTS

SECTION A: . . . . . German Broadcasts
. . . . . D. N. B. Hellprinter Transmissions
. . . . . Transocean and D.N.B. in Morse

SECTION B: . . . . . Italian Broadcasts

SECTION C: . . . . . Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

SECTION D: . . . . . Other Axis, Axis-Controlled,
Neutral and Clandestine Broadcasts

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

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SECTION B: . . . . . Italian Broadcasts

SECTION C: . . . . . Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

SECTION D: . . . . . Other Axis, Axis-Controlled, Neutral and Clandestine Broadcasts
. . . . . 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.*

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

GERMAN BROADCASTS

MILITARY NEWS

The Fighting Fronts in Europe

Berlin: The concentric Allied autumn offensive against the German Reich which opened four weeks ago has failed. The German command is prepared for the winter offensive of the enemies, states Martin Hellensleben, DNB military correspondent, and continues: If the results of the Allied four-weeks' autumn offensive are compared with what actually was to be attained, it can only be said that it was a rather costly undertaking. Although the Allies were able to gain some ground in the east and west and south, these gains were not of very great importance and nowhere attained any weight which might influence the situation against the Reich. In more than one respect, therefore, it is correct to speak of a strategic German defensive success, which is worth all the more since it enables the German command to muster the greatest efforts of the German people.

The Germans are convinced that the Allies will not slacken in their offensive efforts and will shortly start a general winter offensive. Berlin, however, is just as certain that such a new all-round attack will be effectively opposed. It cannot be said at present how far this view is based on German preparations for large-scale counter-blows. It is certain that the German command once more has considerable elbow-room due to the new weapons which have already been handed out to certain units. There are also extensive reserves again who have been equipped with the latest weapons, and whose morale is quite up to the storm divisions of 1940 and 1941. It is an indication of the beginning of a change when the Germans on the fronts are more active, even where the local situation enforces defensive tactics, as for instance in the Budapest area. The strong German panzer thrust from the area north of the Szolnok-Budapest railway southward beyond the railway line deep into the Soviet flank, cut off the attacking army from its communications and is now swinging round north-westward towards Budapest.

In the East Prussian frontier district fighting is almost exclusively decided by major German actions. The recapture of Goldap and the annihilation of major parts of Soviet formations in this area show that the German general aims at securing

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

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

For fifty days now the fight has been raging for central Holland; the Germans have a relatively small force here, whilst the British, Canadians and Americans are paying a heavy toll. The Allies lost more than two thousand tanks here. Although they secured important positions, the result was not what Eisenhower aimed at with his forces assembled along the coast. The progress of the fighting shows that German positions at the Meuse estuary have proved a hindrance. The German garrisons on the islands of Zealand will be another hard nut for him and will considerably upset his time-table.

(DNB - 2335)

The Eastern Front

Berlin: (By Lieutenant Colonel (retired) Alfred von Olberg) - The situation in general has changed in favor of German troops. This is the case, in the first instance, in the big mobile battle between the Tisa and Danube in the Hungarian plain. The Soviet main drive in the direction of Budapest has come to a standstill at the German barrier between Szolnok and Baja. The same can also be said of German operations around Goldap in East Prussia. There in a three-day violent battle the German army command made a surprise assault on both sides of the town and surrounded the enemy garrison, almost annihilating it. The liberation of Goldap is not only a success in prestige, but it has also changed the entire situation on the southern flank of the Soviets' penetration area south of the Eydtkhunen-Gumbinnen railway line considerably to the advantage of the Germans.

Fighting in Kurland receded into the background compared with these two battle areas. In Kurland Soviet attacks, which had slowed down in the past two days, were revived but the enemy's attempts to break through failed at Preculn and at Autz. The latter place at the moment is the focal point of Soviet pressure with the obvious aim of pushing the German garrison further westwards.

In the battle area forty kilometres south-east of Budapest

1235
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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In the battle area forty kilometres south-east of Budapest a mass assault by the Soviets was stopped at the German barrier between the Danube and Tisa and developed more and more into a mobile battle on a large-scale.

In its centre, the German defence not only scored a full success but as a result of the recapture of several places into which Soviet tanks had penetrated, as for instance the towns of Veches and Ulloe, breaches in the German line of defence could not only be cleared of the enemy, but the main fighting line considerable strengthened.

pn

1237

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

On the German right wing, where Soviet attacks against the German bridgehead at Dunafoeldvar had broken down on Saturday, the Soviets renewed their unsuccessful attempts to cross the Danube. All offensive enemy enterprises in this direction collapsed in German fire so that the western bank of the Danube between this bridgehead and Budapest was kept free from Soviet forces.

Especially fierce fighting developed on the left German wing, where the Soviets tried to exploit the capture of Szolnok by advancing with tank forces along the Tisa in an effort to outflank this German wing. A grim tank battle developed here and by outflanking the attack, the Soviet advance was checked.

By German tank thrusts preceded by German battleplanes in the area between Czegled and Szolnok, Soviet forces deploying behind the main battle line were smashed, showing that the German command has by no means lost the initiative.

On the middle reaches of the Tisa and in the Uzhorod area, fighting activity diminished considerably. It was restricted mainly to local fighting, usually caused by German counter-attacks aiming at mopping up local Soviet breaches in the German fighting line.

(Transocean - 1945)

Fierce Battles in Yugoslavia

Headquarters, Southeast: (By Armin Schoenberg) - Formations of Croat and Slovak volunteers under the Croat General Pericic, in a fortnight's grim fighting in the triangle Zagreb-Varadzin-Slatina, have smashed numerically far superior Tito forces, which the American radio a few days ago reported as having entered Zagreb. Tito troops in the very beginning of the fighting were able to roll up strongholds held by Croats on the river Drave, thanks to their enormous numerical superiority, and to surround Koprivnica, where Croat formations had withdrawn. Croat and Slovak volunteers who belong to the Croat state leader's bodyguard, however, broke through the enemy ring. Tito's troops poured back to the mountains, hotly pursued by Croat and Slovak troops who finally captured Topolovca, a centre of enemy

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The next place to be stormed and taken from the enemy was Kapela, which had been turned by the latter into a fortress. Fleeing enemy formations were pursued until the whole area, which Tito's forces had previously taken, was mopped up. The enemy lost more than a thousand dead, 113 prisoners and numerous weapons.

Since leaving the harbor town of Sibenik on the Dalmatian coast, German troops were harassed by Tito forces in the rear and flank. Although the enemy attacked with tanks and heavy weapons, German forces, after fluctuating fighting, were able to inflict severe losses on the enemy

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

Two enemy tanks were destroyed. German forces broke through enemy lines and reached the area assigned to them.

(Transocean - 1515)

German Air Successes

Berlin: According to the latest news, seventy-three enemy planes, including thirty-six four-engined bombers, were shot down during yesterday's air attacks on western, south-western and southern Reich territory.

(German Home Service 2000)

1240

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

GERMANY AND GERMAN - OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Nazi Firm Belief in Victory

Posen: "The day of Freedom, with which the Warthe District commemorates each anniversary of its return to the German Reich, was characterized this year by the demonstration of a determined defence and unanimous will to serve, to which the presence of Reich Leader of the SS, Heinrich Himmler, and leading military personalities lent special weight.

In addressing troops, General Guderian, Chief of the General Staff of the Army, expressed the Fuehrer's thanks to the defenders of Warsaw for their proud success, with which they brought the enemies' speculations to nought and demonstrated to the world that no incident can bring about the convulsion of the German front at any point. Big, new, heavy and efficient weapons are being produced at present, General Guderian continued, and innumerable fresh armies will be in position to hold the ground defended by Germany. In this last phase of the war the German Volkssturm has been organized to fight side by side with comrades of the armed forces and the working home front.

Reich Leader of the SS Himmler outlined in a lengthy speech the aims of Germany's east Europe policy, which are not influenced by the present war situation. We all knew, Himmler declared, that the year 1944 would in particularly heavy measure test the German people. The last four months in particular will perhaps go down in history as the decisive feat of the German people. We may say that we have stood this test.

The Warsaw revolution was overcome, the Czech-Bolshevik putsch in Slovakia is nearing its end and in Hungary the national forces have won the upper hand and are siding with Germany. The western front has been stabilized and the allegedly triumphant advance by the Anglo-Americans has become a bitter struggle. In conclusion, the Reich leader of the SS stated that it was imperative now that in good faith and in the certainty of victory, we should persevere and fight on in the east and west until our enemies gradually realize that their continued onslaught against the Reich is tantamount to their national suicide.

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(D.N.B.-2110 - Nov.5)

High Nazi Award for Blaskowitz

Fuehrer's Headquarters: The Fuehrer personally handed the Oak Leaves to the Knight Cross of the iron Cross to Colonel General Johannes Blaskowitz, commander of an army group. Blaskowitz commanded the German troops in southern and south-western France when the enemy landed with superior forces on the south coast of France and at the same time broke through the German front in Normandy.

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536

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

By able leadership Blaskowitz succeeded in outmanoevring all attempts at encirclement. Battling against an enemy many times superior in numbers he led back his army group so that it could be incorporated in the new German West Wall for immediate action.

(Transocean 1830)

Commander in West Is Identified

Berlin: General Balck is commander of one of the German army groups in the west, it has now become known. Balck, like the late Field Marshal Rommel is a bearer of the Oak Leaves with Swords and Diamonds of the Iron Cross. He won that distinction by excellent leadership and high personal courage on the eastern front.

(Transocean 1630)

War Disabled Can Become Efficient Workers

Berlin: According to official statements more than half of all the war disabled can return to their former posts. Only fifteen per cent are no longer suitable for any work.

(German Overseas Service 1845)

Schemes for Higher Efficiency

The German Labor Front has instituted schemes to promote the efficiency of foreign workers. The courses in higher training are administrated by the foreign workers themselves and pursue the aim of continuing the training of the workers, many of them unskilled, and of training them to become workers of high quality; they are also trained to become foremen and group-

1243

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

(Transocean 1830)

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Experience has shown that these new apprentice unions have tapped remarkable reserves of efficient workers.

(German Home Service 2200)

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

Soldiers Must Not Be Too Modest

Let's discuss what we have noticed recently. Now and again we meet civilians who are, let us say, not exactly polite.

For example, at a tram stop there are crowds of people waiting. A tram comes, everybody gets in and an old lady, the widow of somebody well-to-do, calls out "Hey soldiers, take my suitcase" in a tone usually used for coolies.

Or you are "on leave" and in the evening you go to a pub. The waiter says, "We only have beer for regulars", as if you could help not being a regular. Or you go into a tobacconist and present your army smoke coupons. The tobacconist says, "I have to accept these, but I don't like to; I have to stick them on and hand them in specially. That's a nuisance. Why don't you go to an army canteen?"

Comrades, it is our own fault if civilians treat us like that. We have been soldiers for so long, we have gone through so much and we have become modest. We don't like boasting, and that is as it should be. That has become common knowledge in the whole world, everywhere we have been. Yet we must not overdo it. One should be modest, but if a thoughtless civilian takes you to be more stupid than you are, he needs a polite but unmistakable lesson, so that he may know what he owes to the uniform we wear.

(German Forces Service 2100 - Nov.3)
(Monitored in London)

Leaflets on Vienna

(Extract) The Swedish paper "Ny Dag" of November 4, reports:

Leaflets have been distributed every night in Vienna for some time past. They contain only the words "November 12."

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

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(German Forces Service 2100 - Nov.3)
(Monitored in London)

Leaflets on Vienna

(Extract) The Swedish paper "Ny Dag" of November 4, reports:

Leaflets have been distributed every night in Vienna for some time past. They contain only the words "November 12." (The anniversary of Austrian independence).

The Nazi authorities have ordered the police night patrols to catch the distributors. Sipo units are standing by for November 11.

The Vienna editor of "Voelkischer Beobachter" writes: "If there are still occasional cowards, shirkers and clandestine radio listeners, spreading hatred and slanderous poison with the help of picked news, then we must rebuke these miserable persons with all energy."

(NPD 1400 Nov. 5)
(Monitored in London)

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

Evacuees Constitute Problem in Budapest

(By Hugo Boosen) - In face of the impressive events near Budapest and the Hungarian fight for life, political events have been pushed into the background. Since the law concerning the Chief of State passed by Parliament, according to the constitution, the Szalasi government has its work cut out to master the most urgent problems of the population and country. These include the organization of the care of refugees, as the number of evacuees is growing steadily. The latter is beginning to be an obstacle to traffic in the streets of Budapest.

(Transocean - 1610)

Butter Production in Denmark

Copenhagen: In Denmark butter production for 1943-44 is ten per cent higher than during 1942-43, according to reports of the Agricultural Council.

(German Overseas Service - 0845-Nov.5)

Restriction on Students in Reich Colleges

Berlin: Measures taken in the course of the total war effort necessitate a temporary restriction of foreigners studying at universities and colleges in the Reich. According to an announcement by the Reich Minister for Education, Schools and Adult Education, on principle only those foreigners and stateless persons will be allowed to continue their studies in the winter term 1944-45, who belong to a neutral country or take their finishing examinations by May 1, 1945. Only in exceptional cases will foreigners or stateless persons be granted permission to continue their studies or to matriculate at a German university or college.

(DNB - 1530 - Nov. 5)
(Monitored in London)

Ship-Wrecked Germans Swim Ashore

Berlin: In the late evening hours of November first, [illegible] for several hours, went

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(DNB - 1530 - Nov. 5)
(Monitored in London)

Ship-Wrecked Germans Swim Ashore

Berlin: In the late evening hours of November first, German sailors, after swimming about for several hours, went ashore on the Dalmatian island of Lussin, DNB was informed. Their vessels, a torpedo vessel and two submarine chasers, had been sunk off Trostinica island in fighting against superior British naval forces. The ship-wrecked men arriving on Lussin said they had had the intention of surrendering to the British; they had, however, been forced to abandon this decision, because they had witnessed almost inhuman cruelties by British naval crews. Completely exhausted comrades had been pushed back into the water while attempting to get a hold on British ships. The Germans were forced to continue swimming in the hope of finding somewhere a place to get ashore.

(DNB - 1612)

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1248

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

MISCELLANEOUS

Italian Representatives Are Recalled from Switzerland

Berlin: The entire staff of the legation representing the Bonomi government here has been recalled to Rome, the Swiss Radio announced Saturday night. About two hundred members of the legation and of the consulates will leave Switzerland shortly. No reasons have been given. It is recalled that the Italian Minister to Berne, Count Magistrati, was recalled some weeks ago. A charge d'affaires was then appointed.

(Transocean - 2245 - Nov.5)

Allied Planes Raid Milan

Milan: About noon Saturday some Anglo-American planes dropped bombs in the northern districts of the town and strafed pedestrians in busy squares. A large building of several floors collapsed, burying everyone who was inside; thus far twenty-eight dead and seventy injured have been taken from the debris.

(Transocean - 1700 - Nov.5)

New Raid Precautions in North Italy

Milan: New air raid precaution measures have been taken in northern Italy in view of an increase of Allied air attacks, it was announced on Friday. Air raid shelters are being examined and reinforced. Shelters of all schools in Milan were investigated after two hundred children were killed by American bombs in the cellar of the Francesco Crispi school. Lack of discipline among the population will be severely punished. A decree has been issued forbidding parents to run to schools to get their children when alerts are sounded - this had become a daily occurrence after the direct hit on the Milan school. Trenches as protection from splinters are being dug south and north of the Po river along roads. Inhabitants of villages have been ordered to dig larger trenches near their localities.

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Repeated low-level attacks on trains resulted in the introduction of new regulations for travellers on railroads. Passengers must wait until trains halt and then must hurry to some place in the vicinity. Trains are being equipped with medical personnel, supplies and bandages.

(Transocean - 1550 - Nov.5)

534

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1250

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

Allied Aircraft Strafe Passenger Trains

Milan: On the Pavia-Piacenza line two passenger trains were machine-gunned by low-flying Anglo-American aircraft. Fifteen people were killed and twenty-five severely injured. Another terror raid was made on a passenger train on the Brescia-Parma line. Sixteen people were killed, including the engineer and his mate, and about thirty people were injured.

(D.N.B. - 1830 - Nov. 5)
(Monitored in London)

Crime Wave in Rome

Lisbon: In the Roman suburb of Appia a brief but violent street battle occurred between armed Italian bandits wearing Allied uniforms and a mixed unit of Italian carabinieri and Allied soldiers, the "Daily Mail" reports. Allied and Italian police are working together in order to end this crime wave. Neither the Roman police nor the carabinieri are able to cope with crime because their own morale is exceptionally low, due to the bad food and equipment situation. Furthermore, the Italian police and carabinieri are realizing they are not respected by the population. The police are blamed for having supported Fascism and the carabinieri lost the people's confidence because it is claimed they are in favor of the royal régime.

(Transocean - 2005)

Red Revolution Preparing in Italy

Rome: Communist agitators are preparing a Red revolution. The part of Italy under the Bonomi régime is in a state of chaos resembling that prevailing before Mussolini's march on Rome.

(German Home Service-2200)

Air Warfare Criticised

Venice: In a public announcement the Archbishop of Udine, known for his pulpit orations against the partisans, branded "the acts of violence against priests, churchmen monks and nuns of all orders" which the rebels have committeed in the Udine district. He especially criticised the methods practised by the

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

Crime Wave in Rome

Lisbon: In the Roman suburb of Appia a brief but violent street battle occurred between armed Italian bandits wearing Allied uniforms and a mixed unit of Italian carabinieri and Allied soldiers, the "Daily Mail" reports. Allied and Italian police are working together in order to end this crime wave. Neither the Roman police nor the carabinieri are able to cope with crime because their own morale is exceptionally low, due to the bad food and equipment situation. Furthermore, the Italian police and carabinieri are realizing they are not respected by the population. The police are blamed for having supported Fascism and the carabinieri lost the people's confidence because it is claimed they are in favor of the royal régime.

(Transocean - 2005)

Red Revolution Preparing in Italy

Rome: Communist agitators are preparing a Red revolution. The part of Italy under the Bonomi régime is in a state of chaos resembling that prevailing before Mussolini's march on Rome.

(German Home Service-2200)

Air Warfare Criticised

Venice: In a public announcement the Archbishop of Udine, known for his pulpit orations against the partisans, branded "the acts of violence against priests, churchmen monks and nuns of all orders" which the rebels have committeed in the Udine district. He especially criticised the methods practised by the partisans in his diocese of sending threatening letters to peasants, bourgeois people, officials and church officials. The reaction of the Church against these methods is unique. The Archbishop decres the "excommunication of these anonymous slanderers".

The Cardinal Patriarch of Venice again sharply protested against Allied bombing warfare against "peaceful traffic on the roads neither respecting localities nor people having nothing to do with the conduct of the war". Mourning and ruins are the only result of this kind of bombing war, the Patriarch of Venice declared.

(Transocean - 1045 Nov.5)

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

Conditions in Venice

(By Transocean's correspondent Walter Seidlitz). Fourteen air alarms in one day is the record in the lagoon city. Six alarms a day is the average. Dozens of bomb carpets have plastered the end of the dams connecting the island city with the mainland. The population often hears the thunder of coastal batteries from positions on the Adriatic, and several times a day the flak of German-Italian anti-aircraft defences. Low-level raiders are daily visitors, who bomb and strafe the ferry service into the centre of the city. Bomb blast has torn up the walls of many Venetian palaces and shaken their foundations. For the past six months, Venice has been without water because bombs destroyed the water works. But despite heat-waves there were no epidemics. Light is automatically switched off during alarms and city life is ruled by war-time restrictions.

In spite of all this those who for months have been living on hell's fringe, as the Italian theatre of war can be called, or those who for a long time have been living and working among the ruins of the bomb-raked cities, will describe Venice as the last island of peace on the battlefield of Europe. The influx of strangers into this city, the only one whose heart is unscathed by the airwar, has been so great that Venice was forced to close her gates. Permits for staying in the city are no longer issued. The lagoon city is overflowing, despite the fact that foreign diplomats have moved to Lake Como, which also brought about a reduction in the staffs of various Italian offices. Only one branch of the foreign office remained here. The Ministry of Culture also moved its important departments. Authorities dealing with film, theatre and foreign press matters will not evacuate.

Venice has remained Italy's film city. The studios are fully at work. The city has developed into the spiritual centre of the Social Republic since Rome and Florence were lost. Literary production shows an upward trend. There are weekly art exhibitions, numerous periodicals are published here . "La Felice" theatre has become Italy's musical centre. As in its ancient days, Venice with its palaces, its typical life and art treasures, is again a

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

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Hotels and boarding houses are sold out, restaurants are overcrowded. Every little room is occupied. Even in winter there are more people and more life in Venice than in peace time, when fog, rain and floods were the only visitors to Venice.

(Transocean -1020- Nov.5)

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

Coal Requirements Assured

Milan: The Ministry of Corporations announces that coal requirements for the inhabitants of northern Italy are now covered for a long period of time. The same quantity as last year will be allotted for private heating.

(Radio Leipzig in Italian-1745)

De Gaulle Remains Soviet Puppet

Berlin: By taking over the presidency of the communist-infected committe which would like to play at being the government in Paris, under Soviet control and under U.S. guard' ship, the French traitor General de Gaulle has taken on a part much more difficult than the merry journeying between Algiers, London and Casablanca, with the object of receiving orders from whom ever is paying him. According to a report of the Swiss paper "L. Suisse" he declared in Annecy, where he was permitted to speak under Bolshevik supervision, that the present time was not exactly brilliant for France and that her trials were not yet at an end. The word "Trials" reflects the fear and uneasiness which de Gaulle feels in view of his immediate surroundings. French Bolsheviks, whom de Gaulle himself incited to their deeds of murder and arson and who were armed at his instigation, have meantime given orders to their bands in no case to obey de Gaulle's orders to hand over their arms. They feel themselves strong enough to carry out their intentions and to make France ready for Bolshevisation. In this they are supported by the incredible conditions which have arisen since the occupation by the Anglo-Americans.

A Reuter correspondent reports from Paris that the city is facing a grim and frosty Christmas. In France, he says, there are no means of transport and no manpower for civilian purposes since they had to be put at the disposal of the Anglo-Americans. Miners in northern France who showed signs of great exhaustion could only be occupied for a few working hours. While heating and transport constitute a severe burden the feeding problem remains unsolved for France. Unemployment in Paris is continually on the increase

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This picture is supplemented by a report of the Swiss paper "Le Démocrate", which declares that in the districts of Nimes, Beziers, Narbonne, Carcassonne and Perpignan communist bands are all-powerful.

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

"Swenska Dagbladet" reports that meantime the situation in Paris shows a picture of grave crisis. Bolsheviks are now attacking de Gaulles's person very strongly. In Lyons, Marseilles, Toulouse, Grenoble, Bordeaux and Paris, Bolsheviks have held giant mass demonstrations against de Gaulle. De Gaulle, who has never been anything but the puppet of [illegible] British financiers and of Stalin, will soon realise what Churchill in conjunction with Stalin decided about his fate during his last visit to Moscow. He has rendered the Anglo-Americans what services they wanted, now he is useless to them and in Washington and London no one will lift a finger if he is made to disappear by the Soviet Embassy in Paris, which is the true taskmaster of France's internal policy since her occupation by the Anglo-Americans.

(DNB - 2140 - Nov.5) Monitored in London

Call to French Intellectuals to Resist Present Régime

Berlin: Representatives of French spiritual life, who gathered at the seat of the French government committee after the conclusion of a several days' working session, decided to establish a "Committee for the defence of the French Spirit". This committee pursues the aim of protecting the true traditions of French spiritual life which are being seriously menaced by the present excess in France. The committee unites all representatives of French spiritual life who are endeavoring to work in accordance with the principles adopted by the new Europe. They will make every effort to reach the best possible working and living conditions, in order to make restitution for the wrong done to France.

The following appeal was addressed to Frenchmen: First, we notice with indignation that at present thousands of French scientists, journalists, artists, students and all professions are being pursued, on account their ideas, have been thrown into prison, sentenced and even executed. Their property has been confiscated, their books prohibited; second, we state that these measures have been issued on behalf of liberty by persons who, during the past four [illegible]

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

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

We once more give expression to our determination to bring such a European community into accord with all the forces of the French nation working and fighting in Germany, and are convinced that we thus remain loyal to true French patriotism. We thus join the defenders of western European culture in which our country has had such an outstanding share. We therefore addrees to all French ... an appeal to maintain, despite all the sufferings of their Fatherland, the conviction that the gigantic battle now being waged by Germany will result in the birth of a continent in which the harmonious development of the various nations will secure peace and justice.

Paul Rives, Secretary General of the Labor Ministry delivered an address in the course of this working session, referring to his social experiences in France. All which has to be materialized, said Rives, is a new socialism without class hatred. Social problems have to be resolved as rapidly as possible if the French population, oppressed by capitalism and betrayed by Marxism should not fall victim to Bolshevism.

(D.N.B. 0950)

British Papers Warn French Jews

Geneva: A British review addresses a warning to the many Jews now rushing into France. The review points out to them that their ruthless way of doing business may stir up a dangerous reaction on the part of the French population. It is the French workmen who in particular suffer from Jewish business machinations; in Jewish enterprises they are exposed to a real terror régime on the Moscow pattern. For the least offences they are fined heavily.

(German Overseas Service 0845 Nov.5)

French Communists Want Larger Share in Government

Paris: The French Communist Marty spoke at an important meeting and demanded, among other things, that more ministries in the de Gaulle committee be given to Communists.

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(La Voix du Reich 1815)

Lublin Committee and London Exile Poles

London: The Soviet-Polish Committee in Lublin is intensifying its struggle against the London exile Poles, according to the "Economist".

One wave of arrests succeeds another. Even mass deportations to the Soviet Union are an every-day occurrence.

(German Overseas Service 2030)

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

Soviet Move with Switzerland No Surprise

Berlin: Berlin political circles, as already reported, are not in the least surprised at Moscow's reply to Switzerland's attempt to resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Moscow's answer is characterized as "Brusque and clear". Though Wilhelmstrasse circles refuse to meddle in the problem as such, they are nevertheless interested in the psychological motives of the "surprise" caused in London as well as in Berne and other neutral towns. It is hardly believable in German opinion that the Swiss Envoy in London did not get in touch with the London Foreign Office to learn London's view on the chances of such a demarche. Berlin circles assume that the Foreign Office would not have encouraged Switzerland to normalize relations with the Soviet Union if they had foreseen the Soviet reply. The fact that London is surprised at Russia's refusal, as revealed by all reports from the British capital, proves in the opinion of German political circles that even London, let alone the capitals of certain neutral countries, has developed illusions regarding Soviet aspirations. Since Germany is fully aware of Soviet aims, the Soviet reply to Switzerland did not come as a surprise to the Wilhelmstrasse. Only those who know nothing about Soviet diplomatic tactics can be surprised.

(DNB - 1625)

Soviet Interests in Rumanian Oil

Lisbon: The grasp fro Rumanian oil by the Soviet mephsata (?) trust was indicated in a "Sunday Times" report, according to which the Soviets offered to take over British and American oil interests in Rumania. This is regarded in England as greatly endangering British oil interests. It is pointed out in British quarters that England invested much more capital in the Rumanian oil industry than the United States and other European countries. About one-third of Rumanian oil production in the last pre-war year was controlled by British capital, and if refinery investments are also taken into consideration, then British interests were even greater. The largest Rumanian oil concern, Astra Romana, which belonged to the Dutch Shell group, alone produced twenty-two and a half per cent of the total Rumanian oil production in 1939.

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

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Romano Americana, third largest company, where American interests were concentrated, produced about twenty per cent of the total Rumanian oil output. The share of Belgian capital operating in the second largest company, Concordia, was slightly larger. Strictly Rumanian controlled enterprises produced only about twenty-five per cent of the total Rumanian oil output.

In connection with Soviet intentions with regard to Rumanian oil, British papers particularly stress the strong Soviet opposition to Polish claims to the Galician oil fields.

(Transocean - 1845)

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

Food Situation in Russia

New York: Having returned from a visit to the Soviet Union, U.S. Lieut. Col. Ralph (?Odget), war administrator for foodstuffs, announced that the food situation in Soviet Russia is so difficult, that the Americans must be ready to furnish her with foodstuffs for at least three or four years after the end of the war. American food experts at home heard this announcement with ....

(Axis Sally - 2000)

Wilhelmstrasse on Situation in Budapest

Berlin: Commenting on the situation in Budapest, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman stated at today's foreign press conference: "The unsuccessful enemy's attempts to attack have served to consolidate the situation in Budapest still more."

(German Home Service - 2000)

Misery in Enemy-Occupied Territory

Cologne: Refugees from enemy-occupied German territory report that the Americans have seized all food stuffs, such as potatoes etc., and have abandoned the population to bitter famine.

(German Home Service - 2000)

American Prisoners Complain About Allied News

American soldiers, taken prisoner on the western front, complain about the way in which the army newspaper "Stars and Stripes" dishes out information. Speculating on the geographic ignorance of the rank and file, this paper tries to create the impression that the Allies keep on pushing ahead. During the fighting for Arnhem, for instance, "Stars and Stripes" reported that the Americans had crossed deep into the Rhineland. The American soldiers taken prisoner in these operations were very astonished when they found out what the position of the Allied troops was.

(Axis Sally - 2000)

Air Route from England to Switzerland

Zurich: Direct air communications between England and

1263

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

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(Axis Sally - 2000)

Air Route from England to Switzerland

Zurich: Direct air communications between England and Switzerland, which have been planned for some time, have not yet been realized. Negotiations are making slow progress, writes "Volksrecht" on Monday. The biggest obstacle is the worry of the Allied High Command about routes to the fronts.

(Transocean - 1340)

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

Serious Incidents near Johannesburg

Capetown: In a suburb of the South African town of Johannesburg serious incidents have taken place. Many thousands of negroes threw stones at traffic and transport necessitating action by hundreds of policemen.

(German Soldiers Service 1900)

Announcement for Polish Troops

Attention, dear listeners of the Polish Second Corps and particularly those of the Fifth Division. We have already informed you that the Fifth Division is again in action, and we have already had news of its losses through its front newspapers.

We will, as usual, give the names of officers and men who are now in German hands as well as the names of the units to which they belong. Unfortunately, we can report on only a very limited number of captured officers, as most of them were taken away from the German front line to the evacuation camps and later to concentrations camps in the interior of the Reich.

Here are the names we have been able to verify:

Lieutenant Anrzej Kozakowski, born on December 22, 1917, at Zacisze near Warsaw, Fifth Co., Fifth Bn. of Pioneers, Fifth Division.

Cadet Leon Szabonia, born on February 17, 1920 - Fifth Co. Fifth Bn. of Pioneers, Fifth Division.

Assistant medical officers Piotr Reznlewski, born on April 14, 1910, at Dolcinow, Nowa Wilejka Department. Fifth Medical Platoon, Fifth Brigade, Fifth Division.

("Wende" in French 1800)

Moscow Proposals Rejected

We are informed from Stockholm that the Polish Government in London has rejected the Moscow proposals. A special correspondent of the London newspaper "Observer" reports that there are many indications that the Polish government in London has after long discussions, decided to reject the Soviet proposals brought back from Moscow by Polish Prime Minister Mikolajczyk. Should the Polish Government find it necessary

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("Canada" in French 1800)

Employment Grows Worse in Finland

The chief of the Finnish occupation régime made an official statement saying that employment conditions have grown still worse. He added:" The number of unemployed in Finland will continue to grow. The situation on the Finnish labor market is already extremely difficult."

(German Overseas Service 1400)

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

Newspaper Warns Sweden

Stockholm: "Folkets Dagbladet" warns the Swedish government not to deviate from its rôle of neutrality. The transfer of Swedish trained Norwegians to northern Norway as police troops is called an openly provocative act by the paper, which might be compared to the use of United States warships some years ago to protect British convoys crossing the Atlantic. What was taking place now behind the official political façade in Sweden was a game of hazard, which if pursued to its ultimate conclusion would deprive Sweden of her freedom and independence forever.

(DNB - 1934 - Nov.4)
(Monitored in London)

First Allied Raid on Singapore

Tokyo: The first attack by American Flying Fortresses on Singapore was made on Sunday evening. Thirty bombers participated. Japanese fighters forced the enemy from his course so that military establishments were not hit. Bombs were dropped exclusively on residential quarters in Selatar and Johore. Reports about destroyed American machines are not available as yet.

(Transocean - 1510)

Gifts for Americans in Japanese Captivity

Tokyo: Two thousand and five tons of gift parcels for American war prisoners and interned civilians, stored for some time in Vladivostok, were shipped on Sunday aboard the Japanese steamer "Hakusan" to Japan, where they are expected about November 9, the Japanese government spokesman declared at his press conference on Monday morning.

(Transocean - 1033)

1267

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

COMMENTS AND SPEECHES

For Italian Soldiers in Training in Germany

Dear Comrades,

From today on, every Sunday at this same time, we shall have a private talk with you in the hope of keeping alive the deep love for the Fatherland which unites all Italians, the Fatherland which is gallantly reacting to the blows of adverse fate and following the road which leads to greatness.

We shall give you figures, not many but giving proof of the revival of Italy and the Italians, fighting strenuously to contribute to the Axis'cause and to regain the honor which was lost.

Nearly all the acts performed by Italians are still unknown. The roar of the guns and the explosion of bombs in this war have perhaps covered the battle-cry of the Italian soldiers, but this should not prevent their actions from becoming known to their comrades. Let us glance at the activity of the Italian Social Republic in the military field. After having overcome obstacles and difficulties of all kinds, several armed forces units were formed. The navy has been fighting continuously and has sunk one cruiser, the ground forces are fighting against the external enemy and against the bandits sold to the enemy, and then there are numberless secret acts, which will never be known.

Republican submarines have fought in the Black Sea; an Italian Division fought in France; airmen have sacrificed their lives, flying with a few old planes and overcoming technical difficulties of all kinds; fighter planes have engaged the enemy in numberless combats, destroying many aircraft; heroic pilots like Captain Marinoni and Captain Staggioni have sacrificed their lives; torpedo-bombers have sunk seventeen enemy ships, attacking the strongly defended enemy positions of Nettuno and Gibraltar; air transports continued their silent action, while the ground personnel contributed to the Axis cause, defending German and Italian soil.

Perhaps the army, more than any other of the armed forces, deeply felt the consequences of the betrayal of September, the Army, which has not betrayed but has been betrayed, and which refused to surrender. little by little it was reconstructed, and tens of thousands of men have fought and are still fighting in Rumania.

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

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Among the divisions which have been formed, some are fighting in Italy. The "Monte Rosa" division, in line on the Alpine front, is keeping the Allied advance in check.

From January 1st to August 31st, 1944, 3,666 soldiers were killed in action. Tens of thousands of men, enlisted in the Black Brigades and in the Italian SS divisions, have sustained the brunt of the struggle.

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

The best Italians, members of the "Barbarigo", the "Tolgore", the SS and other battalions, have shed their blood for the Fatherland.

This, in short, is the contribution made by Fascist Italy to the Axis cause. The behavior of the Italian soldiers is above all praise. Marshal Rommel himself stated: "The German soldier has amazed the world; the Italian soldier has amazed the German soldier."

The units of the "Tolgore", the "Barbarigo" and the SS divisions engaged in the defence of Rome, lost three quarters of their men, without surrendering.

What has just been said is an example of the heroism, the spiritual patrimony and the honor of the Fatherland, a patrimony which must be increased. We must never say "Enough!". We have done much for our Fatherland, but through fighting, work, tenacity, heroism, we pledge ourselves to defend Italy in the name of the fallen and of the Duce, even should fate be against us.

(Radio Leipzig 1745 - November 5)

Survey of the Situation - by Dr. Edwards

It is the tragic fate of a seasoned soldier in a fluctuating and fierce war that, at the moment of greatest effort and trials, nobody talks about the meaning and effects of his sacrifices. The heroes of Brest, Cherbourg and St. Malo accomplished their great feats without such comment. They and their comrades of the Dutch front, on the southern banks of the Scheldt and on Walcheren, as well as the soldiers of the Italian front have learned during the last few days from our enemies what they achieved for the defence of the Reich and of Europe against the destructive forces of the east and west.

The "Sunday Times" wrote yesterday: "The German troops reached their goal. The two months' delay in capturing the Scheldt estuary is most serious. The soil is rain-soaked along the whole front. Strong motorized forces need a hard and dry soil. An invasion of Germany during the winter months is improbable, despite Roosevelt's statement. There will still be some desperate fighting."

The English review "Time and Tide" wrote: "The time gained by the German garrisons makes itself felt most uncomfortably for the Allies in the west. It also hampers the war in the Pacific."

General Alexander, the English Commander-in-Chief in the Italian theatre of war is at present being subjected to heavy

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

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General Alexander, the English Commander-in-Chief in the Italian theatre of war is at present being subjected to heavy criticism in England and the United States. He refutes his critics by stating that the military supply problems became very difficult owing to the stubborn defence of the Channel and Atlantic ports. The Italian campaign would have made better progress if the necessity of diverting many U.S. and all French divisions from Italy to the western front had not arisen. General Alexander completed the admission of the weakening of his army by the statement that Eisenhower would not have drawn upon his forces if he had been in a position to organize his supplies for the steadily growing western front by disembarking divisions from England at French ports.

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

This certainly involuntary admission by the enemy of the result of the stubborn German resistance proves that it is not only numerical superiority which is decisive for the final result of the war. We are therefore not at all surprised that the Anglo-Americans have stopped rejoicing as they did in summer and early autumn, and also bragging of their material superiority. The London correspondent of a Spanish newspaper reports that the military circles of the country whence the bombing terror originated doubt wether the intense bombing of the residential areas of German towns will really prove decisive. These circles admit that the heavy sufferings of the German civilians by no means resulted in a decisive German collapse. The Anglo-Americans slowly perceive that a world war is not only an arithmetical problem for statisticians depending on the armament factories of the plutocrats, but that the time factor, the moral forces of central Europe and the forces of resistance of a truly soldier-like ore also data important in deciding a war. The neutrals who prematurely capitulated to the superiority of the Bolsheviks and plutocrats were badly humiliated and realized that all attempts at adapting themselves to the Bolshevik system resulted only in a loss of prestige on both sides.

The Soviet Union has replied to a request by the Swiss Federal Council, which was urged to reestablish diplomatic contact with the Kremlin, in a way which makes it clear that no concessions will induce the Bolshevik rulers to give up their anti-European and therefore anti-Swiss attitude.

Those Swedes who tried to persuade their Finnish friends that it was possible to put the Bolsheviks in generous mood by early concessions are now being hourly taught that a wolf may well be battle-scarred but will never give up his fierceness. The Swedish press now complains that the course of events in Finland is disappointing. Every impartial observer of the Bolshevik technique of conquest and revolution could have foreseen such disappointment.

The Soviet policy in Iran, which originally belonged to the political sphere of India and where they wanted as a matter of fact to rule alone, is in all aspects similar to that in the Baltic states in 1940 and 1941. The first stage is to conclude treaties with the legal, Parliamentarian government of the country. When this government tries to defend the interests of the country against the Soviet claims, the Soviet agents organize the underworld and stage a so-called popular movement which attacks the

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

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While there are demonstrations in Teheran and other Persian towns, the Rumanian Communists are trebling the number of their members in the government, and the Finnish Communists are destroying all the organizations which had so far maintained peace and order in the country.

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

This Bolshevik offensive which respects neither frontiers nor Allies, gives further evidence that those who worship figures in this war, will not only be disappointed at the fronts but also in the political field. The war, despite motorization, has not changed so essentially since the times of Julius Cesar, Gustavus Adolphus and Clausewitz, as the enemy staticians and engineers pretend.

Colonel-General Gauderian, in his speech to the Germans of the Warthe Valley and in his capacity as organizer of the excellent German tank troops, reminded his listeners of the fact that the best weapons and fortifications fail if they are not manned by men who are prepared for any sacrifice, however big and bitter it may be. The mind and the heart of him who has the best weapons will bring about the decision.

(Germany Home Service - 1230)

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

ITALIAN BROADCASTS

MILITARY NEWS

The Southern Front

No important event took place yesterday on the southern front, where the focal point of the struggle was the region between Ronco and the Ronco river. As has already been reported during previous days, the German forces had recaptured several places which had allowed them to improve their position. These places are strategically of great importance.

According to the latest news received, patrol engagements took place yesterday with successful results to the Germans, who dispersed the enemy troops.

(Fascist Radio - 1300 - Nov.6)

The Southern Front

Improved weather conditions allowed the invaders to launch several attacks against the German positions north-east of San Casciano. At the same time, other enemy formations tried to break through the German defensive line south of the Imola-Bologna road. After very heavy fighting a few hundred metres of ground were lost by the Germans. In the other sectors of the front, actions of a local nature, coupled with artillery duels and patrol clashes, took place. Meanwhile the 5th Army has concentrated all its available forces south of Bologna. It is therefore not improbable that the enemy will resume the offensive, which was abandoned on account of the very stiff resistance put up by the Germans.

Latest reports reveal that British aircraft to-day attacked a German hospital train, on which the Red Cross markings were clearly visible, in northern Italy. Many patients were killed in the attack.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Nov.6)

The Italian Front

South of Bologna the United States Fifth Army is regrouping most of its forces. The invaders launched attacks northeast of Rocca San Casciano where they attempted to break into German

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

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South of Bologna the United States Fifth Army is regrouping most of its forces. The invaders launched attacks northeast of Rocca San Casciano where they attempted to break into German defence positions. After a stubborn resistance two small hamlets were evacuated. All other enemy thrusts were repulsed.

(Radio Litorale Adriatico 2210)

In Italy today there was lively activity on the part of 521 scouting patrols and artillery of both sides. The Anglo-Americans at some points sent out armored formations which came up against the strong German defence system. About one hundred prisoners were taken. German aircraft strafed and bombed U.S. Fifth Army traffic and supply centres on the Bologna to Florence road causing heavy damage.

(Fascist Radio - 2300 - Nov.6)

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

Enemy fighter-bombers today repeatedly strafed from low level a train carrying workers in the neighborhood of Brescia. It is reported that sixteen passengers were killed and thirty seriously wounded; both the engine driver and the conductor were killed.

At Padua an enemy fighter formation strafed some barges laden with wheat on the... One of the barges sank and two others were damaged.

(Fascist Radio - 2300 - Nov.6)

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

NEWS FROM REPUBLICAN FASCIST ITALY

Absentees Report to Military Recruiting Centres

One hundred and ten absentees have presented themselves to the headquarters of the Republican National Guard and to the military recruiting centre of Bergamo, following the Duce's decree of amnesty. More are coming in.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Nov.5)

Swearing in of Auxiliary Forces

Today a solemn ceremony took place in a locality of Republican Italy. Auxiliary troops of the first provincial training course took their oath of allegiance. The Archbishop, after field mass, spoke a few words on faith in the Fatherland. The regional delegate greeted the troops in the name of the Secretary of the Party. After the ceremony, the auxiliary corps marched through the streets of the city and paid tribute at the monument to the fallen.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Nov.5)

Funerals in Turin

In Turin the solemn military funeral took place of Captain Giacomo Consiglio, of the "Cappellini" Black Brigade, of Sergio France of the tenth Mas-flotilla, "Fulmine" battalion, of Sergeant Giovanni Pino of the "Lupo" battalion and of the "squadrista" Reitano. They died in action fighting against the enemies of their Fatherland, in the course of mopping-up operations in the area of Alba.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Nov.5)

Subscription for Relief of Distressed Families

Industrials and workers of the Cremasco have handed to the Vice-Federal Commissioner of Crema a substantial sum of money, the result of generous and spontaneous contributions. This sum is to be distributed

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Industrials and workers of the Crema-ese have handed to the Vice-Federal Commissioner of Crema a substantial sum of money, the result of generous and spontaneous contributions. This sum is to be distributed to the families of workers killed during the recent enemy air-raid over the city.

(Fascist Radio – 2000– Nov.5)

Casualties in Milan Raid

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The number of casualties caused by the indiscriminate bombing of Milan has gone up to thirty-seven. The work of clearing up the damage continues.

(Fascist Radio – 2300 – Nov.5)

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

Death of Renato Aletto Linares

Following a serious illness the Republican Fascist, Renato Aletto Linares, has died in Venice. A disabled veteran of the war and a vivid writer, Renato Aletto Linares was well known in the political and journalistic world.

(Fascist Radio - 2300-Nov. 5)

Duce's Amnesty Decree Expires on Nov. 10

Those who have not yet presented themselves for military service or for labor service will be able to do so, thanks to the Duce's amnesty decree, to the commands or to the military authorities, before midnight of November 10th. After this date, it will be too late to take advantage of the decree.

(Fascist Radio - 0700-Nov. 6)

Deserters Present Themselves in Bergamo District

One hundred and ten evaders of military service have presented themselves during the last few days to the military recuiting centre of Bergamo, to claim the benefit of the Duce's amnesty decree.

(Fascist Radio - 0700-Nov. 7)

Relief Committee Formed in Trieste

An assistance committee has been formed in Trieste, which will be presided over by the Chief of the Province, with the aim of supervising, through the municipal committees, the collection and distribution of the funds necessary to provider additional public relief. Amongst other things, it has been decided to organise a canteen to supply 10,000 meals daily.

The Republican Women's Fascio, the Red Cross and the Episcopate are actively uniting in this charitable effort.

(Fascist Radio - 0800-Nov. 7)

International Elections in Industrial Firms

In many cities of Piedmont and Lombardy elections to the commission of control in large industrial anterprises have been held. These control commissions, according to the law of socialisation,

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

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(Fascist Radio - 1630- Nov. 5)

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

Airmen Decorated

Today the Chief of Staff of the Republican Air Force awarded six silver medals and a bronze medal for devotion to duty to the airmen of the Second Group who recently shot down 12 enemy aircraft. Seven bronze medals and twenty-three War Crosses for devotion to duty were awarded to the crews of the "Terraccioni" and "Trabucchi" air transport groups, veterans of the eastern front, where they operated side by side with the German air forces and flew a total of several thousand sorties.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Nov.6)

Republican National Guard Losses

A report presented to the Duce by the Command of the Republican National Guard contains the following figures which bear witness to the activity carried out by the Command itself and of the heroic sacrifices sustained: from the 8th of November, 1943, to the 31st of October, 1944, 1906 Republican Guards were killed and 2,584 wounded.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Nov.6)

Results of Amnesty by the Duce

As a result of the Duce's act of generosity granting an amnesty to deserters and disbanded men, many young men of the province of Vercelli have flocked to the various recruiting centres. About 200 outlaws presented themselves at the centres of Valcamonica; another 25 at the Provincial Command of Brescia and a further to the Mayor of Isco.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Nov.6)

Mopping-Up Operations Continue

Members of the National Republican Guard and of the Rovigo Black Brigade, together with German troops, have carried out mopping-up operations in the Santino (?) di Stiento area along the banks of the Po River. In the encounters which took place some bandits were killed, including the well-known leader Bellino Guerriero, nicknamed "Capitano Guido". Another leader, and 25 more bandits were executed by a firing squad. Two hundred more, men, identified as bandits

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

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Units of the National Republican Guard, together with Black Brigade units, carried out a mopping-up operation in the province of Verona. Fifteen bandits, including two Slavs and 28 disbanded and deserters, were captured.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Nov.6)

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

Outskirts of Venice Bombed Again

Allied aircraft have again carried out terror raids on areas in the outskirts of Venice. Several houses and a church were hit. Casualties are reported.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Nov.6)

Civilian Vessel Machine-Gunned

Yesterday morning three enemy fighter-bombers came down low over the Sobino lake and bombed and machine-gunned a steamer which after having left its moorings at Tavernola, was steaming towards the island in the centre of the lake. Fifty people were killed and eighty wounded. Yesterday enemy aircraft dropped bombs indiscriminately in a district in the province of La Spezia. Five casualties are reported.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Nov.6)

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

NEWS FROM "INVADED" ITALY

Commemorations of November 4

The decrepit Bonomi did not intend to let the 4th of November pass without one of his usual speeches. After stressing the seriousness of the situation and that people are likely to die of starvation, Bonomi urged the Italians not to waste time in useless criticism. Concluding his speech he said that the goal is always the same: in 1918 it was Wilson's fourteen points, and now we have the principles of the Atlantic Charter. This scepticism in regard to these two documents, which their supporters themselves consider as cancelled, is the best commentary of Bonomi's speech. Orlando too commemorated the 4th of November with a speech delivered at the Quirino theatre in Rome. Among the many platitudes uttered by him were, of course, freedom, anti-Fascism and gratitude towards the Allies. Needless to add, old Orlando pretended to forget all about the infamous days of Versailles and the blackmail of the Anglo-French-American so-called allies.

(Fascist Radio - 2000-Nov.5)

Education Remains Unorganised in Invaded Italy

In Palermo, as well as in Naples and in other cities of invaded Italy, it is impossible to re-open the schools. The Allies do not intend to hand back the premises requisitioned by them, while the few school buildings still standing after the enemy terror air raids have been put to different uses. During a meeting the problem was fully discussed but no solution was arrived at. The meeting was attended by the outstanding school authorities with the so-called Under-Secretary National Education, Matterelli, in the chair.

(Fascist Radio - 2000-Nov.5)

Separatist Movement in Sicily

Correspondents of Swiss papers in invaded Italy report that the Sicilian separatist movement greatly contributes to the development of other movements extremely dangerous to the unity of Italy. The papers add that the Bonomi Government is absolutely incapable of coping with the situation and of solving problems

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

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(Fascist Radio - 2000-Nov.5)

Palermo Liberation Committee Issues Order of the Day

Following the unfortunate incidents which recently occurred in Palermo, the local Liberation Committee issued an order of the day, strongly criticising the Army's attitude and requesting that a severe purge be carried out also in the ranks of the Royal armed forces.

(Fascist Radio - 0700 - Nov.6)

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

Formation of New General Staff Discouraged

Regarding the dissolution of the General Staff, ordered by the Bonomi Government, the so-called Chief of General Staff of the royal army asserted that it is no use speaking of the constitution of a new Staff corps, as it is not yet known what kind of army Italy will be able to have under Anglo-American occupation.

(Fascist Radio - 0700 - Nov.6)

Togliatti Attacks Italian Middle Classes

In an article published in the communist paper "Unità", Palmiro Togliatti violently attacks the Italian middle classes, accusing them of creating friction between the democratic and reactionary forces, to the disadvantage of the country's reconstruction.

(Fascist Radio - 0700 - Nov.6)

Serious Scandal in Naples

A serious scandal has been disclosed in the SEPRAL in Naples. It is learned that a woman employed by this company sold some of the tickets issued for the drawing of goods, altering the quantities of the goods-distributed to some of the dealers. This traffic was carried out with the complicity of several high ranking Allied officials and one British officer.

(Fascist Radio - 0700 - Nov.6)

Alberto Cianca Protests at Slowness of Purge Activities

A new denunciation of the slowness of purge activities in invaded Italy has been made by Alberto Cianca, in an article published in the newspaper "Italia Libera".

Cianca stated that a complicated net-work of active and passive activities is obstructing the road for the so-called justice of the Bonomi Government.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Nov.6)

Prince of Bavaria's Visit to Rome

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

(Fascist Radio - 0700 - Nov.6)

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Prince of Bavaria's Visit to Rome

The visit of the Prince of Bavaria to Rome as a guest of Prince Umberto, and the fact that he has been received by the Pope, has caused a great deal of criticism in extremist and anti-clerical circles, according to the Universal Telegraphic Agency. The Prince of Bavaria is considered as a monarchical and Catholic representative of Germany. After the 1914-1918 war, he was on the Allied list of war criminals, for having commanded a group of German armies on the French front.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 -Nov.6)

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

Persecution of Fascists in Sardinia

Continuing its persecution of Fascists, the provincial Commission of Cagliari for Police action has condemned the industrialist Antonio Pani, employee Enrico Pinna and lawyer Salvatore Spina, of the province of Sassari, to two years under police supervision.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 - Nov.6)

Inquest on Lynching of Carretta

Reuter's Rome special correspondent gives news of the result of the inquest carried out by Allied authorities on the lynching which, as is known, occurred at the Palace of Justice on the occasion of the trial of ex-Chief of Police Caruso. Out of this inquest the figure of Dr. Carretta emerges as that of an honest man, a man moreover who, in his capacity of director of the Regina Coeli prisons, had always assisted its inmates in every possible way. The crime, the correspondent stresses, was instigated by the insults hurled at Carretta by two women and by the slander which had excited the crowd. The report on the inquest concludes by saying that the crime itself was committed by two well-known criminals.

(Fascist Radio - 1400 - Nov.6)

Telephone Service Officials Removed from Office

British Rome Radio reports that, at the request of the Assistant High Commissioner for Epuration, several high officials of the State Telephone Administration have been removed from office and denounced to the Commission.

(Fascist Radio - 20.00- Nov.6)

Christian Democrats Meet

The so-called Christian Democrat Party has held a regional meeting at Cagliari. Their programme demands a regional autonomous administration for Sardinia, a more effective protection of public order, and an immediate call of the voters to the polls.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Nov.6)

Soviet Delegates Return

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

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(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Nov.6)

Soviet Delegates Return to Rome

As we have previously stated, the Soviet syndical delegates have returned to Rome. In order to mitigate the bad impression which the guests must have had at the cold reception they received in the various towns they visited, the Italian syndical delegates staged a propaganda demonstration at the Brancaccio theatre in Rome. Amongst other things, obstructionism on the part of certain categories of the upper bourgeoisie was mentioned.

Fascist Radio - 2000 - Nov.6)

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

Sardinia to Receive No Flour Before New Year

Milan - The High Commissioner for Sardinia has stated that the island will receive no supply of flour before 1945.

(Radio Litorale Adriatico - 2210 -Nov.6)

Allied Control Commission Met at Rome

Stockolm - A new meeting of the Allied Control Commission has been held in Rome, according to the Moscow correspondent of the "Afton Tidningen". The meeting was attended also by the representatives of France and Greece.

(Radio Litorale Adriatico - 2210 - Nov.6)

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

REVIEWS COMMENTS AND SPEECHES

The Voice of Italy

The decree of the Duce, granting amnesty to political and military offenders, among whom are included those who evaded conscription and compulsory labor, fixes the closing date for application of November 10. All those who report will thereby redeem themselves and once more be members of the great Italian community, thus freeing themselves as well as their families, from the death sentence which otherwise will continue to hang over their heads. This decree is an act of paternal generosity, for the Fatherland, like the family, must exercise that benevolence which, within certain limits will allow erring children to find an open door and forgiveness and a welcome home.

This is the second time that this has happened. Those who, six months ago, turned a deaf ear to the first appeal and continued in their mistaken path, thinking that perhaps it was a question of weeks, and maybe of days, must now realize that six perfectly useless months have elapsed-six months of useless resistance, hopes and bitter disappointments. This however, is not an act of weakness. The rebel bands, be they few or many, cannot influence the developments of the mighty struggle which is being waged by continents. On the other hand, it is well known that, especially in Italy, rebellion is not based on ideals and patriotism. Of these feelings there was no trace even before the surrender of September 8. But there is more to it: many of those who are now at the head of rebel bands were before the treason at the head of army units and, in their quality of officers, urged their soldiers to fight and march at the side of the Germans against the Allies. These men are traitors in whatever light one views them: if they are not traitors now, they were traitors at the time, and if they were not traitors then, they are now.

But the amnesty is also, and above all, an act of deep generosity. One feels in it, higher than any feeling of revenge, the soul of a great Italian who wants to spare Italy the greatest misfortune which can befall a nation: civil war. Whatever [illegible] would be more serious, more terrible, more

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

redeem themselves and once more be members of the great Italian community, thus freeing themselves as well as their families, from the death sentence which otherwise will continue to hang over their heads. This decree is an act of paternal generosity, for the Fatherland, like the family, must exercise that benevolence which, within certain limits will allow erring children to find an open door and forgiveness and a welcome home.

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It is therefore the voice of Italy, of Italy alone, of the Italy of all Italians, which through the decree of the Duce speaks to people misguided, lost, beyond the pale. There is still time to avoid - future which would be terrible in any case; should the Allies win they would be pointed out as those very men who contributed to Italy's defeat. Should Italy be victorious, they would feel themselves guilty of having fought against their country's victory.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Nov.5)

529

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

Comment by Viridex

The main quality of a statesman, besides political sensibility, is dignity. In his recent pitiful speech Bonomi has given proof of neither. He goes back to the time of Vittorio Veneto and recalls Italy's true friends. But who are the true friends of Italy? According to Bonomi they are France, England and the United States. I would like to know whether the Premier of the social-democratic, communist, pro-British, pro-French, pro-American, pro-Abyssinian, pro-Yugoslav, etc- government, remembers these old and staunch friends of our country. From the time of Villafranca, in 1856, when we were allied to Russia and together conquered the Veneto, to 1870, before and after the conquest of Rome - has Bonomi forgotten what his so-called friends did when in the first fervour of our expansion they armed the Abyssinians and barred to us the way through Tunisia during the Lybian campaign? And again the false promises of the London Pact, the petty help granted us during the First World War, the betrayal of Versailles, the sanctions and their policy aimed at strangling Italy? Mr. Bonomi has a very bad memory indeed. When he went to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, (if it is true that he went there at all), thousands of those killed in this and other wars must surely have risen from their graves and thrown their contempt in his face.

Mr. Bonomi! We will come back to Rome. We shall go to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, we shall kneel in front of the symbol of so many sacrifices. At our side will be our flags, those of all our dead, of those who died for Italy, for a united and free Italy which fights and which has not sold her herself for a few pence, the price of her end and her dishonour.

(Radio Tevere--2030- Nov.5)

The Puppets Return

A Reuter's dispatch states that the Archduke Otto of Hapsburg has arrived in Lisbon. It is a somewhat laconic item, but full of significance. It will be hailed with an outburst of joy by fighters all over Europe and by the peoples of all nations involved in this deadly struggle. Both parties whether they truly believe it or from a malicious spirit of propaganda, consider that the present sacrifices, more or less bravely borne by all people, will find a reward in the better world which is to be the inheritance of future

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

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

They want to bring back to life mummies safely interred in the sarcophagus of history. By denying feelings of justice and solidarity and overthrowing all moral order, the liberators have already furnished us with a good sample of the beautiful ideals for which they are fighting: they have raised to power once more Tafari, the slave owner, to darken the light of Italian civilisation. This was the first instance. Today they land in Europe a shy descendent of Charles V, threatening to restore the Hapsburgs to power. Tomorrow it will be the turn of the Bourbons, etc.

We are indeed well pleased by such a resurrection. Our careless enemies confirm, by betraying and contradicting their intentions, that we alone are in the right and that ours is the true revolutionary war which will bring freedom to the peoples.

(Fascist Radio - 2300 - Nov.5)

Commentary on Separatism in Sicily

Officially, Bonomi does not approve of Sicilian separatism; the British do not like it, neither do the communists; perhaps even the Americans are not in favor of it. Who likes it, then, with the exception of its leaders? Who, in other words, would wish to be the first in Caniccatti and not the last in Rome?

Sicilian separatism meets with our entire approval. Certainly, and for the following reasons:

1°) Because when one speaks of separation, it means that one has something united, and well united, in hand. Is Italian unity so solid that so many efforts are needed to separate it?

2°) Because separatism is a mushroom growth produced by dissolution, and dissolution is the work of our enemies who - in their hatred of Fascism - have brought Italy to its present situation. During the twenty years of the Fascist régime, not one word was said about separatism, which means that the conditions necessary for separatism did not exist.

3°) Because the revival of Sicilian and Sardinian separatism clearly shows the incapacity of anti-Fascism to guarantee that minimum of political idealism which comes from our "Risorgimento", an idealism which, during Fascism, culminated in the overseas Empire.

A better word therefore for anti-

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

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(Fascist Radio - 0300 - Nov.5)

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A better word therefore, for anti-Fascist, is anti-Italian!

(Fascist Radio - 0300 - Nov.6)

Imprudent Loquacity

In spite of the work carried out by the Purge Commissioner and by the Joint-Commissioner for the so-called Fascist crimes, Fascism continues to live in liberated Italy. The Purge, the denunciations, the trials, the concentration camps, the execution squads, to which Sforza and his colleague Berlinguer resort, have not yet been able to destroy Fascism. Prime Minister Bonomi himself, during an interview granted to the correspondent of the Reuter agency, was obliged to admit that in so-called liberated Italy there are many elements and groups which are trying to re-establish Fascism, or a form of Fascism not very different from the previous one.

pp

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

In the first place, stated Bonomi, obscure forces of reaction are waiting for the right moment to act. What are these forces of reaction?' Naturally they are individuals or groups who are not afraid of the Purge, of denunciations, of trials, of concentration camps and of execution squads, and who work under the very nose of Bonomi in order to revive and restore Fascism.

If the fate of President Bonomi and of his government were very near to our hearts, we would say that the interview granted by old Bonomi to Reuter's agent was not very timely, because he acknowledged the inability of the government of invaded Italy to cope with the forces of Fascism which are being re-organised. This interview proves the incapacity and the stupidity of everybody: the government, the coalition parties, the Monarchy and communism, the Allies and the Italian population.

If, more than a year from the beginning of the Purge against Fascism - considering also the period during which Badoglio was in power and the first hard blows were struck against Fascism - more than a year of struggle against Fascism, this force still holds out and is re-organised, we must admit that Fascism was not something so easily to be discarded and so easily to be considered as destroyed, it was not something so puny that it could and must be wiped out at a single stroke. If Fascism were really something mean, anti-Fascism, with all its power, with its parties and the Allied forces helping and protecting it, would be something meaner still, something that has not succeeded in triumphing despite the strength which it possesses, over a miserable thing like Fascism.

But this is not all: among the forces of reaction which are lying in wait, said President Bonomi, there are also those who, today, are absent from the political struggle. This, in other words, means that anti-Fascism is not really totaliterian. In fact, while the government seeks the support of the Allied forces, Fascism, which had been looked upon as dead and buried, arises as a serious threat, a power of reaction, waiting for the moment to act, always dangerous, and which, at the right moment, will strike.

That anti-Fascism is not so totalitarian after all, is proved by the fact that it has not yet succeeded in grouping around it

1298

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

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That anti-Fascism is not so totalitarian after all, is proved by the fact that it has not yet succeeded in grouping around it all the political movements of so-called liberated Italy; on the contrary it has followed a policy which has led many individuals and groups to re-organise themselves with the aim of reviving Fascism. This is causing serious thought to the political circles of invaded Italy.

These results were the consequence of Mr. Bonomi's loquacity in his statements to Reuter's. It is interesting to note that this time he did not speak of separatism, or better still, of separatisms.

pp

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

In conclusion, Bonomi's statements would make us pity the men who uttered them, if our pity were not reserved for Italy, for our Fatherland, betrayed, sold and lost by those same men who will be pitilessly judged by history.

(Fascist Radio - 1300 - Nov.6)

Review of the Press

Umberto Bruzzese, in correspondence from Germany to "Repubblica Fascista", describes first of all the picture of strength furnished by the total mobilisation of the German people which appears more than ever animated by a supreme will to achieve victory. He subsequently refers to German war production which - he writes - is enormous. "All the industries are working at a high pitch. Notwithstanding the enemy air attacks, Germany has done nothing but produce and accumulate. Only 20% of German war production has been used at the front, while the remaining 80% is at the disposal of the new big formations which are being created and will be used in the forthcoming counter-offensive. This production covers not only ordinary weapons, i.e., artillery, ammunition and tanks, all of which have been modified and improved. The great problem which arose two years ago and which responsible German politicians had been called upon to solve, has been overcome. It was not a problem of a moral nature; but exclusively a material one. It was simply a question of getting on a par with the enemy both as regards men and material. The manpower problem has been solved by replacing able-bodied men with women, disabled and old men; and this has permitted the formation of a few hundred divisions, which are now in training. The problem of equipment has also been solved. The secret weapons with which the German forces will be equipped in the ground, sea and air counter-offensive, should not to be forgotten either.

(Fascist Radio - 1400 - Nov. 6)

A few Inaccuracies

There has been some brilliant theorising in the House of Commons in the last few days on the question of social assistance.

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

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(Fascist Radio - 1400 - Nov. 6)

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There has been some brilliant theorising in the House of Commons in the last few days on the question of social assistance.

Attentively listened to, Sir William Beveridge - author of that famous and, for the present at least, very much shelved "plan" which bears his name and which is destined to give everybody happiness through a Royal decree - made a speech. Notwithstanding the fact that he is 65, the robust little old man married only last year, but two years ago he had already given proof of his virility by giving birth to the above infant.

pp

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

"I laid my vociferous child on the Government's door step" - he stated amongst general laughter in the House of Commons - "in the hope that he would be treated like all abandoned children, i.e. that he would be fed and given a start in life." In fact, the Government has promised to do something for the little one. For the time being they have placed him under lock and key to protect him from storms; after the war the subject will be taken up again.

But as regards first fruits, Sir William Beveridge had already been beaten by the preceding speaker, the Minister of Education himself, who with a flow of circumlocution enlarged upon two bold and surprising provisions: the institution of school meals and of family allowances. In dealing with the subject he expressed himself as follows: "I believe that there is no country in the world which is in a position to introduce such a vast plan of social reform as we have done during the war, and at the same time defeat one of the greatest tyrants that has ever lived in the course of our history".

The statements made by the Minister contain some very palpable inaccuracies. Firstly, the plan of British social reform is only on paper. For the time being it is a question only of school meals and family allowances.

Secondly, Britain in the course of its history has never overthrown a tyrant, but has always acted as a tyrant against the freedom and the rights of other nations.

Thirdly, the great tyrant which, easily identifiable in the Axis and the Tripartite and according to the British Minister, has already been defeated, is about to strike a death blow against its enemies in order to guarantee a sure peace and to place the Europe of tomorrow beyond the reach of British aggression.

Fourthly, school meals and family allowances are not an invention of British philanthropy: in Italy, for instance, this practice has been in force for many years. It is to be further pointed out that family allowances in Italy are granted to wives and to first born children, whereas in Britain these allowances will only apply to the children, beginning with the second child.

Fifth inaccuracy: It is not true that Britain is the only

1302

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Fifth inaccuracy: It is not true that Britain is the only instance of a social policy inaugurated during the war. The discussion, we say discussion and not approval, which has a widely different meaning, of the Beveridge plan has been postponed unitl after the war. In Republican Italy, socialisation - a really deeply revolutionary reform - has already taken shape in the form of law. Unless we are mistaken, Italy also is at war and is infinitely poorer than Great Britain, which country, as is known, leads a prosperous life, directly or indirectly at the expense of the half of humanity.

(Fascist Radio - 2000 - Nov.6)

pp

1303

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

MISCELLANEOUS

Special Messages

The following is a list of names of people living in invaded Italy, who ask for news of their families in the Italian Social Republic, and send greetings:

Pietro Baratelli - Oreste Bertinotti - Betti Family - Giuseppe Caribbio - Luciana Cortelletta - Guglielmo Testa - Armando Ilacce - Vittorio Naoli - Lina Notari - Ugo Rivelli - Anna Rossi - Roberto Ferraciani - Dr. Guglielmo Zattirio.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 Nov.3)

Negroes. Participate in Italian War

Tom Gibson, of the American War Department, has given some interesting facts regarding the participation of negro troops in the struggle against Italian and German forces. He said that negro forces are taking part in the fight against the Italians and the Germans, and that they hold all ranks, from that of simple soldier to Brigadier General. These facts show us clearly the brutality of the methods of war adopted by the Americans against Europeans.

(Fascist Radio - 1300- Nov.6)

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

Armando Ilace - Vittorio Naoli - Lina Notari - Ugo Rivelli - Anna Rossi - Roberto Ferraciani - Dr. Guglielmo Zattirio.

(Fascist Radio - 0800 Nov.5)

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

HUNGARIAN AND BALKAN BROADCASTS

RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian - M.549 - 2030 - November 5

Budapest Trucks and Taxis Ready to Evacuate

All "Mateosz" trucks and taxis at present in the area of greater Budapest, including those of refugees, are to report within an hour, ready to leave, at their offices or respective district headquarters.

The following must report immediately for duty: office managers, vehicle managers, district commanders and their deputies, "Mateosz" assistants, and the central administrator of the truck-taxi group.

Nazi Paper Not Published Sunday

The Sunday edition of "Uj Magyarsag" could not be published, owing to "a temporary lack of electric current." The current has since been restored, and the Tuesday number will appear at the usual time.

RADIO BUDAPEST in Hungarian -M.549- 2020 - November 6

The New Parliamentary Session

Both Houses of Parliament today held a meeting, presided over by the Speaker, Andras Tasnady-Nagy.

Eugen Szolloesy Nagy conveyed to the Parliament a message from the Leader of the Nation, in which he declared the fifth session of Parliament closed and the sixth opened. The Houses then decided to hold their next meeting tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

At noon, Tibor Toers read the message, which was to be transmitted to the Upper House. The sittings of the House will be held at ten o'clock on weekdays; meetings of the councils at four p.m., and twice a day if necessary. Interpellations will be heard on Wednesdays.

1306
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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The New Parliamentary Session

Both Houses of Parliament today held a meeting, presided over by the Speaker, Andras Tasnady-Nagy.

Eugen Szolloesy Nagy conveyed to the Parliament a message from the Leader of the Nation, in which he declared the fifth session of Parliament closed and the sixth opened. The Houses then decided to hold their next meeting tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

At noon, Tibor Toers read the message, which was to be transmitted to the Upper House. The sittings of the House will be held at ten o'clock on weekdays; meetings of the councils at four p.m., and twice a day if necessary. Interpellations will be heard on Wednesdays.

Malinovsky to "Deliver" Budapest on Nov.7

Foreign observes in Berlin are following with interest the future of Marshal Malinovsky; they expect him to be beheaded, or at least to lose his position as commander-in-chief, for his failure to take Budapest heretofore. It is obvious that Malinovsky wanted at all costs to "deliver" Budapest to Stalin for the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Soviet revolution on Tuesday, November 7.

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

Appeal to Members of the National Association of Legislators

Members of the National Association of Legislators are requested to be present at the usual place at the usual time November 7. In view of the importance of the matters to be discussed, they should attend without fail.

RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 549 K. - 2020 - November 6

The Military Situation

Authoritative German circles point out, regarding the military situation in the Budapest area, that by noon today, it had shown further signs of stabilization. A great tank battle is raging southeast of the capital, in the course of which strong German - Hungarian armored formations have made a successful flank attack against the Soviet troops thrusting forward in the direction of Budapest. At the same time, they emphasize the fact that the Soviet onslaught has not yet reached its climax; the final attack may be expected later. Reinforcements are pouring in on both sides. Today's edition of the "Berliner Nachtausgabe" prints a review of the military situation by the "Basler Nachrichten" entitled: "Tank Battle Before Budapest" which points out, among other things, that even the Moscow communiqués emphasize the exemplary heroism shown by German troops, especially in the Budapest area. The German paper adds the following facts to the review of the Swiss paper:

"On Sunday, our troops were engaged in fluctuating battles along the Szolnok-Budapest railway-line in the course of which Szolnok had to be evacuated. On the other hand, our bases along the railway line have frustrated several enemy attacks. From dawn to dusk, strong formations of German aircraft strafed enemy tank concentrations in the battle area. In the battles of the last few days, a formation of Hungarian parachutists and a storm-artillery regiment under the command of Fedor Vacsek, especially distinguished themselves . In the latter, Lieutenants Andor Kuliczay and Istvan Manyoki have particularly covered themselves with glory. Kuliczay and his storm-artillery group were encircled on the night of

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

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RADIC BUDAPEST in Hungarian to Hungary (Monitored in Bari) - 549 - 1719 - November 3 -

Budapest Stock Market Report

The stock market opened on Friday with moderate activity and an even trend. There was a demand in every field of the stock market. Contrary to the general trend, "Fegyver" stocks went down. The bond market is quiet; no business.

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

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria -(Monitored in Bari)
850 Kc. - 1930 - November 3

Bulgarian Communique

The fierce fighting east of the Iber River is reaching its olimax. All enemy counter-attacks were beaten off. There was some heavy fighting in the impassable.... mountain, at a height of over 1,200 meters and in many places there was hand-to-hand fighting. Here, our unbeatable infantry proved that it cannot be conquered in a fight like this. Fighting continues. In the Kumanovo region, fighting continues with great stubbornes. Several important localities changed hands several times. The cavalry unit of Colonel Grozdanoff, after defeating the enemy at the Pletovska River, advanced westwards, and patrols reached the Vardar River valley. In spite of very difficult terrain, our cavalry proved that it preserved the traditions of its heroic past. East of Shtip, our forces continue to fight against.... enemy. Along the Strumica River valley, our forces succeeded in pushing back the enemy from several points. Yesterday our anti-aircraft guns shot down two enemy planes. Today, our air force attacked important enemy objectives, especially in the region of Kumanovo. Enemy battery positions were bombed, and some were completely destroyed, while others were badly damaged. In the afternoon, formations of dive bombers, escorted by fighters, successfully bombed an enemy motorized column moving along the Skoplje-Kochanik road. Two armored cars and fifteen motor cars were destroyed. There were some dog fights with the enemy.., 190 fighters. One of our planes was badly hit but the crew saved themselves with parachutes.

Rail Traffic Restricted

The director-in-chief of the railways announces that because of the transportation of the 1924 class, and of volunteers of the partisan army for the national liberation, who must report to their units by November 15, all travelling by express for Nov.13 and 14 is forbidden to civilians. On these days, stations will not sell tickets to any other than military personnel and civilians on active service who have special documents.

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

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Veleff Killed by Bandits

Vasil Demiroff Veleff, commander of a unit of the Guards Division was killed on Oct. 30, near the village of Yastrebaz, Serbia. He was killed in a fight against German bandits.

Harbor Workers to Elect Central Administration

The central committee of the Central Labor Union in Bulgaria, in accordance with the temporary central administration of harbor workers, has decided on the date of November 5, on which the national conference of harbor workers in Bulgaria will take place and the central administration will be elected. Harbor workers of all towns must attend and send their delegates on time.

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

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria (Monitored in Bari) 850 Kc.
2145 - November 3

Text of the Supplement to the Bulgarian Communiqué:

After eight days of stubborn fighting, on very difficult terrain and extremely poor roads, against a stubbornly resisting enemy, today at 1630 hours, the armies of General Stancheff liberated the town of Poduevo.

RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece (Monitorddin Bari) 601 kc. - 2000
November 3

Official Statements

Prime Minister Papandreou has made the following announcement: "The government is informed that recently groups of citizens have made noisy demonstrations, at times interfering with the task of the services charged with the distribution of Red Cross aid. Besides their immediate effect on the regular rhythm of a difficult task of the International Red Cross, such actions might have more serious consequences. The Greek people are grateful to foreign countries international organizations and to special missions in Greece for the assistance they are rendering to them during the most critical period of their history. I am forced to take a serious recommendation to those people, who are thus expressing their protest, by reminding them that improvement in the method of distributions can be brought about in a practical and general manner with the whole-hearted cooperation and understanding of the government, the International Red Cross, and the organizations which were approved by the International Red Cross a few days ago, and not by other solutions, which may compromise a friendly country. For this reason I appeal to all committees and citizens, urging that every request regarding foreign matters, whether it concerns the International Red Cross or any other agency, be submitted only to the government, and specifically to the Ministry of Food Supplies. The Military Governor of Attica? Brigadier Katsotas, issued the following

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

"There are also certain (fortunately, very few) persons who demand justification of their views by eliminating anyone who opposes, them. "It is time for us to stop these practices. I call upon the patriotism of all the press and request that it help the military administration [illegible] task. The military administration executes faithfully the orders of the lawful national government, knows the situation from the point of security better than anyone else, is working with determination for... all high handedness without passion and without fear, certain that it will succeed in the performance of its duty for the establishment of full security."

The Ministry of Finance announces:

"According to a decision of the Ministry of Finance, No. Y-908 of October 31, 1944, published in the government's official monitor No. 3, October 31, 1944, prices of fixed revenue stamps will increase as follows, effective November 6, 1944:

"First, petitions for individuals, companies, corporations, unions, etc. to public, judicial, municipal .... organizations of public law or legal persons, 4,000,000,000.

"Second, petitions for cutting tobacco.

"Third, notarizing signatures, 10,000,000,000 drachmas.

"Fourth, copies and official extracts, of unnotarized and by public, judicial, municipal, etc. authorities, 10,000,000,000.

"Fifth, certificates, issued by public, judicial, municipal, and ecclesiastical authorities, at demand of individuals, 40,000,000,000.

"Sixth, private certificates and copies, 20,000,000,000.

"Seventh, copies and certificates issued by recognized corporations, unions, companies, legal persons and clubs, 20,000,000,000.

"Eighth,... notaries or individuals, 40,000,000,000.

"Ninth, permits issued by public, municipal, or ecclesiastical authorities, 40,000,000,000."

RADIO ATHENS, in Greek to Greece - 601 Kc - 2145 - Nov. 3
(Monitored in Bari)

Ministerial Council Meets

Today at 1000 hours, a long session of the Ministerial Council took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The council

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

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RADIO ATHENS, in Greek to Greece - 601 Kc - 2145 - Nov. 3
(Monitored in Bari)

Ministerial Council Meets

Today at 1000 hours, a long session of the Ministerial Council took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The council dealt with the development of important economic, monetary, and other problems. During today's session the law concerning the imposition of punishment upon those who have collaborated with the enemy, was signed.

"After the conclusion of the session, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Svolos, made the following statement:

"During today's session of the Ministerial Council, the government unanimously decided to proceed towards the stabilization and introduction of a new drachma. Introduction of the new drachma will be realized next week. The exact day will be announced. All measures for the success of the stabilization have been taken and studied."

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

A meeting was held this afternoon under the presidency of Prime Minister Papandreou, in connection with monetary problems. The following persons were present: Mr. McMillan, British Minister; Mr. Whaley (?), British Assistant Secretary of Foreign Economics; Mr. Svolos, Minister of Finance... and Mr. Zolokas, President of the Bank of Greece. Complete agreement was reached at the meeting on stabilization and the issue of a new drachma, as well as on measures to insure the success of the stabilization.

As has been already mentioned, during the session of the Council of Ministers, a law was adopted providing for the punishment of persons charged with having collaborated with the enemy. A Comprehensive account of the law will be published tomorrow in the morning papers. The main points of the law are as follows.

Persons in the following categories are subject to indictment:

1 - Prime Ministers and members of the government during occupation.

2 - All persons who, by virtue of holding public office (military administrative, judicial, etc.) have knowingly served as enemy agents against the Allies, have oppressed people, or have facilitated the enemy's task. Assumption of office during occupation will be considered a specially incriminating fact. This provision will be valid in case of administrators, whether elected or not, as well as governors, directors, and employees of governmental and semi-private organizations.

3 - All persons appointed to office by the occupational authorities, who performed their tasks in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the people or facilitated the task of occupation.

4 - All persons, who knowingly have served as enemy agents in the transmission of enemy propaganda, praising the accomplishments of the invader, creating defeatism among the Greek people, or scorning national and Allied efforts in the struggle... Having served as editors, directors of newspepers or periodicals, or as journalists will have a particularly incriminating effect.

5 - All persons who have betrayed Greeks and aliens working in the interests of the Allied struggle, or those who have assisted the enemy towards their discovery and arrest.

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5 - All persons who have betrayed Greeks and aliens working in the interests of the Allied struggle, or those who have assisted the enemy towards their discovery and arrest.

6 - All persons who have indulged in violence, whether in collaboration with the enemy or not, against Greeks, owing to their activities against the enemy. It will constitute a particularly incriminating factor for a person to have been armed by occupational authorities or being identified with armed security battalions.

7 - All persons who have informed the enemy on movements of individuals or organizations working in national and Allied interests.

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

8 - All persons who have hindered, by any means, national or Allied military operations.

9 - All persons who, in collaboration or with the enemy's help, were a menace... of integrity of the country.

10 - All persons who, in their eagerness to amass fortunes have financially collaborated with the enemy, causing hardship to the Greek people, and substantially aiding the enemy's war effort.

Persons in the foregoing categories are subject to a penalty of life or temporary imprisonment, or exile for a limited period or for life. Total or partial confiscation shall be imposed on properties of convicted persons, according to the circumstances of each case. Conviction will automatically result in temporary or permanent withdrawal of rights and privileges.

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

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

OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, NEUTRAL AND CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

RADIO ANKARA in French to France - 17.45 Nov. 5

Budapest Bridges Accidentally Blown Up

The correspondent of the "Anatolie" news agency announces that yesterday at 1400 hrs., when traffic was at its height, three violent explosions destroyed three of the principal bridges of Budapest. There are a great many victims. All the population of Budapest gathered on the banks of the Danube to watch rescue operations.

It is presumed that the explosions were caused by the defective working of the apparatus which was to be used to blow up the bridges when the Allied forces arrive. The disaster might also have been due to sabotage.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (CLANDESTINE) in Italian to Italy - 0830 - Nov.5

"The Sugar Is There: We Must Take It"

The German invaders have confirmed what the Fascist mercenaries have shouted over the radio and written in the newspapers: that the sugar beet harvest in northern Italy has been about 25,000,000 hundredweights, which is abundant.

It is not yet possible for us to confirm the accuracy of these figures. However, we can say that the figures may easily correspond to the truth, as of the 30,000,000 hundredweights which constituted the total sugar beet harvest, nine-tenths were produced in northern Italy, particularly in the Veneto provinces. Consequently, according to the statements made by the German and Fascist starvers, the sugar production should have been abundant in invaded Italy and should have reached, in some regions, the minimum of 2,500,000 hundredweights. How much sugar should there be for every Italian in the invaded zone? The monthly ration would roughly amount to 1,400 kg. However, only 250 grams of sugar are distributed monthly, and sometimes there is none at all.

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

of Budapest garrison[illegible]
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The beet production has been so abundant that everyone should have 1,400 of sugar per month. However, the Italians have no sugar, because the German murderers and thieves, with the help of the Fascist mercenaries, have stolen the whole sugar beet crop.

Hundreds of thousands ofhundredweights of sugar beets have been used and are being used by the invaders in order to produce alcohol for their war machines. The beet roots and the sugar are stolen from our depots and taken to Germany, thus leaving Italy without one ounce of sugar. There is sugar in the food dumps of the German and Fascist starvers! Take it!

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

Our sugar is sent to Germany. Attack the wagons and the convoys, which transport our products to enemy territory.

There are sugar, flour, rice and potatoes! Act! State manifestations, go on strike, and insist on having sufficient rations to live!

TOKYO RADIO in Italian to Italy - 1015 - November 6

The War in the Pacific

A number of enemy aicraft, of the B-29 type, based at Taiutan, carried out two reconnaissance flights over Tokyo and other Japanese towns on November 1 and 5. The enemy's aim was to cover his difficult operations in the Leyte Island area. As far as we are concerned, all the necessary protective measures have been taken.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (clandestine) in Italian to Italy - 1330 - November 6

Note by Our Political Commentator

Our Winter Campaign

We do not want the Patriots to be frightened by these words and consequently diminish their resistance and their activity. On the contrary, they must continue the struggle with ever increasing intensity, in order that the next winter campaign may be rapidly concluded. In about forty days, the ground will harden and the tanks and heavy guns will be able to go into action again.

The Patriots must methodically and seriously prepare themselves in order to make an adequate contribution during the winter campaign, in the course of which the Germans will definitely be driven out of Italy. If the Patriots of northern Italy do their duty, their contribution will speed up the coming winter campaign. Of course, it would have been better if operations in northern Italy had been as rapid as in France and Belgium, but here, the

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Appeal to the Patriots

In northern Italy, the German bandits and the Fascist traitors have intensified the struggle in order to hamper the unity of the Italian people in the war of liberation.

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

Other Broadcasts

The Italian Patriots must ever increase their unity. The clandestine front must expand. Technicians must sabotage the war production and hide the important machinery which the Germans intend to remove. The railwaymen must do their utmost to avoid letting the barbarous Germans and the Fascist traitors receive reinforcements and supplies. The employees, the workers in the shops, depots, transports, must unite in the struggle against the Germans, in order to keep arms, ammunition, food, and clothing from the looters. The Patriots of the big cities and those of the villages must group themselves in the national front of liberation, and cripple all the movements of the invader and his agents.

Meanwhile, all the Patriots, the technicians, the workers, the employees and the railwaymen, must work together in order to organize a mass protestation against hunger, looting, and terror. All must contribute in the preparation of the general strike with the aim of making the invader's plans fail.

RADIO BERNE in French to France - 6,345 Kc. - 1000 - November 6

The Swiss Budget For 1945

... The 1945 budget will be the highest ever known in the history of the confederation. This budget includes only ordinary expenses, but since 1939 there has also been an extraordinary budget, including all expenses incurred as a result of the war and for national defence. Extraordinary expenses due to the war amount to 1,825 million francs. All told, the deficit is ... per year.

Federal Council Approves Fiscal Measures

The Federal Council has approved three fiscal measures especially aimed at stopping fiscal evasions. The Federal Council has also approved an increase in the tax on capital

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

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RADIO BERNE in French to France - 6,345 Kc. - 1900 - November 6

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Federal Council Approves Fiscal Leasures

The Federal Council has approved three fiscal measures especially aimed at stopping fiscal evasions. The Federal Council has also approved an increase in the tax on capital, which will become effective on January 1, 1945. The increase will be from fifteen to twenty-five per cent, and no estate property will be exempt. The Federal Council has also decreed a fiscal amnesty in favor of all those who make a complete statement of all their properties; they will be pardoned for their past omissions. Lastly the Federal Council has decided upon the suppression of the national defence tax, simultaneously raising the official stamp tax to five per cent.

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

RADIO ANKARA in French to France - 31 M. - 1745 - November 6

Anniversary of Russian Revolution

Tomorrow is the twenty-seventh anniversary of the great Russian revolution. All Turkish radio stations will transmit a special program in order to show the great joy with which we participate in our Soviet neighbors' national festival. This program will consist of Russian and Turkish music, and will be transmitted at this time. We will therefore be unable to broadcast our usual daily program in French.

Russians Close to Budapest

The special correspondent in Budapest of the "Anatolie" Agency today sent telegrams describing the situation in the Hungarian capital. He particularly stated:

"Every day, the front draws nearer to Budapest. The Hungarian capital is beginning to feel the definite approach of war. We are allowed to say today that during Friday night, a Soviet reconnaissence column of half a dozen tanks, starting from the Optsa (?), twenty-five kilometres from the town, almost succeeded in penetrating into the heart of the capital, and was seen in the industrial quarters. This was the reason for the barrage we heard, and which was obviously very near. This penetration also caused a small, premature uprising organized by left-wing elements, which was suppressed that same night. Facts of this kind, added to the barrages we hear every night and to the air-raid alerts during the day, can hardly be considered likely to lessen general nervousness.

"One sees many people moving out of the capital, as a result of contradictory opinions regarding the relative safety of various localities. It may also be presumed that Budapest will soon be without electricity, gas, water, telephone, telegraph service, and radio, because it has been stressed that this is a case of total war and total defence. We may in this connection say that even though the complete obligatory evacuation of the city has been abandoned on account of insuperable

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

participate in our Soviet neighbors' national festival. This program will consist of Russian and Turkish music, and will be transmitted at this time. We will therefore be unable to broadcast our usual daily program in French.

Russians Close to Budapest

The special correspondent in Budapest of the "Anatolie" Agency today sent telegrams describing the situation in the Hungarian capital. He particularly stated:

"Every day, the front draws nearer to Budapest. The Hungarian capital is beginning to feel the definite approach of war. We are allowed to say today that during Friday night, a Soviet reconnaissance column of half a dozen tanks, starting from the Optsa (?), twenty-five kilometres from the town, almost succeeded in penetrating into the heart of the capital, and was seen in the industrial quarters. This was the reason for the barrage we heard, and which was obviously very near. This penetration also caused a small, premature uprising organized by left-wing elements, which was suppressed that same night. Facts of this kind, added to the barrages we hear every night and to the air-raid alerts during the day, can hardly be considered likely to lessen general nervousness.

"One sees many people moving out of the capital, as a result of contradictory opinions regarding the relative safety of various localities. It may also be presumed that Budapest will soon be without electricity, gas, water, telephone, telegraph service, and radio, because it has been stressed that this is a case of total war and total defence. We may in this connection say that even though the complete obligatory evacuation of the city has been abandoned on account of insuperable difficulties, partial, voluntary evacuation continues. The question of tranferring the seat of the government has naturally arisen. Today, it seems in any case almost certain that the name of Budapest will be added to that already long list of cities to which the present war has brought tragic renown through hard fighting and blood-shed, both in the vicinity and in the cities themselves."

"Ulus" Editorial

Today in "Ulus" Mr. Falih Chukru Atay, its chief editor, published an editorial entitled "Liberated Greece":

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

"During the speech of the President of our Republic, the passage mentioning our friend Greece was particularly applauded by the members of the National Assembly.

"Yesterday's news stated that hardly any German forces are left in Greece and that Allied troops have landed in Salonica. Part of this news especially causes us great joy. The food situation in Athens is improving. By puncturing the Fascist balloon, which for many years was too big for the Mediterranean, the Greek bayonet, has shown that this balloon was merely inflated with boasting. A handful of heroes have under the most difficult conditions given proof of the greatest heroism to which only the epic poems of the ancient Greeks could do justice.

"The [illegible] in the space of a few weeks, been transformed into a scarecrow which even the birds tickled with their wings. But alas, during the spring of 1941, before the English had completed their preparations, German invasion forces attacked Greece. The sufferings the Greeks endured from that time until yesterday are among the things for which National Socialist Germany will never be forgiven. Old people, women, and children in droves died of hunger. Beans at the disposal of the city authorities of Athens were insufficient to enable them to collect the bodies of those who fell dead in the streets of the capital. For three and a half years, the coast of Anatolia has heard the lamentations of the population of the islands. This tragedy has been of such long duration that not even liberation will succeed in removing its marks. The period of relief is now approaching. The Greeks, with their national abilities, praised by the President of our Republic, will repair what has been destroyed and replace what has been lost. All men with kind hearts must now prove, by immediate and continuous aid, the admiration and pain they have felt for the heroic Greek nation and for the sufferings her people have had to endure. We were, and we have remained, hand-in-hand, and thus we will continue to fulfill our duties as brothers, allies, and neighbors. We gave an outstanding example during the last war, and we will give a better one at the end of this war. Our greatest desire is that this friendly and sisterly nation should enjoy a rapid return to happiness [illegible] power."

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

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SWEDISH EUROPEAN SERVICE in Norwegian and Danish (Monitored in London)- 2215 November 3

Scandinavian Preparations for Liberation

"Dagens Nyheter" writes in connection with the visit of the Norwegian Minister to Sweden that, as was expected, members of the Norwegian government have had an opportunity for frank discussions.

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

Other Broadcasts.

Norwegian police trained in Sweden will shortly go to northern Norway. The number is not yet known. The paper further states that it is probably right to assume that the number to partake in the work of liberation is in excess of the demand for keeping order in the Kegknes district. Through the work of these Norwegians, perhaps number of fighting... germans will be called to order. Their (Ed? Note: Norwegian) Swedish comrades will wish them Godspeed. Those that are shortly going will soon be joined by more, as the fighting developes towards the south. Perhaps they will even be joined by Swedish comrades during the winter of 1945 as in the winter of 1940.

However, it is too early to discuss this matter. Sooner or later a turn will come to Denmark. Restlessness is increasing, but it is the duty to the Motherland both for the Danes and the Norwegians to keep calm.

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

ALLIED BROADCASTS

FRENCH HOME SERVICE in French to France- 18,15 - November 5

B.B.C. French Commentator Speaks

All the principal commentators of the program, "The French Speaks to the French," which B.B.C. has transmitted every evening since the summer of 1940, have expressed their thanks to the B.B.C. for the comradeship and hospitality extended to them. Jean Guignebert, Jean Marin, Pierre Bourdan, and Maurice Schumann each said a few words.

Jean Guignebert spoke as follows:

"The date of Sunday, November 5, will be remebered in the history of French radio transmissions. A few days ago, you heard the farewell words of the French colleagues of the B.B.C. They were saying good-bye to the English radio, which had offered us its hospitality since June 1940. They not only expressed their personal gratitude, but also that of all French people.

"Beginning tonight, and every evening at this hour, our transmission will be connected with the B.B.C., thus enabling all the world to listen to Paris via London.

"You will be able to listen to many speakers, with whose voices you are familiar, but you will also hear others, to whom you have not heretofore had the opportunity of listening over the B.B.C.

"It is a great joy for us thus to be able to continue our struggle side by side, having in mind only the greatness of our country. We will not forget that France is a great belligerent power and that her words must still remain war words."

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French - 21,00 - November 5

Trade between U.S. and France to Be Resumed

The following details have come from New York concerning the

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

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RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French - 21,00 - November 5

Trade between U.S. and France to Be Resumed

The following details have come from New York concerning the resumption of public and private business between the United States and France.

1. The French Provisional Government is authorized to make use of all the gold, frozen at the time of the defeat, which belongs to the French Government.

2. The assets of private individuals and of private concerns will remain frozen until the Provisional Government of the French Republic has ascertained whether or not these assets belong to the Nazis. French private and public deposits in the Unites States amount to a total of 75,000 million francs.

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

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French - 0700 - November 6

De Gaulle Visits Savoie

Paris: An enormous crowd yesterday morning welcomed General de Gaulle upon his arrival at Chambery. General de Gaulle, accompanied by the Minister for War, M.Diethelm, the Minister of Justice, and the Commissioner of the Republic, M.Page, was received amidst enthusiastic acclamations at the Prefecture by the Prefect of Haute-Savoie, M.Magnier.

The President of the Liberation Committee, M.Rede(?), welcomed General de Gaulle in the name of French Savoy. He said that the entire Savoy is French, and that only the abberation of a Nazi regime could have dreamt of snatching this soil from France. He assured General de Gaulle that Haute-Savoie is in the vanguard of resistance and of liberation, and that it will show itself untiring in its efforts to promote the greatness of France.

In his reply, the Head of the Government said: "I know how much Haute Savoie has suffered, both morally and materially, but the end is approaching and the sun of victory will soon rise. There is still much to be done, but discussions and posters are not sufficient. The road is open to us to accomplish great things. It is up to us to want them."

The General then proceeded to the Cathedral, where he was received by the Archbishop of Chambery, Monseigneur de la Derrieure.

From the City hall, General de Gaulle, in response to the acclamations of the crowd, stressed anew the necessity of union in order to continue the war until victory and asked his listeners to sing the Marseillaise.

General de Gaulle afterwards left for Grenoble, where he arrived at 16,00 hours, together with M.Reignier, Prefect of the Isère, and he was welcomed by the Mayor. An enthusiastic crowd was waiting for him. The General crossed the town on foot, in order to reach the square where the troops were gathered. The Head of the Government decorated the Mayor with the Cross of Liberation and received from him the sword which Napoleon had given to the city of Namur.

General de Gaulle

1333

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

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General de Gaulle stressed in his speech the meaning of the sacrifices borne by the country, saying that a lesson will have to be drawn from victory abroad as well as from victory at home; from victory abroad so that France's security may be placed where it should be, thus preventing anyone from overthroving it; at home a great effort must be made by France in the political, economic, and social spheres.

The end of General de Gaulle's speech was met with great applause. He then reviewed the troops, visited a command post, and returned to the Prefecture, where he received the local authorities.

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

Allied Broadcasts

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 19.30 m.- 1200-Nov.6 .

De Gaulle Visits Military Headquarters

... Before leaving Chambery General de Gaulle visited the Headquarters of the First Alpine Brigade...

Resistance Martyrs Honored

... The Minister of Information, Mr. Teitjen, yesterday presided over a ceremony honoring the memory of the intellectuals and authors such as Jean Prévost and others, who died for the Fatherland during the resistance campaign.

Later, M. Teitjen received the editors and directors of several newspapers. The Minister invited journalists to become daily more and more conscious of their responsibility.

The Minister has announced that the daily allotment to the wives of prisoners of war has been increased from twenty to thirty-eight Francs... and asked all Frenchmen to help the Provisional government.

Farmers' Action Committee Meets at Toulouse

A Congress of the Farmers' Action Committee was held Saturday and Sunday at Toulouse. The representatives of the Committee stressed the part they played in the resistance. A programme was later read... asking for many reforms. The Congress underlined the rights of land workers.

Invitation to Roosevelt Published

The next of the letter in which M. Georges Bidault, Minister of Foreign Affairs, invited President Roosevelt to Paris, was published yesterday... M. Georges Bidault states that the Provisional Government would be glad to receive the President and the Secretary of State of the United States in liberated Paris, adding that the Provisional Government is hoping for a favorable reply.

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

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RADIO PARIS in French to France - No. 700 - 2000 - November 6

Air General Sentenced to Hard Labor for Life

Paris: The Court of Justice of the Seine has sentenced Air Brigadier General Armand Pinsard, a member of the directorate of the anti-Bolshevik Legion, to hard labor for life. The jury answered affirmatively to the question put to them whether he was guilty of intelligence with the enemy, but admitted extenuating circumstances in his favor.

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

Wine and Champagne for Parisians on Christmas

M. Paul Giacobbi, Minister of Supplies, has decided that consumers in the Paris area will receive for Christmas a bottle of Champagne and a bottle of sparkling wine for every group of three persons. Consumers should fill in an application before November 15, and should hand it in to any retailer authorized to sell wine, simultaneously surrendering three of the November tickets marked "Miscellaneous Commodities," and this without any distinction of the consumer's class. This procedure will favor large families. Consumers should also deliver empty bottles at the moment of the inscription. Deliveries will be made about December 25.

Festival for the Red Cross Fund

A gala festival, promoted by the French Red Cross will take place at 1830 hours tomorrow at the Palais de Chaillot. The profits will be given to the fund for Christmas parcels for prisoners of war. Georges Thil and the Republican Guard band will participate in the festival, which includes a review of French military music played by 150 musicians.

A Speech by François Lavignac

François Lavignac, delegate of the Franc Tireurs to the National Resistance Council is at the microphone:

"The first session of the Advisory Assembly to the Republican Provisional Government will begin tomorrow at the Luxembourg, in this Paris Liberated by victorious insurrection.

"This Assembly, which harbors many hopes, will look to the nation as well as to other countries, as the only outcome of the heroic resistance of the past few years and of the glorious resistance of the past few months. It will include all those who rallied around General de Gaulle in June 1940, and refused to accept defeat; a members of Parliament who said 'No' to Laval and Pétain in July 1940; planters and soldiers who, from 1940 to 1942, rallied the whole Empire to the cause of national reconquest; men of the metropolitan resistance

1337
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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"The National Resistance Council will through these groups, be present in this Assembly which will represent to the maximum possible extent today, the will of the French people who cannot all go to the polls since there are more than two million prisoners and deportees.

"Some people will think that by its presence in the Assembly, the National Resistance Council has ceased all independent activities and thereby confirmed its disappearance. This will not be the case, because the National Resistance Council has unanimously decided to carry on until the Constituent Assembly can meet....."

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

RADIO MAROC in French to France - M.318 - 1830 - November 6

General de Gaulle Returns to Paris

General de Gaulle arrived at noon today in Paris from Grenoble, after a brief stop at Amiens. He was met at the airport by the Minister of the Interior, M. Tixier, by M. Tillon, Minister for Air, and by M. Gaston Palewski, the director of his Cabinet.

During his inspection tour in Upper Savoy and Savoy, the Chief of the Government reviewed many important groups of the French Army, now being reconstituted. At Grenoble, he took the salute at a great parade of the new French Army. Units from all parts of the Empire marched past the reviewing stand for more than an hour and were followed by the Maquis forces of Belfort, Savoy, and Chartreuse, now forming the First Alpine Brigade. General de Gaulle everywhere received the heartening impression that France was preparing a single strong army.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 15,595 Kcs. - 2100 - Nov.6

Political Commentary by Jacques Pau

Paris is preparing to receive Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden as they deserve and to show them the consideration, admiration, and friendship felt by the whole of France. While the date of the visit of the two British statesmen is not yet known, it is learned that the Provisional Government has asked its ambassador in Washington to convey a similar invitation to President Roosevelt. Such an invitation is, in our opinion of exceptional importance. Everybody knows that our Government, in making such a gesture, was not accomplishing a mere protocol formality. It was, on the contrary acting as a spokesmen of France anxious to express the respect she feels for their great president and the great democratic people of the United States, despite all the frictions which might have occurred, and which it would be useless to deny. Everybody also knows that Mr. Roosevelt's visit might be an opportunity for very useful conversations.

There is yet another reason which makes this invitation

1330
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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There is yet another reason which makes this invitation particularly interesting. It was made known last night that the presidential election will take place tomorrow in the United States. To extend a personal invitation to Mr. Roosevelt, at the very moment when the electoral campaign is in full swing, and to make such a gesture when it would be sufficient to wait a few days to know definitely the results of the competition between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Dewey, is like saying that the French Government considers the re-election of the President as probable, or at least that they desire it.

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

It is not a question of meddling with a situation which exclusively interests the sovereignty of the people of the United States. He who will be elected by our American friends and allies will be considered by all of us as the chief of a great democratic country, such as the United States is. The fact remains, however, that we the French people, just because we quite frequently resented certain manifestations of President Roosevelt's policy, just because we had to struggle in order to make our point of view prevail in the United States, we would be happy to see the re-election of a man whose unparalleled qualities and indisputable political sense are fully recognized, though they may sometimes have been used to our prejudice.

We desire this re-election not only because Mr. Roosevelt is a sincere friend of our country but also because he has done more than anybody else to bring the people of the United States nearer those of other continents in the world where interdependence has become a law, to use General de Gaulle's words; because he uprooted such false and dangerous ideas as isolationism, abstensionism, and non-intervention from the minds of the people of the United States; because he has understood that international cooperation will be an unavoidable necessity in the world of tomorrow; and because he has done more than anybody else to convince his people on these issues. All difficulties still existing may, with such a man, be overcome, just as he has succeeded in getting rid of narrow-minded political conceptions; and because he has succeeded in liberating his people from the wrong legend of a short-sighted political adversary.

President Roosevelt is now winding up his electoral activity. We hope that he will accept the invitation extended to him by our government, once this period of electoral fever is over. And we believe that when Mr. Roosevelt comes to Paris in the near future the French people will be able to pay homage to the man as well as to the President of the United States.

FRENCH HOME SERVICE in French to France - 41 M. - 2130 - Nov. 6

Concerning Epuration

In spite of a certain slowness in the carrying out of

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

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FRENCH HOUR SERVICE in French to France - 41 M. - 2130 - Nov. 6

Concerning Epuration

In spite of a certain slowness in the carrying out of epuration, we are inclined to believe that steps will soon be taken against those who failed in their duty as patriots against those who placed their intelligence at the enemy's disposal while their compatriots were tortured, knifed, and executed. We must realize that the task of epuration is extremely delicate for very seldom do we find a collaborationist who merely collaborated. There is hardly a collaborationist who cannot claim and prove that he has in the background taken part in some Allied activity- merely of course, as a safeguard.

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

We have the man who used to speak on Radio Paris and who has asserted that he has given refuge to Allied parachutists. Facts of this kind are not always to be trusted. They evidently wished to be sure of an alibi. They claim to have moral qualities.

For myself I have less loathing for 100 per cent collaborators. But undoubtedly, such collaborators do not exist.

And we shall hear Laval and his clique speak of their so-called good deeds, and they will place these on the scales, saying that they meant to fool the Germans, and that in many instances they succeeded and saved Frenchmen from deportation; that they never ceased for a moment to believe in Allied victory; that they made concessions to the enemy merely to take advantage of him.

In truth, these are the traitors, They lacked the courage to speak, and they now wish to hide under the cloak of patriots.

French Finance

France is in mourning for many battles. It is necessary at present for her to win the financial war - that of the franc. Victory must be won in this field. Otherwise, the whole future of the country will be compromised. Precise details on these serious problems were given by M. Lepercq, Minister of Finance. He is a strong and well-balanced man. An old Polytechnic student, he was between 1925 and 1929 in Czechoslovakia, where he reorganized the Skoda works. He was the leader of the first F.F.I. brigade and was in command during the glorious days of the liberation. He was arrested in 1944 and spent some time in the Arras prison - a singular reference for a Minister of Finance. But one of the first acts of M. .... It was necessary to work for the resistance movement.

M. Lepercq has a hard task to accomplish today. He must put order in our finances after the havoc of war, and make good deficit amounting to five thousand millions. Drastic measures were announced, in the press and on the radio, but on the contrary, an appeal to our good will will be made. There will be no compulsory measures. Should it be necessary, we will adopt stricter proceedings.

Here is M. Lepercq's statement:

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

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Here is M. Lepercq's statement:

"I wish to tell you that the government is issuing a state loan, though it has the right to demand obedience, work, life, and fortune from its citizens. The government has made an appeal to your good will but reserves the right to act otherwise with war profiteers and traitors - without consideration and without pity.

"During four years, we, the men of the resistance party, have fought tyranny for liberty. The government invites all those who can to subscribe to the loan.

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

"We ask for your firm and loyal support. Some ask whether the loan is good business. We leave the reply to others. Their calculations are childsh, and the future may show them their errors. The government must win the war of the country's reconstruction. People will subscribe to this loan in order to show that they have understood their duty as free citizens.

"We have confidence in the French people. The battle of the franc will be won."

FRENCH TELEGRAPH SERVICE to France -(Monitored in London) - 0910
November 5

Inhabitants of Budapest Urged to Help Russians

From the Hungarian border:

The underground station of the Hungarian radio has broadcast the following appeal on behalf of the Liberation Committee: "Budapest workers, fighters, and citizens, the hour of action has come: The Soviet Army has arrived before Budapest. Now the Hitlerian hordes must be caught between two fires.

"We declare a general strike. German communications must be completely paralyzed. The bridges over the Danube and the public Buildings are to be saved from destruction.

"The armed forces of Budapest will have to be ready for the fight in twenty-four hours' time. We are sure that all Patriots will do their duty.

"Courage! Let us go forward!"

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

INFORMATION DIVISION
A C

No. 129 SUNDAY 5 November 1944

Allied Force Headquarters
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Radio Monitoring Division
UNIT No. 12 - APO 512

MONITORING REPORT

CONTENTS

SECTION A: . . . . . German Broadcasts
. . . . . D. N. B. Hellprinter Transmissions
. . . . . Transocean and D.N.B. in Morse

SECTION B: . . . . . Italian Broadcasts

SECTION C: . . . . . Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

SECTION D: . . . . . Other Axis, Axis-Controlled, Neutral and Clandestine Broadcasts

1346
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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CONTENTS

SECTION A: . . . . . German Broadcasts
. . . . . D. N. B. Hellprinter Transmissions
. . . . . Transocean and D.N.B. in Morse

SECTION B: . . . . . Italian Broadcasts

SECTION C: . . . . . Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

SECTION D: . . . . . Other Axis, Axis-Controlled, Neutral and Clandestine Broadcasts
. . . . . 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.*

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

GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - In German - 0845 - Nov. 4

Poland Considers the Bolsheviks as Conquerors

Berlin: Recently captured Bolsheviks said to the Germans upon being interrogated that the Polish population does not greet them in any way as liberators, but as conquerors and plunderers.

Near the river Bug numerous partisans have congregated to harass the Soviets. Recently a General was killed in his car by a bomb. The number of partisans is estimated to be about eighty thousand national minded Poles and Ukrainians who possess their own artillery. Not only the Soviet Army but Polish units too, which are in the service of Moscow, are being attacked.

Governor General Frank on the Polish Question

Cracow: Following the State ceremony to commemorate the Fifth anniversary of the Government General, Governor General Dr. Frank stated to local and foreign correspondents that the solution of the Polish question is being treated by Germany in a logical business-like and simple manner and in a spirit of genuine collaboration. The Governor General stressed that under no circumstances do the Bolsheviks want/align themselves with the Poles, as they know that this would mean their end. Anybody who thinks he can make capital out of an alleged German-Polish conflict will be thoroughly mi-taken.

South-East France Starving

Berne: Speaking of the catastrophic food situation in south-east France, especially in Lyons, a Commissar stated to representatives of the press that all attempts to alleviate this calamity constantly come up against the terrific difficulties of transport. The supply of fats is catastrophic, and stocks of oil in Marseilles have simply disappeared.

German - 12,30 Nov. 4

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

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 12.30 Nov. 4

Survey of the Situation by Hans Hertl

Eberhard Wolfgang Mueller has once again shown us in his play "Rothschild wins at Waterloo" the fact established by history, that for the Jews war is nothing but a business. When the Jew Rothschild learned that Napoleon had been beaten at Waterloo, he spread the rumor in the London Stock Exchange that Napoleon had won.

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

So English stocks fell whilst the French ones rose. Rothschild then sold the French shares at a high price, without announcing Napoleon's defeat, and immediately bought English shares at a cheap price, thus achieving a double gain when the victory news reached London. After he had got rid of his French stocks at a good profit the cheaply bought English shares rose and Rothschild had made another deal.

This case of Rothschild has become widely known. We also know that this particular case of Rothschild's is by no means unique, but common amongst Jewish war profiteers. The Jews have made money out of each war, without playing an active part. It is the same to-day in the so-called democratic countries as in World War No.I. We heard in statements by British prisoners of war, that the First British Airborne Division, which was landed near Arnhem, was provisioned by Lyons. The Lyons are well-known Jews in England. The troops who were landed at Arnhem and annihilated there, had been provisioned by Jews. When this Jew heard the news about the defeat of these troops, one may safely assume that he was not shaken. Whilst Rothschild had to run a certain risk in his calculations, Samuel Glueckstein-Lyons had to run no risk at all. That is why Samuel Glueckstein could sleep quietly after the defeat at Arnhem. To-day he may say: Arnhem was not a victory, but it was good business. Just like the Jews, the Bolsheviks too always remain the same. This is hardly surprising, as Bolshevism is a product of Jewish brains. It is surprising, however, that the technique of Bolshevism even appears from time to time in the British press.

A small English Catholic weekly paper recently made an obvious political blunder. The paper strongly attacked the assertion made openly in the British press that nationalism is compatible with Bolshevism. It said that completely wrong conclusions had been drawn from the re-institution of the Orthodox Church and the changes made in the Red Army. The truth is that the Soviet-Union has not deviated at all from Bolshevik ideology. The journal discloses to the British the "achievements" of Stalin, so that they may realise the facts, when they see what has happened in the countries which have been invaded by the Soviets. The special characteristics of a country are not considered at all in the

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

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The Bolshevik methods are not only employed by the Soviets in the countries they have occupied. In Anglo-American territories, too, Communism follows the Anglo-American troops. Hardly have German troops disappeared from th[illegible] than Red troops begin to attack Franco's Spain.

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

We know from our long experience that one can not combat Communism with speeches but that one has to apply brute force against brute force. This is where the increased power of resistance achieved by calling up the German Volkssturm comes to our aid. When millions of men participate in this war of the German people, then we know that the German Volkssturm is no mere theory, but a very real backing to our fighting spirit, which alone can save Europe from Bolshevism.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 11,80 kcs - 1400 - November 4

Dr.Ley Inspects Volkssturm Battalion

During an inspection tour through the Alps and Danube Gaus Dr.Ley attended rallies and exercises of the German Volkssturm. At one rally Dr.Ley declared: "Since the creation of the German Volkssturm the the whole resistance of the Reich has gained in fighting activity. It is inspired by a passionate revolutionary spirit. Volkssturm battalions are ready to take up the battle side by side with the Armed Forces for the people and for the Fuehrer."

Misery and Suffering in Norway

The German paper in Norway reports: Following the invasion of Northern Norway by the Bolsheviks they bring hunger, sufferin, and misery wherever they appear. Norwegian men have been deported to Bolshevik labor camps on the other side of the Urals and to the notorious camp on the Arctic Ocean. The Norwegian press moreover reports as follows on cruelties committed by the Bolsheviks: When the Bolsheviks entered the area of Kirkenes, about 2,000 Norwegian men, women and children tried to hide in a 700 m.-long mine-shaft near Kirkenes. After the Soviets had discovered the hiding place they placed machine-guns in front of the entrance. Anyone who appeared at the entrance was shot. The Norwegian press ends with the staggering words: "None of the 2,000 Norwegians who were in the mine gallery near Kirkenes ever saw daylight again."

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Soviets Deport Latvian Population

A Latvian refugee from Riga reports: With the entry of the Soviets in to Latvia the usual terror started. The Soviet soldiery and the OGPU people combed street after street, house after house looking for Latvians in hiding. Heading this search detachment are Jews, who during the first occupation of Latvia in 1940 had caused the deportation and the murder of many thousands of Latvians.

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

Just as before, all men and women who could not hide in time were arrested and deported to the Soviet Union. The children were taken to a concentration camp.

Indian Soldiers May Not Speak About the Freedom Movement

It transpires from statements by prisoners on the southern front that the Indian soldiers fighting with the British are forbidden to speak about the Indian freedom movement. Offences are punished with imprisonment.

Handicraft Workshops for War Disabled

In all the Gaus of Germany numerous handicraft workshops have been established for the rehabilitation of the disabled. With intelligent guidance many men severely disabled in the war can be retrained to become fully efficient workers.

GERMAN SOLDIERS SERVICE - 6400 - 1900 - Nov. 4

Peasants to Surrender Their Grain

Bucharest: The peasants of the Moldavia Soviet Republic are called upon by the deputy people's commissars for agriculture to surrender all their grain, under the threat of very severe punishment in case of omission.

Britain's Assistance to Greece

Athens: During his visit to Athens the British Foreign Minister Eden promised to send the famished Greeks sixty tons of foodstuffs - a truly British act of assistance.

German Production Rises

Berlin: Our production rises in spite of the bombing terror. Many years of care have enabled us to present enemy air attacks from decisively weakening our industry.

1354

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All our important factories are ingeniously dispersed; if one part of the plant is destroyed, in a short time men and machines can continue their work in another factory. Special lorries with a carrying capacity of eighty tons and more are used for this purpose.

From the huge dumps of the most modern machine and spare parts everywhere in the Reich new factories can be ready for production in half a day. Moreover, a steadily growing number of factories are being put underground.

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

More People in Armaments Than in 1914-1918

Duisburg: Compared with the First World War there are today two and a half times as many people in our armaments industry. To this must be added millions of fully efficient foreign workers.

Girls' War Work

Nuremberg: The girl workers of the Reich Labor Service are employed everywhere in the Reich on essential war work. They help peasants in the country, they work in munitions, in hospitals, in the Reich post office and in the transport services.

Many thousands of others are employed as auxiliary teachers or work in military offices. In this way the girls have released many tens of thousands of men for the armed forces.

AXIS SALLY in English - 6.1 Mcs - 2000 - November 4

Re-Education of British Youth

In a letter to the editor of the London "Times" a reader declares that before making plans for the re-education of German youth, the British Government should do something about Great Britain's youth. The national register reveals, by certain experiments, that child labor has caused a deterioration in the morals of British youth. In the publication "Leader" the figures reveal that 40% of all .....are committed by juveniles.

U.S. Air Force Sells Planes by Auction

Stockholm: The Swedish paper "Svenska Dagbladet" reports that the American Air Force recently auctioned some of their superfluous planes on Patterson airfield. 163 planes were sold at an average price of $ 350, and the entire auction brought in $ 60,000, i.e. 10% of the original cost of the planes, namely $ 600,000. There were Lockheeds, North-American Interstate and Beachcraft machines, as well as gliders. Most bids were for more or less damaged reconnaissance and other small planes.

1356

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

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Survey of Election Chances

The American journal "Editor and Publisher" recently completed a survey of the attitude of the American press to the imminent Presidential election. This survey reveals that 57% of the American daily papers, which replied to the questionnaire sent to them, support Dewey. 27.6% give preference to Roosevelt and 16,4% continue to sit on the fence. The questionnaire was sent to 1,764 dailies, and the statistics were compiled on the 1,067 replies which came in.

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

A specially interesting fact is that of the 139 Labor papers, 117 were in favor of Roosevelt, 19 did not admit any preference and only one was for Dewey. In other words, it is obvious that the communists in the United States have received their orders from Moscow and are therefore almost unanimously supporting Roosevelt.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11,80 Kc. - 2030 - November 4

The Volkssturm in East Prussia

The Volkssturm of Schlossberg(Pillkallen), numbering a battalion, attacked a five kilometre long Soviet position and drove off the Red intruders.

A section of the Gunbinnen-Insterburg railway line was also defended by the Volkssturm men.

East of Angerapp there were about 1,000 Volkssturm men in the main fighting line, where they suffered their first losses amounting to 21 killed.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 592 Kc. - 2200 November 4

Enemy Terror

Berlin: A German soldier who escaped from a Soviet prison reports as follows on the Bolshevik crimes in the Dutch village of Witmar (?) near Heidekrug: "There were three of us taken prisoner by the Soviets. The Soviets wanted to extort from us details about the German disengagement movements.

"When we did not reply, the Bolsheviks killed a comrade in our presence."

Spanish Press on Bolshevik Cruelties

Madrid: The Spanish press makes big headlines out of the

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Madrid: The Spanish press makes big headlines out of the reports on Bolshevik murders in East Prussia.

Spain knowing Soviet terror from her own experience, has now had further confirmation of Bolshevik murder methods with the clearing of the Aran valley in the Spanish-French frontier area. The Spanish papers add: "Bolshevism has the same object in East Prussia and on the Spanish-French frontiers as it has in the whole of Europe: the extermination of the European people."

Life in Budapest Is Normal

Berlin: Though Budapest is so near to the front, life goes on there quite undisturbed.

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

American Brutality

Berlin: In the locality of Sist (?) occupied by the enemy the inhabitants yesterday tried to recover their household goods and food from the ruins of their houses.

American military police thought they were pillaging and deported them to Belgium.

Social Welfare in German Mines

Berlin: During 1944 the board of health of German mines has been granted a special allocation of 25 million Reichsmark by the Reich Labor Ministry.

This special allocation has been granted in addition to the annual insurance payments, amounting to 800 million Reichsmark a year.

TRANSOCEAN In German - November 4

Dr. Goebbels on Three Months of Total War Effort

Berlin: Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels handed the press a detailed report of the results up to date of the total war effort in Germany. He declared that the demand of the total war effort for more soldiers and more weapons had been fulfilled to a large extent during the past three months. Today on all fronts numerous new divisions of the Volks grenadiers are fighting. They are composed of experienced officers, NCO's and men as well as of the those who had been made available for the front through the measures taken in the total war effort.

On the home front, according to the declarations of Dr. Goebbels, strong contingents of additional labor have been mobilised, especially from the women age groups of 45 to 50 and have been directed into armaments factories. The coming weeks will be used for continuation, testing and intensifying of these measures. The total war effort will continue until final victory is won.

DNB in German November 4

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DNB in German November 4

Soviet People form Resistance Movement

In numerous parts of the Soviet Union popular risings have been noted during the last weeks and months which constitute a dangerous threat to the supply lines of the Red Army. This is reported in an article of the "Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz" reprinted in the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung". These resistance movements are symptomatic for the trend of peoples under the Soviet yoke, which on their own initiative, are organizing resistance against enslavement on an increasing scale.

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1361

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

"The best known seats of such movements," the article goes on, "are situated in the northern Caucasus, in Transcaucasia, along the lower reaches of the Volga, and in the dense woods of Orlov and Bajanok (?). The organisation of Ukrainian nationalists called the "DON" (?), has been revived in the Ukraine. After the retreat of the German armies the most active forces of the Ukrainian people joined together in a "Rebel Army". In Transcaucasia the freedom movement had assumed such a serious character this spring that Soviet functionaries fled from numerous districts to Kirowograd. In the Asiatic territories of the Soviet State, too, a number of resolute tribes are continuously waging guerrilla warfare against Soviet formations. Even in Siberia, Moscow had to take measures against anti-Bolshevik forces. Here the most active is the "Jermak" group which is known all over Siberia. This group specializes in assaults on well-known Russian concentration camps and liberates compatriots imprisoned there by coups de main.

Danish Underground Active

Well-Know Business Man Murdered in Copenhagen.

Copenhagen: It was announced on Saturday morning that one of the best known businessmen of Copenhagen, Johann Haveman, was found shot in his Copenhagen flat on Thursday night. Haveman was the director of one of the best known stores in Copenhagen.

"WANDA" in Polish 1800 450 M. November 4

Polish Soldiers Executed by Allies in Italy

The following information has been received from Berlin: The German press has published extracts from the questioning of Polish parachutists who were taken prisoners during the battle of Arnheim. It has been revealed that they learned at the end

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1363

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

Suspension of Warsaw Food Supply

New York: The New York "Times" has published a statement by the President of the Polish Union in America. He stated that Poles in America have had to stop sending food to the sorely tried population of Warsaw because the president of the Lublin Committee of Liberation, E. Morawski, was opposed to the scheme.

TRANSOCEAN in English November 4

Budapest Is a War-Torn City

Budapest: (By Hugo Boesen): Engines of Soviet airplanes are roaring over the Hungarian capital and the air resounds with salvoes of artillery and flak. Budapest has become a city close behind the fighting front. Long caravans of vehicles of all kinds with fugitives and their last scanty property proceed through the city. Motor vehicles of all descriptions are hurrying across Danube bridges without interruption. German gendarmes are regulating traffic at busy street junctions. Other districts of the city, however, seem almost deserted. Those who have no urgent business prefer to remain indoors. Groups of people are hardly to be seen in the streets except some dozen people in queues at bread and food shops or tobacconists. The war has left its mark on the city's life.

Nothing has remained of the former luxurious life for which Hungary's capital was known. Streets resound with the hobnailed boots of marching soldiers. German Tiger tanks are rolling to the front, Soviet planes are strafing the streets of the city and from time to time sirens warn the people of another air raid.

Hungarian Royalty Under Arrest 2045

Sofia: Princess Eudoxia, sister of the late Czar Boris III and former Prince Regent Cyril have been arrested. Princess Eudoxia, aged forty-seven, is an aunt of Czar Simeon II who is a minor. Her brother, Prince Cyril had been first arrested several weeks ago.

Albania will be defended Against

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Sofia: Princess Eudoxia, sister of the late Czar Boris III and former Prince Regent Cyril have been arrested. Princess Eudoxia, aged forty-seven, is an aunt of Czar Simeon II who is a minor. Her brother, Prince Cyril had been first arrested several weeks ago.

Albania Will Be Defended Against Communism 1315

Headquarters of Supreme Command, Southeast: (By Transocean's war reporter Armin Scheunberg) - Although German troops are stubbornly combatting Communist elements which infiltrated into Albania's capital, Tirana, and successfully warded off their attacks against German strongholds in the city, the pressure of Bolshevik formations in Albania is visibly increasing. While strong Communist troop units which, according to reports by the national Albanian committee from Scutari, pretend to be the vanguards of a British fighting group, are approaching Valona, which the Germans evacuated, German troops are moving into strong barrier positions in northern Albania to protect the road to Scutari, which is under constant threat from Bolshevik forces.

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

This Communist pressure has caused determined counter-pressure by national Albanian forces. After successes which anti-Communist Albanian free corps formations scored, reports are now arriving about successful operations by national Albanian groups on the Albanian border. These groups are being led by former Albanian Minister of Interior Deva."Communists are our arch-enemies", an appeal by this group says. "In this hour of greatest danger, because of Bolshevism, we must feel as free Albanians and must be ready to die for free Albania, if the last hour demands this sacrifice."

German Withdrawal from South-east Involves Difficulties 1950

Headquarters C-in-C South-east:

(By Arnim Schoenberg): The dramatic fight for Balkan roads is intensifying from day to day. On these roads the German army in Greece is fighting its way from Serbia to Bosnia,having started its march home several weeks ago from the extreme southern tip of Greece. Six hundred kilometres lie between the Greek frontier and Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. Since after the fall of Belgrade the great route from south to north along the Moravia has become impassible for the Germans, they are now fighting with greatest tenacity for the road to the west of the city. It runs from south to north from the Macedonian capital of Skoplje via Amsel field, (?) Pristina, Mitrovica, through the Ibar valley to Kraljevo, where it bends to the west and from there to Sarajevo via Uzice Visegrad. At Mitrovica a by-route runs to north-west also to Sarajevo via Novibazar, Prjapolje and Visegrad. The Bulgarians and Russians in southern Serbia, the Russians to the east of Nish, Tito's forces and the Russians in the Serbo-Bosnian frontier region and the Russians to the north in Syrmia are trying to cut off this road from the east. From the region of Albania and Montenegro the partisans are pushing on with the same aim in view while other Tito forces are trying to rush forward in the direction of Mostar, the capital of Herzegovina with the final goal of Sarajevo, from the Dalmatian coast, where the Germans are likewise withdrawing gradually.

In the mountainous Balkan country, which is adverse to all

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

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In the mountainous Balkan country, which is adverse to all civilized traffic, a coherent front no longer exists. Grim fighting is going on for major towns, important passes and good roads. Notwithstanding a considerable numerical superiority of the enemy the Germans have been able to frustrate all enemy efforts to cut off and surround the German forces. Just like battleships ploughing their way through a turbulent sea, so individual German divisions are marching irresistibly north through Balkan countries lacerated by the bloody fighting of paritsan bands.

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

Allied Bombs Damage Hospital 1305

Munich: One of the largest and most modern hospitals here, which was run by Catholic nuns, was badly damaged by enemy aircraft last night. The hospital is situated close to Nymphenburg castle, far away from any military or industrial targets.

Difficult Position of Italian Officers 1640

Stockholm: Italian officers' corps are at present being menaced by Communist activity. As the Rome correspondent of "Goteborgas Handels och Sjofartstidning" reports the reason for this is found largely in the bad economic position of Italian officers. Those who at the time hid in order to await arrival of the Allies received no pay for t is period. The position of those officers in Allied-occupied Italy who remained faithful to Mussolini is even worse. The desperate situation of the entire officers' corps and especially that of higher officers causes them to lean toward the radicals. As the Swedish correspondent reports, it is very likely that co-operation between these officers and Communists will be established.

Slovak Partisan Leaders Are Captured 2155

Bratislava: SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police Forces Hoefle, Commander of German troops in Slovakia, reported to the Slovak State President that in the course of German mopping-up operations in central Slovakia, the military leaders of the insurrection of Czecho-Bolshevik partisans had been captured on Friday. This was announced by a Slovak radio flash. The military leaders involved are General Viezd, who some time ago had been despatched by the Benes government in London to Slovakia in order to lead the military operations of insurgents, and General Golian, former Slovak Lieutenant Colonel who had been promoted to Brigadier General by Benes.

Ill Treatment of Germans by Americans 2255

Berlin: First Lieutenant Stache from Herford in Westphalia and Lieutenant Drechsler of Windsbach near Ansbach, who both

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

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Ill Treatment of Germans by Americans 2255

Berlin: First Lieutenant Stache from Herford in Westphalia and Lieutenant Drechsler of Windsbach near Ansbach, who both belonged to the last German group of resistance at Lousberg near Aix-la-Chapelle, gave a detailed report about the treatment accorded them contrary to all usage and international law, when they temporarily came into American captivity. War correspondent Erwin Spoek reports that both officers had been robbed of all their private belongings, as for instance rings, watches, fountain-pens and medals. During the first hearing by a Jewish liaison officer, Stache was insulted in the following manner: "We have been waiting for you for a very long time, you filthy fellow. 501

"Your name is well known among us after you inflicted high losses on us. Your unit has killed eight hundred to a thousand of our men. Now we have finally got hold of you, Nazi swine, and we will shoot you." After Stache's reply that if he felt like committing cowardly murder, he should go right ahead, the Jewish officer put down his gun and said, "You will be shot in any case."

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

Lieutenant Drechsler, who had been confronted by the same American officer, was treated in the same manner. With upraised hands he had to stand with his face against a wall and an American standing with his gun in his hand two metres behind him tried to cow him down. When these intimidations were fruitless the German officer was led back to his comrade.

Then a series of most abusing humiliations and ill treatment began against the persons of both German officers. They were beaten with sticks and forced to do most humiliating chores. They were refused drinking water and food, they had to sleep overnight outside in pouring rain and also had to stand other abuses. Only at a third attempt were the two officers able to escape from captivity. They jumped on to moving train and after days and nights of suffering, they finally reached the German lines in an exhausted condition.

New Hungarian Envoy Reports to Berlin 2200

Berlin - The new Hungarian Envoy in Germany, Andreas Hecser, arrived in Berlin on Saturday where his predecessor, Envoy Hoffmann de Nagysoetetag, is still residing. A number of newly appointed diplomats arrived with the new envoy for the Berlin post. The impression is given that the personnel of the Hungarian Legation in Berlin is being greatly increased.

Death Sentence for French Collaborationist 0800

Paris - The Court of Appeals has confirmed Déats's verdict against journalist and author Georges Suarez, Paris Radio reports. Georges Suarez has been sentenced to death on a collaboration charge. He had appealed to a higher court for revision of the death sentence.

U.S. - China Relations Run Cold 1000

Berlin - (By Guenther Tonn):Next to the grim fighting for the Philippines, interest in developments in East Asia

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

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Berlin - (By Guenther Tonn):Next to the grim fighting for the Philippines, interest in developments in East Asia centres on the conflict which has broken out between the United States and Chungking-China. As the Philippines are the focal point of military events, thus Chungking today is the focal point of political developments. The recall of General Stilwell from Chungking, Gauss, are only symtoms of... differences between Washington and Chungking, and between Roosevelt and Chiang Kai-shek.

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

At the bottom of these differences doubtless is... over new differences between east and west, which are only temporarily relegated to the background by the common desire of these two men to destroy Japan. That ... was shown some weeks ago by reports which the American press launched on an impending divorce of General Chiang Kai-shek and his wife, who with her sisters, brothers and brothers-in-law decisively influenced Chungking China towards American democracy.

If Chiang Kai-shek were actually to divorce his wife, this would not be an ordinary divorce. It would unequivocally show that Chiang Kai-shek is about to rid himself of western influence and remember again his mission in East Asia. In the meantime nothing further has been heard about this divorce and it is not known whether it will actually be obtained. But even should Chiang Kai-shek divorce his wife, both would probably take care that the final dissolution of their marriage, at least for the time being, be withheld from the sensation-loving American press. Be that as it may, latest events in Chungking confirm that Chiang Kai-shek is tired of Churchill's and Roosevelt's tutelage.

DNB in English November 4

The Eastern Front 1830

Berlin - In East Prussia German troops after heavy artillery preparation pierced the Soviet defence zone at two points, over-running numerous enemy batteries and linking up on Lake Goldap, reports Colonel Ernst von Hammer, DNB military correspondent. More than a thousand dead Soviets were counted and twenty-seven tanks and assault guns were either knocked out or seized. Thus at least one Soviet regiment has been encircled. Enemy relief attempts were beaten off north and south of Lake Goldap with heavy casualties for the attackers. Attempts simultaneously made by the encircled garrison to break through to the east were smashed. A concentric attack on Goldap has begun.

On the northern wing of the eastern front the Soviets offensive has lost much of its continuity and intensity. There was a marked decrease in fighting

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

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On the northern wing of the eastern front the Soviets offensive has lost much of its continuity and intensity. There was a marked decrease in fighting strength of assalut divisions due to extremely heavy enemy losses, particularly in the southern front sectors. Local enemy thrusts were beaten off everywhere. The Soviets launched their main thrust south-west of Autz, where they broke into German lines in wooded country difficult to survey. The enemy was, however, checked inside the main lines and thrown back.

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

Novel German close-range weapons have again given an excellent account of themselves in this fighting. Twenty-six Soviet tanks including some of the super-heavy type were knocked out on a narrow sector with their help. To the west of Doblin volunteers of the Latvian Waffen SS smashed two Soviet regiments in front of the main lines.

From the remaining sectors of the eastern front only one major attack west of Dukla pass was reported. The attack came to a standstill in face of German fire.

The Fighting in Hungary 1835

Berlin: A furious battle is raging on the muddy meadows and fields of the Hungarian plain between the Danube and lower Tisa. While the roaring of guns is nearing the Hungarian capital, strong German panzer formations followed by German and Hungarian infantry forces arrived to restore the situation on the right front wing, which was temporarily endangered. The Bolsheviks, being superior in materiel, were able to push the right wing of the German-Hungarian front north to the small town of Vecses. Here however, they were checked. German panzer reserves opened a frontal and flank attack in the enemy, wiped out Soviet spearheads and compelled other units to retreat. Vecses and Ulloe were taken by storm and a new strong defence line was established. The situation is stabilized and a new phase of the battle is about to begin.

In the central sector of the front in Hungary a Soviet cavalry regiment rushing into a front gap was attacked from two sides and practically wiped out. On the left wing of the front, which at Szolnok runs along the Tisa, both parties are endeavoring to keep the initiative in their hands. South of Szolnok the German defenders prevented advanced Soviet and Rumanian troops from approaching the town. Attacks and counter-attacks alternated rapidly but no final decision was reached. Still it seems that the initiative has passed into the hands of the German Command. A minor enemy attempt to cross the river in the northern Tisa bend was foiled by the Honveds.

President of Supreme Nazi Court Is Replaced 1900

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

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President of Supreme Nazi Court Is Replaced 1900

At a grand ceremony in the hall of the Reich military court, Field Marshal Keitel, Chief of the High Command of the Wehrmacht, took leave of the former president, Admiral Bastian, on November 2. On behalf of the Fuehrer and Wehrmacht, Field Marshal Keitel thanked him for his achievements and merits in five years of untiring activity and, in recognition of his merits, decorated him with the Knight Cross of the War Merit Cross, awarded him by the Fuehrer.

Afterwards the Field Marshal inducted the new president of the Reich military court, bearer of Oak Leaves and General of Infantry von Schoelz, to his office. In a lengthy speech the Field Marshal outlined the tasks which this supreme military court has to fulfil.

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

LA VOIS DU REICH in French to France - M.522,50 - 1315 - Nov. 4

The Situation in France According to de Brinon

Berlin: The President of the French government commission for the defence of national interests, Mr. de Brinon, in a statement to the special correspondent of the German radio for European affairs, stressed the fact that the situation in France, far from improving, is getting worse every day. De Gaulle is meeting some unexpected resistance. Executions like that of Admiral Platon have taken place only by instigation of FFI extremists who are not giving up arms at all. As a first exception to the principle of the alleged freedom of speech, de Gaulle has suspended the publication of the newspaper "Liberation". In addition his position is undermined by the incidents which are taking place on the Spanish border. In brief, all news from France every day shows how disappointed were those who at first accepted with joy the alleged liberation.

Congress of French Intellectual Workers at Berlin

Berlin: The first Congress of French intellectual workers in Germany met in Berlin attended by Mr. Brinon, Mr. Deat and the members of the ombassies of Germany, Italy and Japan to the French government. Mr. de Brinon made a speech in which he said: "This congress actually is not a congress like all others. It is a session with the aim of organizing the existance and activity of French intellectual workers at present living in Germany".

Former Bulgarian Minister's Suicide Confirmed

Information received from the Rumanian capital confirms that the former Bulgarian Foreign Minister Popoff committeed suicide in a Bucharest hospital after the visit of a Soviet emissary, who told him that he had been sentenced to be deported to the Soviet Union.

489

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 357 M. - 1945 - Nov. 4

A Talk by Hans Fritzsche

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

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A Talk by Hans Fritzsche

Ladies and gentlemen,

In the recent appeals to the fighting spirit of the German people it has often been stated that we have reached a decisive phase of this war. The calls upon the power of resistance of our people have again and again been motivated by reference to the particularly momentous decisions impending at this stage of the war.

Many may have asked themselves in what the particular importance of this phase of the fighting consists and why, for instance, it is necessary to retain strongpoints on the Atlantic coast while unable to retain the major part of the occupied French area.

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

Many may also have asked for what reason fortifications were being built on the eastern and western frontiers of the Reich with all speed and the aid of valiant volunteers, although the Atlantic Wall, equipped with all the advantage of modern engineering, has been pierced. To these questions the recent trend of military events has given a manifest and unequivocal answer. While two months ago the enemy jeered at us because we left particularly efficient units in strongpoints situated far behind our lines, not only the narrow circle of experts, but even military personalities, politicians and journalists on the enemy side now readily admit that the formation of strongpoints in French ports has been the essential reason for the failure of the general offensive launched by the enemy.

Our adversary does not even attempt to conceal the fact that it was the blocking of the French harbors, accomplished by brave German soldiers, that destroyed the enemy's hope of a walk-over from Avranches to Berlin. When this fact began to be realised in England and America, it was waved aside with the calm conceit of the statement that what proved impossible to-day would have to be tried again to-morrow, and that the matter indubitably implied a painful delay but nothing more. Only a few days ago the truth began to dawn upon them that the fruits of fighting cannot be gathered at will a few days later like the harvest of the fields. Our enemies begin to understand that the fruit of victory does not remain available for months, to be plucked at any moment chosen by the victor, but that it comes within reach only at rare and very brief moments, after which it rapidly and irretrievably escapes the outstretched hand. This is the true background of the loud complaints of the enemy about the necessity of a sixth war winter and the constantly growing burden of material and above all, blood sacrifices.

The military events of the last weeks have clearly proved that we were fully justified in demanding a supreme effort of the German people on the ground of the decisive importance of those days in the east and west . Yet the paramount importance of that period, in which total war effort was proclaimed, lay not only in the military, but to a no less degree in the political

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Time and again in the course of this war we have observed that at the moment of a reputed success the enemy was prone to unveil secrets which so far he had carefully hidden. The same is happening now. At the very moment when Moscow, London and Washington thought that they had achieved the decisive breach through the German fronts and that they held victory in their hands, many a political disguise anxiously maintained for years was dropped, thus definitely closing a train of events initiated by the Atlantic Charter and the lip-service paid to Socialism by plutocrats.

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

Once, in their hour of distress, Churchill and Roosevelt promised all peoples paradise on earth on condition that they helped them to win the war. We witnessed the subsequent gradual dwindling of this fear-born spirit of sacrifice; before our eyes one page after another was torn out of the Atlantic Charter until, when the Polish cliff came in sight, its cover was also finally thrown overboard. And we watched the socialist lip-service of plutocrats being transformed into a paltry promise embodied in the Beveridge plan. Nevertheless, essential parts of the mask which our adversary had put on for war purposes and therefore for the period of war only, had not yet been dropped. The Bolsheviks in particular had been careful not to give up their disguise too soon. But in the weeks following the break-through in the east, Moscow also thought: Well, now the moment has come! So Bolshevism ceased to take pains any longer over democracy and Christianity. It raked together whatever it could grasp, harvesting alike barren and good corn with scythe or sickle, as the moment offered.

It entered Finland, which had light-heartedly surrendered, on the noiseless soles of an apparently moderate armistice treaty, observing correctly the customary forms of negotiation, till, after a short while, the first sacrifices were demanded and obtained. A process bound to terminate, in the eventual incorporation of that country in the Moscow Soviet Union. Rumania and Bulgaria are being dealt with still more summarily. In the remaining Balkan area the hopes, open or secret, of some foolish plutocrats eager to prepare their return, are being burnt to ashes in the fire of Bolshevik imperialism.

For a change, a coup-d'état was attempted in Iran. Further south, in Asia Minor, they try the method of infiltration while in North Africa the liberation of colored people, in Belgium alleged sympathy for the working classes, in France the claims of the heroic partisans serve as cheap pretexts, and Spain is pressed by the primitive threat of armed immigration.

It matters little whether the Bolsheviks themselves or their Anglo-American allies invade a country; at the most this may have some bearing on the tactics adopted. On principle, however, Bolshevism invariably makes its claims to the full, and, what is far more important, the claims of Bolshevism

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

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It matters little whether the Bolsheviks themselves or their Anglo-American allies invade a country; at the most this may have some bearing on the tactics adopted. On principle, however, Bolshevism invariably makes its claims to the full, and, what is far more important, the claims of Bolshevism are realised everywhere, even in the domain of Anglo-American conquest. In their rash exultation over victory allegedly already achieved they have thrown off all disguise. Reports from all countries occupied by the enemy, barring none, prove every day anew that all sacrifices made in this war by Britons and Americans redound to the exclusive benefit of Bolshevism. It is clear, moreover, that the Bolshevism deriving such enormous profit from the blood sacrifices of Britons and Americans is by no means the so-called civilized Bolshevism which, according to the claims of drawing-room Bolsheviks, represents a kind of social, world and state ideology, no less deserving than other ideologies.

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

All facts tend to prove that the Bolshevism strutting in the wake of Anglo-American armies is the very same bloody, revolutionary Bolshevism preached by Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin, and supported by the terrorism of the OGPU.

In referring to the present time as a particularly decisive periond of the war, it must be borne in mind that, besides the visible decisions connected with checking a seemingly irresistible military development, the equally decisive clarification of the unaltered political nature of Bolshevism plays a rôle of prime importance.

Some time ago Britons and Americans tried for the sake of their own reputation to make their savage Bolshevik ally fit for good society by bestowing upon him marshal's batons and other distinctions, and Bolshevism occasionally responded to these endeavors by sporting to a more normal attitude tendencies. In recent weeks, however, this experiment has been entirely given up.

In the years of our formidable advance the ghost of Bolshevism, which had formerly been taken very seriously, faded under the pressure of daily events into a bugbear for children. Now this sallow phantom appears again, at least to the peoples of Europe, as the same old threatening Bolshevism. It remains to be seen whether the peoples outside Europe are also prepared to draw the same conclusions from observations which any English or American correspondent can make in Belgium, France, Italy, North Africa or Asia Minor, or for the matter of that in the Baltic states or in Finland, provided he obtains Bolshevik permission to enter these areas.

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

ITALIAN BROADCAST

MILITARY NEWS

The Southern Front

The torrential rains which have fallen in Italy in these last few days, mainly in the sectors of the Apennine front, have prevented any large-scale action. Artillery activity was restricted to barrage and nuisance action while shock units of the Wehrmacht engaged enemy outposts and captured some advanced positions, thereby improving their defensive lines. In the Adriatic sector successful counter-attacks launched by Reich grenadiers resulted in the creation of a defensive line running straight from south-west to south-east, immediately south of Rocca San Casciano between the Rabbi and Ronco Rivers and thence eastwards, parallel to highway No. 67 which runs just below Forli and Ravenna. This highway, which links the two towns, is firmly held by Marshal Kesselring's troops.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Clashes of minor importance only took place in Italy today. German troops took advantage of improved weather conditions and at some points succeeded in rectifying their defensive positions. An enemy attempt to cross the Ronco River north-east of Forli failed. South of Bologna a strong American patrol was captured and two enemy tanks of scouting patrol were destroyed.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

A slight improvement in the weather resulted today in a revival of fighting activity in the Adriatic area and south of Bologna. In the former sector enemy units attempting to cross the Ronco River east and north-east of Forli were wiped out. In the latter the Germans improved their positions in the Vergato region.

Anglo-American General Headquarters have issued a communiqué on the heavy losses suffered by the Allies in Italy from May to October last, alleging

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

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Anglo-American General Headquarters have issued a communiqué on the heavy losses suffered by the Allies in Italy from May to October last, alleging that they number 116,150 men. British and American soldiers taken prisoner by the Germans, however, are not included in the above mentioned figure.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Enemy Aircraft Over Milan This Morning

197

At noon today a few enemy aircraft flew over Milan bombing and strafing indiscriminately north of the city. In a quarter where traffic is particularly intense, dwelling houses were hit and several dead and many wounded are reported. First aid squads of the fire brigade, of the Red Cross and of the ARP organization were rushed to the spot by authorities.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

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

NEWS FROM REPUBLICAN FASCIST ITALY

Amnesty for Outlaws

On October 28 the Duce published an amnesty decree in order to enable all those who had not responded to the call to colors to join up and report to their respective centres for military or labor service. The deadline has been fixed for November 10. In the interests of the outlaws themselves and in that of the country, which needs for its reconstruction and its revival the energies of all those who can give their collaboration, it is necessary for all to fulfill their duty. Remember, all Italians are called upon to contribute to the revival of their country which has been degraded and betrayed.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

Ministry of Armed Forces to Evaders from Duty

The Ministry of Armed Forces announced that all evaders from previous mobilization or conscription orders included in the Duce's amnesty decree should report to military district headquarters, with the exception of those belonging to the 1914 class who will report to the military labor inspectorate either directly or through local branches. Evaders belonging to the navy or to the air force may report to any naval or air command as well as to military district headquarters.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Bishop of Trieste on Relief for the Bombed-out

The Bishop of Trieste, Monsignor Antonio Santini, has appealed to the faithful of his diocese to contribute to the relief of bombed-out people, who are now suffering from the enemy fury which was again let loose over the city.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Applications for Teaching Certificates

The Ministry for National Education has announced that the deadline for the presentation of applications to pass examinations for teacher's certificates [illegible]

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

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(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Applications for Teaching Certificates

The Ministry for National Education has announced that the deadline for the presentation of applications to pass examinations for teacher's certificates has been definitely postponed to November 20. This date is definite for all applications regarding any type of teaching. (Fascist Radio 2000)

Invitation to Wisdom

The cold season is about to set in. The life of bandit nuclei becomes increasingly more difficult, precarious and full of hardships. On the other hand the Anglo-American command was complaining, some time ago, of the inefficiency of the rebels. According to some reports received the rebels do not know what attitude they must adopt. Be careful, though you may be very lucky, the title of "partisan" may be denied to you. The Black Brigade, instead, has given ample proof of being able to get hold of bandits wherever they are. Do not turn a deaf ear to the act of generosity of the Social Republic by its amnesty of October 28, with the deadline on November 10. Remember that the enemy is the worst of advisers. (Fascist Radio 2100) 495

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

Formation of New Italian Detachments

Venice: Marshal Graziani has declared that besides the units of Italian armed forces now training in Germany, others have been formed in Italy. "The hard task accomplished is beginning to bear fruit", he said.

(Radio Litorale Adriatico - 2010)

Fascist Martyrs

The following Republican Fascists have sacrificed their lives for the greatness and honor of their Fatherland:

Giuseppe Faudi (Monfalcone) - Alberto Santi (Val d'Ossola)- Gino ..... - Giuseppe Vessaroli (Borazzone) - Di Quirico (Savona)- Emilio Moratti (Rho)- Giovanni Guarnaschelli - Giulio Lovati (Milano) - Guffanti Carolina (Alberedo) - Alberto Gavatti (Villafranca) - Giuseppe Ferrati (Torino) - Federico Iosa (Borgo ...) Giuseppe Viani (S. Vincenzo della Ponte).

The sacrifice of our dead will be avenged. Fascist youth, to the rescue!

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

A Woman Martyr

The Secretary of the Party in his speech at Piazza San Sepolcro in Milan recalled the gentle and proud example of Italian Fascist women who often were in the vanguard of the men's work for the rebirth of the nation. Should fresh proof on the matter be necessary, here is the episode of the gallant death of young Orietta Coccolo from Friuli, who sacrificed herself than renounce her loyalty to the Duce and to Italy.

Orietta Coccolo was repeatedly threatened with death by bandits for her faith and activity as an ardent Republican Fascist. Threats only succeeded in increasing rather than diminishing her ardent political activity. For this reason Orietta Coccolo was captured on Augusto 10 by bandits, brought to Canale di Grivò where she was court-martialled by the outlaws on the 12th of the same month and sentenced for her Republican Fascist ideas and activity. When questioned she openly and

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

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

Signorina Coccolo was shot on August 12. The news was confirmed by the Vicar of the Udine Arch-Bishopric through the Bishop of Faodi, who has jurisdiction over the hamlet of Canale di Grivò, where she was shot. Crietta Coccolo is included in the roll of the martyrs of the Friuli women's "Fasci". But her name deserves to be known everywhere as her example will fill Italian men and women in every corner of our land with great pride.

Crietta Coccolo: present!

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

News of the Party

Appointment: the Secretary of the Party has appointed comrade Alfredo Boccherini, "squadrista", March on Rome, former member of the Triumvirate of the Federation of the Republican Fascei of Brescia, in substitution to comrade Antonio Mologo, entrusted with another task.

(Fascist Radio 2100)

Feminine Fasci

The women of the Republican Feminine Fascio of Udine, on the occasion of the visit to the Fascio and the city of Father Bussolin, have sent the Duce an enthusiastic message, in which they assert their unshakable and integral faith in the fate of the Fatherland. "More than ever, say the Fascist women of Udine, the Friuli claims its vanguard position in the struggle for the revival of the Italian Fatherland."

The provincial organization of the Republican Feminine Fasci of Udine includes thirty-nine feminine fasci, 590 members of the Republican Fascist party, of whom four were killed, sixty-three are volunteers in the auxiliary service and twenty-three belong to the group of the Feminine Action "Black Shirt".

(Fascist Radio 2100)

University Students of Brescia

In Brescia, university students have organized an enthusiastic patriotic manifestation, in the streets of the city, singing the anthems of the Fatherland and the revolution. At the head of the students, a great flag of Republican Italy was carried. Several groups of citizens joined the students, praising the soldiers who [illegible]

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

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A group of Alpine troops present in the city, was particularly cheered. The "Leonessa" confirms her high patriotic spirit, at the vanguard of the Republican movement.

(Fascist Radio 2100)

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

Appeal of Goffredo Mameli

We now transmit an appeal of Goffredo Mameli:

"Brothers of Italy, the Fatherland with a solemn voice, calls us all to its defence. It is the name of a mother. Cursed be he who is not touched and refuses to sacrifice his life for her, he who disdains glory for her, glory which makes death more beautiful than life. What is life when the Fatherland is divided and enslaved ? It is then unbearable suffering and not a gift of God. To arms Italian brothers: from the blood of the dead, the avengers will be born. Long live Italy".

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

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

NEWS FROM "LIBERATED" ITALY

The Fate of the Staff of the Royal Army

The Chief of Staff of the Royal Army, in an interview granted to the paper "Risorgimento", illustrated the motives which led to dissolving the General Staff Corps ordered by the so-called Minister for War of the Bonomi government. The most interesting part of these statements is that the Staff Corps could not be maintained because it is not yet known how the army will be reorganised after the war. The suppression of the Staff Corps can in point of fact be considered as a definite liquidation of the Italian army. It is moreover interesting that accusations should have been brought against the "General Staff" by the Chief of Staff himself. Thus all the conditions necessary for the liquidation of the Fatherland are being created, a liquidation wilfully brought about by him who will go down to history as the man who ruined Italy: Ivanoe Bonomi.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Victor Emmanuel Robbed of Part of His Collection

According to the "Svenska Dagbladet", Victor Emmanuel of Savoy had an unpleasant surprise when he found that a part of his precious numismatic collection had been stolen from the villa where it had been stored.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Italians Have No Freedom of Action

Reports from Political circles in Berne assert that despite the various statements made by the leaders of the Allied Nations and the leaders of invaded Italy, and despite the many propaganda speeches, Italian diplomats and the Italian government itself have not the freedom of action which would be necessary for them to carry out their tasks. The representative in London of the so-called Bonomi government cannot even dispose of a building wherein to carry out his activity, and is therefore

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

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(Fascist Radio - 1400)

Reason Given for Arrest of Generals in Sardinia

The Under-Secretary for War in the so-called Bonomi Government, Palermi, speaking of the arrest of the two generals commanding the Sardinia armed forces at the time of the Badoglio"s shameful surrender, stated that these two generals did their best to prevent their units from reaching Corsica.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

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Section 3.3/NND No. 12356

Honorary Citizenship of Rome to Roosevelt

The UNNS reports that the honorary citizenship of Rome has been conferred on Roosevelt. This servile act is perfectly in keeping with the mentality of Bonomi and his accomplices. Incidentally, it is worth remembering that Wilson was honored in the same way during the last war. But everything ended in meetings of protest. It is well known that history likes to repeat itself.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Pope Receives Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria

Rupprecht of Bavaria, the most important Catholic prince of Germany, has had a half hour talk with the Pope.

(Radio Tevere - 2030)

Renegades Are Justly Punished

It is learned that at Rimini and in many other centres of Romagna some groups of exalted anti-Fascists have organised themselves to welcome the liberators. These liberators, however, mostly Indians, Moroccans, and other mongrel mercenaries, were not prepared for these demonstrations or, perhaps, they had not understood what they meant. The fact is that amidst all the noisy rejoicing they became frantic and with kicks and blows dispersed the crowd. In addition to that they nopped up the mob obliging it to work in the rear. This is the right reward that the slaves deserved for the tribute paid to those who destroyed our monuments and murdered innocent people. And it is also a warning to others.

(Republican Fascist Radio - 2100)

Sicilian Farmers Meet at Caltanisetta

Sicilian farmers met at Caltanissetta to examine the problems and needs of land workers and agricultural producers. After a stormy debate a violent order of the day was voted in which government offices are requested to take immediate action [illegible] famine.

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

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Sicilian farmers met at Caltanissetta to examine the problems and needs of land workers and agricultural producers. After a stormy debate a violent order of the day was voted in which government offices are requested to take immediate action to save the island's population from famine.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

Cost of Medicine Increased Fourfold in Rome

The Rome British radio today announced that the Bonomi Ministry of Interior has decreed a four hundred per cent increase in the prices of drugs still sold in invaded Italy.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

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

REVIEWS, COMMENTS AND SPEECHES

Candidus on the Question of Patriots

Last night the B.B.C. commentator Candidus clearly expressed his anxiety over the struggle in which the so-called Patriots will have to engage during the coming winter. He also referred to the anxiety felt in Anglo-American political and military circles in that respect. Candidus stated that winter is approaching and that the battle waged by the patriots in northern Italy becomes daily fiercer and more difficult. It is not unlikely, Candidus himself went on to say, that some of them might ask themselves if it is worth their while to continue the struggle. Candidus, in so many words, is paving the way to future developments. It is moreover significant that the B.B.C. itself should make these assertions, - that same B.B.C. which had always proclaimed that the Italian Patriots were firmly resolved to fight to the end, until utter exhaustion of all possibilities of victory against the Germans and the Fascists had been reached.

The B.B.C. is beginning to feel the consequences of the policy which the Allies have followed in connection with the Patriots of every individual country. The patriots in fact, are being disarmed in France, disarmed in Belgium, disarmed and scorned in Italy, and in the various political and military circles of London and Washington anxiety is now being felt concerning the consequences of the Allies' failure to keep the promises made to Partisans throughout Europe. Of this state of mind common to Italians and the other European peoples, the leaders in London and Washington are perfectly aware, and they are beginning to think that it may be possible, from one moment to another, that a modification in attitude could possibly occur towards those who are more than ever revealing themselves as untrue friends. As far as they are concerned, there is only one way out for the Partisans: to answer the call of the Fatherland, return to their homes and become once more citizens worthy of the name.

(Fascist Radio - 1900)

November 4th

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

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(Fascist Radio - 1300)

November 4th

In invaded Italy the 4th of November is being celebrated with a speech by Orlando, the man who after having paid homage to the Anglo-Americans at the conclusion of the last world war and subsequently raised his voice in useless protest against them, returned to Italy at the very moment when colonial empires were being divided between the Allies of yesterday and to-day. Humiliated and in a state of confusion, he has come back to kneel once more before the Allies and to consecrate by his acceptance the sharing of the booty, of victory, of that victory which had been ours.

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

In Republican Fascist Italy, the celebration of the 4th November is instead being carried out with austerity and without any exhibition of rhetoric, but in the intimacy of our hearts and of our arms, which are still loyal to the command to live and fight unto death.

While Otto of Hapsburg lands in Europe with the evident intention of reestablishing an empire which would undermine the unity of Italy and Germany, the Allied tragi-comedy with regard to Italy and the continent of Europe follows its normal course. Now the Allies are trying to bring ghosts back to life in the fight against Italy and Germany.

It is high time to close our ?'s in order to strangle the political speculation which enemy propaganda has so often tried in that respect. The death of the Piave, of the Hermada, those of Africa, Spain, Russia and Greece, revolt against what is taking place in invaded Italy. They revolt against the conception that Italy and Germany should be divided by contrasting interests, interests which not only do not clash but are actually in common and united, even in the changeable events of world policy.

This identity of interests goes as far back as 1866 when an alliance was concluded between Italy and Prussia. From then onwards the two countries, having achieved their common objectives, started again on their onward march which at a given moment was consecrated by the Fascist and National Socialist revolutions. The unity in the conception of the political ideals was as a matter of fact, consecrated by the common interests not only of the two revolutions but also of the two countries. It should be added in this connection that ever since the days of the Risorgimento, while France was turning her guns against the Roman Republic, while the cession of Nice caused Garibaldi to say: "You make me a stranger in my own home", while the French were interfering against the Garibaldini and against the other Italians fighting at Mentana, a just acknowledgment of Italian aspirations came from Germany alone in 1866, - an alliance which enbled us to get Venice back without giving anything in return.

It has been stated that only in invaded Italy are Italy's national and spiritual values respected; only there in fact, according to radio propagandists, is it possible to monopolise the glories of Italy. But they are the same men who are today at the side of the Axis

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It has been stated that only in invaded Italy are Italy's national and spiritual values respected; only there in fact, according to radio propagandists, is it possible to monopolise the glories of Italy. But they are the same men who are today at the side of the Anglo-Americans, who are negotiating with the Greeks and the Yugoslavs. They are the same men who, at the end of the last war, liquidated so disastrously the fruits of victory and yielded to the Yugoslavs as they had yielded to the French, the Americans and the British. A united national Italy was recognised and awaken from her slumbers by Fascism alone. To-day, in invaded Italy we have the same caryatids of the past who are fighting against the unity of the nation, against its integrity. Italy, which had been renewed by Fascism and its Duce, is once again at the mercy of those who threw her into the arms of the enemy, of those who have always kept her from renewing herself and becoming powerful.

They are the same men who organised strikes in Turin in 1917, who have tried in every way to prevent victory from being achieved

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

They are the same men who tried in the last war, as in the present war, to convince the people to give up the sacrifices which represented the only possible road to victory. They are the same men who before and during the war of 1915 demolished all national efforts for the achievement of victory. They are the same men who murdered Tullio Giordana, the same men who urged the people to a civil war leading to the bloodshed of the Black Shirts.

These men prepare themselves today to celebrate Vittorio Veneto in the same spirit in which they betrayed its consequences and its fruits. They are the same who, as Foch stated at the time, went arm in arm with Italy's enemies, with deserters and other enemies of the Fatherland. And in the meanwhile Tito at the head of his armies is approaching the Fatherland's frontiers. Italy renounces, at the price of cessions and failures, to what may be considered her chief and only conquests of the past war. These men are drawing nearer to the Anglo-Americans, who are those mainly responsible for the actual situation in which she found herself at the end of the last war. They are the same men who bowed their heads in the face of the forty-four clauses of the armistice which was imposed on Italy by the Allies as a result of the treason, that treason which rendered void all the sacrifices which had been made by Italy during the course of the first World War of 1915 and which were repeated during the course of the present war.

Victory is being sanctified in invaded Italy to please those who are chiefly responsible for the hardships imposed on the Italian people.

They celebrate a victory which is not theirs, but only belongs to Fascism and to Mussolini. It is not theirs-of them who have betrayed Vittorio Veneto's Italy both then and now. There is a faith in the spiritual patrimony of the Italian People which cannot be modified nor altered by these butchers. The soldiers of the Piave and of Vittorio Veneto cannot feel at home among these traitors, these exploiters, these saboteurs and these cut-throats. The Italian soldiers who fought during the last war and in this war are not of such a nature. Victory was handed back to Italy by Fascism, which purified it and brought it back to the capitol as an imperishable light for the future of the Fatherland and its sons. Italy who at the time had rejected

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

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(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Press Review

Luigi Loroni Tells the Story of Negro of Candide

A few days ago, Luigi Loroni in an article published in "Régime Fascista" told the history of the negro of "Candide", who in order to assure his means of livelihood and that of his family signed a contract of serfdom with some American masters.

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

It happened, a short while afterwards, that he found himself on the verge of starvation, with an injured foot and no longer able to provide either for himself or for his family. When he found this out it was too late, he was already a slave. This story, so beautifully told by Voltaire in "Candide", repeats itself throughout the world today, when so many situations crop up having all the characteristics of the contract of serfdom undersigned by Voltaire's negro. The situation which has come about in France and in invaded Italy, is now, in fact, dissimilar as far as the Partisans are concerned, who, after having been encouraged to fight against their own interests and those of their country, have been disarmed and outlawed and deprived of all recognition. Daniele Bertolini, in an article published in "Regime Fascista", examines the position of Partisans in Italy and in other European nations.

He claims that the Partisans, having done their utmost for the Allied cause,- a cause alien to that of their own countries - have derived no advantage for themselves, and on the contrary are being degraded and betrayed.

Concetto Pettinato, writes an article on the same subject in the "Stampa" of Turin. He examines the situation of the European countries liberated by the Allies, comparing it to that of 1942 when the greater part of Europe was occupied by the Axis Powers. At that time calm reigned all over the continent. The Axis nations had explicitly declared that they had no intention of changing the pre-war "status quo" in Europe; they had no intention of turning into a "status de jure" what was already a "status de facto", with the exception of the Governorship of Poland.

The occupation had come about owing to military necessities. The Axis had every intention of safeguarding the interests of the European continent, and did not wish to impose a permanent juridical recognition to a purely temporary state of affairs. Many of the countries which were at the time occupied by the Axis forces, welcomed with evident satisfaction the arrival of the liberators, or at all events, of those whom they considered as such. They have now been able to realize what are the consequences of the policy followed by these "liberators". The journalist adds:

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

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"In the first place, the liberators have disclosed their plans for the distribution of the fruits of victory, fruits which they have assigned to the one or to the other - although discussions are still going on - even before victory itself has been achieved. It is necessary, however, to examine the position of each single nation in order fully to gauge the situation which has been brought about by the liberators.

"In France for istance, on the ruins of the Vichy Government emigrated to Germany, four or five different governments have cropped up. In Paris, in Marseilles, in Lyons, at Montpellier, and in other localities distant from Paris, governments have arisen each of which acts for itself, without any internal or national organization, depending exclusively from Paris. None of these governments, which we might call provincial governments, considers itself dependent on de Gaulle.

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1403
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

In Marseilles, over twenty people are sentenced daily. In Montpellier and in other French cities, death sentences are pronounced without even having recourse to trials. Thousands and thousands of Frenchmen are at present languishing in concentration camps. The autonomy of southern France is openly proclaimed everywhere. In Lyons, so as to repress open revolt against government authorities, de Gaulle has been forced to send a regiment of negroes from French Africa to restore order, thereby removing them from the German frontier. In Paris the unemployed, who up to a month ago numbered 360,000, now number over half a million.

Much the same thing is happening in the French departments bordering with Spain, where Spanish and French communists and the Maquis are trying to bring about a diplomatic incident, aimed at starting a war which would cause the overthrow of Franco's government and the Spanish Phalangists. Communist activity in that region of France is extremely intense. Communists want civil war to break out in Spain, namely a repetition of what happened a few years ago. Riots among the labouring classes in France are going on full swing, provoked by communists.

"It is not necessary however to restrict oneself to the western sector of the European continent in order to get an idea of the situation brought about by the liberators. If we turn to eastern Europe we see for instance Latvia, where order and prosperity had returned under the German régime, once more in the throes of Soviet reprisals of the most violent nature directed against the local populations. In Poland, the supporters of the Lublin Committee and those of the puppet Polish government in London are fighting tooth and nail. In Rumania two governments are fighting each other, one of which is supported by Moscow. In Rumania riots among the working classes are the prelude to the advent of Communism. In Bulgaria the national territory is totally occupied by the Soviets. In Yugoslavia two governments are struggling for supremacy, Tito's communist government and the Royal government of Subasic, which is supported by London and Washington. In Greece the situation is no better: there are two governments, one supported by Moscow and the other by London. Riots and party struggles are daily occurrences."

Pettinato continues his article with a brief survey of the situation in invaded Italy. Everywhere, he says, in France, in Italy, in Yugoslavia, in Greece, in Bulgaria, in Rumania, disorder reigns supreme, in lieu of that order and well being which had been established by the Axis forces. Famine and starvation, strikes, political and social disorders

1404

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

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

They are being submerged by the same surge of the tide which they provoked. The Jews, who are landing in hordes in various regions of the European continent, are stronger than the two men who provoked war and its disintegrating current.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

November 4th

To-day is the anniversary of a great historic and political event which brought about a vast upheaval throughout the world and which brought the luminous cycle of Italy's unity to a conclusion. On November 4th, 1918, the ground, air and sea forces of Italy, by their victory of Vittorio Veneto, crowned the efforts of forty-three months of a very tough struggle and opened for Italy the road leading to her greatness and power, - forty-three months of fighting on the "doline" of the Carso, on the Piave and on these mountains with which God Almighty traced Italy's natural boundaries. The sacrifice of 600,000 dead and over one million wounded and disabled sanctioned the struggle which Italy had fought against the century-old Hapsburg enemy. The blessed blood had been shed all over the battle fields and had given to national unity its baptism of sacrifice and of blood. The fruits of victory which should have been rightly ours were stolen by those who, to-day, call themselves our allies and by those who are now governing public life in invaded Italy. We expected to see a free and powerful Italy within the family of the nations of the world. But the sacrifices which had been made by millions of Italians were submerged by treason and capitulation. The representatives of the Italy of the House of Savoy plotted against national unity and greatness and suffocated in blood the cry of the people asking for the right to life, to power, to freedom. Treason has been perpetrated against Italy and her people. Fascism, which had known how to reap the fruits of victory, has been betrayed; Fascism which had welded the Italian people into unity, which had brought recognition to its valor and its power, has been betrayed and the Italian people with it. After the victory of the last war, Italy had

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And the agreement between the two countries had found other sources in the identity of ideals of the two revolutions, the National-Socialist and the Fascist. Fascism alone has therefore the right to celebrate the historic date of November 4th. Those who were the authors of treason and capitulation cannot celebrate this date. The sacrifices made by the Italians in the last and in this war have been rendered void by the enemy and by the great internal enemy.

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

Fascism is the heir to Italian tradition, the great tradition which begins with Garibaldi and Mazzini and goes right down to Mussolini. It has the right to call itself the heir to the victory of Vittorio Veneto and therefore to celebrate this date in complete harmony of intent and purpose.

This right is not for those who betrayed the Fatherland and have enslaved it to the enemy.

(Fascist Radio 1600)

Commemoration of Fourth of November (Speech by Carlo Borsani)

Carlo Borsani, president of the National Association of War disabled, will commemorate the 4th of November 4. Gold medal-bearer Borsani is at the microphones.

"Italians in the Social Republic, the young state which wants to continue the Fatherland, tradition under Mussolini's guide today recall with pride the date of November 4, 1918 with renewed will for struggle and self-sacrifice. On that day the gallant Italian arms conquered the peninsula's eastern borders on which the hearts, the will and the epic heroism of our Risorgimento had been focused, fascinated by the aspiration to unity and independence.

"Italy was finally completed as a territorial unit and victory calmed the anxiety of many generations of martyrs and apostles. But peace came with victory. And Italian victory and peace were undetermined and betrayed at Versailles by the representatives of the same powers which are fighting us with bitter hatred since 1935. At Versailles the defence of the interests of the Fatherland was not entrusted to men like Mussolini, Corridoni and D'Annunzio, who defended the nation's honor by risking their lives and shedding their blood, but to representatives of the aristocracy and the wealthy classes perpetually and naturally subservient to the London and Paris banks, the very same who have sabotaged the heroism of the people and their army in all wars, last but not least to that self-same Victor Emanuel who insulted the sacrifices of millions of veterans by granting equality of rights to the martyrs, the dead and the crippled of the war and to those who were deserters. Now the chasm between those negative forces and the young forces of a reborn nation has become deeper and wider

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

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"We alone, as war disabled and veterans of wars waged for one flag only, that of Italy, we alone are entitled to remember the sacrifice of 700,000 dead and of millions of other veterans and must for ever remember it. What is the result of all the sacrifices made, when our eastern border has been virtually desecrated by the armistice of September 8, 1943? 491

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

"Yesterday we had the news that Tito's bands have entered the Italian town of Zara. The responsibility of this immense misfortune of the country falls exclusively upon the shoulders of those who represented her and were the first to throw her into the chaos and disorder of an internal war. The infamous term of traitor is well deserved by the high ranking profiteers, by the merchants trading their brother's blood, and not by the Italian soldiers, who know nothing of such gross ingratitude and such perfidiousness, or by the Italian people who gave their sons, their homes and their suffering toil to the war. Republican Fascist Italy, despite her great sorrow, today stands up again and looks to the world squarely, for she does not fear its judgment. This poor but inexhaustible Italy, this humble but great land, is reiterating her rebellion to the miserable Badoglio's armistice. And in the name of the dead of all wars, in the name of mothers, widows, orphans and crippled veterans she is calling all her sons, above all the youth, to the glory of fighting for her rebirth. No strength can deviate the destiny of a people when this lives as a reality in their blood. We are sure of that because we walk on the main road, that of history, and because we are lit by the light of loyalty: loyalty to our past; above all because it is a [illegible]st of [illegible]o tangible and legitimate conquests, which urges us to fight and promises us the glory of victory.

"Italy and Germany: two peoples betrayed at Versailles, the pariahs always despised and combated, this time have inexorably said: we will march to the end, to victory."

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Documentation on Republican Fascism

The eighteen year old Luigi Sciacca says to his executioners: do not spoil my black shirt: aim at my forehead.

Among the heroic episodes of the Republican Black Shirts, a luminous instance is furnished by Luigi Sciacca, a young member of the "Fascio" of Udine, who was murdered by the bandits on the 8th of September. The mother of the young martyr thus describes to us the life and the last days of her son Luigi:

"When he was fourteen years old, he escaped from home to join the battalions of the GIL. He did not succeed because he was stopped by the Police in Oderzo. He later gave proof of deep Italian and Fascist feelings when at school. At seventeen years and a half, during the first days of December, of deeply feeling the shame of his betrayed and dishonored fatherland, he abandoned

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

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"When he was fourteen years old, he escaped from home to join the battalions of the G.I.L. He did not succeed because he was stopped by the Police in Oderzo. He later gave proof of deep Italian and Fascist feelings when at school. At seventeen years and a half, during the first days of December, of deeply feeling the shame of his betrayed and dishonored fatherland, he abandoned school and enlisted as a cadet in the National Republican Guard. He was immediately chosen for the Mussolini assault legion. Until the 18th of August, he was an ardent legionary of the first company of the first battalion, proud of wearing the insignia of a volunteer. In the month of May, in order to lose no time, he passed his examinations in Verona and was promoted to the second class of the "Liceo". Immediately afterwards, he took part in long and various mopping up operations near Asiago and in Val Camonica, bearing all the hardships with serenity and never flagging enthusiasm. All his letters were full of devotion to the Fatherland and faith in victory.

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

"In the course of a few days, he took part in various actions, distinguishing himself for his valor and contempt of danger. On the 5th of September, he was made prisoner by the bandits, together with other comrades. The commander of his company was killed. He then fought with courage and determination till he came to the end of his ammunition. A few prisoners who were able to escape witnessed his glorious end. He withstood with indomitable courage the flatteries and threats of the bandits, who wanted him to join them; he preferred death to dishonor, and said: Kill me if you want to. I will not deny my faith and my Duce". He was comforted by religion and wrote a letter which I have not yet received but I can well imagine the words which I will read for the last time. He was executed on the 8th of September. He was calm before the firing squad. He took his coat off so as to die in his black shirt, and said to his executioners: "Do not spoil my black shirt: aim at my forehead".

"Duce, you can imagine the immense suffering of my heart. My son was eighteen years old. He was good-looking, good and brave. He was the joy of my home. However, as he offered his life for the salvation of the Fatherland, I will be strong and proud of him; I want to offer my suffering to God, that He may not allow Italy to perish, that He may crown with victory the sacrifice of so many pure heroes, and that He may give you the joy of triumph. My husband and I are proud of the sacrifice of our son Luigi and we bless you, Duce, for all that you have done and for what you will do for our Fatherland."

The sacrifice and martyrdom of Luigi Sciacca should be registered in the golden book of heroism and of faithfulness to the Fatherland.

A party which inspires youth to such sublime actions of voluntary, conscious devotion, cannot die; it will never die, because its roots strike ever deeper in the conscience of the people.

The gallant action of Luigi Sciacca will become legendary and is worthy of being given as a beautiful example to present and future generations.

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

On What Side Is Generosity and Human Comprehension?

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

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(Fascist Radio - 2100)

On What Side Is Generosity and Human Comprehension?

Enemy propaganda likes to stress the violence and cruelty of the Fascist formations, while inciting its slaves to commit murder and the most horrible crimes. Naturally, we answer and have every intention of answering this violence with a multiplied violence, as we were not the first to murder and attack after the unfortunate 8th of September.

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

It is only on the side of Republican Fascism, however, that acts of generosity and of human comprehension are registerd, acts of which the vulgar criminals paid by the enemy could not even conceive. Emilio Longoni for instance, honored the memory of his son Aldo, killed by the rebels, by asking the Duce to grant forgiveness to a rebel sentenced to death. Here is the text of the letter written by him:

"Duce!"

"On the 22nd of July, 1944, in the neighborhood of Tortona, in the course of a fight against the rebels, my son Aldo, mountain artillery cadet, was killed. He was my only son, my only treasure, my only hope. Only those who have lost a son in war can understand the suffering of my heart. However, more painful than this is the thought that he was killed by those who call themselves and should be Italians. Duce, I believe in the immortality of the Fatherland and I also believe that the blood of so many young lives will not be shed in vain. I ask you an immense favor, and I am sure that you will not deny it to me: I wish to honor the memory of my martyr with an action that your heart will easily understand. I ask you, Duce, to grant forgiveness to an Italian rebel soldier, sentenced to death, and that the sentence may not be carried out. You will tell this young soldier that his forgiveness was requested by the father of a youth killed by the renegades at the enemy's service. The moral depravity of these wretched people who turned their arms against the Italians while the enemy is destroying the most beautiful Italian regions, fills the heart of every good Italian with contempt and infinite sadness. And yet, these wretched people were once brave soldiers, intrepid combatants. This is the result of the cowardice and wickedness of the traitors: yesterday's combatants have become the murderers of today, and the blood shed by these cut-throats makes the barbarous enemy laugh with joy. Italy, however, cannot and must not die, and the holocaust of her best sons will hasten her resurrection. From this blood, from this suffering, a new and purified Fatherland will arise, where all its sons will one day find themselves anew and will reconstruct all that has been savagely destroyed by the enemy, with their work and in human fraternity.

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

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memory of my martyr with an action that your heart will easily
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rebel soldier, sentenced to death, and that the sentence may not
be carried out. You will tell this young soldier that his
forgiveness was requested by the father of a youth killed by the
renegades at the enemy's service. The moral depravity of these
wretched people who turned their arms against the Italians while
the enemy is destroying the most beautiful Italian regions, fills
the heart of every good Italian with contempt and infinite sadness.
And yet, these wretched people were once brave soldiers, intrepid
combatants. This is the result of the cowardice and wickedness
of the traitors: yesterday's combatants have become the murderers
of today, and the blood shed by these cut-throats makes the
barbarous enemy laugh with joy. Italy, however, cannot and must
not die, and the holocaust of her best sons will hasten her
resurrection. From this blood, from this suffering, a new and
purified Fatherland will arise, where all its sons will one day
find themselves anew and will reconstruct all that has been
savagely destroyed by the enemy, with their work and in human
fraternity.

"Italy, mother and Fatherland of heroes and geniuses, land
of goodness and beauty, you will revive and Divine Justice will
show you once again the road of your immortal greatness."

The desire of Emilio Longoni was granted by the Duce.

The above mentioned episodes - and they are not isolated
ones - of moral and spiritual greatness, can easily explain why
Fascism is a historical power and a reality which will never be
defeated or destroyed.

(Fascist Radio -2100)

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

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

Republican Flag, Italian Flag

The celebration of the twenty-second anniversary of the March on Rome, which ended at General Headquarters with the Duce consigning the flag to a Black Shirt legion, has once again proved not only that Fascism is a deep and vivid reality of Italian life, but also that much has been accomplished in a year, on the hard and bloody road of national renewal. Those which a year ago were only isolated units, are today entire legions and well-trained Black Brigades. In Piazza San Sepolcro, the small groups of last year have once again become a sea of people, a crowd animated by a great ambition and a solid faith, a crowd whose first thought was to ask for a visit of the Duce to Milan, a crowd which demanded the application of the strictest revolutionary discipline against those who have become instruments and accomplices of the enemy. The same thing took place in Turin, in Padua and in all the other cities of the Republic. The commemoration of the 28th of October has once again become the manifestation of the will and the faith of a people.

This will and this faith have their symbol in the flag handed over by the Duce to the armed units. Republican flag, soul of our souls, Mussolini called it; symbol of the will of revival of a nation deceived by the traitors and outraged by a cruel and barbarous enemy who, with his instruments of death intensifies his fury, against that part of Italian people, not yet enslaved to him, an enemy who has brought the most squalid misery and slavery to the territories ocupied by him.

In the speech delivered in Milan, the Secretary of the Party has justly reminded us on which side the interests of the people lie. It is on the side of the Anglo-Americans who destroy our homes, our schools, our working tools and our factories? Is it on the side of the enemies who kill the children, the sons of the people? Or is it instead on the side of Social Republic which, among other things, putting a stop to inflation, works in the interest of the people themselves? And this is not done by promising increases in salaries, based on the printing of paper which, added to other paper, favors speculation and consequently capitalism, but on the contrary, through a fair distribution of clothing and food, i.e. of that which is necessary for the life of the working

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favors speculation and consequently capitalism, but on the
contrary, through a fair distribution of clothing and food,
i.e. of that which is necessary for the life of the working
people, and by transforming the worker into that which in
war time he must be: a combatant and a soldier.

It is extremely significant that the first people to celebrate
the March on Rome were those in invaded Italy who call themselves
leaders and are nothing but puppets whose threads are pulled by
enemy hands. The anniversary of the March on Rome, this great
event, stated the Duce, fateful for Italy and for the whole
world, has not been passed by in silence by enemy propagandists.
Benedetto Croce himself spoke on it, and it was celebrated, in
his own way, by the enemy with many false assertions, achieving
however the same result: that of recalling that some things
cannot be cancelled.

Today we have come back to the revolutionary eve of our
movement, in regard to Fascism in the invaded territories: This
assertion was made by Togliatti himself.

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

We Republican Fascists, have gone back to our starting point with our revolutionary programme already enacted, with our ruthless struggle against the enemy of the Fatherland, for the liberty and the power of Italy. On the other side, the old men, men already condemned by senile impotence, are once again plunged into utter confusion. Under the invader's eyes, the parties fight without reaching any conclusion whatever, over programmes which are destinied to remain programmes. On this side, there is Italy, liberated from the Monarchy, the Republican Italy dreamed of by Mazzini and Garibaldi.

On the other side, there is a Monarchy which has always betrayed everything and everyone... with us, the flag of honor and dignity; with them disorder and chaos, worse than in 1919. The episodes of Rome and Palermo should enlighten us, just as the episode of Stresa. In 1919, the war disabled and the wounded were insulted; in 1944, the disabled are killed and attacked with machine-guns and hand grenades? For us, this renewal of old times is a promise of victory.

Just as during the hard vigil, we shall win. Like then, we shall give back dignity and power to the name and the flag of a Fatherland purified of cowardliness and betrayal. Under the Republican banner, we shall heal our wounds and reconstruct our future. All Italians of good will can unite around the Republican flag flown by Benito Mussolini. The programme written on this flag is the following: Italy, Republic, Socialisation. Our social reality is more advanced than the programmes of the various parties in invaded Italy. Italians, this is the hour of supreme decisions. Woe to the indifferent, woe to cowards!

(. Fascist Radio -2100)

Commentary on the Valor of Republican Soldiers

(The beginning of the commentary could not be monitored).

To the Italian Alpine troops we owe the mopping-up operations of the Castelnuovo region, where the invader had succeeded in achieving infiltrations. The valor of the gallant soldiers of the Republic was irresistible. In a short time, not only was the enemy forced to withdraw, but the Brazilians, bewildered and dispersed by the violence of the attack carried

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

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only was the enemy forced to withdraw, but the Brazilians,
bewildered and dispersed by the violence of the attack carried
out by our mountain troops, abandoned many prisoners and large
quantities of war material in the hands of the attackers.

To the gallant Bersaglieri of the "Manoli" unit, to the
volunteers of the Tenth Flotilla, to the intrepid Republicans,
to the "squadristi" of the Black Brigades, are now added the
Alpine troops. To this gallant expression of the will to fight
of the Italian people, side by side with the heroic armies of
Hitler, go the praise and the salute of the Fascist Republican
Party.

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

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

The Fourth of November

The fourth of November is our own date. It is useless, completely useless, for the... The fourth of November belongs to those who represent the continuity of the struggle and honor and not to those who, with their betrayal, stabbed the Fatherland in the back and sold themselves to the enemy.

For over twenty years, Fascism was the safeguard and the promoter of the valued and heroism of the combatants. The political and spiritual reality of the 4th of November continues to live in the will to fight of Republican Italy, in the constructive programme of Benito Mussolini. The dates of the 25th of July and the 8th of September are in the same category with the anniversary of Caporetto. The betrayal has only one aspect. And yet, Italy is on her feet today as yesterday, as always, and the Italians in arms, the Italians who are defending the honor of the flag, confirm their oath to act with the aim of achieving victory, for the sake of Italy's fate.

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

The Value of Rome According to "Angriff"

The European and world importance of Rome is today stressed by the German newspaper "Angriff". Rome's influence on our continent - the newspaper says - is shown by the fact that every time Italy has been divided and disintegrated, disorder and misery have prevailed in Europe. A special merit of Fascism was that of rallying all healthy European elements around it. Under Mussolini's leadership Rome became one of the main pillars of our continent. The name of Rome is engraved in indelible letters on the scroll of history, and the present outrage to the Italian nation will not prevent Rome from regaining its place in Europe and in the world, the very place to which it is entitled through the thought and work of Mussolini and Fascism.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

A Commentary on Italian Colonization

Occasionally one comes across an Englishman capable of sincerity - we must admit as much. In fact this is the alibi adopted by the British Empire to camouflage its iniquitous

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

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Occasionally one comes across an Englishman capable of sincerity - we must admit as much. In fact this is the alibi adopted by the British Empire to camouflage its iniquitous and arbitrary acts. Listen today to the words of the Bishop of Birmingham, Barnes. He spoke as follows-pay attention to the date - in 1941, namely when England was planning to restore the Negus slavery in Europe. The "Daily Mail" of that time quotes him textually: "Italy is the first and England the second nation in all its colonies.

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

"The main objection to the handing over of colonies by England to peoples who have none is that we administer them well while other peoples might administer them badly.

"In the eastern Mediterranean we hold Cyprus and the Italians hold Rhodes. There is no comparison between the two administrations: that of Rhodes is progressive while that of Cyprus is virtually at a standstill."

Conclusion: Abyssinia to Tafari in the name of civilization, liberty and democracy. And Rhodes to whom? No final word however has yet been said, either for Ethiopia or for the Aegean possessions.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

Brazilians at War

One of the many Brazilians, made prisoner by our Alpines during the fighting which raged near Castelnuovo, has declared that the Vargas Government has sold his country to the United States. This prisoner expressed the feeling of his fellow prisoners and of those on the fighting line. His statement is rather important especially because he is competent in matters of the sort. He was in fact the chief of a band which operated in north-eastern Brazil where his activities were carried out through armed threats and the violent extortion of money from the most outstanding people of the localities where the band operated.

So Vargas, Head of the Brazilian Government, has made a good deal with the United States by selling his own country. And then where is the ideal in the name of which Brazilians have waged this war? In this connection a Portuguese journalist has come to our help. He states that an Allied commander of the sector where the Brazilian expeditionary corps operates, had told him that the Brazilian soldiers are very bad fighters, badly trained and inclined to debauchery. Some Brazilian prisoners were caught with an umbrella over their heads and a blanket well spread over them. At the request why they were in such a state they replied they were not used to such cold climates and were therefore forced to cover up with woollen blankets, being afraid of catching cold, and use umbrellas at all times. The first thing they asked for was a concentration camp where it would be possible to be warm. Evidently they are greatly concerned about their wellbeing.

(Radio Tavarc - 2135)

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

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(Radio Tevere - 2135)

Difficulties of the High Commissary in Rome

Some nights ago, the enemy Rome radio station transmitted the following words: "The Commissary for the liquidation of the Fascist Revolution exhibition has been requested by the anti-Fascist organisations to return the flags, documents, and other things belonging to them.

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

"In this respect, the High Commissary pointed out that after the 8th of September, all that might have had a political or documentary value was removed from the archives. Consequently, he was obliged to restrict himself to the work of recuperating the construction material, the furniture and the books of the library."

In other words: they threw themselves on the presumed corpse, with the aim of looting and tearing it to pieces, but the presumed corpse, was far away, alive and active.

The disappointment of the poor High Commissary is easily understood. He found the rooms which he is supposed to supervise completely empty and will be compelled, if he is to keep his prestige as High Commissary, to take the furniture on loan from some government office in order to furnish his commissarial residence.

As to the flags and the anti-Fascist emblems, we can give him a word of advice: he will find some of them at the second-hand dealers, at very low prices, except for the over-charging due to probable Jewish speculation.

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

Memorandum

We have found, by chance, an old almanac. This is the programme of a calendar of the Fascist régime for the 18th year, i.e. for 1939-1940.

"29th of October: launching of a battleship - Inauguration of the rural centre of Pomezia - Departure of 1,800 rural families for Libya - Opening of a school for military training for the GIL in Bolzano."

And this is the work of a single day under that régime which, according to some, has committed so many mistakes; and it is such as to make us feel still proud and confident. Truly, those days make us think of superb and great works, capable of being envied by the wealthiest and most powerful people of the world.

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

Targets

Umberto the Handsome has missed another chance to keep silent. Recently he was interviewed by the correspondent of one

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

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It seemed impossible that Umberto the Handsome should not talk nonsence too, and so he said that after the war the Monarchy would shift over to the left. Well, this is a real brainwave. Only, there is one drawback: he might shift towards the left, if he had first been on the right. Left or right, however, it will always be mud and rags, and it will be difficult indeed to shake them off.

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

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

Professor Calamandrei Uses the Second Person on Addressing American Generals

At the University of Florence, Professor Calamandrei delivered an address in the presence of American Generals. What professor Calamandrei said, we can easily imagine. The way in which Calamandrei said it particularly interests us, however, He said it, employing for the benefit of the enemy the much criticised "voi", verbally and horribly imposed during the twenty years of the Fascist régime. In order to make his statement more elegant and persuasive in front of the foreign invader, professor Calamandrei, who was, by the way, a professor regularly paid by the Fascist authorities, was not able to give up this "voi", one of the remains of that so much hated and cursed Fascist régime.

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

Falsehoods of British Propaganda

On the 27th of October, the news bulletin of the so-called United Nations said that a group of Italians, better still of women, in the Savio region, had greatly helped the Canadian troops. The Italian women, stated the bulletin, have even helped the Canadian set off their cannon. Well, it seems that the Canadian artillerymen still use guns with a fuse. British propaganda, as we well know, usually exaggerates, but according to the above-mentioned episode, it seems to be becoming even ridiculous.

(Fascist Radio - 2100)

World News of the Last Twenty-Four Hours by Vindex (Excerpt)

In invaded Italy democracy has brought some very fine novelties. A circular letter issued by the General Commander of the Carabinieri corps urges all carabinieri, in the various provinces, not to take any interest in politics and not to make use of the arms in their possession in order not to cause innocent victims as has happened on more than one occasion. In the greatly criticized times of Fascist tyranny these facts never occurred, the Italian people themselves can testify to that. But I have a doubt: What is the motive which inspired such reactions against the carabinieri? Too

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

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The General Staff has been abolished on a charge of aiming only at gratifying their ambitions regardless of the interests of the country. We perfectly agree. General Berardi, however, has forgotten to mention that the Royal General Staff has been abolished, incidentally, because there is no longer an army. There are only a few isolated and frightened groups of mercenaries who are fighting, or, to be more exact, who are not fighting, under the command of Anglo-American, Polish and perhaps negro officers. When speaking the truth one must be sincere to the very end.

(Radio Tevere - 2030)

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

MISCELLANEOUS

Colonel Stevens Will Send No Photograph to Italian Admirers

The London Radio, broadcasting in Italian, tonight announced that Colonel Stevens will not be able to adhere to the requests of his Italian admirers for his photograph.

(Radio Tevere - 2330)

Special Messages

Attention, attention; we now broadcast special messages to our Roman brothers:

A Napoli piove (At Naples it is raining) - La cella è aperta (The cell is open - Buon sangue non mente (Good blood never lies) - Bruno non dormire (Bruno, do not sleep) - Chi pensa bene si cerchi e si ritrovi (He who thinks well should look for and find himself) - Il teorema di Archimede (The theorem of Archimedes) - Convenzionale 32 neri alternati pari due punti linoetta e punto e virgola (Conventional thirty-two black alternated even two points dash and semi colon) - Convenzionale 62 verde tre alternati linoetta quattro pari (Conventional sixty-two green three alternated dash four even) - Convenzionale 57 bianco due punti virgola e linoetta (Conventional eighty-seven white two points comma and dash)-Le rondini ritorneranno (The swallows will return) - Messaggio speciale per Agnese: la comunicazione di ieri è annullata; nuova e terza fermata a destra (Special message to Agnes: yesterday's communication is cancelled; new and third stop to the right).

(Radio Tevere - 2330)

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

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(Radio Severa - 2330)

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

HUNGARIAN AND BALKAN BROADCASTS

RADIO BUDAPEST I - In Hungarian - 549 m. - 1745 - Nov.4

Hungarian Building Industry at Virtual Standstill

(Extracts from lecture delivered by Vitez Emil Szakvary, Minister of Industry, entitled: "The Building Trade and Total Warfare")

In the past, workers of the building trade have, more than in any other trade had to face hardships, even in peace-time; there was unemployment in the winter, owing to reduced building activities. In those days, if any statesman in a responsible position intended to take measures to reduce unemployment, he had to consider first and foremost the building trade. If he succeeded in finding employment for construction workers, a considerable proportion of the working class was saved and the problem of unemployment largely solved. This is emphasized by the fact that the building industry has about sixty to seventy connected trades and employs several hundred thousand workers. If we consider the intricate operation of producing, processing and transporting raw materials for the building industry, we can hardly exaggerate its importance as the main problem of our national economy. It is therefore the proper industrial policy to regulate economy through the channels of the building trade. This fact has an important bearing on our economics in wartime, too.

Hungarian workers! It is obvious that if we want to place not only our manpower, but our whole material wealth on a total-war footing, that trade, the welfare of which would be most essential in peace time, must suffer most in war-time. The defence of the nation demands that all sources of energy, material wealth, and manpower should invariably and without reservation serve the country. Total warfare demands that men and materials should be placed at the disposal of the armament industry, which comes before everything else at the present time. There can be no half-measures, nor exceptions, and everybody may rest assured that Ferenc Szalasi's government has broken away from half-

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

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

There were many attempts to evade restrictive measures, and higher wages attracted workers from the armament industries, in spite of the importance of the latter. Political influences and preferences also interfered with restrictions.

It is obvious, therefore, that these extensive building activities were totally unsound and that no responsible government, which has total warfare as its leading motive can tolerate them. I have ordered the complete cessation of all private building activities, which had been severely curtailed only on paper, and I shall see to it that this order is carried out to its fullest extent. I have instructed building authorities throughout the country to keep all building activities under strict control and that they should allow only those approved by the Ministry of Industry in special cases, to be started or completed. Those who ignore this order will be prosecuted and possibly interned.

The number of special cases will be very small. Authorities will take into consideration the front-line record and the social position of the builders. The completion of small buildings, even if it requires but few workers and little material, will be permitted only on the condition that part of the building be allotted to refugees and bombed-out families. Repairs of bombed houses may be continued, provided the building materials are acquired through legal methods. That provision applies to air-raid shelters, as well. These and other exceptions are few, and it means that a large number of men will be made available for total mobilization. This sacrifice is inevitable and necessary. The building season is over anyway, and it must be considered that other trades had to make similar sacrifices; but there can be no rest for anyone.

Premier Szalasi has said that those who will not work will perish. Those who do not want to fight are signing their own death sentence - they are superfluous people. War is raging in our immediate vicinity - we have to sacrifice everything that is not essential.

After victory has been achieved, we can think of re-building our houses. I cannot disclose any definite plans, but everybody may be sure that if we now concentrate

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

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After victory has been achieved, we can think of re-building our houses. I cannot disclose any definite plans, but everybody may be sure that if we now concentrate on total warfare, the result will be victory and we can thereafter devote ourselves to reconstruction with all the means of modern economy and technical achievement at our disposal.

RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian - 549 M. - 2020 - November 4

A Hungarian Military Commentator on the Situation

The great Soviet offensive against Budapest began north east of Kecskemet, between the Duna and the Tisza Rivers. This offensive was started with the purpose of occupying Budapest by November.

pp

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

The front line came so close to the Hungarian capital that one could hear the explosions of enemy mortar bombs and of the artillery barrage. The population of the capital kept calm, in spite of the seriousness of the situation, and carried on with its daily tasks.

The battle took a critical turn last night, when Soviet troops taking quick advantage of their local successes, reached the southern fringe of the capital. German troops as well as S.S. units succeeded in holding the enemy thrust, and drove the enemy from Soroksar, a suburb of Budapest. In the area of Kecskemet-Budapest, German resistance has frustrated a determined enemy thrust launched by three infantry and two panzer army groups. This immediate threat to the Hungarian capital has been averted in fluctuating battle.

The enemy will soon realize that this time they are up against a line manned by soldiers who are determined to stake everything in loyal defence of their homes and of their native soil.

Horse Races Banned in Budapest

Until further notice, no more horse races will take place in Budapest.

RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian - 549 M.-2040 - November 4

Szalasi Takes Oath

Ferenc Szalasi, the "Leader of the Nation" was sworn in in Budapest whilst the roar of guns defending the capital vied with the explosions of shells from Russian batteries near the Budapest suburbs of Kispest, Pestszenterzsebet, and Soroksar.

The ceremony took place in the marble hall of the Royal Palace, this morning. Szalasi first reviewed a parade of Arrow Cross Youths in front of the Palace. Szalasi swore allegiance to the constitution and to the Holy Crown of Hungary in the marble hall, in the presence of members of both Houses of Parliament.

The text of the oath was as follows: "I, Ferenc Szalasi, Leader of the Nation, swear to the Almighty, that I shall be faithful to Hungary, that I shall keep, and make others keep, its laws and its old and proven customs. I shall defend its territory and independence; I shall discharge my duties as Leader of the Nation in accordance with the

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

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

Monitor's Note: Radio Budapest I went off the air at 2210 hours. At 0030 hours, there was a short news bulletin, giving exclusively news from German sources.

1436

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

RADIO SOTTENS in French to France - 47.28 M.- 1245 - November 4

Swiss Red Cross Active in Behalf of Children

The Children's Welfare Section of the Swiss Red Cross has succeeded in sending thirty additional cases of condensed milk to Montbeliard. These cases contain 1,440 cans of condensed milk each, and are intended for children up to three years of age and for expectant mothers.

The Swiss Red Cross also announces:

The Federal authorities have recently decided that all requests for exportation, concerning the relief of needy populations living in territories bordering on our frontiers, must be filed through the Swiss Red Cross. The Swiss Red Cross in Berne consequently requests that those wishing to export goods should submit their requests at the earliest possible date, in order to avoid difficulties connected with the Customs.

General Giraud in Switzerland

General Giraud has gone to Geneva to visit the Red Cross organization there.

RADIO TOKYO in Italian to Italy - 1130 - November 4

Japanese Attacks Successful

According to a dispatch from Pearl Harbor the Commander of the Pacific Fleet issued a bulletin on November 3, in which the effectiveness of Japanese attacks is openly admitted.

A Japanese formation of fighter and bomber planes, says the bulletin, carried out attacks on November 1 against aircraft carriers, some of which were sunk.

Moreover, Japanese flew over two airdromes causing both casualties and damage.

The American base in the Island of Periuli was also attacked on October 31 by Japanese planes.

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

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The American base in the Island of Periuli was also attacked on October 31 by Japanese planes.

Swiss Press Comment on Japanese Advance in China

The Swiss press makes the following comment on the Japanese advance in China:

"While the world's attention is held by the battle in the Pacific, land operations on the Chinese continent are at the moment most unfavorable for the anti-Axis powers. Should Queling be occupied by the Japanese, an important route will be open to Japan for future conquests."

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

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy - 1330
November 4

New Tactics Adopted By Partisans. (Broadcast Interfered)

During the last few weeks, the Partisans have adopted new tactics in regard to the Germans and Fascists. Instead of concentrating their efforts against specified parts of the territory, they now attack simultaneously in various sectors of the Italian front in northern Italy, in order to increase the enemy's difficulties... In Liguria, Piedmont, and Lombardy, the Partisans have been repeatedly attacking of late. It is a pity that large-scale Allied operations against the Germans did not coincide with the Partisans' efforts on the Apennine front. Had such operations coincided, this would have permitted the Partisans to drive Italy's traditional enemy from her soil for ever.

Not only did the Allies not carry out such operations but they permitted the Germans to withdraw some of their troops from the battle front to send them against the Patriots, in addition to the eleven divisions which were already fighting them. Nor is this all, German soldiers up to now active in France, and who have recently escaped from there and have been reorganized, fall upon the Italian Partisans in northern Italy.

The situation in northern Italy is therefore such that the Partisans are forced to bear the hardest brunt of the war against the Germans. Not only did the Allies' activities fail to correspond to the directions given by them, but they even failed to send the weapons, which the Partisans had been promised to intensify their struggle against the Germans and the Fascists. Thus, the Germans were enabled to concentrate no less than eleven divisions, besides one-half of the tanks, guns, and planes, which they deployed in Italy, against the Italian Partisans. It is necessary, therefore, for the Allies to do something about it, to take some initiatives against the Germans, to help the Partisans in their struggle... What the Partisans have done in their struggle against the Germans is well known; they are the ones who of late have borne the heaviest weight of the battle and who therefore have permitted the troops of the Eighth and

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

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and who therefore have permitted the troops of the Eighth and
Fifth Allied Armies to proceed to Bologna and Ravenna. We cannot,
however, conceal the enormity of our losses; we cannot conceal,
in fact, that Val d'Ossola is in German hands, whereas it had
been controlled by the Partisans. Neither can we forget that in
the Como region the Partisans, for the time being at least, are
no longer in possession of those bases which should have consented
to their spreading the revolt up to the very doors of Milan. One
must often pay a very bitter price for other peoples' errors. We
cannot forget these errors, but neither can we forget the
splendid victories won by the Partisans, who at present control
vast regions in Lombardy, in Piedmont, and in Liguria...

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/IND No. 78501

We repeat: the Partisans are bearing the heaviest [illegible] of the struggle against the Germans. Until the Soviet forces and Tito's forces have drawn nearer to Carinthia, until the Allies undertake serious operations against the Germans in Italy, it will be very difficult for the Partisans to modify their situation. This being the case, it is not to be excluded that radical measures may be taken by the Partisans regarding the struggle which must be carried on by them against the Germans.

It is also to be presumed that in the actual stage of operations on the Apennine front, Kesselring will be in a position to carry out large-scale activity against the Partisans in northern Italy...

(The end of the broadcast could not be monitored).

Fascist and Nazi Terror Must be Removed

Of late the Fascist papers which are published in northern Italy are particularly intent on the campaign which is being carried out against the Patriots... How the killing of 500 hostages (which had nothing to do with the Patriots' struggle and the shooting of twenty-three Partisans fallen prisoners in the enemy's hands) are to be considered successful mopping up operations, we cannot tell. One thing is certain: such are the victorious actions carried out by the Germans and the Fascists against the Partisans. The bodies of the twenty-three Partisans were exposed on the scaffolds and on the gibbets for over three days. These are the acts of heroism which the Fascist leaders and the Germans perform in their struggle against the Partisans. Such are the characteristic activities of the Fascist Republic.

... the movement tends to reduce the population to starvation, and is being carried out at full speed. The mercenaries and their masters continue despoiling the populations of occupied Italy.

Patriots, you must organize your forces against the Germans and Fascists...

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

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RADIO ANKARA in French to France - 1745 - November 4

Turkish President Receives Diplomats

The President of the Republic, Ismet Inonu, at 1803 hours yesterday received, in his residence at Tschankaya the new Czechoslovakian Minister to Ankara, Dr. Miloff Spanak, who presented his credentials. Ambassador Djevat Acikalin, general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, attended the reception. The new Minister of Czechoslovakia received military honors upon both his arrival and his departure.

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

The President of the Republic at 1730 hours yesterday also received the Ambassador of Italy, who had come to pay his respects before leaving Turkey. Foreign Minister Mr. Hasan Saka was present at the audience.

Turkish Messages to Greece

On the occasion of the return of the Greek government to Athens, Premier Chukru Saracoglu, has addressed the following message to Mr. Papandreou, the Greek Premier:

"Mr. President: The Turkish government and the Turkish people have learned with unbounded joy of the return of the Greek government to its glorious capital. On the occasion of this happy event, which is a reason of rejoicing for all the liberty loving peoples, who have closely followed all the sufferings and difficulties faced with so much courage by your noble nation, I am very happy to convey the most heartfelt wishes of prosperity from the Turkish government and the Turkish people to the noble nation to whom we feel ourselves bound with ties of unshakable friendship. I warmly greet this event, which should mark the beginning of an era of happy life for the greater good of humanity."

M. Nevzat Dagdogen, civil governor of Ankara has sent the following message to the Mayor of Athens on the occasion of the liberation of that city:

"Mr. Mayor: At this solemn moment, when one of the greatest cities in history regains its liberty and its ancient rights and on the occasion of its greatest feast, I hasten to beg of you to convey to its inhabitants the warmest felicitations and the most sincere wishes of the city of Ankara, together with the expression of deep sympathy of the citizens of this capital for their heroic brothers of glorious Athens."

"Ulus" Editorial

In an editorial entitled "After their Liberation", Falih Chukru Atay writes today in"Ulus":

"It may be that some people who could be of great help

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

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In an editorial entitled "After their Liberation", Falih Chukru Atay writes today in"Ulus":

"It may be that some people who could be of great help to their country and their nation are unable to hide themselves. The same applies to Patriots, who, though they could do so, are not capable of interesting themselves in questions of internal and foreign policy. In all the liberated countries of the Balkans where civilization has reached only a medium level, and in France where civilization is at its height, there is a certain crisis caused by the opposition between those who remained in the country and those who have gone abroad.

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

All those who come to the fore after a long period of hiding, and those who return from abroad, try to impose a régime of their own. Citizens, workers, professors, and diplomats, who have not collaborated with the forces of occupation, have been obliged to keep quiet in their workshops or offices in order not to be questioned on the origin of the rights they think their own, and in the name of which they imagine they are entitled to speak out. As the simplest measure to solve at least part of these problems, it has been suggested that [illegible] be incorporated into the regular French army, to give work to the unemployed, to bring security and peace to the towns, and to ask for the nation's wishes regarding its future regime.

"There are however, people who want the country to speak according to their own wishes and suggestions. It would not be out of place, perhaps, to tell those who try to raise their voices that they had not hidden themselves, or that they had left the country and did not join the movement of national resistance. It must also be taken into consideration that the men who have fought for the last five years on the various fronts may have the right to give the country the régime they prefer, before handing their uniforms and their arms over to the government warehouses. It is quite a different thing to liquidate traitors, collaborationists, and defeatists and to rule the masses made up of millions of men on the principle of a régime...

"The focal point of the problem lies in the fact that a régime imposed at all costs can be kept up only through force, and it may easily degenerate into a dictatorship or a civil war. A nation will willingly obey only a régime born of the free will of the majority. Will the war be followed by revolutions or by the creation of perfectly free and independent nations? That is the question.

"In many countries, the masses have not had time to organize. Minorities, which were able to organize themselves, are in a condition to take advantage of this peculiar situation. Until now, the Russians have not interfered in the internal questions of the Balkans. The same applies to the Allies in the other countries. Disorders are really created by the parties of the country itself, by their committees and their armed organizations. Many a country, after finishing the fight against enemy number one - Germany - has begun to fight against enemy number two - those of their [illegible] who do not share their opinions. And yet, how many problems have these people to [illegible]

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

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/82

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

The Situation in Budapest

The special correspondent of the Anatolia Agency in Budapest describes as follows the situation prevailing in the Hungarian capital:

"The next forty-eight hours will undoubtedly be the decisive period for Budapest, which is running the risk of being used as a battlefield. Though they admit the seriousness of the moment, authorized quarters appear to be rather optimistic regarding the final outcome of the battle, with Budapest as its stake. Fierce battles are actually raging in the north-western area. On the surface, Budapest is very calm. From time to time, the booming of the guns is heard in the distance".

DOEI in English November 4

"Tribune" Editorial on U.S. Propaganda

Manila - In a pithy editorial, "Reality versus Moonshine" the "Tribune" this morning said that despite all their propaganda tricks the Americans have completely failed to deceive the Filipino people, because American propaganda does not coincide with the facts. It was pointed out for instance that contrary to the Imperial Headquarters' announcement , the United States has been talking glibly of a great American victory.

American boasts of the so-called routing of the Japanese fleet however, are not convincing to the Filipinos, who are right in the midst of the fighting, the "Tribune" declared, adding, "It may fool the American masses who will be herded to the polls next week, but hardly will it fool us.

"We would like to ask: If the American victory has been so overwhelming, why aren't American air forces more active? As we have reiterated in these columns, sorties by American planes have gradually diminished both in frequency and effectiveness".

Bluntly charging the Americans with distorting facts to outright falsehood... to armed action in the Philippines.

The eloquent words broadcast by the enemy would be more convincing if they were consistent with facts and actualities such as the bombing of Manila and not stuff that dreams are made of, concocted on the warp and woof of wishful thinking on the [illegible] miles from the war zone.

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

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FINNISH HOME SERVICE (Monitored in London) - 1850 - Nov. 3

War Commentary by Mikko Laakinen

Discussions that have lately been held on the possible withdrawal of Franco in favor of a more democratic government cannot find firm ground without the contribution of the Soviet Union.

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

Moscow has made it clear that she considers herself responsible for the settlement of the final accounts of the Spanish Civil War, no matter how they may take shape. However closely France, Belgium and Holland may be included in the western sphere of influence led by England, and taking into accountthe framework of future world peace the Soviet Union cannot remain heedless of the orientation of general opinion in those countries. Therefore, reports of attempts at reconciliation between the French Provisional Government and the opposition movement and of the Belgian Government and the Communist Party are of major importance, deserving as much attention as war reports.

DANISH HOME SERVICE 1930 November 3 (Monitored in London

Dane Denies Being an Informer

Extract from Weekly "Topical Review":

In Jutland a newspaper man was forced to deny a rumor that he was acting as an informer for the Germans. He saw no other way out than to advertise in the Daily Press that he had never had anything to do with informing.

This is not an isolated case. It is unfortunately true today that people again mark some enemy as an informer without knowing that disasters may be caused.

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481

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

ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French - 25.15 Meters - 0700 - November 4

M. Teitjen's Activities

M. Teitjen, Minister of Information, yesterday morning received the Press at Montpellier. In the afternoon, he presided over the solemn inauguration of the Faculty of Montpellier, during which he delivered an important political speech. He pointed out the importence of the task which every Frenchman is called upon to carry out, to achieve the necessary social and moral reform.

Paris Collaborationist Sentenced

François Mangil, yesterday was sentenced to two years hard labor, the seizure of his property, and was declared "Nationally unworthy", by the Paris Court. He was found guilty of writing German propaganda articles.

Council of Supreme Court Met Yesterday

The Council of the Supreme Court met yesterday for the first time under the chairmanship of the first president.

Spanish Republicans Hold Congress in Toulouse

The session of the Congress of the Spanish National Union took place in Toulouse yesterday. During this session the delegates of the Regional Committees in France read their reports. They all described the part prayed by their comrades in the liberation of France. The President of the Congress paid homage to Jean Cassou, first Commissioner of the Republic in Toulouse, who was wounded by the Germans when they left the city. He expressed the wish of shortly seeing M. Cassou appointed to the post of French Ambassador to Republican Barcellona and Madrid.

1451

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

over the solemn inauguration of the Faculty of Montpellier, during which he delivered an important political speech. He pointed out the importance of the task which every Frenchman is called upon to carry out, to achieve the necessary social and moral reform.

Paris Collaborationist Sentenced

François Mangil, yesterday was sentenced to two years hard labor, the seizure of his property, and was declared "Nationally unworthy", by the Paris Court. He was found guilty of writing German propeganda articles.

Council of Supreme Court Met Yesterday

The Council of the Supreme Court met yesterday for the first time under the chairmanship of the first president.

Spanish Republicans Hold Congress in Toulouse

The session of the Congress of the Spanish National Union took place in Toulouse yesterday. During this session the delegates of the Regional Committees in France read their reports. They all described the part prayed by their comrades in the liberation of France. The President of the Congress paid homage to Jean Cassou, first Commissioner of the Republic in Toulouse, who was wounded by the Germans when they left the city. He expressed the wish of shortly seeing M. Cassou appointed to the post of French Ambassador to Republican Barcellona and Madrid.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French - 19.30 Meters - 1200 - November 4

Patriots Guards to be Organized

The National Council of Resistence met to examine the problem of the creation of Patriotic Guards.

Spanish Republicans Want France to Break Off Relations with Franco

The Congress of the Spanish National Union has demanded the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Franco's Government.

A Franco-Spanish festival with the participation of French and Spanish artists is contemplated.

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1452

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

Review of the Parisian Press

Regarding the Liberation Loan decided upon by the Government the newspaper "Liberation" writes: "This loan should not merely be called a Liberation Loan, but also the loan of the reconstruction and of the regeneration of our country." The paper publishes the official Government text announcing the Loan. One object of this loan is to withdraw from circulation all bank-notes issued under the compulsion of the enemy.

M. Charles Dumas, in the "Populaire", forecasts what the future League of Nations will be like.

The first article written by Mme. Genéviéve Tabouis after the liberation has been received from New York. She is always the same; she has not changed a bit during these four years of exile. She belongs to eternal France. Mme. Tabouis writes that the Teheran Conference contains in itself all the foundations for the future stability of the world. She describes the joy of the American people when Paris was liberated.

We know therefore what is going on in America; we know little or nothing of what is going on in Spain. The newspaper "Combat" reports that the Spaniards are fighting, that they want to get rid of Franco, that they are doing everything in order that the regime, which no longer exists in Rome, and which will soon be eradicated from Berlin, shall also be ejected from Madrid.

RADIO MAROC in French to France -M.318- 1800 - November 4

Finance Minister on New Loan

Paris: The Finace Minister this morning, during a press conference, gave details of the new loan, which the Council of Ministers unanimously approved yesterday. The loan will consist of bonds paying normal dividends and will be Imperial; that is, the bonds will be available in the colonies. The amount of the loan has not yet been decided. Bonds will be on sale in all post offices and banks.

This loan has been issued by the government to meet the immediate needs of the country. Everybody is aware of

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

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This loan has been issued by the government to meet the immediate needs of the country. Everybody is aware of the inflation brought about by German occupation, and it is essential that the bank notes the Germans forced us to print should be withdrawn from circulation. The proceeds of this loan will therefore first be used to replace the bank notes issued by the Germans.

Train Explosion in Grenoble

Grenoble: An American train of fifty cars laden with explosives caught fire in Grenoble station. The explosion has cut the Grenoble-Avranches line.

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1454

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

Paris Press Review

International questions, and especially the visit of British government officials who are shortly expected in France, hold first place in the newspapers. It goes without saying that while France renders homage to England, she does not forget her other Allies.

We are sure that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden only wish for the well-being and the independence of France. The same men who fought Chamberlain's policy cannot desire her becoming a slave. The part France will play in the Consultative Commission for Germany will be decided upon during the visit of the British statesmen.

RADIO MARSEILLE - in French to France - 400 M. - 1900 - Nov.4

Coffee Ration for November 11

Paris: The Minister of Food Supply has decided to distribute a coffee ration of 400 grams per person to the whole population, in celebrating November 11.

Aid for Prisoners of War and Political Deportees

Paris: The first meeting of the relief centre for prisoners of war and political deportees was held today at 1400. The session will last two days.

Commentary by Daniel Mayer, General Secretary of the Socialist Party

The Consultative Assembly will meet in three days. It includes, we know, representatives of various political parties, and of the resistance groups, as well as delegates from other organizations of merely symbolical importance. Some sixty members of Parliament will take part in the debate.

There is a feeling of curiosity and hope, both in France and abroad, regarding this new

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

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There is a feeling of curiosity and hope, both in France and abroad, regarding this new organization. Great things are expected from it, and it must not disappoint us.

For four years, the French people have not known parliamentary disputes. Young people do not yet know what a Parliament is. If everyone knows how to keep his temper, the Assembly may become the great political educator of the country. A government, if it is based on the legitimate popularity of its chief needs is an organ of control.

France is still being discussed abroad. The Assembly must furnish the world with proof that France stands united around her government and that she is worthy of every confidence. The Assembly must prove that in France everything is now at the service of the country.

478

pn

1456

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

For this, we must together take the strictest measures to purify the country. The Socialist group has decided to ask for the measures that will be of the greatest benefit to all.

Only useful, noble and patriotic thoughts should guide our decisions.

FRENCH HOME SERVICE in French to France - M.41,00 - 2130-Nov.4

United States to Resume Trade With France

Paris: The United States is planning to resume commercial relations with France.

Appeal Rejected by Supreme Court

The temporary Chamber of the Supreme Court has met for the first time, and has rejected the appeal of Georges Suarez, who has already addressed a plea for clemency to General de Gaulle, who alone can save him from death.

RADIO PARIS in French to France - 770 Kc - 2000 - November 4

France and the Near East

The political correspondent of the French Information Agency reminds us that France was willing that Syria and Lebanon should become independent. General de Gaulle had, in this connection, signed an agreement with Mr. Lyttelton, establishing the preeminence of France in these countries. It is regrettable that with such a generous policy in view, France encountered obstacles which frequently originated from abroad, and especially from England. British troops are still in the East, although all danger of an invasion by the Axis has now been eliminated. Lavish and unwise advice had been given to the people of Lebanon by [illegible]

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

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Nevertheless, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden did not cease giving France satisfactory assurances on this burning question. Why should we fail to hope that this problem may be discussed in a spirit of friendship and frankness during the conversations that will take place in Paris, and that Franco-British solidarity will emerge stronger than ever?

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

Commentary by Jean Guignebert

On January 4, 1944, Georges Mandel was brought back to France from Germany, where he had been a prisoner, by order of the French authorities. Forty-eight hours later, he arrived at the "La Sante" prison, and on July 13, at 6 o'clock, Darnand ordered the militia to fetch him. Two hours later, his body was brought back to Versailles.

I will not remind you of the important personality of Georges Clemenceau's collaborator but I would like to mention that the daughter of Georges Mandel sent the Marshal and Laval two letters, which are among the most moving in our history. I have no wish to add any comments to these documents. I will confine myself to adding them to the files of the two men who betrayed our country.

Churchill and Eden to Visit France

Good news has just reached the French, the news of the visit of Mr. Churchill and of Mr. Eden. The communiqué published by the Presidency of the government states that the presence of these two British statesmen in Paris will give the opportunity of important diplomatic conversations. The French people also see, in this event, the re-birth of France and her re-entry into the great family of Europe. The visit of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden will also provide the Parisian people with an opportunity to show their feelings to the two men who have been France's faithful friends in recent years.

The political conversations will be of the greatest importance, and this meeting will tighten the bonds of friendship which unite our two countries.

RADIO MOSCOW in French to France - M. 40 - 2100 - November 4

Collaborator Sentenced

The Saint Etienne Court has sentenced a certain Paul Mordat to death for having connived with the Germans and for

1459

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

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Russian Revolution to Be Celebrated in Paris

A great celebration of the anniversary of the October revolution will take place in Paris on November 8. M.Bidault will attend and many Soviet films will be shown on that occasion.

478

na/

1460

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

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE - in French to France - 1554 Kcs. 2100 November 4

French Reconstruction

M. Rene Meyer, Minister of Public Works and Transport, received the commission of the National Council of Resistance led by Count Boillet(?). The Minister spoke of the reconstruction of ports, canals, railways, and roads. He also spoke of the destruction and mentioned the measures taken for reconstruction. Work is being carried out with the greatest possible speed but it is delayed by the lack of machinery and materials. Accommodations for workers near their work is difficult. Although the port of Marseilles is badly damaged, it can deal with thirty thousand tons of traffic a day.

The Chicago Conference

France will be represented at the Chicago conference of civil aviation.

The request made by France, that French should be the official language at the conference, has been rejected. Nevertheless, all conventions signed by the nations taking part in the conference will be translated into English, French, Portugese, and Spanish.

FRENCH HOME SERVICE in French to France - 770 Kcs. - 2200-November 4

Today's Review - by Jean Mirau(?)

The disarmament of Germany is an essential condition of future peace. One of the first tasks will be that of completely dismantling the enemy aircraft industry as well as all factories in so far as they enable the enemy to produce arms. One of the first obvious means to this end is to lay an embargo on certain raw materials. The policy of sanctions is based upon this fact; no country possesses all products and minerals indispensable for mechanized warfare. Germany also lacks several minerals, and to deny her the possibility of puchasing them would be a great step towards preventing another war.

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

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Germany, on the other hand, has always considered herself as "The" nation among nations, and has looked upon Europe as her slave. Nobody in the world can believe in the spiritual conversion of the German nation. And it is no less true that Germany should be convinced by all possible means that she is a part of Europe and not its Master!

General de Gaulle in the Alps

Lyon: General de Gaulle arrived at Lyons en route to the Alps for an inspection tour. He was accompanied by General Juin.

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1462

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

Allied Broadcasts

RADIO KOSSUTH (ssia to Hungary) - M. 40 2330 - November 4

The National Committee's Call to the People of Budapest

The National Committee (Anti-Fascist Hungarian organization which also comprises partisan units) made the following call to the people of Budapest:

People of Budapest! The liberating Red Armies have reached Budapest. The hour has struck when you can repay with interests all the sufferings caused by the Germans and the Arrow Cross bandits since October 15. If we cooperate with the Russians, the retreating Germans will be caught between two fires.

An immediate general strike has to be called in the area of greater Budapest. Railway and transport workers and Danube sailors must see to it that not a single train, boat or truck enters or leaves Budapest. All the power stations must be dismantled. Electric cables must be cut. All traffic must come to a standstill. The Germans have to be prevented from taking with them the goods they have plundered, and from exposing the capital to destruction by making a final stand. All trains running towards Budapest must be stopped. Tunnels and road-crossings must be blown up and made unfit for travel. The Germans must be stopped from retreating through Budapest. The Partisans will stand by, and the armed units of workers must prevent the dismantling or dispatch of machines. Armed units of Kispest, Soroksar, Erzsebetfalva, and Csepel must act immediately, taking up the struggle against the Germans and link up with the Russian Army, helping them everywhere.

It is imperative that there should be permanent co-ordination among the resistance committees, the leaders of the general strike, and the armed units. Particular attention should be paid to close cooperation with the loyal units of the Army, the Police, and other armed formations. Every honest member of the Budapest garrison should be prepared to rise against the Germans and their Arrow Cross accomplices within the next twenty-four hours.

Workers of Budapest! The general strike, which strikes at the life-line of the German Army, guarantees the successful defence of the capital of our country. The Hungarian people expect of every honest worker and every patriotic citizen of Budapest that he perform his heroic duty, regardless of sacrifice, for the salvation of our nation.

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

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RADIO KOSSTH (Russia to Hungary) - In Hungarian - 40 1. - 2330
November 4

177

Call to Hungarian Railway Workers

The "Fighting Committee of the Patriotic Hungarian Railway Workers" has made a six-point appeal to all Hungarian railway workers, to prevent with all means at their disposal the loading of goods for Germany, to blow up, or stop by any other means, any German military train passing through the capital and, on the whole, to paralyze the German effort to salvage as much as possible from its military disaster in Hungary.

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

General Miklos' Appeal to Hungarian Officers and Men

Vitez Bela Dalnoki-Miklos, senior General of the Hungarian army, has issued the following order to Hungarian officers and men:

"I order every patriotic Hungarian officer and man to fight with every means at his disposal against those German murderers and their Hungarian accomplices, who at present occupy, disgrace, and plunder the country. If there is no chance of open warfare, partisan warfare should begin against the Germans. If even this is impossible, they should go over in battalions or companies to territories liberated by the Russians, to fight under my leadership, side by side with the Russians, for the independence and existence of our country. Those traitors whom Szalasi, the German agent, tries to impose upon the Hungarian army as commanders, should have the reception due traitors. Those henchmen in German pay should be mercilessly eliminated."

Since General Miklos issued this order, Colonel-General Janos Voeroes, who was Hungarian Chief of Staff until October 15 came over to the Russians, thus demonstrating his solidarity with the senior General of the Hungarian Army.

We call upon every Honved and every officer to carry out General Miklos' orders. Those orders are the guarantee of national resistance and of the struggle against the German bandits.

Fight the Arrow Cross perjurers! "This is the day of reckoning", says the patriotic general to the patriotic soldier. Only traitors will remain henceforth on the side of the German gangsters. The Hungarian soldier has only one fight - and that is against Hitler!

FREE YUGOSLAVIA in Serbo-Croat (Monitored in London - 1805 - November 4

Persecution of Jews in Belgrade

Immediately after the occupation of Belgrade, the Germans

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

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Persecution of Jews in Belgrade

Immediately after the occupation of Belgrade, the Germans began to persecute the Jews. Of the 12,000 Belgrade Jews, almost 11,000 perished. The Germans put them on compulsory labor in the Bor mines or sent them to Greece, Albania, and various concentration camps. The serbs considered it their duty to conceal their Jewish fellow citizens so that a small number were able to save their lives.

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

INFORMATION DIVISION

No. 123 SATURDAY 4 November 1944

Allied Force Headquarters
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Radio Monitoring Division
UNIT No. 12 - APO 512

MONITORING REPORT

CONTENTS

SECTION A: . . . . . German Broadcasts
. . . . . D. N. B. Hellprinter Transmissions
. . . . . Transocean and D.N.B. in Morse

SECTION B: . . . . . Italian Broadcasts

SECTION C: . . . . . Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

SECTION D

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

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CONTENTS

SECTION A: . . . . . German Broadcasts
. . . . . D. N. B. Hellprinter Transmissions
. . . . . Transocean and D.N.B. in Morse

SECTION B: . . . . . Italian Broadcasts

SECTION C: . . . . . Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

SECTION D: . . . . . Other Axis, Axis-Controlled, Neutral and Clandestine Broadcasts
. . . . . 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.*

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

GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 10.30 - November 3

Survey of the Situation - by Wilfried von Oven

The American President declared yesterday in a broadcast that superiority in material guaranteed the victory of our enemies in this war.

We certainly shall not deny the advantages of material superiority, but we do not consider it very clever let alone a stroke of genius to rely on it as the sole decisive factor for the conduct of the war, particularly if the material concerned is of such inferior quality as the American. In any case, it is characteristic that whenever the U.S. President speaks about the war to his countrymen, he only mentions material superiority. We in Europe are accustomed to a different language from him. We believed that he would quote the so-called four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter. But since the Anglo-Americans have had the chance of putting into effect the principles for which they allegedly started the war in various so-called liberated countries and since they have introduced hunger, plague and Bolshevism instead of the four freedoms, no further comment is forthcoming on the principles which they wanted to introduce into Europe. The Anglo-Americans, after the unsuccessful experiment of liberation, openly admit that they are in the position of a gardener who cultivates a small lot of ground and is forced after some time to observe that his little democratic flower has developed into a weed. The European garden was the object of the experiment of planting democratic liberty flowers instead of the National Socialist order. The western Allies, in countries which they had brought under their control, ploughed up the first germs of a new order and instead sowed the democratic seed. Up came only Bolshevik thistles and anarchistic weeds. This put the democratic gardeners in a bad temper and they burst out in lamentations, instead of realizing that their horticultural failure was essentially due to the lack of vitality in the democratic seeds. They had been kept in stock for too long and had become mouldy and sterile. Wherever the National Socialist order disappears, Bolshevism rears its head. While the Anglo-American gardeners only harvest anarchy and

1469

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

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478

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

They may spare us such babble as that they had interrupted the offensive for tactical reasons or that they wanted to see whether Germany would not collapse by herself. The offensives in the east and west would not have been started at such colossal expense only to capture some villages at the frontier or some square metres of the forefield of the West Wall. The objective is Berlin, and the enemy will make all possible efforts to reach this goal. He proved by coming to a temporary halt, that his forces are not unlimited and that his striking power diminishes at the same rate as our defensive forces increase.

It is something often experienced in war that attack and defense may be compared to a spring which is compressed. The more the pressure increases, the more does the resistance intensify. Where as the pressure diminishes after a time, the compressed spring retains its power. The danger that the spring may prove too strong for the decreasing pressure and suddenly recoil grows with every moment.

Let us not harbor illusions and believe that we have overcome the worst dangers. On the contrary, we know that we shall still be confronted with extremely great ordeals on all fronts. But we also know that we cannot be conquered if we use all the forces and means at our disposal. We have been taught by many a disappointment during the long years of the war that it is fatal to underrate the enemy. Let us beware on the other hand of overrating him. The means of our enemies are also not inexhaustible. A people's fanatical will to live, faith in its immortality and the [illegible] fight for it until the last breath are the ultimately decisive factors.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 11,80 kcs - 1400 - Nov. 3

Grenadier Division Sets Good Example

The "Grossdeutschland" Tank Grenadier Division which has given proof of its capacity in many battles, and which at present is in the center of fighting in [illegible]

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

forces increase.

It is something often experienced in war that attack and defense may be compared to a spring which is compressed. The more the pressure increases, the more does the resistance intensify. Where as the pressure diminishes after a time, the compressed spring retains its power. The danger that the spring may prove too strong for the decreasing pressure and suddenly recoil grows with every moment.

Let us not harbor illusions and believe that we have overcome the worst dangers. On the contrary, we know that we shall still be confronted with extremely great ordeals on all fronts. But we also know that we cannot be conquered if we use all the forces and means at our disposal. We have been taught by many a disappointment during the long years of the war that it is fatal to underrate the enemy. Let us beware on the other hand of overrating him. The means of our enemies are also not inexhaustible. A people's fanatical will to live, faith in its immortality and the [illegible] fight for [illegible] until the last breath are the ultimately decisive factors.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 11,80 kcs - 1400 - Nov. 3

Grenadier Division Sets Good Example

The "Grossdeutschland" Tank Grenadier Division which has given proof of its capacity in many battles, and which at present is in the centrer of fighting in an eastern sector, has made a special collection for the winter Relief Scheme for the German people. The tank grenadiers of the division have reached the unique result of one million Reichsmark. On behalf of the division a delegation led by Colonel Landkeit, Oak Leaves, presented this gift to Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels. Dr. Goebbels transmitted his tanks to the members of this division for their National Socialist spirit of self-sacrifice, proved under the most difficult conditions.

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

Soviets Dissatisfied with British War Efforts

According to information given by the Moscow news service, the Soviet OGPU commission, at present in England under the camouflaged name of a trade union delegation, has let it be understood that the British would have to make far greater efforts, as the Soviets were not satisfied with their performance.

Volkssturm Is Progressing

The Sudeten Reichswehr-SA group was represented by some 90,000 competitors in the recently concluded 1944 military competitions. These men, who had all passed through the hard school of the Volkssturm and the frontier fighting, have once more acknowledged by participating in the military championships their readiness to bear arms a fact now expressed in the Volkssturm. The Sudeten German competitors form the backbone of the companies and the battalions of the German Volkssturm from Sudetenland.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11,80 kcs - 1845 - November 3

Fighting in the Far North

Berlin: Military quarters report:

The fighting against the Bolsheviks in the far north is quite as important to the German command as the fighting for the strongpoints on the Atlantic. They keep strong Bolshevik forces occupied and also hinder the far north being swamped by Bolshevism.

After Finland's defection, it was the German intention to leave the country, betrayed by its leaders, in accordance with the armistice conditions imposed upon Finland. The pace of this movement had to be subordinated to the necessities of the troops,

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

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11,80 kcs - 1645 - November 3

Fighting in the Far North

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After Finland's defection, it was the German intention to leave the country, betrayed by its leaders, in accordance with the armistice conditions imposed upon Finland. The pace of this movement had to be subordinated to the necessities of the troops. In their eagerness to please the Bolsheviks the Finns were induced to fight the German troops, which in no way helped to expedite the German measures.

The disengagement movements from central Finland towards the Norwegian frontier are progressing according to plan. When the Bolsheviks assaulted the German position west of Murmansk with strong forces on October 10th they met strong resistance from the German rearguards.

Everything that might be of value to the German (sic) command had been destroyed in the meantime. The nickel mines near Petsamo had been made so thoroughly demolished that it will be impossible to use them for many years.

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

Farms scattered all over the country were destroyed by the peasants themselves, as they preferred to go away with the Germans, rather than fall into the hands of the Bolsheviks.

Many attempts to cut off the German troops by a wide encircling manoeuvre have failed. During the defensive fighting up to October 25th German Arctic fighters shot down 226 and German AA units 74 enemy planes.

SS Grenadiers Take Their Oath

Amsterdam: Many hundreds of SS grenadiers of the "Landstorm Nederland" Voluntary Brigade have recently taken the oath to the Fuehrer. They have come from all parts of the Netherlands to fight against the Bolshevik agitators.

Jews in Most Important Posts

Bratislava: During the dominion of the Bolsheviks in Slovakia the Jews were at once put into the most important official posts.

Under the Soviet terror regime the Jew Fuchs was appointed so-called Chief Justice, and the Jew Reis was put in charge of an electrical plant in a Slovak locality.

A Hungarian Locality Destroyed

Budapest: In the Hungarian locality of Szoteg south of Szolnok, temporarily occupied by the Bolsheviks, the chief of the units stationed there has ordered the massacre of the entire civilian population.

The reason was that an inn keeper had killed a Soviet officer with an axe, because he had violated the peasant's daughter.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 592 kcs - 2000 - November 3

Tito Wounded in Street Fighting

Stockholm: The Swedish paper "Aftonbladet" announces that

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

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 592 kcs - 2000 - November 3

Tito Wounded in Street Fighting

Stockholm: The Swedish paper "Aftonbladet" announces that Tito was wounded during street fighting in Belgrade between Serbian nationalists and partisans.

AXIS SALLY in English - 5.9 kcs--2000--November 3

Montgomery's Losses

It has been announced from the western front that within the last ten days Montgomery has lost no less than 228 tanks, which is almost the strength of two British tank divisions. in the sector of one German army group alone.

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

American News Reels Unpopular in New Zealand

The American film producer Gene Marx?, who has returned from a tour of the Pacific areas, reports that American News reels were .... in New Zealand, because they put too much stress on the part played by the Americans in the Pacific fighting and almost completely ignored the part played by the other Allies.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11,80 kcs - 2030 - November 3

Eastern Nationals Receive Decorations

Berlin: Numerous inhabitants of Eastern countries have recently received the Iron Cross first and second class for outstanding bravery. They had already been awarded the medal for bravery for inhabitants of eastern countries.

German Strength

Berlin: Several thousand BDM girls between 17 and 21 are now being formed into special units in all Hitler Youth areas following their voluntary enrolment. In the evenings they receive a comprehensive training as signals assistants. The instruction covers a complete training in radio, inclusive of telephone and telegraph services. A great number of the girls have already completed their training and have given such a good account of themselves as signals assistants, particularly in the territories exposed to air-raids, that a number of them have been decorated with the war service medal.

Supplies for Garrison of Lorient

Berlin: Major General Fahrbacher (?) the commander of the fortress of Lorient, has made sure of supplies for the garrison for a long time to come. Before the complete closing of the hinterland 202,000 tons supplementary foodstuffs had been procured.

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

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The Warsaw Tragedy

Zurich: After a visit to the insurrection district of Warsaw the correspondent of the "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" points out: "How great was the catastrophe caused by the Allies can be seen from the number of casualities amounting to 200,000 mentioned by the Reich Leader of the SS Himmler. The only reason for the catastrophe was because the Polish rebels relied on the assistance of the Anglo-Americans."

473

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

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 592 Kcs - 2200 - November 3

"Saturday Evening Post" on Italy

New York: Commenting on the part of Italy occupied by the Anglo-Americans, the "Saturday Evening Post" writes: "Italy is mentally and physically a defeated country. She is prostrate and can only whine for help.

"The part of Italy occupied by the Anglo-Americans is populated by a famished crowd. The Anglo-Americans are respo[illegible] but it is the Soviets who have the influence."

Archbishop of York Prays for the Bolsheviks

London: The Archbishop of York declared in a message that he prays with sincere affection for the Bolsheviks.

NND in German - November 3

United Press reports from Paris: Eisenhower's order against any fraternizing with the Germans has been so rigorously enforced that every conversation between American soldiers and Germans is considered an offense entailing a sixty-five dollar fine. Such a conversation which can establish a... contact can be punished with a fine varying from twenty-five to sixty-five dollars. After reports and pictures showing American soldiers eating and talking with German civilians were disapproved by Eisenhower's headquarters very severe disciplinary measures were taken in the American-occupied part of Germany. According to these measures Americans are no longer allowed even to buy a glass of beer, because they would have to speak to the inn-keeper; they are also not allowed to ask Germans about the... of the streets or speak too often to young people, who perhaps remind them of their own children at home.

Re-education of German Youth Planned by Allies

Lisbon: German youth is to be re-educated for ten years

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

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Re-education of German Youth Planned by Allies

Lisbon: German youth is to be re-educated for ten years according to a plan at present being discussed by the three great powers, reports the "Daily Sketch" on Wednesday. Blue prints have already been worked out, and in Moscow Churchill and Stalin gave their consent. The great powers will create a German Ministry of Education which will be controlled by Allied educationists. It will fall to them to stamp out any imperialist and National Socialist influence from the schools and to foster a "second liking for peaceful development and cooperation between the countries of the world."

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

TRANSOCEAN in English November 3

The Western Front 1900

Berlin: (By Ludwig Sertorius)

Slowing down of Allied attacks against German bridgehead positions south of the lower Meuse confirms the opinion that Montgomery is abandoning his original intention to force a crossing of the river and instead will carry through regroupings. This lull which has been forced upon the enemy was exploited at once by German troops for strong local counter-thrusts against British and Canadian spearheads which had advanced northwards. Thus an enemy breach on the road from Breda to the bridge of Moordijk was ironed out and the enemy kept busy on the whole south of the rivers Mark and Dintel, which are situated before the Meuse and Hollandsch-diep.

The war in Holland which for one month has been exclusively marked by fighting for northern Brabant and for the mouth of the Scheldt has now entered a new stage, in which further development in the bridgehead of Nijmegen must perhaps be watched with greatest attention. It is hardly probable that the major portion of the British Second Army massed here will remain inactive much longer. The next few days will perhaps throw some light on the situation here.

On the front of the U.S. First Army major action appears to be in preparation. At any rate different local attacks, which the enemy undertook on Thursday in the sectors of Waldenrath, both sides of Geilenkirchen, near Wuerselen and in the forest of Huertgen, which presumably served for patrol purposes and were meant to mislead German manoeuvres, reveal such a tendency.

Consequently the attack undertaken by the enemy with major forces in the forest of Huertgen in course of which he was able to enter Vossenath, although suffering severe bloody losses, need not be regarded as indicating that the focal point of the impending large-scale attack by the army under command of General Hodges must be at this place.

As regards the situation in the southern sector of the western front, there are many indications showing that large-scale regrouping some weeks ago on the right wing of the Allied armies has led to an extremely strong concentration in the area

472

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

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As regards the situation in the southern sector of the western front, there are many indications showing that large-scale regrouping some weeks ago on the right wing of the Allied armies has led to an extremely strong concentration in the area of western Lorraine. It appears as if the U.S. Seventh Army has handed over to the U.S. First Army further portions of its front, gradually shifting further northwards to positions thus far in the hands of the U.S. Third Army, so that its major part is perhaps north-east of the line Sarrebourg-Lunéville-Nancy, while the U.S. Third Army is deployed in the sectors on both sides of Metz.

This would mean that the enemy has put in readiness two complete armies for his large-scale attack against the Saar. It is quite possible that the strong pressure exercised by the enemy for several days in the area of Baccarat as well as enemy attacks near Nomeny represent the beginning of a combined large-scale attack by the armies of Patton and Patch.

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

The Eastern Front 1945

Berlin - (By Lieutenant Colonel von Olberg) - In the region between the Danube and Tisa the battle between Budapest and Szolnok has reached a dramatic climax. With the employment of extremely strong forces of infantry and tank corps, the Soviet Army Command wants to enforce... Budapest between two main roads from Cyezgled and Kecskemet to the Hungarian capital. German and Hungarian divisions challenged the Russian assault with greatest vigor. In grim fighting Soviet forces were able to gain ground on the flanks of the fighting front where tank formations of both sides were constantly in motion. Russian troops which pushed on from Cyezgled in a northerly direction are trying to get into the rear of German troops and to cut them off from the way to Budapest. The attacks have failed with severe losses for the Russians, who failed to deprive the German Army Command of its liberty movement. The fight continues with greatest fierceness.

Almost a complete lull, however, reigned in the vast area on the upper Tisa, at whose north-western edge German detaching movements towards the eastern and southern frontier of Slovakia are continuing without friction.

The lull in the northern sector of the eastern front also continued. It remains to be seen whether General Cherniakovsky is carrying out a regrouping... waiting, as he said, for the Germans to be evacuated from their bridgeheads at Libau, Preekuln and Svorbe in order to start a new large-scale offensive from north-east, east and south-east against East Prussia via Memel and against the Narev front simultaneously.

At the moment it does not appear as if the Soviet masses were so quickly able to get the better of the German northern army, as provided for in Russian plans. Decisions of the German Army Command must also be awaited. After the failure of mass assaults by the enemy in the past few days, the Soviets slowed down in their attacks in Kurland. In the concentric defence of all German arms and with the help of airmen a new assault of Soviet infantry divisions and tank formations failed to have any effect. It was nipped in the bud in several sectors

1483

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

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All that has been happening otherwise on the entire eastern front from Memel to Dukla pass has been purely local, with occasional violent reconnaissance enterprises.

Soviet Policy Remains Questionable 1626

. Berlin - Churchill and Eden will arrive in Paris on November 11 according to information received at the Wilhelmstrasse. Berlin circles believe the visit means support for de Gaulle against the French communists. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared Germany has exact information stating that the disarming and dissolution of the communist militia may be traced back to a direct demand from General Eisenhower, which was passed on to de Gaulle by the British and American governments.

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1484

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

Eisenhower demanded that the politicians were to see to it that continuous attacks against American troops in France should cease. Eisenhower mentioned such incidents as the capturing of small groups of American soldiers, undressing them and robbing them of uniforms and arms, and constant plundering of American supplies and munition stores.

A statement of the political bureau of the French communist party was described by the Wilhelmstrasse as the stormy petrel for developments in France. While it is becoming more and more clear that communists in France, just as in Spain, are trying to gain power with the support of left radical groups, and while the British and Americans are trying to counteract this by supporting de Gaulle, the Wilhelmstrasse firmly believes Churchill and Eden assured the Kremlin that action will not be directed against the Soviet Union. Thus German quarters are convinced that such clashes as are taking place not only in France, but also in Greece and Iran, will have no decisive influence on the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition. Berlin was interested to note that the open announcement of warfare by French communists against de Gaulle coincided with the announcement of Churchill's and Eden's trip to Paris.

Furthermore a Red Spanish congress in Toulouse began the same day. The BBC assured listeners that the Soviets are not at war with Spain merely for geographic reason and that they would do all in their power to help Red Spaniards to organize a civil war. The dubiousness of Churchill's conception of the western European bloc under British control is made obvious by this trip and news of the last twenty-four hours, in the opinion of Berlin.

French communists are trying to imitate the tactics employed by Lenin in 1917 to overthrow the Kerenski government. At that time the Communists tried to make the workers and soldiers Russia's decisive factor instead of the Government. Now French communists are aiming at giving the national resistance council rather than de Gaulle's government the power to make political decisions. Therefore the Communist party of France called the resistance council the "only legal basis of the provisional government" and the "highest representative organ of the fighting people".

Action by Soviet diplomacy in Iran must be regarded as a part of the [illegible]

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

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Action by Soviet diplomacy in Iran must be regarded as a part of the game for the Dardanelles, declared the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman Friday noon. It remains to be seen, however, whether the present Moscow move against the Teheran government has already served the ultimate intentions of the Soviets, namely the incorporation of Iran in Moscow's sphere of power, of whether it is solely meant to sound British and American plans. On the strength of all that has become known here about Russia's foreign policy and diplomacy, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman believes that Iran, like the Turkish Dardanelles, is a vital war aim of Russia, from a geographical standpoint as basis for her policy in Asia Minor and as a springboard for her India policy.

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

The Wilhelmstrasse, according to the spokesman, rather doubts versions of British and American diplomacy alleging that Churchill in the Moscow talks succeeded in inducing Stalin to keep his hands off the Dardanelles. The spokesman referred to British reports in which Stalin is said to have demanded the opening of the Straits for war material transports to the Soviet Union. The Wilhelmstrasse discovered therein the old tactics of Russia of piercing principles with the ultimate aim of enforcing a new regulation when the right time came. The spokesman stressed in this respect considerable apprehension expressed by the Turkish press in regard to this development.

Hungarian Minister of War 1840

Colonel General de Fekethalmy-Czydner has been appointed permanent Deputy Minister of War.

Hungarian Communiqué 1645

Budapest: The Chief of the Hungarian General Staff states in a communiqué published on Friday:

Between the Danube and Tisa the enemy started large-scale attacks supported by heavy artillery fire. Our troops are engaged in heavy fighting with Russian infantry and motorized troops, attacking with superior forces and supported by strong tank units. In fluctuating fighting with heavy casualties on both sides, Kiskunfelegyhaza, Kecs[illegible] and Fuloàszallas fell into the hands of the enemy. In the region south of Budapest a big tank battle is developing, large forces participating on both sides. The battle in the region of Nyregyhaza is concluded. The resistance of enemy units annihilated there is broken. Hungarian troops fighting at the approaches of the north-eastern Carpathians accomplished an improvement of the front while repulsing enemy attacks in the valleys of the rivers Tisa, Latorca and Ung.

Lull on the Italian Front 1655

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

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Lull on the Italian Front 1655

(By Sertorius): The situation has not changed in course of the last twenty-four hours (from Thursday noon to Friday noon). The Anglo-Americans have been inactive either because of bad weather or because they have not yet concluded regroupings and preparations for a resumption of the offensive. Readiness of German troops to take the initiative was not crippled even by pouring rain, although under the circumstances it found an outlet only in increased local fighting activity, because counter-offensive action is out of the question in view of the delaying resistance tactics. Thus a dominating hill position in the area of Imola was torn from the Americans in a swift counter-attack. British formations south of Forlì were thrown back in a counter-thurst.

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

Motor Traffic Between Spain and Switzerland Is Suspended 1140

Berne: The road haulage service (auto transit) between Geneva and the Spanish border has been interrupted by the French for reasons still unknown, according to "Der Bund" on Friday morning. Railway traffic between Geneva, France and the Spanish border had already been suspended.

Italian Armed Forces Are Ready for Action 1905

Venice: Marshal Graziani for the first time has given indications about the structure and organization of Italian forces. He declared: "Italian armed forces have been built up out of nothing. Apathy, despondency, demoralization and confusion have been overcome. We expect to collect the harvest of our diligent efforts to regain our military strength."

For military reasons Graziani could not give details about the strength of his forces. He emphasized, however, that in addition to divisions trained in Germany, there are numerous units which have been created and trained in Italy proper. Graziani's report was published by "La Via Italiana" under the caption, "Honor of Italy".

Norwegians Are Being Evacuated 2230

Oslo: Jonas Lie, Minister of Police Affairs, and Lippestad, Social Minister, are both personally directing the evacuation measures of the civilian population in the provinces of Troms and Finmark. It is officially reported that in the course of the past two days some thousand refugees were registered and transported.

Highlights of German Shortwave Service for November 5-11 1835

Sunday, November 5: 07.30 signal lights from home; 30 minutes for our German seamen; 09.30 opera and concert music; 10.00 popular German music; 11.30 news in English; 13.00 immortal music of German masters; 15.00 news in English.

Monday: 9.00 headline news - book corner; 10.00 American hour; 11.00 music in the air; 11.30 news in English; 12.00 symphonic concert; 15.00 news in English.

Tuesday: 9.00 headline news; 9.15 concert by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; 10.00 American hour; 11.00 Irish concert

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

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Highlights of German Shortwave Service for November 5-11 1835

Sunday, November 5: 07.30 signal lights from home; 30 minutes for our German seamen; 09.30 opera and concert music; 10.00 popular German music; 11.30 news in English; 13.00 immortal music of German masters; 15.00 news in English.

Monday: 9.00 headline news - book corner; 10.00 American hour; 11.00 music in the air; 11.30 news in English; 12.00 symphonic concert; 15.00 news in English.

Tuesday: 9.00 headline news; 9.15 concert by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; 10.00 American hour; 11.00 Irish concert hour; 11.30 news in English; Facts and fiction; 12.00 music from light operas; 15.00 news in English; Facts and fiction.

Wednesday: 09.00 headline news - greetings from Anzac - prisoners of war; 09.15 dance concert; 09.45 light music; 10.00 American hour; 11.00 stories of old Vienna; 11.30 news in English; 12.00 slumber hour; 15.00 news in English.

Thursday: 09.00 headline news; 09.15 grand opera - European review of four centuries of opera music; 10.00 American hour; 11.00 music of Europe: Bohemia and Moravia; 11.30 news in English; 12.00 opera concert; 15.00 news in English.

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

Friday 09.00 headline news, 09.15 musical gems; 10.00 American hour; 11.00 chase away the blues; 11.30 news in English; 11.45 programme preview; 15.00 news in English; 15.15 radio rag-bag.

Saturday 09.00 headline news; 09.15 Viennese melodies; 10.00 American hour; 11.00 Anzac tattoo; 11.30 news in English; 11.45 the four Anglo-American freedoms; 12.00 merry weekend tunes; 15.00 news in English; 15.15 four freedoms.

DNB — In English — November 3

German Bridgehead Strategy Proves Its Worth — 1910

Berlin: Close observers of last yeer's military events will time and again have come across what is characterized by the Germans as a "Bridgehead," Martin Hallensleben, DNB military correspondent, writes on Friday. By "Bridgehead" the German Command means the systematic leaving behind of army units in an area outside of its own lines, E.G., in the rear of the enemy. This method has been made use of by the German Command so frequently and so successfully that one is justified in speaking of German bridgehead strategy as of a hitherto unknown means for splitting up a numerically superior enemy and screening off extensive detaching movements.

The present second world war is, and will remain a war of supply. At an early date the German General Staff considered this fact. It decided to pursue a bridgehead strategy, although this is only applicable if an army is available whose fighting strength is superior to the enemy army facing it. Today it is an established fact that the Germans, with their bridgehead strategy, have achieved successes without which the quick and firm stabilization of fronts after withdrawals of armies this year would not have been possible.

One need only recall this year's battle in France and the effects of German bridgeheads in Atlantic harbors and Channel fortresses to realize that these isolated German positions

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

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One need only recall this year's battle in France and the effects of German bridgeheads in Atlantic harbors and Channel fortresses to realize that these isolated German positions have to fulfil tasks whose strategic importance is weighing heavily on the decisions of the western Allies. After German forces have moved, in general, to an interior line, supply is the only relative problem for the German Command. This problem at present mainly consists of difficulties due to the air superiority of the western Allies, while our enemies are now faced by the much greater one of how to bring up the necessary reserves in good order.

Hardly ever, in any war has one of the belligerent parties been as successful in counter-balancing the numerical superiority of the adversary as the Germans have been with their bridgehead strategy.

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

Bulgaria Is No Longer Independent 2335

Berlin: Assen Tsankov, Foreign Minister of the Bulgarian national government, dealt in a broadcast with the armistice terms forced on Bulgaria. Foreign Minister of the Bulgarian revolutionary government Stainoff had not signed a treaty but the death sentence of Bulgaria, Tsankov emphasized. He went on to say that the armistice terms meant that Bulgaria had ceased to be an independent state, and had been degraded so that Soviet police in Bulgaria had placed everything under the command of her Soviet oppressor-her children, her army, her railways, her personal possessions, her life and honor. Cruel Bolshevik terror had already begun in Bulgaria. Tsankov, in conclusion, expressed his hopes for German victory and stressed that after this German victory, Bulgaria would not stay outside the borders of cultural Europe. Bulgaria did not want to be among the victims of Bolshevism.

Hungary Takes Possession of Jewish Property 1915

Budapest: By virtue of a government decree the entire possessions of Jews in Hungary will pass into the hands of the Hungarian state. Exempt from this confiscation are furniture and articles for daily use, as well as foodstuffs and fuel for two weeks. Real estate belonging to Jews will be taken over by the State. The confiscated Jewish possessions will primarily serve for the reparation of war damage and support of war wounded.

"Equal Rights" for Italy 2240

Berne: Bonomi Italy, despite all Allied diplomatic gestures, is still far from enjoying equal rights, according to reports by Swiss correspondents in Rome. "Journal de Genève" recently reported that the newly appointed Italian Ambassador in London is not permitted to stay in the building of the Italian Embassy in London but has to live in a hotel.

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

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DNB in German for Europe 1330 - Nov.2 (Monitored in London)

Protest Against Slander of Pope

Milan: Monsignor Franco, Bishop of Crema, has sent a letter to the clergy in his diocese in which he criticises "the campaign of lies and slander" which has recently been launched against the Pope. Monsignor Franco recalls that during the first World War Pope Benedict XV was similarly attacked.

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

The bishop describes the majority of lies spread about the Pope as figments of the imagination from incorrect reports. Whenever these reports have been based on facts or on a statement by the Pope, they have been wrongly interpreted or incorrectly put out. For the rest, one cannot judge the Pope's actions in the absence of accurate knowledge of the motives, quite apart from the fact that the Pope is dogmatically infallible.

TRANSOCEAN in German for Europe - 1515 z. Nov.2(Monitored in London)

Eden May Meet Pope Pius XII

Basle: According to a Chiasso private correspondent of "Basler Nachrichten", well-informed Catholic circles say that Eden either has paid or will pay a visit to the Vatican. Pope Pius XII had promised him a special audience at which Eden will report on the results of the Moscow conference and discuss the situation of the Catholics in Poland and Hungary. In this connection the possibility is mentioned of raising the British Legation to the Vatican to the rank of Embassy, though for the time being strictest silence is being observed on that subject.

"WANDA" in French to France - 450 M. - 1600 - November 3

British Complain about Polish 2nd Army Corps

Rome: According to information received from Vatican diplomatic circles, the Ambassador of the Polish Republic to the Holy See, Dr. Papée, held a conference with the staff officers of the British Eighth Army. These officers requested the Ambassador to exert pressure on the Polish 2nd Army Corps in Italy, with the aim of avoiding in the future, the renewal of mass resistance episodes which took place in the ranks of the Polish officers. The British expressed discontent at the fact that the Polish government in London, from which the 2nd Army Corps takes orders, does nothing to put an end to these unfortunate incidents.

Answering the accusation that the officers of General Anders do not show enough hostility towards the Germans, Ambassador [illegible] stated that, on the contrary, to his knowledge,

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

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Answering the accusation that the officers of General Anders do not show enough hostility towards the Germans, Ambassador Papée clearly stated that, on the contrary, to his knowledge, there has been only one case worthy of this accusation. However, after having obtained the consent of the Polish government in London and having discussed the question with General Anders, the intervention took place. Ambassador Papee stated furthermore that General Anders' Corps is worthy of confidence and faithful to the Allies. At the same time, he showed the British officers a resolution of the Officer Corps, which clearly proves their position, also described in the secret order of General Tor-Komorowski.

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

LA VOIX DU REICH in French to France - 526.60 - 1815h - Nov. 3

Accused Collaborator Is Hanged

Marseille: The Swiss correspondent of a paper states that the Marquis de Bayard Beecelle has been accused of collaborationism and hung in Arles by members of the F.F.I. His old family castle has been burnt. The Marquis' friendship for Germany was not known; together with General de Castelnau, his father founded the National Catholic Federation of France."

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 405 - 1945 - November 3

"The Decision Lies in Our Own Hands"

(An article by Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels in "Das Reich")

This war is more than a military conflict. It is a gigantic struggle between two ideologies, one of which must and will be victorious, while the other is bound to succumb. The revolutionary convulsions which have shaken our continent since 1914 thereby find their logical conclusion. That is why this war, containing as it does in a condensed form the profound contrasts which have kept modern humanity at variance and in unrest for more than thirty years, will be absolutely decisive; its bloody battles will provide their ultimate solution. At the very outset of this war it was obvious that the bourgeois world would not be equal to the ordeal. That world has no clearly defined conception of the problems of our time and consequently no unequivocal attitude towards them. For whenever it strikes a modern attitude, it stands between yesterday and to-morrow and is therefore doomed to failure in almost all supreme tasks of decisive importance. This we have experienced more than once in the present war. Only peoples who by the effect of a revolution penetrating to the profoundest depths of their national and state existence, have undergone a fundamental outward and inward transformation may hope to survive without serious prejudice to their substance. All others will sooner or later be its victims. For only a clear conception can produce a manly bearing equal to all difficulties, and give the peoples the insight and strength which will enable them clearly to recognise and master its problems. All other attempts at overcoming them must fail at some time or other. For this war marks the end of one epoch and the beginning of a new one. Only the man who possesses the necessary spiritual equipment

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

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(An article by Reich Minister [illegible] in "Das Reich")

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

The motives of such ignominious and suicidal conduct are well nigh incomprehensible, since for these men not a more or less relevant revision of frontiers, but the very national life of their peoples was at stake. None of these leaders could have the least doubt in this respect. That nevertheless the responsible governments gave up the game without making use of as much as a fraction of the possibilities still at their disposal, surrendering themselves and their peoples to the mercy of an enemy aiming notoriously only at their total annihilation, testifies to a political apathy bordering on taedium vitae. It was not the lack of material essentials for a continuation of the fight or refusal of obedience on the part of their peoples that forced them to surrender, they simply did not care to fight any longer. Perhaps they were not even in doubt as to the fate that awaited them, but they evidently misjudged the consequences of their decisions; and thus they fell victim to their own weakness and spinelessness. It is not difficult to foresee and predict the consequences bound to result for themselves and their peoples. The deeper causes of such a moral failure lie in the complete lack of political ideas which distinguishes the bourgeois class of leaders. They are mandatories of their peoples neither in a political nor in a dogmatic sense and consequently have no real influence upon their masses. Leaders of this sort may at the utmost be adequate in untroubled and united times, when the fermenting problems of an epoch of historic revolution can, if need be, neutralized by skilful tactics. The war has brought these problems into the foreground again to such an extent that it is impossible to ignore them. The social problem above all has been more and more brought to the fore front of public thought.

The cost of the war is borne by the people as a whole. It would be unbearable without the framework of a firm social community. What, for example, would have happened to us Germans in this war if such a community had not existed in our country?

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

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The cost of the war is borne by the people as a whole. It would be unbearable without the framework of a firm social community. What, for example, would have happened to us Germans in this war if such a community had not existed in our country? This community is the foundation of our national defence at the front and at home. Each man knows that, in defending the nation, he also undertakes the defence of the social community and with it of his own person and family. This conviction enables our nation as a whole to achieve feats of heroism and of manly bravery for years, day in, day out, which surpass the measure usual with us Germans.

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

We stand on the firm gound of a political ideology. We do not defend a class or a caste but our people in its totality. Therefore there can be no lagging in our resistance against the force of an enemy who is out for conquest and revenge. Under these conditions any escape of the individual from the community of the nation is out of the question. Danger and distress have forged us into what we are to-day. Never has the German people been more united then in this war. It cannot be denied that bolshevism has assessed the bourgeois world rightly and has successfully started its disintegration. The Bolsheviks do not make much ado about it, they use military and political pressure, and before the capitulation they leave open a small escape route for the venal leaders, which closes at the very moment when they lay down their arms. It might be supposed that the monotony of this procedure would discredit it and that the former examples would be a warning. This however is not the case.

In each one of these countries subjugated by Bolshevism, the method has been exactly the same, but its efficacy has not decreased. This leads to the conclusion that the leading classes concerned are paralyzed in their will power. The procedure in itself is not so successful, but the leading classes do not oppose it with the slightest trace of determined military or political resistance. This proves their moral breakdown under the stress of the times, their incapacity to master the task. They give way before the opposing force, and so this political class of bourgeois leaders disappears from the stage of which practical history is made. A new era opens.

In this war only the truly national states will survive, they alone have the vigor which can afford the mounting sacrifices of the battle, for they know their purpose and their aims. To-day we are not only in the midst of the greatest of all wars, but also of the greatest revolution of all times. History has proved time and again that revolutions full of promise for the politics and social life of nations have to measure their strength in battle against inimical surroundings. Here their life-force is subjected to a last and most severe test and the result will decide whether they live or die. It is not surprising that the bourgeois world should not comprehend but be blind to the inner forces of this struggle. The bourgeois world is only a secondary phenomenon in this gigantic ideological struggle, whose issue will nevertheless determine its fate. It would be absurd to assume that at the end

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

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

There can be no doubt that the forces which have not stood the test of war and its problems will not be granted the right of co-operating in the shaping of a new future. Like cowards they deserted the post which they ought to have held by fighting. They will not re-conquer this post by their own initiative, nor will anybody dream of conceding it to them voluntarily. The fact that monarchy, which had shown its incapacity in the world war, was nowhere restored after 1918 despite strenuous efforts from various quarters, will find an analogous expression after the present war: nowhere will power be attained again by the bourgeois class of leaders who, deserting their people in the midst of a vital fight, went over to the enemy. Here also a pitiless process of selection is taking place, which in war is governed by other laws than normal times. Bolshevism knows well in what manner it has to handle the burgeois world and gives in the treatment it deserves. To this method Bolshevism owes its success. In Germany, prior to the advent of National Socialism, the communists dealt in the same way with the bourgeois-parliamentary parties till they were forced to open conflict with National Socialism. Then for the first time they found themselves opposed by a political-revolutionary people's movement, which derived its strength from the large masses and was guided by leaders clearly conscious of their aims and pursuing an ideologically well-founded programme, ready not only to work, but also to fight and, if necessary, to die for it. At that time the National Socialist movement was the sole internal concentration of forces with in the Reich capable of successfully resisting communism, which was eventually overcome and completely vanquished by it. It was only that movement which, before our advent to power, prevented Germany from becoming communist; in the same way, if National Socialist Germany did not exist, Europe would now be bound to become Bolshevik. The conflict then going on in the field of internal politics bears a striking resemblance to the present one in the international field. The results of both conflicts will be the same. Both of them extend over long periods, both are ideological struggles for life or death, fought with extreme tenacity and fierceness. But this does not in the least diminish their historical necessity and

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

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

For this reason they cannot withstand the storms of the times. In those days they lost their votes, now they lose the nations. For us, National Socialists, these comparisons are another proof that this war, with its nearly unbearable sacrifices and its breathaking ups and downs, is following its orderly course. We have got to follow our purpose unflinchingly and we will master our enemy as we did before under much less favorable conditions. Then, too, we knew in full measure the whims and vicissitudes of fortune. But we knew, too, as we know to-day, that there was no turning back and that we could not even set the pace. Now as then we will succeed through superhuman efforts. Until we do, we must not be deterred by anything. We will not do it if everyone only does his obvious duty, or if some people try to evade even that. The fight can only be won by wild fanatism, which must run through our nation like a stream of lava, fanning the national emotions to a wild burning fire of sacred and resolute readiness and exaltation. We have got to become a nation of fanatics. If the whole nation worked like its best sons and daughters at home and at the front, untiringly, obsessed, faithful and determined, then we are bound to win the war very soon and with absolute certainty. To do this, of course no one of us should even think of anything except the war. We would have to fight to the knife against indifference and lack of personal responsibility for everything in connection with the war, above all we would have to fight the habit of waiting for someone else to act instead of doing it yourself where need be. The most radical war is less costly because it taken less time to win. The nation which is determined to fight in such a way will be victorious. It must try to surpass its enemy in faith in its cause, faithfulness to the principles for which it fights, in the unconditional will to national resistance at all costs. With these virtues we once wrought the miracle of the coming to power of National Socialism. There is no reason why we should not succeed in achieving the miracle of a German victory in this war. As then everything lies in our own hands: success or defeat, victory or death. We must choose and act accordingly. This war is not yet won or lost. Its final result will be decided only by the last battle.

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

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

ITALIAN BROADCASTS

MILITARY NEWS

The Southern Front

The offensive launched by the Anglo-Americans in the various sectors of the southern front is no longer developing on the basis of a prepared strategic plan, i.e. through repeated actions in one place or several places at the same time so as to achieve large-scale successes, but it has split up in a number of tactical actions which are entrusted to the initiative of each single command and are dictated by local necessities. This change in the character of the battle is due to the very heavy losses that the Germans have inflicted on the enemy and at the same time to the extremely tough opposition put up by the German forces every time an Allied break-through was attempted south of Bologna. During the recent encounters the Germans have shown very high fighting qualities, and at the same time have adopted much better tactics than those of their enemies.

In the Adriatic sector, notwithstanding the lull in the operations, it is easy to forecast a renewal of the enemy offensive in the sector between Cervia, Cesena and Forlì where the Allies intend to exert very heavy pressure on the German defensive line. Actions of a local nature, fought out during yesterday, appear to be a prelude to offensives on a larger scale against the German positions. The Germans have beaten back the enemy and are firmly holding all the dominating positions in the area.

A few successful counter-attacks enabled the German forces to reëstablish the situation in some sectors where Allied forces had achieved slight territorial gains a few days before.

In the Apennine sector violent clashes occurred in the area south of Bologna, where German troops have achieved particularly important defensive successes, especially in the area of..... and in the Serchio River valley. Counter-attacks launched by Brazilian and North American troops were effectively checked by the Wehrmacht.

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

The offensive launched by the Anglo-Americans in the various sectors of the souther front is no longer developing on the basis of a prepared strategic plan, i.e. through repeated actions in one place or several places at the same time so as to achieve large-scale successes, but it has split up in a number of tactical actions which are entrusted to the initiative of each single command and are dictated by local necessities. This change in the character of the battle is due to the very heavy losses that the Germans have inflicted on the enemy and at the same time to the extremely tough opposition put up by the German forces every time an Allied break-through was attempted south of Bologna. During the recent encounters the Germans have shown very high fighting qualities, and at the same time have adopted much better tactics than those of their enemies.

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(Fascist Radio 12[illegible]

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In the Italian sector appalling weather conditions today made air and land activity impossible. No attack was launched by the enemy, and the Germans took advantage of the lull to improve their positions. Some hill features south of Imola were recaptured.

(Fascist Radio 2030)

The fighting in progress on the central sector of the front is of a local character.

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The enemy aims at strengthening his units which have been severely tried during the past few days. The present weakness of the enemy is being exploited by the Germans who launch counter-attacks designed to improve their positions in view of the forthcoming defensive fighting.

(Radio Litorale Adriatico 22,1[illegible])

Heavy rains and a thick fog prevented war operations today and both sides took advantage of the lull to strengthen their lines, molested only by occasional artillery fire. Enemy units which had pushed along the Ronco River for scouting purposes were captured. Prisoners were also taken by the Germans south of Bologna during a patrol action.

(Fascist Radio - 23.00)

Allied Air Activity in October

The Allied air force during the month of October carried out 222 bombing raids and 141 strafing actions which resulted in the complete destruction of 348 buildings while 521 others were seriously damaged. The numbers of casualties so far ascertained amount to 1,181 civilians dead and 1,270 wounded. In addition, forty-two Italian soldiers were killed and sixteen were wounded.

Another train has been strafed by enemy aircraft on the line to Piacenza. Fifteen dead and twenty-five wounded have been reported so far.

(Fascist Radio - 23.00)

1506

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

NEWS FROM REPUBLICAN FASCIST ITALY

The Duce Gives Further Proof of His Generosity

The Duce has given yet further proof of his generosity: once again he has raised his voice to call the ones back to order and discipline. But generosity should not be exhibited for its own sake alone: it should also spring from love of justice. The decree of the 26th of October benefiting all deserters of the 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 classes, and of the first six months of the 1926 class, as well as those of the 1914 class, mobilised for the compulsory labor service, establishes the deadline for the 10th of November. All those who do not present themselves by this date will be liable to the punishment contemplated by the decree itself.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

"Dalmatian Black Brigades"

A group of Dalmatians, formerly belonging to the dissolved units of the Royal Army or to the various Italian divisions which were in Dalmatia at the time of the treason, or who had fled from Zara as a result of enemy air raids, had recently organised themselves in armed bands operating in Dalmatia to defend Italian sovereignty and the rights of the inhabitants in that area. The chief task of these bands was to prevent Tito's forces or British Navy forces from gaining a foothold in Dalmatia. As a result of the organization of the healthy forces of the Italian Social Republic which now form part of the Black Brigades, the Dalmatian bands have been incorporated with the regular Italian Fascist forces and now call themselves "Dalmatian Black Brigades." They are still entrusted with the task of fighting for Italian sovereignty in that much contested territory and for the prestige of renewed Fascist Italy.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Labor Representatives Meet in Turin

The representatives of the labor associations of the province [illegible] which the provincial Secretary

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

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(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Labor Representatives Meet in Turin

The representatives of the labor associations of the province of Turin have held a meeting in which the provincial Secretary of the Union illustrated the decree by the Duce creating the association of state employees and of public office employees 464 and conferring juridical status on the association itself. The problems concerning those categories were then examined, in connection with the unity and general interests of the syndicate. Several problems inherent to the organisation of the syndicate and the professional qualifications were also discussed.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

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

New Tariff for Parcels to Germany

The Ministry for Communications announces that a new tariff have been set for parcels addressed to isolated and free laborers in Germany, as well as to laborers freed from concentration camps. In fact, as of November 15, parcels to Germany will be sent at the following tariff:

Up to 1 Kilo Lire 8.25
" " 3 Kilos " 11,25
" " 5 " " 15,75

The parcels, which are to contain only personal effects, with the exception of tobacco and food-stuffs, must be labelled "Arbeiterpaket". No customs formality is required.

(Fascist Radio 1400)

Evaders Must Report Before November 10

The deadline established in the amnesty decree for those at large is 2400 hours, November 10. Exceptional local conditions and a false propaganda have induced a number of people to evade from their duty. The Duce has given them an opportunity to redeem themselves and to return to legality. But their repentance should be prompt, for evaders from conscription and from the labor service will not be given another chance. Military recruiting centres and the inspectorate for labor will receive up to November 10 the evaders from conscription and from mobilization of the 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 classes and first semester of 1926, as well as evaders from the call for labor service of the 1914 class, mentioned in the amnesty decree,.

(Fascist Radio - 20.00)

Many People at Large Report in the Crema Area

In the Crema area many dozens of people still at large and evaders from military duty have reported to local authorities.

(Fascist Radio - 20.00)

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

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(Fascist Radio - 20.00)

Mopping-up Operations Completed in the Alba District

Mopping-up operations have been completed in the town of Alba and in the surrounding area with the participation of Black Brigade, Tenth MAS Flotilla and Republican Army elements. Bands terrorizing the area have been dispersed. Twenty-nine outlaws have been killed and many others wounded. An enormous quantity of war material has been captured.

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(Fascist Radio - 20.00)

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

NEWS FROM "UNVADED" ITALY

Famine Spreads in Invaded Italy

Famine is spreading in invaded Italy but the Bonomi Government gives little thought to it. Further proof of this is furnished by the manager of economic transports for foreign countries, who stated during an interview granted to the Jew Mario Verdi - Italian commentator on the New York Radio - that the shipping of gift parcels to Italy is being contemplated. He added that this shipment will be made on a limited scale owing to the small space available in cargo boats. Supply services for civilian use must not interrupt or reduce the shipment of supplies to the fighting troops, as the latter are to have absolute priority.

(Fascist Radio 0700)

Scoccimarro Protest

Scoccimarro, the assistant High Commissioner for "Epuration", has sent a letter to the "Risorgimento Liberale" protesting against the sabotage and misunderstanding on the part of government bodies in connection with his attitude re epuration.

(Fascist Radio 0700)

Sicily's Urgent Problems Examined

The so-called Under-Secretary of State for Labor has reviewed Sicily's most urgent problems over the radio. They are the same as usual: unemployment, lack of food supplies and of transportation. A frightful increase in criminality should be added. In the opinion of the Under-Secretary, a vast criminal organisation has been created which operates in various areas of Sicily. These mysterious words have created a deep impression, but the truth is that hunger makes the inhabitants of invaded Italy so desperate that they are bound to try and get food by all available means.

(Fascist Radio 0800)

Who Will Epurate the Epurators?

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

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(Fascist Radio 0800)

Who Will Epurate the Epurators?

Who will epurate the epurators? This query is contained in a letter addressed by the assistant commissioner for Epuration Scoccimarro to the Roman newspaper "Risorgimento Liberale", and in this same letter the writer asserts that epuration work is proceeding very slowly due to the bureaucratic difficulties of all kinds encountered by the bodies entrusted with epuration. Assistant Commissioner Scoccimarro adds that it is necessary that all obstacles and difficulties be done away forthwith.

(Fascist Radio 1300)

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

Trial of General Negro

United Nations News reports that preliminary examination is being held pending the trial of General Negro, ex-Commander of the "Emilia" division. He is accused of not having turned his weapons against the Germans immediately upon receipt of the news of the armistice signed by Badoglio and the Allied Nations was published.

(Fascist Radio 1300)

The Problems of Sicily

The Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry for Labor of the so-called Bonomi Government, Costa, in a speech delivered over the radio, reviewed the ensemble of Sicilian problems. But instead of indicating a solution to these problems he restricted himself to praising the Sicilians for the struggle they are now carrying out against the "mafia" which is making its appearance again in various provinces of the island.

(Fascist Radio 1300)

Italy's Future Tragic

In an article published in a Roman newspaper, the "Italia Libera", Emilio Lussu asserts that the future of the Italian nation is tragic indeed. He stated moreover that the unity which has been achieved between the leftist parties is very necessary if civil war is to be avoided in Italy.

(Fascist Radio 1300)

Allies Control All Transport

Following a meeting of the Bonomi Government authorities, the Allied authorities have decided to take under their direct supervision all the land, sea and air transport systems in occupied central and southern Italy. In other words this means that all supplies necessary to the civil population in southern Italy, and which are absolutely transportation, will be entrusted to the good will of the Allied nations.

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(Fascist Radio 1300)

Mines Reopened in the Gargano Peninsula

Bauxite mines in the Gargano promontory will probably be reopened in the near future with the help of American authorities, according to an announcement by the Rome Allied radio. These mines, as is known, were discovered and put into use by the Fascist régime to the advantage of Italian economy. They will henceforth be managed by an enemy company, and by no means in the interest of liberated Italy.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

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Allies Take Goods Away From Italy

The AFI news agency reports that despite the shortage of goods and particularly of foodstuffs existing in invaded Italy, the Anglo-Americans have managed to turn away a considerable quantity of goods from local consumption. The United States alone have imported from Italy 1,200,000 dollars worth of goods.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Schools Available in Naples

The UNNS, giving statistics of school premises available in Naples, states that they are now sixty-five per cent less than in normal times owing to Allied requisitions and other reasons connected with the war. The "war reasons" mentioned by the Allied agency are the indiscriminate Allied bombing suffered by Naples. The UNNS moreover says that the school problem in Naples is difficult one and that school hours will have to be reduced in order to house different groups in the same premises. Such is the situation after one year of occupation and after so many boasts of Anglo-American help.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Eden Contacted Conservative Circles in Rome

It is stated in conservative circles in occupied Italy that Eden went to Rome for the purpose of contacting them. As to the question of the Italian colonies, it appears that Eden promised to say a good word when the fate of the Italian overseas possessions will be decided. Mr. Eden also had a conversation with the Pope on which, however, the strictest secrecy is maintained. It is believed that he discussed the Polish and Hungarian questions. It is rumored in Rome that the British legation to the Vatican will soon be raised to the rank of Embassy.

(Radio Litorale Adriatico - 2210)

Bonomi Cabinet Meeting in Rome

The so-called council of ministers of invaded Italy met [illegible] orders from

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

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(Radio Litorale Adriatico - 2210)

Bonomi Cabinet Meeting in Rome

The so-called council of ministers of invaded Italy met today under the presidency of Bonomi. After taking orders from the Allies, the council decided on the dissolution of the Army General Staff. A measure establishing rules for officers' political and private behavior was also approved by the Bonomi government who once again showed their passive to control everything, and especially that mere shadow of military organization that the government of invaded Italy is attempting to patch up, with the help of traitor generals.

(Fascist Radio 23,00)

Women's Congress Sponsored by Communists in Bari

The first women's provincial congress, sponsored by the Communist Party, was closed yesterday at Bari. A resolution was approved confirming the womens' right and capacity actively to participate in the country's political and administrative life.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

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

Activity of Brazilian Aviators

The British Rome radio station announced an hour ago that Brazilian aviators went into action on the Italian front,- "strafing" was the term used by the Rome radio - south of the battle line.

(Radio Tevere - 2330)

1520

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

REVIEWS, COMMENTS AND SPEECHES

When Is the War Going to End? - On Indemnity to Outlaws

According to Stalin's views, the war was going to end this summer. Churchill stated however that an internal German collapse could not be relied upon and that the solution of the conflict will only be found on the field of battle. When? It is unlikely, he said that this will happen before Christmas or Easter. Then he ended in a round-about way by admitting that at least another nine months will have to elapse before the solution can be reached.

In their calculations, Churchill and Stalin have of course overlooked what the Axis and the Tripartite nations might do-and they could do some very unpleasant things to the United Nations. Churchill also added that, after the hypothetical collapse of Germany, eighteen more months will be necessary to defeat Japan. Nine plus eighteen: twenty-seven months and if some unforseen obstacle is thrown into the bargain, one can easily slide into thirty months, that is to say two years and a half.

We believe that many outlaws, taking into due account what Mr. Churchill has said on the duration of the war, will lose no time in presenting themselves to the various military headquarters and compulsory labor centres. They should be reminded at the same time that the deadline is November 5, at midnight.

Fascist Radio - 0800)

Review of the Press

For some days past all the newspapers have been devoting a great deal of space to the Duce's decree granting amnesty to deserters and to those who have failed to turn up for compulsory labor service. The contents of the decree are humane and show at the same time excellent policy.

The substance of the Duce's decree must be considered above all in its moral and political aspect and in connection

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

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The substance of the Duce's decree must be considered above all in its moral and political aspect and in connection with the plans for national reconstruction which necessitates the unity of all Italians now working to that end. Everyone in Italy must understand that one should be at the government's and the nation's side in order to contribute in its work of moral, financial and political reconstruction, as well as its economic reconstruction, in a broad sense.

At a moment in which all the energies of the nation must be mobilised in the service of the Fatherland, it is unthinkable that foreign elements or, worse still, individuals, should be at work, to the detriment of the community in trying to hamper common and national reconstruction.

That there should be outlaw elements is quite conceivable: there can be reasons of rancor and personal preconceptions, ideal motives and others which can have an influence in this direction.

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

But with a little good-will they can all be overcome in the common and national interest, which is above that of the individual. On this essential point the journalist Aldo Belazzi publishes an interesting article in "Repubblica Fascista". Everyone, the journalist says, who is willing to accept the fundamental idea of the rebirth of the country has the right and at the same time the duty to be at our side, even if in bygone days he has engaged in activities against the nation (provided of course he has not committed any common crime). Those who are not at our side and do not want to be, cannot be considered Italians and are outlaws unworthy of receiving help from our authorities and from the nation. The problem is therefore perfectly simple. What are the requisites for collaborating with Italians? This query is very clearly answered by the present situation itself. Independently from what political opinions in a wide sense can be, all those who agree with us on social problems and on the republican concept are with us. The Duce in his last address to the "Aldo Resega" Black Brigade added that to these conditions two more can be added: the fighting spirit and the will to rescue the honor of the Fatherland. He who accepts them is an Italian; he who rejects them is not. The former are at our side in the struggle for the rebirth, whilst the latter are not and cannot be, nor have they the right to the respect which could be granted to a loyal combatant. They are outlaws and traitors.

These are the essential points of the question as it should be presented in its political and social aspect.

But as we have stated before, the problem also presents a moral and a human aspect, over and above the social and political one. He who has erred is liable to repent and to return to proper human feelings as regards the nation and its superior interests. He who has failed already finds himself in a position to face the new situation and is aware of its unsuppressable development. And how can one set the problem of the fate of these men who have erred but who now feel the need of going back to the right road?

An article published by the "Corriere della Sera" answers this question by asserting that all those who have witnessed the end of the revolt in Warsaw, during which the Patriots were at first instigated by foreign propaganda, were able to find out at their own expense how reliable the promises made by the Allied Nations are, be they Anglo-Americans or Soviets. They have also witnessed de Gaulle's situation in France where a regiment of the French regular army was withdrawn from the

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

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

The amnesty by the Duce meets such a situation in the areas where banditry is not yet an actual fact. Italians who have been misled are offered the possibility to redeem themselves, to cancel the past and to join the common cause side by side with those who are struggling for the rebirth of the nation. All the Italians are to be gathered together and urged to work for the rehabilitation of the country. Only in this way will it be possible to find a solution to the problem with which we are concerned.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

The Voice of the Fatherland

Perhaps many of you who are now listening in have been part of a crowd fleeing in all directions, suddenly gone mad under an air-raid bombing. Any one of us may have been compelled to abandon our home and our land with our children and relatives, in an effort to save our life and anything that it was possible to save. But what is even more terrible, in these moments, is the very fact of being separated from our relatives and dear ones. The loss of our mother in the fleeing crowd, and for a mother the loss of her children, is a terrible event. "Mother? Where is mother? And the children, where are the children?" When a mother calls, even in a crowd, even in the rush of such events, her son ear hears her.

But there is a mother still greater than the one given us by nature, there is the Fatherland calling in this moment for her sons who straved from her and are missed in the crowd, under the roar of gunfire or for some other reason. All of us at a certain moment may be far away from our mother, but when she calls us we must hear. Should it be otherwise we would not deserve the name of sons and it would mean that our heart has been bartered for something of the most sinister infamy.

(Radio Tevere - 2130)

The Past Twenty-four Hours - by Vindex

Today's main event is the severe fighting going on in the Belgian-Dutch sector of the western front. The German garrison of the Bruges bridge-head has capitulated after a heroic resistance. On the other sectors of the front the Germans have frustrated every Anglo-American attempt to break through the German de-

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

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(Radio Tevere - 2130)

The Past Twenty-four Hours - by Vindex

Today's main event is the severe fighting going on in the Belgian-Dutch sector of the western front. The German garrison of the Bruges bridge-head has capitulated after a heroic resistance. On the other sectors of the front the Germans have frustrated every Anglo-American attempt to break through the German defence.

In Italy the local successes of Kesselring's troops have resulted in a considerable improvement of German defensive positions in the very sector where a large-scale Allied offensive is expected. On the southern wing of the eastern front the situation is still fluid.

We had known for a long time that London had "missed the 'bus" in the Middle East. Now we have it confirmed by the results of the Cairo conference where all the representatives of the Arab countries have clearly stated that they are not willing to accept any interference.

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

The rush of the war had... forget the terms of the policy towards the Arab countries. They were recalled by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem in a broadcast stigmatizing the Balfour declaration according to which Palestine should become a Jewish state. He pointed out that the anti-Jewish struggle is a natural tie of solidarity uniting all Arab nations....

The former Bulgarian foreign minister, Popoff, mysteriously died at Bucharest. It is rumored that he committed suicide but the general opinion is that the Soviets had resorted to the methods which are typical of the Kremlin as he refused to appear before the Sofia tribunal to be tried on the charge of pro-Nazism. Meanwhile Bolshevik oppression of Bulgaria is increasingly severe and this unfortunate country is paying a high price for the mad gesture of the local Badoglio.

The high commissioner for the purge drive in invaded Italy, Soccimarro, has complained of the fact that measures against Fascists are being carried out very slowly, alleging that saboteurs are at work for the purpose of obstructing the work of the Bonomi government. When we return to the oppressed lands with all our flags flying we shall find that many people are with us body and soul as a result of their sufferings arising from the purge and grim partisan injustice. That day we shall say the final word.

(Radio Tevere - 2230)

- B 1 (V) -

MISCELLANEOUS

Special Messages

Attention, attention: we now transmit special messages for our Roman brothers:
La finestra è aperta (The window is open) - Piove a dirotto (It pours) - Trenta giorni ha Novembre (Thirty days hath November) - Il mare è azzurro (The sea is blue) - Bianca è la neve (The snow is white) - Si raccolgono le olive (The olives are being gathered) - Ornella è bocciata (Ornella has failed in her examinations) - Il biondino parlerà (The little blond man will talk) - Il mattino

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

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(Radio Tevere - 2330)

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

HUNGARIAN AND BALKAN BROADCASTS

RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 549 - 1553 - Nov.3

The Military Situation in Hungary

In this morning's edition the "Voelkischer Beobachter" devotes much space to the military situation in Hungary and Hungary's part in German military strategy. Here are the main points:

"Every day which prolongs the fighting is the equivalent of a battle won, even if it means losing some territory. This sounds paradoxical, but it certainly is true because every day the enemy has to throw in more and more of his reserves; more and more supplies have to be brought up from the Urals to Hungary. This explains the Soviets' frantic race against time.

"Our own inevitable losses are by no means in proportion to the enormous losses suffered by the Soviets. Since the beginning of operations in Hungary eight weeks ago, Soviet losses in men and material are as follows: over 100,000 killed and wounded and 12,000 prisoners, over 1,000 tanks and armored cars, 1,200 guns, 500 mortars, over 5,000 machine guns, and 4,000 vehiches".

New Act of Parliament Passed Today

The Hungarian Parliament today debated the Act which includes the various new decrees made necessary by Horthy's resignation. The Common Law and Justice Committee had previously debated and unanimously accepted the Act in its original text.

The Speaker, Andrew Tasnady Nagy, opened the session at 1200 o'clock today, and asked the House to accept the Committee's report, which it did in all its details.

RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 549 E. - 1815 - Nov. 3

Discussion of Good and Bad News

459

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

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RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 549 m. - 1815 - Nov. 3

459

Discussion of Good and Bad News

There are some people who believe they are doing a favor to their neighbors by telling some news which nobody else has heard before. Many a rumor gets into circulation this way. There are days when a whole torrent of news is let loose upon us.

Hungarian brothers! We are all men of flesh and blood, and therefore I should like to tell you a few words about the attitude we should all take toward news whether it be good or bad.

Mr.

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

Wars are won by those who have the better nerves. To preserve our nerves, we should listen to neither good nor bad news. Bad news makes things worse for those who already doubt, while they would not believe the good news in any case. Those whose judgment is not warped by ideological doubts, may listen to both; they can counter the bad news with their faith, while their sober steadfastness reduces the good news to its proper value. Do not fall, therefore, for the too-good or too-bad news. Our enemies do not confine themselves to spreading bad news but also spread good news, in order that the people should despair when they find out that it is untrue.

Our advice to you, Hungarian brothers, is that you should work as much as possible instead of pondering. Have full confidence in Providence as well as in Hungari[illegible] and its leader, Francis Szalasi.

RADIO BUDAPEST I - in Hungarian - 549 m. - 2050 - Nov. 3

Paul Vago, High Commissioner for Price Control, Speaks Against Inflation. (excerpts)

"I carefully studied the effect the three wage increases since 1939 had on the working class and can truthfully state that it gained nothing whatsoever from them. For instance, the miners had a 70 per cent wage increase, owing to the rise in the cost of living. The authorities, however, did not care in the least where they got the money to meet this increase, and a partial inflation was the result. Within three months, the miners have lost all they had gained by the wage increase. Similar measures would expose our whole economic structure to utter chaos. The only way to avoid this is the merciless reduction of individual profits, for which I have full authority. Those who are trying to escape these measures by running after their war profits, will be prosecuted, and I say to them that I shall find ways and means to expose their machinations.

"I mean to serve the interests of the worker, not by wage increases but by the reduction and prevention of profiteering.

"And let me tell you this: we would not get any nearer to a solution of the Jewish question if we allow Christians inspired by Jewish methods to take the [illegible]

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

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"And let me tell you this: we would not get any nearer to a solution of the Jewish question if we allow Christians inspired by Jewish methods to take the place of Jews themselves. All those who try to take advantage of anybody's plight - I mean especially that of the refugees - will face court martial. Welfare does not depend on a financial policy but on the military situation and the efficient reorganization of our railways.

"I can promise every worker that as long as I am in office, there will be no profiteering, nor speculation on the stock-exchange. Employers and employees must realize that their fate is a common one. Every employer will be held personally responsible for the material and spiritual welfare of his employees. Excess profits and farmers, who curtail production owing to its unprofitable character, will run the risk of losing their properties in the most constitutional way.

mr/

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

"Those who would not invest their superfluous money in savings certificates, which help to cover the costs of war, will incur the same penalty.

"Nobody should tell me that this restriction of profits amounts to Communism. Everybody has a chance to increase his income, but this can only be achieved in proportion to the qualitative and quantitative rise in work. Everybody may work overtime and so increase his wages. But everybody must realize, employers as well as employees, that wages and prices will and must be subjected to the exigencies of warfare. Unless we win this war, we may expect five millions of our workers to be deported to Siberia. Therefore, nobody should believe the Communist agitators - we can rely on nothing and nobody but our own work. Persistence! Long live Szalasi!

RADIO BUDAPEST I - In Hungarian - 549 K. - 2220 - Nov. 2

"For the Unbelieving..."

You may all remember the days when the victorious German troops stood before Leningrad, Stalingrad, and Moscow. From North Africa to Norway, practically the whole of Europe was under German control, and yet we could not achieve a final victory because we were unable to inflict a decisive defeat upon the ever-retreating enemy - meaning the Soviets, but also remembering Dunkirk.

Victory cannot be achieved by territorial gains only; the enemy has to be decisively defeated. During this period, none of the occupied nations has given up hope; the Poles, for instance, could stage an uprising in the most desperate situation. Tito's partisans, Mihailovitch's Chetniks, the French maquis and others were fighting against overwhelming odds - but they were fighting just the same.

We, Hungarian brothers, who are far from the fate that befell Yugoslavia, Poland, or France, must brace ourselves to

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

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RADIO BUDAPEST I - In Hungarian - 549 M. - 2220 - Nov. 3

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458

RADIO BUDAPEST I - In Hungarian - 549 M. - 2020 - Nov. 3

Five German Officers Decorated for Participation in Szalasi Co

Five high-ranking German officers (including two gener have received the highest Hungarian military decoration "for th most effective and patriotic help during the events of October 15 and 16."

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

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (clandestine) in Italian to Italy 0830

November 3

Labor Party's Message to the Resistance Movement

The executive committee of the Labor Party has addressed a warm message to the members of the Italian resistance movement. In this message it is stated that Italian Patriots have achieved a place of honor among the Patriots in arms of all the European countries.

"Thanks to your courage and determination", the message says, "you have achieved a glorious epic, which serves to redeem the good name of Italy."

The words contained in the message are really fine, and the gesture is truly full of significance. Its words go straight to the heart of all Patriots.

Our British friends, who have wished to praise so highly and so significantly the rehabilitation of our people, may rest assured that the Patriots will not disappoint the faith which the civil world has placed in them. But having said as much may we be allowed to speak frankly to all those who, in Britain and America, have sincerely, honestly, and in a disinterested manner praised our struggle."

"We Italians owe much to the Allies and to the glorious Red Army, whose merit is that of having delivered a death blow to the terrible Hitlerite and Fascist wild beast. We are indebted to you above all for having helped us to overthrow the Fascist regime and to check the remnants of it into the refuse box of the Hitlerite mercenaries. Thanks to the victories achieved by your armies in Africa, in Sicily, in the south, and in the centre of Italy-thanks to the flaming banner of freedom, which has ruined your troops, the Italian nation has been able to shake and overthrow the yoke which was oppressing it. At the same time, your victories over our internal enemies have caused the national mask, which Fascism had adopted, to fall forever, and the real aims of the ruling clique, which has oppressed us for twenty years, have been thereby revealed in full.

"Fascism worked for the Germans against our Fatherland.

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

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"Fascism worked for the Germans against our Fatherland. This is the truth which has been clearly revealed upon the bankruptcy of the Fascist régime.

"Today, those who are on the Germans' side work for the destruction of our Fatherland; he who is against the Germans works to raise the country from the abyss into which it has been thrown by Fascism.

"All this, British and American friends, is chiefly the merit of your Armies and of the Red Army; and we Italian Patriots shall be forever grateful to you for it.

"But this dutiful acknowledgment cannot prevent us from being aware of the fact that the battle is not yet over, for the most industrialized part of our country is still in the hands of the oppressor.

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

The struggle continues and we Italians are to carry it on with ever increasing energy and are to submit to its weight. The Partisans have no arms, and only the Allies can furnish them. We have no army, and only the Allies can allow us to re-form it by abolishing the armistice terms and by sending arms and equipment for fifty divisions.

The help that should be given to the Partisans is of extreme urgency, because Kesselring is taking advantage of the present lull prevailing on the various fronts to concentrate his greatest efforts against the Patriots.

You Allies, who have the necessary authority, send arms to the Partisans in northern Italy, and you will be rewarded not only with the gratitude of the Italians but with the esteem and affection as well of those Italians who wish to drive out the German oppressors and the Fascist mercenaries.

RADIO MILANO LIBERA (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy - 1330 - November 3 -

Call for General Strike in Northern Italy

Patriots must have the whole-hearted support and collaboration of all the people of northern Italy, still under the heel of the oppressor. The nature of the systems adopted by the Fascists and Germans in respect to the people of northern Italy has already been clearly proved. Recently, they have indulged in all manner of plunders, taking away from the people their last stocks, both in the cities and in the country. The systematic starvation of the civilians is part of the program adopted by the Germans and their Fascist mercenaries. It is therefore necessary that all actions carried out by the Patriots be backed by the collaboration of civilians. This may materialize through a general strike.

Just think: the Germans and Fascists would have to fight against the Patriots and civilians simultaneously. All workers, of whatever category must go on strike in order that it may be successful. It must be a terrible fear, against which

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

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Just think: the Germans and Fascists would have to fight against the Patriots and civilians simultaneously. All workers, of whatever category, must go on strike in order that it may be successful. It must be a terrible fear, against which both the Germans and the Fascists would have to engage all their energies. In the general framework of the struggle against the Germans and the Fascists, this general strike must also be included. It must be an efficient contribution given by civilians to the struggle waged by Patriots. Workers, peasants, intellectuals and students can all collaborate in the organization of the strike against the Germans. It will be a general movement of protest against the systematic starvation of the people and against the plunders perpetrated to the detriment of our national wealth.

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

All must be ready to take part in the general strike against the Germans and the Fascist. An isolated action, which would be of no purpose whatever, should be avoided at all costs. It must be, instead, a full-scale operation allowing Italian civilians to support efficiently the work carried out by the Patriots. It is a people's insurrection that must be organized by the workers of the country. If such an action is not carried out, the civilians will be the first to suffer and to feel its consequences because in this way the destructions, plunders, and starvation of the people will be intensified.

Attacks against German defensive positions must be set up in all sectors of national life. Railway officials and personnel must, at all cost, keep engines, products, foodstuffs and works of arts from being sent to Germany. Peasants must go on strike, and this will contribute to putting a stop to all enemy activities against the land. They must threaten to stop working in the fields. The violence of the Italians must answer the violence of the German and Fascist oppressors. The strike must also be organized by all the secret committees of factory syndicates. It must resort to any necessary system, provided the ehemy is driven from Italy.

Workmen, students, intellectuals, merchants - all are ready for the struggle against the enemy! From the schools to the fields, from the workshops to the little shops or big department stores - all can collaborate to deal the final blow to the Germans. It is a mighty struggle, which is being waged at the side of that carried on by the Patriots. It is necessary that all people be ready to drive the Germans from Italy and smash their Fascist mercenaries.

Besides the strike, it is essential to carry out acts of destruction and sabotage against the German and Fascist war machinery.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (CLANDESTINE) in Italian - 2030 - Nov.3

The Cruelty of the Nazis and the Fascists

German murderers and their Fascist vassals must be attacked, struck, and killed. The people must remember how terrible is Nazi and Fascist action in Italy. Thousands and thousands of

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

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German murderers and their Fascist vassals must be attacked, struck, and killed. The people must remember how terrible is Nazi and Fascist action in Italy. Thousands and thousands of Italians, both men and women, have been savagely murdered by the Nazis and their Fascist agents.

There are still some people in Italy who believe that what is said of the barbaric and cruel acts committed by the Nazis is mere propaganda. The facts are very different from what these people think. We cannot find the right words to describe the many subtle and ruthless acts of cruelty committed by the Nazis and the Fascists.

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

ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE ... In French ... 28.15 M. - 0700 - Nov.3

French Communists Protest Against Government's Decision

The Political Committee on the French Communist party, which met yesterday in order to examine the decision taken by the Government regarding the militia, notes: firstly, that the decision to disarm the patriotic militia, announced on October 27, was taken by the Government without previously consulting the Resistance; secondly, the Ministers' Council on October 31 made this decision still worse when, in spite of the motion of the National Council of the Resistance, it announced that the proposed statute of the patriot forces will soon be brought before the Assembly following the desire of the Head of the Government to be helped by the National Council of Resistance. After taking due note of these facts, the Political Committee of the Communist party is surprised to see that only two months after the liberation of France, the French resistance is being treated so harshly.

The Political Committee refuses to accept the explanations given by the Government in connection with the decision taken, and instructs its representatives in the National Council of Resistance to defend the rights of the Resistance. It calls upon Communists in the Departmental Committees of Liberation to keep alive the rights of the Resistance and of the people's sovereignty, the only loyal foundations of the Provisional Government. It has instructed its representatives in the Consultative Assembly, which will meet November 7, to intervene energetically regarding this matter.

Algerian Moslems to Be French Citizens

The Governor General of Algeria, M. Chataigneau, stopped in Lyons on his way to Paris, and granted an interview to the editor of the newspaper "Progrès". He spoke of administrative problems in Algeria, and among other things said that French authorities have taken up the application of the Government's decree granting French citizenship to Algerian Moslems.

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

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RADIO TUNIS in French - 365 M. - 0800 - Nov.3

Casualties Caused by Explosion

Twenty-seven people were killed and eighty-five were wounded, as a result of the explosion which occurred yesterday morning in the outskirts of Paris.

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

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French -19.30 M.-1200-Nov.3

Western Front

In the Vosges, our troops have increased their pressure on the enemy and improved certain positions, in spite of enemy barrages. In the ... sector, our reconnaissance patrols are keeping in contact with enemy vanguards. In the Alps, in spite of unfavorable weather conditions, our mountain troops carried out deep reconnaissance actions at Morillons. There were artillery duels in the Briançon and Terrard (?) regions.

Toulouse Is Capital of Republican Spain

It may be said that Toulouse, since August 28 when the town was liberated, has been the capital of Republican Spain. Uniforms of the Forces of the Interior and the Republican tricolor - purple, yellow, and red - are seen everywhere, and the Spanish edition of the newspaper "Le Patriote" is sold every day in the streets. The Spanish National Union, (that is to say, the Spanish movement of liberation) has had its headquarters at Toulouse since the very moment it was organized.

A Spanish Republican leader, answering a question, stated that his fellow countrymen living in France have nothing to do with events in Spain. The heroes on Spanish soil fought on their own initiative.

The leading centre in Spain, of the National Union is in Madrid, and instructions are sent out from there to all the partisans. There is today at Toulouse an official news agency, "Espana". After France's liberation, to which they contributed, the Spaniards attempted to liberate their own country. It is for this reason that an important congress is now openly in progress in Toulouse.

RADIO ANKARA in French to France 31 M.-1745-Nov.3

Prominent Americans to Return to United States

Mr. Damon (?), of the American Office of War Information, last night gave a cocktail party in the honor of Mr. George Brack (?), Chief of the aforementioned office, and of Mr. Fabley (?)

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

It may be said that Toulouse, since August 28 when the town was liberated, has been the capital of Republican Spain. Uniforms of the Forces of the Interior and the Republican tricolor - purple, yellow, and red - are seen everywhere, and the Spanish edition of the newspaper "Le Patriote" is sold every day in the streets. The Spanish National Union, (that is to say, the Spanish movement of liberation) has had its headquarters at Toulouse since the very moment it was organized.

A Spanish Republican leader, answering a question, stated that his fellow countrymen living in France have nothing to do with events in Spain. The heroes on Spanish soil fought on their own initiative.

The leading centre in Spain, of the National Union is in Madrid, and instructions are sent out from there to all the partisans. There is today at Toulouse an official news agency, "Espana". After France's liberation, to which they contributed, the Spaniards attempted to liberate their own country. It is for this reason that an important congress is now openly in progress in Toulouse.

RADIO ANKARA in French to France 31 M.-1745-Nov.3

Prominent Americans to Return to United States

Mr. Damon (?), of the American Office of War Information, last night gave a cocktail party in the honor of Mr. George Brack (?), Chief of the aforementioned office, and of Mr. Fabley (?) Director of Land-Lease, both of whom are about to leave our country for the United States.

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

Special Residential District for Officials

The Municipal Council of Ankara has decided to express to M. Saracoglu, the gratitude of the Ankara population for the creation of special residential quarters for government officials. The district will be called the Chukru Saracoglu district.

This decision was announced of Ankara for this kind attention.

No More Black-Out in Turkey

As from tonight, the black-out will no longer be enforced in Turkey.

"Ulus" Editorial

In an article, "The Aims of Our Foreign Policy", M. Ahmet Chukru Esmer, diplomatic commentator of the Ankara paper "Ulus" comments upon a passage concerning foreign policy in a speech by the President of the Republic. He writes:

"When, before 1939, war commenced to loom over the horizon in Europe, Turkey did not hesitate to take her place beside the peaceful nations which, inspired with the spirit of equality, promised liberty and independence to all, whether large or small. Since then, the principles which dictated the trend of our foreign policy have remained unchanged."

After remarking that the group of nations previously mentioned is now on the brink of final victory, which will be the triumph of the principles for which so much blood has been shed, M. Esmer continues in these terms:

"To obtain this result, Turkey also rendered various services, since she was among the first countries to side with the group of powers which took up a position against Axis aggression. During the entire war, Turkey has remained faithful to this cause. The President of the Republic spoke clearly of our relations with these powers. Our relations with our neighbor, the Soviet Union, go back to the struggles of the two countries for independence. For the Soviets, the second world war has assumed the character of a new fight for liberty. As our National Chief stressed in his speech, we have, during the years of war filled with the heroism

1545

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

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"Speaking of our relations with the United States of America, the President of the Republic said they had developed that America has abandoned her policy of isolationism. America, after the First World War, will also come out of this war as a great power and her interests will be proportionately large in international relations. The establishment of closer relations with this great power is one of the essential aims of our foreign policy.

"Our alliance with Great Britain constitutes one of the most important realities in international life.

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1546

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

"During the last five years, this alliance has passed through many severe trials. And, as our National Chief emphasized, it has always come through alive and thriving. It is not a question of a temporary political combination. Long before the signing of the alliance, a similarity of views and interests drew us towards England. The alliance merely confirmed by treaty a state of affairs that already existed. The past critical years have shown how greatly this alliance suited the interests of the two countries. And it will be so in the future.

"President Inonu has expressed the joy we felt over the liberation of France. That country's collapse had deeply affected Turkey, but we have never doubted that the French would be liberated. Struggles for liberation have always awakened deep feelings in Turkish hearts. While France was under the German yoke, the whole world missed her in international relations. France is now liberated, and the time is not far distant when she will resume the rank which history and destiny have always reserved for her.

"The words of the President of our Republic in regard to our neighbor, Greece, were welcomed with hearty cheers. This is a proof of the Turks' affection for this heroic nation. Besides, the Turks have proved their affection with solid facts, by sending help to the Greek children."

L. Esmer continued: "We also harbor friendly feelings toward Yugoslavia. The liberation of Yugoslavia and Greece constitute an important step towards the establishment of order in the Balkans. As the President of our Republic has stated, Turkey will do its utmost to facilitate the creation of calm and confident relations in the Balkans, with the elimination of.....

"Concluding his speech with the affirmation that we have no hidden intentions against any nation whatsoever, the president of the Republic revealed the secret of our successful and strong foreign policy. We have no secret intention against any other nation, and we have no quarrel with anyone. This is not political literature, but only the simple expression of truth."

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

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FRENCH HOME SERVICE in French to France - 2000 - 765 m.
November 3

Newspaper Director Sentenced

Paris: The director of the paper, "Je Suis Partout," has been sentenced by the Paris Court. Although only twenty-three years old, he early embarked upon a career of treason, and took part in numerous actions against the Resistance forces.

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

Commentary (by Jean Marin)

We have all been touched by the solemnity with which the French radio last night made it known, in behalf of the French Provisional Government, that Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Eden had been invited to come to Paris in the near future. This visit has been desired for a long time, for France wished to express the gratitude of the French people to Great Britain. France is happy that Mr. Churchill will be in our midst. She remembers those dark days when England opened her motherly arms to a man who personnified France, the man who wanted to remain faithful to France's pledge, and faithful to her companions in grim battles.

Now that France is free, when we can appreciate how much France owes to her frineds, we salute Mr. Churchill's forthcoming visit with deep emotion. The moment has actually come when we can say that the petty misunderstandings between Great Britain and France have for ever been cleared. Now is the time when we can say that such incidents as arose at the time of the armistice were mere misunderstandings. So many happy events have since taken place that nothing can, in the future, impair our friendship.

The bombing of our towns and of our countryside has not been, in certain cases, by the French population. Today, however, the French know that those bombings were imposed by the necessity to fight the common foe, and they know that the British crews ran the greatest risks in order to avoid, as much as possible, the loss of lives among the civilian population. The French nation will not forget that for many months England stood alone against the ruthless onslaught of a ruthless enemy, and that she was, by so doing, saving the world, as General de Gaulle has stated.

England understood the real will of France through the courageous deeds of Fighting France, gathered around General de Gaulle

A few weeks ago, we had the opportunity of expressing those feelings to the English in their own language. We did so because several months spent among our fellow

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

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When Mr. Winston Churchill's legendary figure is among us, he will feel that he is among a friendly people. He will be among friends [illegible] he trusts. This will build long-lasting ties, from which peace will be born for men of good will.

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

RADIO MOSCOW in French 40 M. - 1915 - Nov. 3

Memorial Services in Lublin

Lublin: Today, November 2, has been devoted to ceremonies in memory of the victims of German barbarism and of those who gave their lives for the liberation of Poland.

Total War in Germany

Berlin: Hitler has issued an order of the day to the effect that all wounded soldiers, whose wounds are not too serious, and all those who are on the road to recovery, should be sent back to the front immediately.

Preparations Made for Hitler's Departure

New York: It is reported that all is in readiness for the departure of Hitler and his band as soon as the downfall of Germany is completed.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - Kc.15,595 - 2100 - Nov.3

General de Gaulle to Visit Alps Region

General de Gaulle is going to the Alps region and will visit many towns. Later, the will go to Grenoble, and present the liberation cross to the city.

Today's Meeting of the National Resistance Council

The National Resistance Council met today and continued the examination of the problem of patriotic guards, which was started during the three preceding extraordinary meetings. The council today unanimously voted the draft of the civil and republican guard statute, which is in harmony with the recent statement by the Minister of the Interior in so far as these guards will not have arms permanently. They will, however, be supplied with arms whenever on duty, and they will be put under the direct control of the local mayor and of the local Liberation Council.

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

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French Cabinet Met Today

The Council of Ministers met at 1700 hours today. The agenda included the project for a Provisional Constitutional Assembly and various measures concerning the application of the

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1552

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

state of siege to the military zone, the organization of the Ministry of the Interior, laws on the statute of the Bank of France, on the press, and on the schemes and the wood supply of the Paris area.

M. Bidault, Minister for Foreign affairs, is expected to make a report on the international situation. M. Lepaeq, Finance Minister, will speak on the financial situation.

Admiral Charged With Treason

Admiral de Laborde, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet in Toulon when the French fleet, was scuttled, has been charged with connivance with the enemy.

Journalist Sentenced to Life Imprisonment

The Paris Court of Justice has sentenced Claude Jeaubourg, militiaman and editor of the newspaper "Je Suis Partout", to hard labor for life. In addition, he has been declared "nationally unworthy."

Vichy Minister Loses Pension

The pension of M. René Bonnefoy, former general secretary of information in the Vichy government, has been cancelled.

Syrian Minister in Paris

The Syrian minister to France arrived yesterday in Paris and will probably be received by M. Bidault, French Foreign Minister, sometime next week.

American Inquiry Commission in Brittany

An American commission appointed to inquire into atrocities committed by the Germans, and made up of historians and journalists, has arrived in Brittany accompanied by French senior officers.

120,000 Frenchmen in the St. Nazaire Pocket

The special correspondent of the Press Agency reports from Nantes that 120,000 Frenchmen and women are still isolated

1553

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

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The special correspondent of the Press Agency reports from Nantes that 120,000 Frenchmen and women are still isolated in the St. Nazaire pocket still occupied by the Germans. The fact is causing serious concern to the Regional Red Cross. As the situation is getting worse, the Red Cross has negotiated the procedure of their evacuation. The Germans will allow evacuees to walk from St. Nazaire to Nantes and to take with them only 1,000 Francs, hand bags, children's perambulators, and one bicycle for every family. Gendarmes, French officers and police, cannot leave. Seventy thousand French civilians still living along the coast are receiving 200 grams of bread weekly.

459

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1554

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

Details on a French Brigade

A war correspondent on the Vosges front has sent in the following details on the Alsace-Lorraine brigade and her chief, Colonel Malraux. This brigade has been in hiding for four years and is now fighting by the side of the regular troops. André Malraux the author, and the chief of the Maquis forces in the departments of Lot, Corrèze, and Dordogne, where Alsatians and Lorrainese fleeing from German occupation found refuge, is now the commander of this brigade. Thousands of Alsatians fled from Alsace since 1940 in order to escape mobilization. Malraux, and the author André Chanseau then founded the Dordogne Maquis. At the beginning, things were rather difficult as the men had no arms, and were persecuted by the Germans. Then the Maquis movement was organized.

Malraux was arrested and was later liberated by the Allied landing. He then returned to Dordogne to group Alsatians and Lorrainese into regular units. Malraux was wounded and taken prisoner in 1940, but in November of the same year he succeeded in escaping to southern France.

Nobody can say where the first Maquis started operations. Certainly, the very first group of Maquis was organized by Malraux and his friends at Nice.

Resistance Heroes Exhumed

Eleven graves were opened Wednesday near St. Brieuc in the presence of French and American authorities. The corpses of eleven martyrs of the resistance movement, including four women, were exhumed. Many of them had been hanged and others had been shot.

Commentary on the Political News by André Fougères

Since the Soviet troops reached a point less than fifty kilometres from Budapest (that is to say, about 250 kilometers from Vienna), real panic has broken out among Nazi authorities in Austria. Numerous personalities belonging to the party [illegible] while all able-bodied men are

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

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1556

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

We must admit that, up to now, Austrian resistance has not been very active. The many Austrians incorporated in the Wehrmacht have, undoubtedly, shown less brutality than the Germans. We have however received no news about desertions in their ranks even in Russia. They seem to have carried out all Nazi orders faithfully. Now things have changed; Austria, feeling the approach of liberation by the Red Army, seems to be organizing the struggle against the Nazi occupants who, in other times, showed a greater tenderness toward the people who spoke their own language. The achievement of Austria's restoration would undoubtedly be a great success, but the Allies would commit the greatest of errors in trying to influence the decision of the Austrian people.

Two definite tendencies exist at present in Austria: the socialist tendency and the monarchist. The newspaper of the Austrian Socialists in Great Britain has recently published an article, which gives an exact summary of the situation: the clandestine Socialist organisation will try, wherever this is possible, to contact the Red Army, and cooperate with it. It is essential that the activities of the Austrians in the rear of the German lines, should be coordinated with the instructions of the Russian military leaders. The Austrian Socialists will seek and and accept every possible cooperation with the Communists, in the technical, military and political fields; they will heartily and loyally cooperate with Russia's representatives, though it should be clearly understood thatthey are determined to remain an independent poltical force. They will support any agreement with the Communists, but they will beware of any infiltration attempt.

On the other hand, the Hungarian Monarchists, according to a statement made by Archduke Robert, brother of the pretender to the throne, share the same opinion, with regard to Russia. Answering the various questions of an Allied journalist, he expressed himself clearly; he very much doubts that the soldiers of the Red Army will be welcomed as liberators by the great majority of the Austrian people. However, it is known that the pretender, Otto, is presently on his way to Lisbon where he will contact some friends and find out what the general opinion is. The opinion of Otto's friends is easy to guess. As to the

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

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451

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

The arrival of the Red Army in the various countries of the Balkans and of central Europe, will undoubtedly give a dominating position to those which we shall call Leftist elements. The Soviets are also trying to gain the confidence of these countries, and the wave of Socialism, which is now overwhelming the whole of Europe, is no less certain. It would be dangerous for the peace of the future, to fight against the laws of evolution, by attempting to undermine the sovereignty of a people.

RADIO ALGER in French to France - 318 M. - 2200 - Nov.3

Religious Instruction for Children

Paris: So many stories about the organization of religious teaching in French schools have been circulated that the Government has declared that the suppression of the Vichy legislation allows for religious instruction being given to children outside of school hours. Parents can arrange to have religious instruction given to their children only outside of school hours.

Belgian Government Meets

Brussels: The Belgian Government met today in the absence of M.Pierlot, to examine various problems of an internal character.

RADIO BERNE in French to France - 6.345 M. - 2235 - Nov. 3

Swiss Housing Control

In order to protect Switzerland against foreign infiltrations, authorizations will in the future be necessary for the alternation or the sale of houses. Owners applying for permits must be of Swiss nationality.

RADIO FRANCE in French to France - 318 M. - 23.00 - Nov.3

Germans Still Fighting on the Atlantic Coast

Paris: During a press conference at the Navy Ministry, an officer made the following statement: The importance of the Atlantic front has already been pointed out by General de

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Various Services of the French Provisional Government

Paris: According to a decree published today in the "Journal Officiel", the Presidency of the French Provisional Government includes the following services: the Cabinet of the President and its annexes, and the General Staff of national defence.

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1560

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

Council of Ministers Meets

Paris: The Council of Ministers met today at 1700 hours and examined in particular the constitution of the Provisional Consultative Assembly, the organization of the Ministry of the Interior, and the organization of the press in colonies. M. Lepercq, Minister of Finance, spoke of the financial situation.

Joan Cassou is Recovered

Joan Cassou, well known novelist, who had been seriously injured in the course of the liberation of Toulouse, is completely recovered. He will speak at a meeting which will be held in Toulouse next Sunday.

FRENCH TELEGRAPH SERVICE for France - 0824 - November 2
(Monitored in London)

The situation in the Aosta valley, which was recently reoccupied by the Germans and neo-Fascists, has deteriorated. The Germans are increasing their reprisal measures; they are burning villages and carrying out mass arrests. The population is taking refuge in the mountains.

The situation in Milan is obscure. Approximately sixty per cent of the industries are at a standstill, following the transfer of machinery to Germany. According to the latest reports a neo-Fascist discovered in the town a vast conspiracy which aimed at preparing the defence of Milan. The authorities of occupation have taken severe steps.

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

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450

1562

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

No. 127 FRIDAY 3 November 1944

Allied Force Headquarters
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Radio Monitoring Division
UNIT No. 12 - APO 512

MONITORING REPORT

CONTENTS

SECTION A: . . . . . German Broadcasts
. . . . . D. N. B. Hellprinter Transmissions
. . . . . Transocean and D.N.B. in Morse

SECTION B: . . . . . Italian Broadcasts

SECTION C: . . . . . Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

SECTION D: . . . . . Other Axis, Axis-Controlled

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

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

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SECTION C: . . . . . Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

SECTION D: . . . . . Other Axis, Axis-Controlled, Neutral and Clandestine Broadcasts
. . . . . 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.*

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

GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German -0845-Nov.2

Anglo-Americans Have a Bad Reputation

London: The Anglo-Americans have a bad reputation to-day among the French and the Belgians, acknowledges the British mounthly "Contemporary Review" sadly.

Americans on French Situation

New York: The correspondent of "Collier's Magazine" states that conditions in France are interesting. He mentions innumerable lies concerning German atrocities and emphasizes that he did not observe any atrocities though he heard many reports. Second or third-hand reports may be inventions inspired by hatred of Germany.

War in Italy Very Costly for the Allies

Berlin: An Italian correspondent states that the Anglo-Americans have made heavy sacrifices for each milestone on the Bologna road. They have paid a terrific price and struck an expensive bargain.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German -1230-Nov.2

Survey of the Situation by Dr. Edwards

Each week which passes brings home to Europe in a more persuasive way the complete similarity between Bolshevik ideas in the political and moral field and those of the Anglo-American Allies. They have the same conceptions as to the destruction of enemy or so-called liberated countries which they have occupied. To-day, much evidence of Bolshevik-plutocratic activities is available. The U.S. news agency "United Press" finds satisfaction in publishing news about the inhuman [illegible] of German civilians exposed to American despotism in [illegible] broadcast commentators and

1565

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

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448

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

The Finnish government is not only forced to dissolve patriotic organizations, such as the anti-Bolshevik protection corps and the Lotta League which had rendered great services, but all members of the Finnish government are also forced to attend a performance of a Soviet war picture arranged by the Soviet rulers. Commenting on this development, the Swiss paper "Tat" writes that one can speak of a veritable evil-breeding Red boom. This statement although belated is another proof of the accuracy of our judgment which called Bolshevism an international danger.

In Greece, there is a struggle between the friends and enemies of Bolshevism. In the occupied parts of Italy, Moscow's confidential agent Togliatti demands complete liberty of action for Bolshevik propaganda. The Jewish press in the United States, backed by Moscow radio has started to bait Franco's government, which a few weeks ago concluded economic agreements with England and the United States. General de Gaulle, who is not able to prevent bomb plots in Paris or looting in Marseilles, tolerates a meeting of Spanish Bolsheviks in Toulouse, where attempts on the peace and order of their neighbour, France, are planned. De Gaulle most likely considers the Bolshevik show in Toulouse a manoeuvre for temporarily diverting Bolshevik elements from the growing bolshevisation of France. The Communist members of de Gaulle's government, before leaving for Toulouse, forced their bourgeois colleagues to sign a decree which provides that all enterprises employing more than one hundred persons will no longer be managed by the directors provided by the law, but by a committee which generally consists of Communists. No French factory owner, director or share-holder knows, since the alleged liberation of France, which part of his shrinking property he still owns.

When the Anglo-Americans, one year ago in Teheran, granted the Soviet Union liberty of movement in Europe, they certainly assumed that they could rid themselves by concessions of Bolshevik interference in remote parts of their realm. Now they are deceived deceivers in the eyes of the apprehensive public of their countries. The English Communists, without regard for the

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

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

Every German soldier is constantly aware that he is fighting with all his might against the plans of destruction of the civilised and uncivilized barbarians of the west and east for his fatherland and his civilization; but the Anglo-American soldiers will be terribly disappointed when they realize that they fought all over the world for Stalin and the spreading of Bolshevik terror.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - German - 11,80 kcs - 1400 - Nov. 2

BDM Girls Trained in Health Services

According to an announcement by the Reich Youth Directorate, all girls between 16 and 21 belonging to thr BDM (League of German Girls) have for a long time been receiving training in the health services.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11,80 kcs - 1845 - November 2

New Success for Lieutenant Colonel Rudel

Berlin: Lieutenant Colonel Rudel, group commander of a battle plane squadron, bearer of the highest distinction, the Oak Leaves with Swords and Diamonds to the Knight Cross, has shot up 17 tanks on the Hungarian front in particularly difficult conditions. This number of tanks added to those recently destroyed on the eastern front brings the total up to 438 tanks.

Lieutenant Colonel Rudel, who has now made 2,355 sorties, has thus set up a record placing him foremost among all German bomber pilots.

1569

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

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GERMAN SOLDIERS SERVICE - 6400 - 1900 - November 2

Preferential Treatment for Brussels Jews

Brussels: The new Mayor of the Belgian capital has set up a special office for the preferential treatment of Jews.

In this office food and clothes are distributed to Brussels Jews. The Belgian population of Brussels on the other hand has to go on suffering from hunger.

447

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

Training of the Volkssturm

Berlin: With regard to the training of the Volkssturm it is announced: The Volkssturm men are not only trained during the weekend in the open, but also attend evening classes once or twice a week, where they are taught to handle weapons.

Experienced non-commissioned officers of the army instruct the Volkssturm men particularly in handling automatic arms.

RADIO OSLO in German - 9.5 kcs - 1800 - Nov. 2

Murder of German Children by Slovak Bands

Berlin: During the activity of the bands in central Slovakia two hundred children were deported from the German village of Klinkerau, these children were killed by a shot in the neck. Many inhabitants of the purely German villages in the same neighborhood fled to the nearby mines and hid there until German troops had liberated the territory from the Bolshevik bands.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE (Deutschlandecho) in German-845 kcs-1015-Nov.2

Interview With a Hitler Youth

The attacks of the American battalions broke down under our concentrated fire on both sides of Stolberg. This is due greatly to the efforts of our men, women and Hitler youths who built the defence positions for our grenadiers. A Dutch volunteer of the Waffen S.S. had the following encounter:

On a German road here in the west I met a boy of the Hitler youth with his spade, talking to his sister. Here they are at the microphone:

Reporter: Have you been working long on the West Wall?

The Girl: Long? For weeks, all through my holiday. But why

1571

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

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Reporter: Have you been working long on the West Wall?
The Girl: Long? For weeks, all through my holiday. But why do you ask?
Rep.: So the work is not too hard?
Girl: Hard? .... We do everything for the boys, cooking, washing, mending, and so on ... When we are tired we take a rest.
Rep.: That is your brother?
Girl: Yes, and my older one is in the Navy.
Rep.: How old is he?
Girl: Twenty.
Rep.: And you?
Hitler Youth: I am 17 and my sister is 16.
Rep.: Will you have to work for a long time?
H.Y.: We do not know, but it does not matter. We won't go home until we have won the war.

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

A Man of the Volkssturm, a Former Major, Speaks

The same determination, with which the Hitler Youth speaks, we find in a Volkssturm man of the west, who, until 1943, was a major in the Army.

"... in these serious and decisive times every German soldier, to defend, if necessary to the last, our Rhineland, like so many others and like myself. We here in the Rhineland have full confidence in our brave Army and our leaders. We are convinced that the enemy will not penetrate any further, but we must take every precaution to halt the enemy should he attack. We must and will succeed. It is my duty towards my only son Oscar, who had to give his young life on the eastern front, to do my utmost for family, home and country. The sacrifices of our brave men must not be in vain."

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 592 kcs - 2000 - November 2

Togliatti Announces Intensive Propaganda

Naples: Togliatti, the Italian Bolshevik leader and present Minister in the Bonomi traitor regime, would not hear of any interference with Bolshevik propaganda in the parts of Italy occupied by Anglo-Americans. Togliatti announces increased propaganda by Italian Bolsheviks.

Destruction of Non-Bolshevik Literature in Bulgaria

Sofia: A special Bolshevik commission will comb out all existing stocks of books in schools and public libraries in Bulgaria. All non-Bolshevik publications will be destroyed. In Sofia a public library has been organized containing nothing but Soviet literature.

French Holdings in America Still Frozen

Paris: French holdings in America remain frozen. [illegible] been fulfilled that the recognition of [illegible] this respect.

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

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The hope has not been fulfilled that the recognition of de Gaulle by the USA would bring about a change in this respect.

Increased Output

Berlin: Extremely favorable results have been obtained in German enterprises by making a pause of five minutes at the end of every hour.

In spite of this ten per cent reduction in working time, production has risen by twenty-seven per cent through this short interval.

The five minutes pause will now be introduced in all suitable enterprises.

446

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

Special Food Allocations

Berlin: The Reich Food Ministry has granted new special allocations - apart from the present heavy workers' supplements- to armaments workers who take part in so-called special efforts.

The workmen receive supplements of meat, fats and bread. Foreign workmen taking part in these special tasks will enjoy the same newly granted special allocations.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11,80 kcs - 2030 - November 2

The Wehrmacht Assists in Slovakia

Bratislava: In order to alleviate misery in Zvolen, liberated from the Bolsheviks, General Hoechle, German commander in Slovakia, has put at the disposal of the population great quantities of foodstuffs.

Declaration by Slovak President

Bratislava: After his return from a visit to the territories liberated from Bolshevik terror, the Slovak President declared: "The Slovak people will fight against Bolshevism to their last drop of blood. We thank the Fuehrer and his soldiers for having sealed their fidelity to the alliance with death-defying heroism."

Czech Newspaper on Liberated Slovakia

Prague: The chief editor of the "Narodni Politika" states after tour of the Slovak guerilla districts:

"Jews and commissars - mostly one and the same person - have behaved in the most dreadful manner in many places. They have shown up Bolshevism as we have known it for a long time: it is murdering, robbing and pillaging. But the Slovak people has given the right answer to the perpetrators of these brutal deeds."

1575

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Soviet Troops Replace Bulgarians in Thrace

Zagreb: Political refugees from Bulgaria and Greece report unanimously that the Bulgarians had started last week withdrawing their troops from Thrace.

Bulgarian officers confirm that the Soviet Command in Bulgaria is preparing to replace the Bulgarian army by Soviet troops at the Turkish frontier.

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

The 37th Russian army corps is stationed in Bulgaria. The maintaining of such a large number of troops in Bulgaria shows that the Soviets intend to create there a special military centre of gravity, which will certainly be used to prove their power in political questions in the southern Balkans.

GERMAN. HOME SERVICE - 592 kcs - 2200 - Nov. 2

Dr. Ley Speaks to Viennese Workmen

Berlin: Dr. Ley addressed armament workers in Vienna, saying among other things:

"The German soldier today fights tenaciously at the frontiers to defend his Fatherland. In the Fatherland the production of arms increases constantly. The German workman will never under any circumstances whatsoever capitulate to the Jews".

N.P.D. - in German - Nov. 2

Speech by Krejci

Prague: In the Eastern Moravian town of Zwetzin the premier of the Protectorate and minister of justice Prof. Krejci addressed delegations from the whole Moravian frontier district. He rejected energetically all foreign instigations to rebellion and enumerated the advantages the Czechs enjoyed under present conditions. The struggle of the Reich is also our struggle because it is waged for the ancient civilisation of Europe. The enemies of Europe, Bolshevism and the Anglo-American capitalist powers pretend to fight for the liberation of European countries, only pursue their own imperialist aims and think only of the exploitation of this continent. Nobody will want to surrender to those who are not ashamed of terrorising the peaceful Czech population from their planes, who machine-gun peasants in the

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

German Electrical Output

Berlin: The output of the German electrical industry has risen continuously during the war. Through the construction of new power plants, through better utilization of existing plants, through resumption of work at closed plants, through the use of industrial plants for supplying the public and through the enlargment of big inter-regional networks of high tension cable it has been possible to procure for the armaments industry any quantity of power needed and also to satisfy all electricity requirements.

German Emergency Housing

Berlin: Within the framework of the German housing scheme which provides not only for the erection of numerous emergency homes but also for the conversion of existing buildings into flats, estate controllers have also converted buildings on the Reich and state-owned estates into apartments for homeless air-raid victims. The Reich gives grants up to one hundred per cent of the cost.

TRANSOCEAN in English November 2

The Western Front 1650

Berlin: (By Ludwig Sertorius) - In north-western Brabant strong Allied pressure against German rearguard positions south of Hollandsch-diep and the Lower Meuse continues, but meanwhile Montgomery also must have realized that it is too late already to make an operative success out of the tactical forward move, which was forced in the last days of October under by keeping it in swift flux and entailed heavy losses. He was unable to take the bridges at Moordijk, Raamsdonkveer and Kaizersveer by a quick trust attempting to split up the Fifteenth German Army which is disengaging, and could not prevent this army's

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

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But this task will be more difficult because on the southern side of the river barrier there are still some German bridgeheads which, if the German command mean to, will be defended just as stubbornly as the German bases at the mouth of the Scheldt, which have been hotly contested for the past month. At present German defence in the Meuse bridgehead is very active. On Wednesday a number of powerful counter-thrusts near Steenbergen and north of Breda eliminated enemy dents and at several points even drove him farther back.

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

Anyway prospects for a frontal assault by the British and Canadians against Hollandsch-diep and the lower Meuse are not very favorable, so that the possibility must still be reckoned with of Montgomery making an attempt to gain access to this river line, either by a thrust from the Nijmegen bridgehead westward or by a new bigger air-borne operation in the rear. One may be certain that the German command is prepared for such eventualities.

Against the situation thus characterized on the main battlefield the more distant struggle area of the Scheldt estuary might appear as a side issue. But it remains of some importance nevertheless because considerable Allied forces are tied down by it. The enemy meanwhile... Flushing and its harbor (thoroughly destroyed in time).

The German defenders of Walcheren island are continuing the fight in the spirit of the St. Malo, Brest, Boulogne and Calais garrisons, with unbroken courage, just as those on the south side of the Scheldt area are defending themselves to the last.

On the entire remaining western front the situation on the whole was unchanged with the exception of the sector east of Pont-a-Mousson, where strong American forces attacked on a broad front. Violent fighting is going on there. Whether this is a resumption of the large-scale attack given up several weeks ago by the U.S. Third Army remains to be seen.

In the Baccarat area the left wing of the U.S. Seventh Army continued its violent attacks but achieved only minor success inspite of high losses.

Fighting French Need Munitions 1720

Madrid: Members of the French FFI who have been employed against German garrisons on the Atlantic coast are without weapons and fighting material, and will not receive any Antonio Mira cables to the Madrid "Ya" from Algiers. Several formations of FFI took matters into their own hands. They loaded sailing vessels with the best French wine, sailed to England and exchanged their freight for weapons. German formations of La Rochelle and Royan have sufficient arms and provisions, the Spanish correspondent continues. It is hoped to be able to

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

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Hungarian Border Closed 1820

Budapest : The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has ordered the closing of the border to passenger traffic. The border is only allowed to be crossed by those whose passport or permit has been issued after the closing of the border. The closing does not affect routine border traffic.

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

The Eastern Front 1910

Berlin: (By Alfred von Olberg) - The big battle with focal points at Preekuln Vainode (?) on the one hand, and Autz on the other, reached a dramatic climax on the sixth day with the Soviets throwing overwhelming forces of fresh tank reserves into operations. Even with this steady flow of fresh reserves into the battle region from Tukums to Libau and constant testing of the front for weak spots, the Soviets have not succeeded in pushing through the steadily stiffening German defence at any point.

Fighting on Slovakia's borders reveals the great value which Moscow places on taking possession of the eastern regions of this state. A pincer-like encirclement is again becoming evident from the fierce onslaught against German-Slovakian border patrol troops west of Dukla pass, where the attackers once more suffered severe defeat, and also from fighting around Ungvar.

A Soviet attempt to break into German detaching movements with concentrated forces was completely warded off. In general, German detaching movements on the central Tisa were carried out unmolested by the enemy. German units were able to cross the river Tisa and have now taken up favorable positions south of the Slovak border, ready to withstand further pressure from the enemy.

The focal point of all fighting on the eastern front is actually in the area between the Danube and Tisa. Both sides have thrown strong fresh forces into battle. A Soviet major attack out of the area Szolnok-Baja, with the objective of Budapest, is also developing into a tank battle of considerable size. The opponents are repeatedly attempting to encircle each other and to weaken fighting power by cutting off individual units. The present situation does not permit a conclusion on further developments. It must be stated that the Germans are firmly withstanding the heavy frontal assault of the Soviets.

The report of Salonika's evacuation and latest reports about the fighting in the central Balkans has focussed attention on this fighting area. Viewed strategically, this means bringing back occupying troops of the German south-eastern army, dispersed over the whole Balkans, to join German forces fighting in Hungary.

Soviet operations supported by Bulgarian auxiliaries and Tito's partisans in the Croatian area aim at cutting off these

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

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Fighting on Slovakia's borders reveals the great value which Moscow places on taking possession of the eastern regions of this state. A pincer-like encirclement is again becoming evident from the fierce onslaught against German-Slovakian border patrol troops west of Dukla pass, where the attackers once more suffered severe defeat, and also from fighting around Ungvar.

A Soviet attempt to break into German detaching movements with concentrated forces was completely warded off. In general, German detaching movements on the central Tisa were carried out unmolested by the enemy. German units were able to cross the river Tisa and have now taken up favorable positions south of the Slovak border, ready to withstand further pressure from the enemy.

The focal point of all fighting on the eastern front is actually in the area between the Danube and Tisa. Both sides have thrown strong fresh forces into battle. A Soviet major attack out of the area Szolnok-Baja, with the objective of Budapest, is also developing into a tank battle of considerable size. The opponents are repeatedly attempting to encircle each other and to weaken fighting power by cutting off individual units. The present situation does not permit a conclusion on further developments. It must be stated that the Germans are firmly withstanding the heavy frontal assault of the Soviets.

The report of Salonika's evacuation and latest reports about the fighting in the central Balkans has focussed attention on this fighting area. Viewed strategically, this means bringing back occupying troops of the German south-eastern army, dispersed over the whole Balkans, to join German forces fighting in Hungary.

Soviet operations supported by Bulgarian auxiliaries and Tito's partisans in the Croatian area aim at cutting off these German formations and as far as possible eliminating and destroying them. The task of the German south-eastern army consists in carrying through its detaching movements, involving continuous fighting on all sides, with the smallest possible losses.

The Command of the German army must mainly rely on a north-south railroad and road connections between Salonika and Belgrade as well as their branches, which lead through deeply cut valleys, through mountainous country and through strongly fortified barriers secured at all suitable points and occupied by railway protection guards.

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

Fighting in the central Balkans has the objective of keeping these railroads free. Although the railway line near Belgrade has been cut by a Soviet thrust, it can be fought free if the situation on the whole demands it.

Ceding Salonika to the Soviets shows clearly that German formations stationed in Greece have meanwhile withdrawn beyond this city. The bottle-neck through which movements must go to the north, between northern Macedonia and the Sava river is now essentially shortened.

After cleansing Croatia of the bulk of insurgents, future fighting will gradually shift to the north, in accordance with the progress of German disengagement movements, The army group in the south-east is growing stronger daily, with more forces from the entire Balkan region joining it. It can be expected that after withdrawal they will soon be in operation in the Hungarian-Serbian region.

The Italian Front 1620

(By Sertorius): In the Adriatic sector the British Eighth Army, which several weeks ago started to turn north-west and westward has now completed this turn. During the past days in the course of which only local activity developed, it has obviously completed the line-up along the Ronco, with the left wing to set out against Forlì and the right wing against Ravenna. The expected early resumption of the major attack will presumably have its centre of gravity on the left wing, because the river and canal-lined terrain of the south-eastern corner of the Po plains, with the broad road of Via Emilia still appears to be the most suitable for launching a concentrated tank thrust. Except for preparatory reconnaissance operations, no such thrust has yet been made.

On the central sector of the front, south of Bologna and Imola, where the U.S. Fifth Army had its centre of gravity, the situation also remained uncharged after local fighting.

From the short announcement in the German Supreme Command communiqué of November first, about the successful operation by Italian alpine troops in the Castelnuovo region, it is becoming evident that troops of the new Republican Fascist army have been put into action in the Ligurian sector. It is not yet clear whether [illegible] on a large or small scale. The first appearance of

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

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Separatism Grows in Italy 1830

Stockholm: The separatist movement in Italy is making progress. The Rome correspondent of "Goeteborgs Handels och Sjofartstidning" reports on Thursday that a desire has been expressed to carry through the decentralization of Italy after the pattern of mediaeval city communities. The Florence separatists have even gone so far as to demand the removal of the Italian capital from Rome to the north. As the new capital they mention Perugia or some other city situated near by.

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

Italian Partisans Yield to Duce's Appeal 2245

Milan: Taking advantage of amnesty granted by the Duce, the first partisans and deserters on Thursday surrendered to Fascist militia. In Brescia, Sondrio and Como, some hundred men appeared of their own free will. They declared that only now had they heard about Mussolini's amnesty.

Figures of Killed at Domodossola 1525

Domodossola: It was officially announced on Thursday: 522 dead bandits and over 500 wounded were counted after the fighting in Domodossola. According to information received from Switzerland, 1,282 bandits fled across the frontier into Switzerland. Booty taken by the government forces includes two field-pieces, ten mortars and fifty machine-guns, chiefly of British and American make.

Interference with Switzerland's Trade 1240

Lausanne: The resumption of trade between Switzerland, France and Spain, which had been assured by the recent agreement, is now endangered by the intervention of the Anglo-American military authorities in France, according to "Gazette de Lausanne". Railway transport on a major scale of goods destined for Switzerland is being opposed by American military authorities, on the ground that the urgency of war transports makes it impossible to grant Switzerland the desired facilities on French railways. One reason brought forward is the lack of coal.

Award to Ohnesorge 1630

The Reich Minister of Posts and Telegraph, Dr. Ohnesorge, in recognition of his service to the war effort, has been awarded by the Fuehrer the Knight Cross with Swords of the Medal for Meritorius War Services, it was announced on Thursday.

New Japanese Weapon 1205

Tokyo: (By Transocean correspondent Dr. Lilly Abegg).
New Japanese weapons called "Kamikaze flyers" have [illegible]

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Tokyo: (By Transocean correspondent Dr. Billy Abegg).

New Japanese weapons called "Kamikaze flyers" have sunk three American aircraft carriers, two cruisers and one transport ship within a few days of their first employment Two battleships and six aircraft carriers were damaged, besides numerous cruisers and destroyers.

What is the secret of the new Japanese weapon? At first it seemed that these deeds of heroism were accomplished by Japanese flyers dropping with their machines on their objective. Reports now available, however, reveal that it is something quite different. It is indeed a new Japanese weapon, one of the greatest sensations of the war. This new weapon, however, is not only based on technical progress; besides technical perfection, absolute preparedness to die was employed for the first time as a means of fighting.

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

Even the Japanese themselves have hitherto never exercised their preparedness for sacrifice to that extent.

What does the new weapon look like, based on both preparedness for sacrifice and modern engineering? Reports reveal that it must be considered as an aeroplane filled with explosives - V-1 with a pilot. The fuel is sufficient only for the way out, since there is no return flight. They are living bombs or living torpedoes with wings. The attacking flyers attempt to hit the outer side of the ship, flying low over the water. This is more efficient than damaging the ship from above. The deathflyers are trained for two or three years as thoroughly as pilots, then they are trained for their special task. Kamikaze flyers are very young, from eighteen to twenty.

DNB in English Nov.2

Exchange of Wounded French and German Troops 1915

Berlin: Nine hundred severely wounded German soldiers and members of the German army medical corps have arrived in Constance from France; while 880 severely wounded French war prisoners and 25 members of the French army medical corps have been sent from Germany to Switzerland, where they will be repartriated.

Possibilities of Flying Bombs 1900

Geneva: The pilotless bomber developed by the Germans has not only caused huge destruction on land, but could some day, should it be still more highly developed, even block all approaches to British harbors and paralyse the shipping traffic which is of such importance to Britain, stated Admiral William James, chief of the British Information Department. The new kind of warfare, as James pointed out, which had been introduced by Germany with V-1, causes serious trouble to Britain.

Northern Norway Has Economic Importance 2153

Oslo: If northern Norway should be lost, the vitality of all Norway would be endangered, the "Deutsche Zeitung in Norwegen"

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

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Oslo: If northern Norway should be lost, the vitality of all Norway would be endangered, the "Deutsche Zeitung in Norwegen" states, in a discussion on the economic importance of the far north. The economic strength of the country is actually anchored in its sparsely populated areas, in which only twelve per cent of the Norwegian population lives, but which offers space and economic possibilities for a million people. Especially the provinces of Northland Troms and Finmark are of extreme importance for the whole economic life of the country. The paper ends the discussion with the assertion that the north Norwegian area is as big as Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg together.

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

German Broadcasts

Germany Supports Liberation of Arabs 2010

Berlin: Reich foreign Minister Ribbentrop, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Balfour declaration, sent to Amin el Hussein, Grand Mufti of Palestine, a cordially worded telegram reiterating that the liberation of all Arab countries was an integral part of Germany's political programme.

TRANSOCEAN in German for Europe - 0640 November 1

Village Priest Is faced with Sentence

Milan: Giuseppe Arnoldi, village priest of Vailate near Crema in Lombardy, has kept in hiding six British P.O.W.'s who have been at liberty for more than a year. Every day he used to share his meals with them. "Regime Fascista" reported yesterday that the police caught him red-handed: he and his guests were arrested as they were at lunch, eating roast chestnuts and drinking wine. The clergyman is likely to suffer the death penalty provided by the law.

NPD in German for Europe - 1430 (Monitored in London) November 1

German Foreign Office Press Conference

(Extracts) At today's press conference Minister Dr. Schmidt attributed only domestic political importance to Churchill's statement in the Commons yesterday. The spokesman considered as perhaps noteworthy the fact that this Churchill speech too reveals a conspicuous change to a more cautious attitude in prophesying the end of the war. The British Prime Minister gave expression to this revised opinion most of all by underlining the German will and power of resistance.

The Foreign Office spokesman noted with interest the news received from Sweden today, stating that a call-up order

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The Foreign Office spokesman noted with interest the news received from Sweden today, stating that a call-up order had been issued to all Norwegians in Sweden fit for military service.

At the end of the conference, the Minister exposed to general ridicule a piece of information contained in the "Gazette de Lausanne", according to which Marshal Antonescu on his last visit to the Fuehrer's HQ was alleged to have been persuaded that the general mobilization of the Rumanian army was necessary to make war, jointly with the Bulgarian army, on Turkey, a plan which, according to the "Gazette de Lausanne", did not materialize on account of the Rumanian army's determined opposition.

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

"Wanda" (German-controlled Station) in Polish , 1800 hrs, Nov.1

Mikolajczyk's Dilemma

Swiss sources report further particulars concerning Polish Government talks in London. The sudden change in Churchill's attitude towards the Poles and their problems caused anxiety and discontent in Polish circles in London. It is quite clear that Churchill is under the influence of Soviet Russia and will do his best to settle the Polish border question in favor of the Soviets. Having no backing among the Polish population in Poland, and no backing from the British Government, the London Polish Government is forced to accept Soviet proposals. Mikolajczyk understands that there are two possibilities: first, collaboration with the Soviets that will lead to Poland in the future becoming one of the Soviet Republics; and second, refusal of the Soviet and British proposals, that will result in strengthening the position of the Lublin Committee and the formation of a Communist Government in Poland. Mikolajczyk would like to adopt the first course but realizes only too well what this means.

LEIPZIG RADIO in Italian to Italy - 1900 - November 2

Two Hundred Children Killed in Air Raid

Milan: Two hundred corpses of children killed during the last Anglo-American terror raid on Milan have been recovered so far from beneath the ruins of a large school building. Pathetic scenes took place during the work of recovering these bodies, which were for the most part unrecognizable.

LA VOIX DU REICH in French to France - 522,60 M. - 1815 November 2

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

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LA VOIX DU REICH in French to France - 522,60 M. - 1815 November 2

French Amnesty

Paris: The French Provisional Government has decided to lighten the sentences for military offences of people tried before June 17, 1940, provided they took part in the movement of resistance. Communist defaulters will also benefit by this amnesty. It will therefore be possible for the general secretary of the Communist party, François Maurice Thorez to return to Paris from Moscow, where he took shelter after having been sentenced for desertion.

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

Station Behavior (As Reported from London)

The French Government Station (enemy controlled): French broadcasts on 278,6 meters noted on previous days were again present last evening, but were presented as coming from "France high-powered government station". The transmission period continues to run from 1430 till 1600, and there are news bulletins at 1445 and 1530. Yesterday's broadcast began with a statement from the Commissariat General for Information and Propaganda. After reminding listeners that broadcasts of the station of the government committee for the protection of national interests were officially commencing on November first, the statement continued: "If our station has been unable to start working earlier it was due to technical difficulties. Two months ago in view of the extent of the Anglo-American occupation it was planned that the legal government of the French would have its headquarters in a French locality in the east. Construction work on a transmitting station was started on French territory. Military events have forced members of the government committee temporarily to cross the state frontier. Agreements authorizing them to stay in a German locality under the protection of the French flag gives them the right to have a transmitting station of their own, which you will hear for the first time today, thanks to the work of an entirely French staff. The radio equipment is the property of the committee and its installation began on French soil, but had to be transferred."

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

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ITALIAN BROADCASTS

MILITARY NEWS

Italian Front

.....A British officer belonging to the VIII Army Command declared that German resistance on the Italian front grows daily more stubborn and more difficult to overcome, thereby calling for great sacrifices on the part of the Allied forces who try to attack in a northerly direction.

(Fascist Radio 2300)

Bad weather conditions continue to hamper large scale operations on the Italian front. In all sectors activity has been limited to patrol actions on both sides.

In the Adriatic sector, alternate fighting continues.

General Alexander, in an interview granted to Allied press correspondents, was obliged to admit that Italian and German soldiers are fighting most daringly and fanatically on the Italian front.

(Fascist Radio 1600)

The battle,- though not as violent as in the last few days, continued throughout the day in the various sectors of the Italian front. The activity carried out by our Alpine units in the western area of the front - in the Castelnuovo sector - deserves special mention. The Italian alpini in collaboration with German troops repelled numerous enemy attacks and subsequently counter attacked, capturing war booty and prisoners.

South of Bologna, an offensive thrust made by German troops compelled the enemy to give ground in the area south of Vergato and along the Pistoia-Bologna highway. Other victorious actions were carried out by Reich grenadiers against Brazilian units in the Serchio River valley. After heavy fighting the Brazilians were forced to abandon certain localities.

In the Adriatic coastal area, the British 8th Army [illegible]

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In the Adriatic coastal area, the British 8th Army is now carrying through the attack which it had started some weeks ago in a westerly and north-westerly direction. The focal point of the fighting is still along the Ronco River. The stubborn resistance put up by the Germans, the many rivers, canals, and defensive barriers have not so far allowed the enemy to make any territorial gain. British troops are forced to fight for every inch of ground and their losses are growing daily heavier.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

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

In the Castelnuovo area, Italian alpine units, in collaboration with German troops, repulsed many enemy attacks and subsequently counter-attacked, capturing arms and ammunitions. South of Bologna an offensive thrust forced the enemy to give ground. German troops fought successful actions against Brazilian forces in the Serchio Valley. In the Adriatic sector the focal point of the fighting is still along the Ronco River. British losses are very heavy.

(Republican Fascist Radio -2300)

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

NEWS FROM REPUBLICAN FASCIST ITALY

Working Class Problems in the Province of Turin

The Head of the Turin province received members of the Industrial Workers' Union Committee in the Palace of the Government.

The principal problems interesting the working classes were examined, as well as those touching the distribution of food and coal, and those concerning transportation.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

New Provisions for Republican Fascists

In order to clarify the meaning of the decree issued on June 30, 1944, XXII it is stated that all those belonging to the Republican Fascist Party and between 18 and 60 years of age, who were already members of the Party on January 15, 1944, XXII, are considered "squadristi" of the Republican Fascist Party and as such, even if they have joined the Republican Police forces or the National Republican Guard, are obliged, following the above-mentioned decree issued by the Duce, to request transfer to the action units of the Black Shirts. Exception is made only for divisions trained in Germany. Such requests should be addressed to the Provincial Commands of the provincial Black Shirts, where the units which the "squadristi" are to join carry out their activities.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Ceremonies in Memory of the Dead

Touching ceremonies have been celebrated throughout Italy on November 2, on the initiative of the Black Shirt Commands and that of the Republican "Fasci". Laurel wreaths were laid on the tombs of fallen German and Fascist soldiers. The working population paid homage to those who have lain down their lives for the greatness and the liberty, the independence and the honor of their country.

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A mass was celebrated in Milan, in Piazza Sant'Ambrogio for the fallen, attended by the principal authorities of the city, of the Party and of the Army. Several German officers were also present. Thousands of people visited the cemeteries, and especially the Gorga cemetery, where the bodies of the 300 children killed during last Friday's air raid are buried.

Cardinal Archbishop Schuster will visit the monumental cemetery today and will take part in the prayers offered up for the fallen and for air raid victims.

(Fascist Radio 1300)

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

October 28th Amnesty

The "Official Gazette" of to-day publishes the Duce's decree granting an amnesty on the occasion of the 28th of October. The amnesty applies to deserters and to those who failed to respond to the call for compulsory labor service. The dead-line, as set forth in Article 1 of the Decree, is fixed for November 10 at midnight.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Appeal by Ministry for the Armed Forces

The Ministry for the Armed Forces has sent out a warm appeal to all workers inviting them to enlist with the Inspectorate of Labor. At a time when the Fatherland is threatened with destruction by a barbarous and ferocious enemy, it is necessary that the entire Italian people react with all their strength against this dark threat. Able-bodied workers, if not already serving in the Army, will all be accepted whatever their age and civil and military position. They will be sure of their bread and, if specially deserving, it will be guaranteed to them also in the future. As to the work on which they will be employed, it will continue even after the cessation of hostilities. It will be carried out in the very same province in which the worker has his residence or in the neighboring provinces. Enlistment will take place at battalion headquarters, where information is available every day as regards pay, special indemnity and the various provisions made for the workers and their families.

The appeal made by the Ministry for the Armed Forces to the workers, bears special significance in that it coincides with the granting of the amnesty by the Duce on the occasion of October 28th, and enables all those who are at fault for desertion and for evading the compulsory labor service to become once more part of the great Italian family which, by enlarging itself on the solid basis of the Social Republic,

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Weapons and manpower are necessary to Italy if she is to overcome the present heavy test. Whoever responds to the appeal will not only help in his own rehabilitation and that of his sons ans grandsons but also in the salvation of his Fatherland.

In this linking up of the supreme interests of the Fatherland with those of the family and the individual, the significance of the wise policy followed by Republican Fascism is fully revealed.

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

All those who go about preaching to the contrary only want to bring about Italy's ruin and humiliation and at the same time to cause the destruction of families and individuals. It is up to the common sense of the Italians to choose the better road and to do their best for their own welfare and for the safety of our great common mother.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

People at Large Report to Authorities

As a result of the amnesty granted by the Duce many elements so far at large have started reporting to authorities in many provinces. In the locality of Campo Trementina in the Como province 107 people reported to the local authorities, 120 reported at Breno in the province of Brescia, and 72 at Collio and Volberno, also in the province of Brescia.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

Mopping-Up Operations

A detachment of the Militia Cadet School of Varese has captured twenty-three members of the Lazzarini band near Cucco. Eleven outlaws were killed in the clash and individual arms and sub-machine-guns, all of foreign make, were captured in addition to considerable quantities of ammunitions and foodstuffs.

Italian and German units have completed a mopping-up operation at Ponte dell'Oglio, killing twenty outlaws.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

Police Chief Inspects Venice Units

The chief of police forces, General Montagna, has inspected units of the Republican police at Venice. General Montagna spoke to the policemen about the task entrusted to them in the present moment and urged them to be worthy of the reconstruction work started by the Duce for the revival of the

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

As a result of the amnesty granted by the Duce many elements so far at large have started reporting to authorities in many provinces. In the locality of Campo Tramentina in the Como province 107 people reported to the local authorities, 120 reported at Breno in the province of Brescia, and 72 at Collio and Volberno, also in the province of Brescia.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

Mopping-Up Operations

A detachment of the Militia Cadet School of Varese has captured twenty-three members of the Lazzarini band near Cucco. Eleven outlaws were killed in the clash and individual arms and sub-machine-guns, all of foreign make, were captured in addition to considerable quantities of ammunitions and foodstuffs.

Italian and German units have completed a mopping-up operation at Ponte dell'Oglio, killing twenty outlaws.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

Police Chief Inspects Venice Units

The chief of police forces, General Montagna, has inspected units of the Republican police at Venice. General Montagna spoke to the policemen about the task entrusted to them in the present moment and urged them to be worthy of the reconstruction work started by the Duce for the revival of the country. Later the chief of police presided over a meeting of Police Commissioners of the Venezie regions as well as of officers and officials of Venice itself, giving them precise instructions.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

128

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

Government Oil Pool Management

On the occasion of the reconstitution of the managing board of the "Azienda General Petroli" two representatives of the working classes have been nominated members of the managing board of the institution, though the law on socialization has not yet been applied to it. The above-mentioned representatives are Engineer Carlo Damiati for the employees and Assemblyman Ettore Tringhella for the workers.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

Mobile Theatre Completes Tournée for Soldiers

The vaudeville mobile theatre "Carro di Tespi" of the "Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro" has completed a long tour of shows for soldiers of the "Monterosa" Division in their operational area. It is announced that some other Italian Divisions will soon arrive in operational sectors.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

1405

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

NEWS FROM [illegible] ITALY

Carabinieri Officers Suspended

According to information of the "Universal Telegraphic Agency", the fact that many officers of the Carabinieri Corps have been suspended from their rank in invaded Italy, is connected with the serious political tension existing between conservative and extremists parties. The measure was imposed on Bonomi by the socialists and the communists who consider the Carabinieri as a corps still faithful to the House of Savoy.

(Fascist Radio - 1700)

Bonomi's School Reform

In invaded Italy all laws and regulations concerning private schools, as well as the benefits granted to them during the Fascist regime, have been suppressed by the Bonomi Government. Besides greatly damaging the interests of students who see their acquired rights vanish into thin air, particularly in the case of students who belonged to schools dependent on ecclesiastical authorities and which had been granted a regular status, this measure greatly increases the scholastic problem in the invaded territories, where the schools have been destroyed or used for other purposes. The measure also affects the teachers, disorganizing and weakening a profession already much tried by the "epuration".

(Fascist Radio -0800)

Eden's Conversations with Visconti Venosta and Carandini

Mr. Eden, British Foreign Minister, received the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the so-called Bonomi Government, Visconti Venosta. Mr. Carandini, Italian representative to London, was also present at the conversations.

Subsequently, adds the official communique issued regarding Mr. Eden's visit, the British Foreign Minister left Rome for General Alexander's headquarters.

In neutral circles it is underlined that Mr. Eden behaved towards the representatives of invaded Italy as a conqueror [illegible] did not visit the Lieutenant

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

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(Fascist Radio - 700)

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(Fascist Radio -080)

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In neutral circles it is underlined that Mr. Eden behaved towards the representatives of invaded Italy as a conqueror towards conquered people. Mr. Eden did not visit the Lieutenant of the Realm, Humbert of Savoy.

(Fascist Radio-1300)

Bomb Discovered in the Excelsior Hotel in Rome

According to reports from Rome, a bomb was discovered by mere chance in the Hotel Excelsior in Rome, by a porter, late at night. The bomb had been laid right next to the room occupied by Mr. Eden, British Foreign Secretary.

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437

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

This discovery created a great commotion in Bonomi government circles and in those of the occupation authorities, who were very embarrassed by the discovery, so much so, that they made no official announcement regarding the matter. According to news which has filtered through neutral sources, the bomb was discovered by the merest chance during the night. Nobody in the circles of the Allied police can make out how the bomb could have been placed in that spot despite the continual supervision of dozens of police agents on duty at the door, in the hall of the hotel and along the corridors.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Italian Prisoners Return Home from Algiers and French North Africa

Italian prisoners from Algiers and French North African concentration camps are beginning to return home. The correspondent of the Spanish paper "A.B.C." reports that the Italian prisoners' attitude is in absolute contrast to that of the Bonomi Government. The prisoners greatly disapprove the policy followed by Badoglio and his successors. The correspondent adds during the period when they were confined in the above-mentioned camps, the prisoners repeatedly asserted their belief in Italy's destiny and in speaking with their British guards insisted that the day would soon come when Italy would be in a position to resume her place and fight once more alongside of her German ally. The journalist concludes his article by stating that the Italian prisoners constitute a great question-mark in the present Italian situation.

These Italian soldiers entered the war with Mussolini and made every effort to win the war for Italy; it is unlikely that they will approve the policy of treason and dishonor followed by the leaders of invaded Italy.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Five Billion Occupation Lire Issued at Time of Allies Arrival

The Minister for Finance of the Bonomi Government has stated that since the day of the Allied troops' arrival in Italy, five billion occupation lire have been issued.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

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

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Strange Visit to the Pisa University

According to a Reuter's report, the University of Pisa has had a strange visit of late. The General Commanding the Brazilian forces in Italy, with reference to the appointment which some of the Professors of the above-mentioned University had received by the Brazilian Government regarding courses to be delivered at Rio de Janeiro and San Paolo, had paid a visit to this centre of learning. The Head of the University said he hoped to see the General soon again, in order to bestow upon him, (a half caste) the laurea "honoris causae".

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

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

Police Forces to Be Reorganised in Invaded Italy

It is learned from occupied Italy that the police forces will be reorganised. A special Royal Police Corps will operate in Sicily, with the aim of combatting banditism, which is rapidly spreading in the island.

We have good reason to believe that the constitution of this corps has been strongly supported by the House of Savoy, with the aim of assuring its own protection. This organisation might give work and bread to many of the communist and socialist Partisans who were abandoned by the Allied and Italian authorities.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

Radio London Commentator Admits Fascism Is Still Alive in Italy

Yesterday evening, in the course of a commentary dedicated to the Italians in invaded territories, a London radio commentator stated:

"In liberated Italy, as well as elsewhere the word democracy comes more easily on people's lips than to their he arts".

This statement is very significant because it shows that the social and political conceptions of Fascism are deeply rooted in Italian minds, and that, for them, democracy is something which they have left far behind.

(Fascist Radio-1600)

Bonomi Government to Send Financial Experts to Washington

A financial delegation of the Bonomi Gove rnment will soon leave for the United States in order to start negatiations with the Washington government. The delegation will be composed of bank representatives and officials of the Bonomi Foreign Ministry.

(Radio Tevere 23,30)

New Army Bishop

The Pope has appointed Monsignor Alberto Ferrero di Cavallerleone Senior Chaplian of the Italian Army, at the same time appointing him Bishop titular of Trebisonda. He will replace Monsignor Bartolomasi who, as it is known, has

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

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(Radio Tevere 23,00)

Mgr. Diamare Returns to Cassino

Monsignor Diamare, Abbot of Montecassino, who was accompanied to Rome by the Germans after the destruction of the abbey of Montecassino, has returned to the ruins of the monastery. In giving the news the AFI news agency says that five monks remained in a grotto of the monastery as they did not want to leave the body of Saint Benedict unguarded.

(Fascist Radio-2300)

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436

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

Bonomi Minister of Education on Youth Problem

The notorious Professor De Ruggiero, so-called Minister of Instruction in the Bonomi government has declared to journalists that every possible measure should be adopted to take the greatest possible number of boys off the streets. The Minister admitted that juvenile corruption is one of the many results of British and American occupation.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

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

REVIEWS, COMMENTS AND SPEECHES

November 2nd

On this day which Christian liturgy dedicates to the cult of the dead; on this day when the mystery of death draws nearer to men; on this day when men gather around the tombs of their deceased to recall their doings in life and to pray for their eternal repose; in these days of misery and mourning in which our country is plunged, cursed as it is and overridden by the foreign oppressor, our hearts and our feelings are more deeply aware of the crude reality of facts, and ever greater is the sense of forlorness which settles on individuals and on the people, who have been obliged to bow before the treason perpetrated by their political and military leaders in September of last year. Once upon a time the roads leading to cemeteries were secondary roads, unfrequented roads, roads on which reigned the silence of the tomb. Now they are no longer so: the roads leading to cemeteries have now become the most frequented ones in towns and villages. Wayfarers are to be found on them daily and at all hours. People meeting other people returning from the cemeteries. Hearses carrying the dead to their last abode cross empty hearses returning from God's Acre. What used to occur only once in a while, at intervals, now occurs daily, at all hours, every minute. This change is due to the "liberators". The reason for which these funeral processions increase rather than diminish, especially after the perpetration of treason and the infamous armistice; the reason which has brought about the increase of this traffic to and from cemeteries, is to be sought for in the activity of the "liberators" who with their brutal, barbarous and terroristic activity, continue to dig graves in the cemeteries, sending an ever increasing number of people there. Graves are dug by the savage fury of the "liberators"; by their blind hatred for the Italian people, and by the hatred of henchmen and mercenaries who carry out attempts on the lives of Italians. Every day sees new graves, new victims, new damages, new devastations. They are the graves where those are laid who in their desperate love for their country, for its greatness and its liberty have not hesitated to sacrifice their lives, those who did not hesitate to face death for the sake of their country's greatness, for their brethran's liberty, and for that of their

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

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. They died for us, for our liberty and independence. On their tombs descends the floral homage of [illegible] hands who recall and honor the memory and the sacrifice of [illegible] heroes.

. Mothers and wives, children and friends and relatives, pay this homage. But how many mothers and wives, children brothers and sisters, friends, are unable to pay this supreme tribute to the bodies of their dear ones who lie, unknown and forgotten in distant lands where Italian soldiers also fought for the greatness and liberty of Italy, - distant lands which elude the imagination of the living, lands where people do not concern themselves with those unknown dead, and have no pity for them?

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435

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

What can these heroes hope for from those who live next to graves? Nothing, just as they received nothing from their leaders who spurred them on to fight with all their strength and energy, and then, at the crucial moment, when they should have been an example to them, not only drew back but went over to the enemy and helped him, to kill our brothers? Mothers and wives and children have been betrayed as their men were betrayed, and today they are alone, and have no tears left to mourn their dead. They cannot even pay the supreme homage due to their dear ones, which is granted to those whose deceased died in their own land. But what is left to these mothers, when in the capital of Italy, usurped by foreigners, the utmost servility is shown towards those who are responsible for such barbarous behavior and such brutality?

Today these mothers, these wives and children must forget the tombs of their dear ones. How is it possible to do otherwise when in the capital the government orders them to forget their dear ones and pay tribute to the tombs of those who have been the murderers of Italy's sons? But is this possible? Do you really believe that Italian mothers and wives, who have had their sons and husbands murdered by the foreigner, are capable of keeping vigil over the tombs of those who were the authors of so much ruin? Italy, our country, is here in our midst, where the memory of those who have given their all for her greatness is not betrayed. A vigil cannot, must not be kept over the tombs of those who came and fell in Italy, not to liberate, but to kill us.

(Fascist Radio 1300)

Press Review

Luigi Cucco on the Fall of Warsaw

A long article is published by Luigi Cucco in the "Corriere della Sera" on conditions in Warsaw, following the revolt which tragically ended after nine weeks of hard struggle.

This journalist was one of the few privileged people who after the cessation of hostilities were allowed to visit the city, or rather, the desert of ruins and rubble which was left

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

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This journalist was one of the few privileged people who after the cessation of hostilities were allowed to visit the city, or rather, the desert of ruins and rubble which was left of rich Warsaw when the revolt came to an end. And what are the results achieved by this revolt, the journalist asks. What use has it been, except to reduce to ruins the city which, up to a few weeks ago, was considered one of the most beautiful towns of the world, rich in history and art?

The Allies did to Warsaw what they had already done to Poland. They urged it to wage war against the enemy, promising help and then not keeping their promises.

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

Up to some months ago, Warsaw was a city in which one lived confortably and well. Entertaining shows could be seen in its eighteen theatres, its seventy-five cinemas and its seventy-five variety and dancing halls. Revolt broke out suddenly and brought death everywhere. In the cellars which are still standing under the houses in ruins, one can realise the life which was led by the citizens of Warsaw during nine weeks, to protect themselves from the war which was being fought over their heads. We already know the pitiful conditions of the city during the above-mentioned period when people lived in terrible promiscuity and the only aim in life the spasmodic struggle for the piece of bread necessary to keep alive.

From little more than a hundred metres' distance, on the other side of the Vistula, the Soviets coldly watched the massacre of the Warsaw population, without giving the assistance which they should and above all could have given.

Warsaw is now a city with no inhabitants: all have gone away. Many have died during the struggle and others were taken prisoner after the cessations of hostilities. Others still were obliged to emigrate to the countryside or to other localities, so as to escape from the squalor of a deserted city.

No tribute has been paid to the population of the city, except by the Germans themselves, who granted them the honors of war, considering the authors of the revolt prisoners of war.

Allied system never change.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

"The Past Twenty-four Hours" - by Vindex

(Very poor reception)

... The words of the German Ambassador to Italy, Rahn, confirm that Republican Italy's contribution to the war will soon be a full reality and that war communiqués will shortly ... our soldiers' gallantry in defence of the Fatherland threatened by the forces of capitalism and Jewry. The new German weapons also are a reality. Reports concerning them are so authoritative that it is impossible to doubt them. They are not instruments ... but they can match those of the enemy for their perfection.

[illegible] attempts: an explosive bomb

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

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... Today we have news of many attempts: an explosive bomb has been discovered in the Excelsior Hotel in Rome on the floor where the British Foreign Minister Eden had his quarters ...

De Gaulle, too, ... for the second time, an attempt was made on his life in Paris.

Inauguration of the Cultural Year in Venice

At the Palazzo Corosini in Venice, the cultural year of the Italo-German association was solemnly inaugurated. The ceremony was a highly significant one at the present juncture in which the peoples of the Axis are more than ever determined to carry on the struggle for the triumph of civilisation and for the renewal of Europe.

684

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

"It was attended by the German Ambassador, Dr. Rudolf Rahn by the Minister for Popular Culture Mezzasoma, the Presidents of the Italo-German Association, the Minister for Public Education Biggini, the Minister for Public Works Romano, the Under-Secretary of State for Popular Culture Cucco, and many others belonging to the Italian and German diplomatic and cultural world. The following German authorities were also present: the Commander of the city of Venice, the Consul General, the National-Socialist Chief for the Veneto and numerous officers. On the Italian side: the Chief of the Province, the representative of Cardinal Piazza Patriarch of Venice, the Federal Commissioner and the representatives of the Institutions of Culture. Minister Mezzasoma delivered an address.

"At the end of a year's activity and at the beginning of the next" he said "it is the general rule for the [illegible] report on the work that has been carried out. But I wish to spare you the listing of all the achievements of the Association and will restrict myself to one assertion only namely that the Association has very effectively contributed to a better understanding between the Italian and German peoples and that its activities have always aimed at such a purpose.

"On the 8th of November [illegible] headquarters, H.E. the German Ambassador asserted that National Socialist Germany was determined to continue the struggle until final victory had been achieved and I, on behalf of the Republican Fascist government, expressed the resolution of Mussolini's Italy to join again in the battle. I wish now to renew this act of faith in the invincibility of National Socialist Germany and in the rebirth of our immortal Fatherland."

The Minister then briefly reviewed the events which had taken place after the 25th, of July, laying particulr stress on the enterprise of the liberation of the Duce by German soldiers on the Fuehrer's instructions. He then claimed the right of the Republican Fascists to be the true representatives of Italy's honor of those Italians who fulfilled their obligations, who honored and continue to honor the sacrifices made by those who died in this war and in all wars.

"It is because we are convinced that we are serving a just and sacred cause" the Minister concluded "that we feel bound to devote all our [illegible]

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

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"It is because we are convinced that we are serving a just and sacred cause" the Minister concluded "that we feel bound to devote all our energies, all our aspirations and our very life to resistance and to victory. It is with these feelings, with these motvise, Sir and Comrades, that I declare to be opened, in the name of the Duce and of the Fuehrer, the new year of activity of the Ital[illegible] [illegible]ation."

Dr. Rahn, the German Ambassador, then rose and, loudly cheered, began his speech.

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

"Every time Venice greets me, I feel that it is not necessary to ask oneself why we are fighting this ruthless war which has convulsed the whole of Europe. It is enough to look around and one immediately finds an answer to the question: we are fighting for the very things which Venice stands for - beauty, the traditions of our spirit, of our art, of our science, the right to live of the European peoples who have given to the world political greatness and human justice governing personal and social life.

"For centuries Venice has transmitted these ideas to the world and for centuries Europe has resisted the attacks of the Eastern barbars. Later, Venice entrusted this task of defence to Germany and Italy. To-day the German soldier is on the front-line, defending every inch of ground in this country as in others - defending this cradle of European civilisation with the courage and tenacity with which he would defend his own Fatherland. And he is actually fighting for his Fatherland, for that spiritual Fatherland whose name is Europe.

"When I spoke in Venice a year ago, the first units of new Italy were being moved up to the front lines. Others, many others, have followed and, fighting side by side with their German comrades, have sealed in blood the brotherhood in arms and the faith in the common ideals. Fresh divisions have been formed and thousands of young voices shout: 'To the front! To the front!'

"But in the present war the front is not only where one faces the enemy, where the battle is fought through a long and careful training, with technical mastery of the weapons employed; but the men and women who work in the fields, in the industrial plants, at the plough, in the numberless occasions of every day life, are also at the front, threatened by the terror of enemy bombs and by the traitors who instigate the people... Here is the front of faith, of conviction and of real moral courage where perhaps an even harder battle goes on than the one that is fought weapons in hand.

"It is a struggle against the enemy of the Fatherland, against those who deny moral and ideal values and try to exploit the anxiety of the tired man, of the man who hopes no more. But woe to the people who give in! In these last few weeks we have witnessed the terrible example set by Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria who have taken the road to certain and systematic

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

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Eastern barbars. Later, Venice entrusted this task of defence to Germany and Italy. To-day the German soldier is on the front-line, defending every inch of ground in this country as in others - defending this cradle of European civilisation with the courage and tenacity with which he would defend his own Fatherland. And he is actually fighting for his Fatherland, for that spiritual Fatherland whose name is Europe.

"When I spoke in Venice a year ago, the first units of new Italy were being moved up to the front lines. Others, many others, have followed and, fighting side by side with their German comrades, have sealed in blood the brotherhood in arms and the faith in the common ideals. Fresh divisions have been formed and thousands of young voices shout: 'To the front! To the front!'

"But in the present war the front is not only where one faces the enemy, where the battle is fought through a long and careful training, with technical mastery of the weapons employed; but the men and women who work in the fields, in the industrial plants, at the plough, in the numberless occasions of every day life, are also at the front, threatened by the terror of enemy bombs and by the traitors who instigate the people... Here is the front of faith, of conviction and of real moral courage where perhaps an even harder battle goes on than the one that is fought weapons in hand.

"It is a struggle against the enemy of the Fatherland, against those who deny moral and ideal values and try to exploit the anxiety of the tired man, of the man who hopes no more. But woe to the people who give in! In these last few weeks we have witnessed the terrible example set by Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria who have taken the road to certain and systematic destruction by an enemy guided by cold-blooded, implacable calculation. If we should not succeed in giving them back their freedom, these peoples will die and be physically and morally swallowed up by the Bolshevik "Moloch" which has been let loose from the Tartar steppes and is stretching out its claws towards the guardians of European civilisation.

"The fools who believe that Britain and America will succeed in halting this development are not aware of the immense step forward made by a mass movement which began through the centuries and cannot be... financial speculations or egotistical and imperialistic aims. In these last months the German soldiers, on Europe's frontiers, have succeeded in slowly but surely checking this overwhelming power.

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

And it is clear this reason that to-day the German soldier is proud of his people who with unshakable firmness and determination have turned the struggle of the Army into a battle of the whole nation, in which old men and children, men and women, without any distinction whatever, drop their working tools and take up their posts before anti- aircraft guns or machine-guns. To-day every German is proud of this unshakable faith, of this indomitable courage, and shares this feeling with all those who side by side with him risk everything in the struggle for the salvation and the splendor of Europe and of each single country.

"It is my wish, my Italian friends, to send a greeting to the Duce and to the men who have gathered around Graziani in battle formation, to the men of the Militia, to the Black Brigades, to the young men of the Balilla units, to the peasants in the fields, to the laborers who have understood that by producing weapons they prepare the future, their own future based on that the socialism which will support the Italian people if they want to survive and not on American Marxist theories inspired by Moscow.

"Through this warlike attitude of its entire people, Italy will once more achieve her liberty and her ancient greatness. Let us beware of counting on miracles which will not take place. The miracle consists in faith, in will power, in firmness of the spirit. There is no miraculous weapon appearing like a flash in the night to annihilate the enemy at one blow. But if this is true, it is equally true that we are producing not one weapon alone but many weapons? In every sector of the Army, of the Air Force and of the Navy new weapons have been created and are being produced at breath-taking speed, in ever-growing quantities, in areas safe from enemy air raids.

"Every soldier will be trained to use these weapons, and when we state that the enemy has lost 4,000 tanks in these last few weeks and bear in mind the fact that to construct a tank dozens of working hours are necessary, when we learn that a great part of these giants of steel have been destroyed by individual soldiers with weapons that can be produced in a few hours, in a few minutes, we understand that the new weapons have already made their appearance. With the same assuredness we can speak of the intense development of the production of material and we understand that when the enemy talks of destruction of centres of war production it is only a false speculation, a mistaken speculation like that of General Eisenhower who believed he could submerge the whole of central

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

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"And I, though far from wishing to let myself indulge in exaggerated propaganda and though fully recognising the extremely difficult and dangerous situation in which our common war effort now finds itself, invite you to have faith to examine the situation with optimism and sang-froid, above all because we know that the new weapons which are needed by the soldiers at the front reach them every hour... the enemy, until the crisis which has tormented Europe like an epidemic has been overcome.

"Germany will live, Italy will live. A united people will be the result because we have all drunk at the real source of immortality, of courage and faith... and this sparkle of faith will be transmitted by the dead to the living, from generation to generation.

"The immortality of the spirit survives. I am certain that the day will come in which we shall again celebrate in Venice the feast of liberty, of peace and victory."

1624

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

A warm ovation on the part of the assembly greeted the conclusion of the speech which was interrupted by repeated applause.

And lastly, the Under-Secretary of State for Popular Culture, Alfredo Cucco, delivered an address entitled: "The Scientific Presupposition of Victory". Referring to the news that German science had discovered a new medicine, "the cat's eye", Prof. Cucco said: "May it be allowed to a modest student of medicine to enlighten our conscience in this particularly dark moment by offering to your faith 'the substance of things hoped for', as Dante puts it, something more substantial than hope, namely what might be termed scientific consciousness."

The orator showed in great detail how the so-called United Nations are in a phase of biological degeneration and condemned to common failure. He showed up on the other hand the vitality, the strength and the right to live of the peoples of the Tripartite Nations.

The speaker concluded his address by paying a tribute to the thousand-year-old traditions of Rome, ever triumphant over the most perverse enemies.

The speech was received with unanimous approval.

(Fascist Radio 200)

Six Men Alive and One Dead

A first estimate of the situation in invaded Italy has been supplied by Bonomi in his statements to Cecil Sprigge. We would like to know for what mysterious reason the so-called President of the Council voluntarily decided to put before the world such a picture of poverty, moral as well as economic poverty. Bonomi, in fact, after announcing that the forthcoming winter will be extremely severe for the Italian people and that the situation is indeed terrible (as if the Allies had never promised to bring prosperity, in addition to liberty) said that he had contacted the Brazilian government for starting new emigration currents because, he explained, a country with a high birth rate needs an outlet. While Fascism had found this outlet in the heroic assertion of Italian rights on still unexploited lands, democracy plans to reduce the Italian people to the status of an instrument of other people's wealth and to condemn them to a hopeless exile. Our workers know this atrocious "via Crucis" only too well, and [illegible] bitterness of foreign bread; nor have they [illegible] by capitalism beyond the

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

The picture of "little Italy" dreamed of by traitors and by all those who are paid by foreigners is thus complete. But Bonomi does not feel at ease and perhaps is aware of the weakness of a government injuring a people's pride and working to precipitate them into an abyss. For this reason he enlarges on his concern for the revival of all ideals which made Italy great and paved the way to her high destiny. The scare-crow of a possible return of Fascism gives no rest to these cunning old men.

"Parties", Bonomi added, "should avoid false steps, as these forces may regroup and give battle, rallying at their side all the wavering masses who might be attracted towards new dictatorial ideas as a reaction to any wrong trend of democracy.

So these forces exist in invaded Italy. And in the name of liberty hundreds of families are put in jail and starved. In the name of liberty, any opinion different from that held by the men who are in power under the safeguard of American bayonets is forbidden. Despite all this Fascism lives...

Six parties are alive, efficient, operating and rattling in invaded Italy. Six parties alive, and one dead, - the people. This is confirmed in the final sentence of Bonomi's statement, which sums up all his spiritual abjection: "we must live". This is the programme: to live at the price of dishonor, at the price of shame, but to live. Whereas we want to win and are ready to die, if necessary, so that we may win. The chasm which exists between these two principles lies therein.

(Fascist Radio 2100)

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MISCELLANEOUS

Vatican Requests Explanation Regarding the Soviet Murder of Catholic Priest

According to news received from neutral sources, the Vatican authorities apparently intend to ask the Allied

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

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MISCELLANEOUS

Vatican Requests Explanation Regarding the Soviet Murder of Catholic Priest

According to news received from neutral sources, the Vatican authorities apparently intend to ask the Allied governments of London and Washington to state what will be the attitude adopted by these two governments in the face of the barbarous murders of Catholic priests carried out by the Soviets in the Baltic countries. At the same time, it is learned that the Vatican has received petitions from Bulgaria and Rumania asking the Holy See to intervene with the aim of putting a stop to the continuous deportations to Russia of personalities compromised with the previous régimes. These petitions and protests have apparently been transmitted by the Vatican to the competent authorities of the Allied governments.

(Fascist Radio 1400)

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

Special Messages

Attention, attention: we now broadcast special messages to our Roman brothers:

Le mandrie si è ricomposta (The herd has regrounded itself) - La signora è sparita (The lady has disappeared) - La pecora è senza latte (The sheep has no milk) - La linea è riattivata (The line is restored) - L'amico fedele (The faithful friend) - La gomma è riparata (The tire is repaired) - Il velo è caduto (The veil has fallen) - Messaggio per il Moro: ripetere, ripetere, ripetere (Message to the "Moro": to repeat, to repeat, to repeat) - I vetri sono rotti (The panes are broken) - Il gatto fa le fusa (The cat purrs) - La caccia è sempre aperta (The hunting season is still open) - Le sigarette sono bagnate (The cigarettes are wet) - La cinghia si stringe (The belt is tightening) - Allargate le scarpe (Widen the shoes).

(Radio Tevere - 23.30)

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

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

HUNGARIAN AND BALKAN BROADCASTS

RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian -M.549-2020-Nov.2

The Legal Side of the Szalasi Coup in the Hungarian Parliament

Andrew Tasnady Nagy, Speaker of the Hungarian Lower House, today officially announced Admiral Horthy's declaration of October 16 in which he resigned his office and delegated the state powers to Szalasi. Then Tasnady Nagy announced that the Lower House accepted the Regent's declaration and that this action made the summoning of the Supreme Council necessary. The meeting of the Supreme Council took place on October 27, and message was sent to Parliament.

The message contains, first of all, the Regent's above-mentioned declaration to both houses of Parliament, and then continues as follows: "In conjunction with the Regent's declaration, the Supreme Council declares that the office of Regent has become vacant, but at the same time it decides against the summoning of both houses of Parliament to elect the new Regent on account of the great battles raging in considerable parts of the country. Until a new Regent can be elected, a bill should be passed to sanction the temporary assumption of state powers."

The decision of the Supreme Council, dated October 27, was signed by Andrew Tasnady Nagy and Baron Sigmund Perenyi, the Speakers of both houses of Parliament. The Speaker then announced that the Lower House accepts the message and transmits in to the Upper House for the same purpose. Then he read the Prime Minister's message, informing the House of the Regent's decision to retire from affairs of state, after having accepted the resignation of Geza Lakatos and his cabinet.

"In view of the circumstances demanding extraordinary measures", the message goes on, "the Prime Minister agrees to the formation of a Council, consisting of three members, to settle the problem of the head of the state and until then he would exercise the power of Regent, lest there should be

1631

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

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"In view of the circumstances demanding extraordinary measures", the message goes on, "the Prime Minister agrees to the formation of a Council, consisting of three members, to settle the problem of the head of the state and until then he would exercise the power of Regent, lest there should be consequences harmful to the country and to the war effort because of the delay". After that, he read the papers concerning the designation of the Szalasi government, whereupon the members of the government led by Eugen Szcelloesy, Deputy Premier, entered the House.

Eugen Szcelloesy then presented the bill to be passed in conjunction with Horthy's resignation, and asked the House to pass it with extreme urgency in view of the situation. The House passed this unanimously.

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

According to the bill, the House postpones the election of a Regent and until then entrusts the powers of the head of the state to Francis Szalasi, with the title: Leader of the Nation. The leader of the Nation will exercise all the powers previously entailed in the regency and this will immediately be made public to both houses of Parliament at a joint session. These messages were also read to the Upper House, and the speaker announced that the bill, already passed in the Lower House, will be debated at the next session.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria - 859 Kc - 1930 - Nov.1
(Monitored in Bari)

Bulgarian Communiqué

East of the Ibar River, the fighting which has been going on for several days, continues. In several places, this fighting developed into a hand-to-hand conflict, and the enemy was forced to withdraw to other positions. All enemy counter-attacks were beaten off. East of Kumanovo, in spite of many booby-traps, especially along the Chinya River, our units succeeded in crossing the river and penetrated deeply into enemy positions. The Kumanovo-Skopje railway track was cut. Several enemy groups were encircled. Activities for the complete annihilation of the enemy continue. West of Koghani, our advance continues. Along the Strumiza River, the enemy, due to the pressure of our forces, withdrew to other positions.

In spite of deplorable weather conditions, a formation of dive bombers succeeded in raiding the Alexandrovo and Dushanovaz railway stations, east of Skopje. The station buildings and the railway tracks were completely destroyed. All our planes returned safely to their base.

RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece - 601 Kc - 2130 - Nov. 1

1633
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece - 601 Kc - 2130 - Nov. 1
(Monitored in Bari)

Greek Ministers Take Oath

The following Ministers today took the oath before the Prime Minister and the most Reverend Archbishop: Mr. Porphyroghenis, Minister of Labor; Mr. Lemprianides, Deputy-Minister of War; and Mr. Emmanuel Sofoulis, representative of the government in the Middle East. Mr. Emmanuel Sofoulis will soon leave for his post.

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

Cabinet to Meet

Tomorrow, at 1700 hours, a session of the Ministerial Council will be held and will occupy itself with economic and food problems, as well as with matters concerning the press.

Price of Bread in Greece

It is announced from the Ministry of Food Supplies that the price of bread was fixed at 2,000,000,000 Drachmas per ration.

New Postal Regulations

It is announced from the Ministry of T.T.T. that for the present, postal communications will be accepted for the following regions: personal and official correspondence is accepted for the interior except for the regions of Macedonia, Thrace, and the islands of Thrace and Samorthraki.

Only post cards will be accepted for the following countries: Egypt, England and the British colonies, the United States of America, Canada, French Morocco, Tunis, Algeria, Syria, Palestine, Malta, Cyprus, Australia, and New Zealand.

1635

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

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

OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED NEUTRAL AND CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (CLANDESTINE) in Italian to Italy - 8,30
Nov.2

Notice:

Henceforth, we will have an additional transmission on the air at 21,30 hrs. on wavelenghts of 474, 43 and 34).

Warning to Italians in Occupied Italy

Italians in enemy-occupied regions, you must not allow the Germans to carry away your machinery and your tools. Whoever has a weapon must use it against the Nazi-Fascist invaders.

In the factories of the towns of Milan, Turin, Genoa, Venice, Reggio Emilia, Parma, Monza, and Trieste, the order must be given for a general strike as sign of protest.

An insurrectional movement alarms the Germans, for it may spread from one moment to the next and then justice will be done. Regardlese of what some timid people may think, a strike is still the most efficient weapon to employ.

A general strike impresses the enemy and brings him to make a series of concessions. It obliges him above all to suspend the shooting of the hostages in his hands.

After the March strike, many of the rights of the workers were recognized. As has recently happened in Copenhagen and elsewhere in Denmark, the invadors may be forced to come to terms with the strikers.

To protest is imperative. It is a duty but to be effective the protest must come from the mass of the people and so represent an imposing and crushing force. It is therefore necessary that the Liberation Committees and the secret committees in the factories should make the necessary preparations in every field.

In this sense, now is the time to creats a united front, and to unleash protests.

A general protest must make itself heard.

All must rise and put an end to Nazi terror. Take a firm stand to keep our wheat from being seized and to put a stop forever to Nazi-Fascist bullying.

Prepare a general strike and protest against the Nazi brigands and their black-shirted accomplices.

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

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RADIO SOTTENS in French to France - 47,28 m. - 1245 - Nov.2

Agreement Between French and Swiss Railways

Following an agreement signed recently between the Federal Railways and the National Society of French Railways, freight trains will leave Geneva for Port-Bou several times a week and return from Spain with the goods which have accumulated at the frontier.

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

A convoy of about forty freight cars, pulled by a single engine, yesterday afternoon left the station of Geneve-Cornevin. No other convoy is scheduled at present.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' in Italian to Italy - 1330 - Nov. 2

Give Shelter to Those who Fight for Liberty

In the course of the next few days, with the approach of winter, the Partisans who are fighting for liberty will be forced to leave their shelters in the mountains and come down to the plain, towards the inhabited localities, to find refuge during the winter season and protection from the cold, as they are badly housed and clothed.

The peasants who live in the villages and small townships, and those who live in isolated country houses, must do their utmost to give shelter to the Partisans during the winter, thus enabling them to renew the struggle in the spring. The peasants can be of great help to these Partisans and Patriots, giving them shelter in their houses, protecting them from the German and Fascist authorities, who, following the criminal pause in the operations in Italy, have clearly shown their intention of employing powerful forces against the Patriots. In short, what can the peasants do for the Italian Patriots?

What can the inhabitants of the cities, townships, villages, and isolated country houses do? There is much they can do for the Italian Partisans. In the first place they must find room in their houses for them. It is not enough to say to the Patriots: come, and you will be welcomed by the population; people must also do their best to help these men who fight for liberty. Everyone must be ready to make some sacrifice in favor of these brave combatants, who are giving all they have for the salvation of their Fatherland and of the nation, fighting against the German and Fascist murderers. Above all, shelter should be assured to these Patriots.

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

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

Should this also be impossible, the Patriots should be given the possibility of building huts for themselves in the open or, better still, the peasants should imitate their colleagues of the other Italian regions, who built huts themselves in the open country, with boards and wood poles. Maize stalks might be used for the Partisans' beds.

Inhabitants of the villages and land workers, help the Partisans, who come to you for help and assistance in the present difficult circumstances. The Patriots are fighting for your liberty, for the liberty of the Italian nation and for that of the Italian people. You also, directly or indirectly, must collaborate with the Patriots who aim at driving the Germans and the Fascists from Italy, and fight against these murderers and criminals whose only goal is to loot your houses and your farms. If the struggle against these criminals is not intensified and sponsored, you run the risk of having your homes looted and destroyed.

During the coming winter, the Patriots must be helped by you and protected in every possible way. Only thus, will you be able to help in the struggle which the Patriots are waging against your enemies - against our enemies.

RADIO TOKYO in Italian to Italy - 1015 - Nov. 2

Japanese Deny American Victory in Philippines

The official spokesman of the Imperial Government's Information Office during an interview granted to foreign journalists on November 1, made the following statement concerning the false propaganda relating to an alleged American victory in the Philippines:

"American propaganda behaves as though the victory achieved by the Japanese in the Philippine sector of the front were an American victory.

"The world, which is at present more keenly aware of facts than it was before the war, will have no difficulty in discerning the difference between facts and lies.

"Everybody is aware of the fact that Roosevelt is relying

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

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"Everybody is aware of the fact that Roosevelt is making use of propaganda to conceal his defeats, owing to the approach of the presidential [illegible] Roosevelt's Government is blowing propaganda trumpets at full [illegible] to mislead the American people, at the same time hoping to mislead the entire world".

mr.

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

Order for Hungarian Total Mobilization Cancelled

The special correspondent of the Anatolia Agency in Budapest writes: "The order for total mobilization of men from eighteen to forty-eight years of age, announced to the population through notices posted throughout the city, has been cancelled by an order issued by the National Defense and broadcast over the radio. The cancellation of the order is comprehensible in view of the fact that its execution would merely have brought about perturbation and disorder".

NETHERLANDS HOME SERVICE in English - 301 meters - 0055 (Monitored in London) November 1

Special Message

(Beginning missed)..... have been shelling a military hospital in Arnemuiden on the Island of Walcheren.

This station and Hilversum station repeatedly broadcast this during the course of the evening, at the same time calling upon the Canadian First Army to respect the Geneva Convention. Nevertheless, the shelling was not only continued but later bombs were also dropped on the hospital, contrary to all rules of humanity and international law.

The C.-in-C. of the German Army once again calls upon the commander of the Canadian First Army to stop this senseless bombardment, which has already claimed the lives of many wounded German and Canadian soldiers. Respect the Geneva Convention. The German C.-in-C. calls upon the commander of the Canadian First Army to acknowledge that he has received this message. The German C.-in-C. awaits confirmation on a wavelength of 817 kcs, the wavelength of Soldatensender Calais. This message will be repeated at regular intervals of a quarter of an hour.

I repeat the message from the C.-in-C. of the German Army to the commander of the Canadian First Army. Since the afternoon of October 31 the guns of the Canadian First Army have been shelling

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

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The message from the German C.-in-C. to the C.-in-C. of the Canadian First Army was repeated at fifteen-minute intervals until 0322, when they ceased. Netherlands went off the air at 0427 and has not been heard since.

There was, however, a variant, which stated that "The senseless bombardment has already claimed the lives of many wounded German, British, and Canadian soldiers."

The Dutch station which normally closes down at 0001, tonight relayed the Deutschlandsender musical program.

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

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126

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

ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France-25,15 M.-0700-November 2

Minister of Information Leaves for Montpellier

Mr.Henri Teitjen, Minister of Information, yesterday left Paris for Montpellier, where he will, tomorrow, preside over the re-opening of the University.

Mr.Farge Demands Government Control of Saint-Etienne Basin

Mr.Farge, Commissioner of the Republic for the Rhone and the Alps regions, stated at a press conference, that he intended asking for government control of the Saint-Etienne basin. This basin was exploited so intensely during German occupation, that all security measures were neglected. Thus, the little town of Roche la Molière, is, for example, in great danger.

Pétain's Estate to Be Used for Destitute Children

The house and estate of Pétain, in Villeneuve Loubet, will shortly be turned into a rest centre for destitute children.

Disorders in Austria

It is learned from authorized sources that rather serious disorders have broken out in Austria. German units, especially trained for the fight against the "maquis" have apparently gone into action, carrying out a particularly violent repression. The Reich authorities have also deported several Austrian citizens. These disorders took place particularly in Styria and Carinthia.

RADIO TUNIS in French to France- 365 M.- 0800 - November 2

National Council of Resistance Holds Meeting

Paris: Mr.Saillant, president of the National Council of Resistance, yesterday evening presided over an important meeting, in the course of which the relations between the National Council of Resistance and the Government were particularly discussed.

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

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RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France -M.19.30-1200-November 2

Normal Conditions to Be Restored in Nantes

Important measures have been taken to restore normal conditions in the city and port of Nantes. 425

mb

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

The Prefect expressed his regret that General de Gaulle has not, up to now, visited the city which participated in the hard struggle for liberation. He also expressed the hope that this visit would soon take place, because the town is impatiently waiting for him.

RADIO PARIS in French to France 770 M. - 1900- Nov.2

German Radio Warns Troops

In a broadcast today, especially intended for the troops, the German Radio declared: "Our enemies are preparing to hit us harder than ever before; immense forces will be thrown into the next battle with no regard for eventual losses. These forces are now ready to engage us in battle."

Unknown Soldier Honored

Homage was paid this morning to the Unknown Soldier at the "Arc de Triomphe". General Koenig received the official delegation of the government and they laid a wreath of flowers at the foot of the monument. A minute's silence was observed. Shortly after the departure of the official delegation, representatives of the various political parties also paid homage to the Unknown Soldier and left wreaths of flowers as a tribute.

Marines and an Air Force detachment were the guard of honor.

Requiem Mass at Notre Dame

Paris: As in previous years, a Requiem High Mass was celebrated at Notre Dame, on the occasion of All Souls' Day.

Speech by President of National Liberation Council

Marseilles: Mr. Louis Saillant arrived in Marseilles last night, and today presided over a meeting of the Regional committee of liberation. In his

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

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Referring to the economic, political, and moral crisis of the French people since 1939, he said that relief could be found only in a new atmosphere and in new institutions.

Commemoration of November 2 (by Mr. Joseph Lamiens of the Democratic Alliance)

November 2! The War! Sacrifices made willingly by the nation for the welfare of the country!

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November 2 - the day of those who wore no uniforms but who gave their lives. A day of sadness and prayers. Today the whole nation, without exception, kneels and prays that the country may live. Courageous France sacrificed herself, but among all her provinces, one paid a greater price, as her many wounds bear witness. That province is Normandy, the Normandy we used to know and love, whose monuments recalled centuries of glory and splendor. That Normandy is no more.

It is only right that the whole nation should know and understand, that all should appreciate this sacrifice and cast their eyes upon Normandy - firstly, upon the irretrievabe human losses. In Calvados, there used to be about 20,000 inhabitants, including children. Now, there are probably as many civilians as military graves. The loss of so many works of art is also irreparable. Now let us look at towns such as Caen, Lisieux, and many others, where only a few houses remain standing. The countryside near Caen offers the same sorry sight as Flanders. There are mine-fields everywhere, mines which will render human life in this vicinity impossible for many years ... with the exception of a few small areas, all the houses and all the cattle have been swept away by the fighting. Even the birds have disappeared.

What can we say of the sufferings the people endured during the battle and of the sufferings that await them in the future? But in spite of all, the inhabitants hang on, and show by every possible means their will to live again. Our smiling province is also the birth-place of strong men and brave women. In these days of gloom, they feel the strong urge to live. Normandy, the beautiful country of our forefathers will live again!

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France -Kc.15.595-21:00-Nov. 2

Bomb Outrage in Paris

The national committee of authors has issued the following communiqué: "On the morning of All Saints' Day, when everybody was mourning the dead in the Paris cemeteries, the fifth column opened fire and its projectiles killed Frenchmen in the cemeteries

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

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

France and liberty-loving countries ..... that instinct and wisdom which are those of her best sons or still better of all her sons."

Twenty-six signatures follow, including those of André Vialus, Charles Vildrecq, Armand Salacrous, Aragn.

It was announced this evening that the number of casualties from the explosion has risen to twenty-seven dead and ninety-five wounded.

Leader of Resistance Committee Has Completed Tour of Inspection

Mr. Louis Saillant, president of the Resistance National Council has completed a journey throughout many régions of France for information purposes. He arrived last night at Marseilles, where he was received by Mr. Aubrac, Commissioner of the Republic. Immediately afterwards, he presided at meeting of the regional committee of liberation, during which problems of the moment, especially government measures about patriotic militias, were discussed. Mr. Saillant made a statement in which he stressed that patriotic militias were created by the national committee of resistance and that the latter will settle their fate in agreement with the government. The National Resistance Council is of the opinion that while the insurrection has ended, France's reconstruction has just been started.

In conclusion, Mr. Saillant repeated the will of the National Resistance Council to collaborate with the government on the basis of a joint effort aiming at meeting the legitimate aspirations of France and of a règime rallying all citizens around it in the social field, as well as in that of political democracy.

Death Sentences at Marseilles

The Marseilles Court of Justice has, since September, passed seventeen death sentences, eight sentences to hard labor, and many others to various terms of imprisonment. Of the seventeen death sentences, five have been executed, four were commuted and others were changed into prison terms.

1553

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

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Official Denial of Toulouse Riots

French regional authorities have officially denied all rumors of recent troubles at Toulouse, adding that calm has never ceased to prevail in scutheastern France. Local uprisings have been reported, but they all took place on Spanish territory. Spanish Republicans in France have showed great discipline.

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

FRENCH HOME SERVICE in French to France - 41 M. - 2130-Nov. 2

Commentary by M. Jean Dignebert, Directore of Nationale Radio Diffusion

Decidedly, all Vichy men are small men. One would have thought that those fountain-pen adventures would have more pride and more pluck, but their defence was lamentable.

Georges Suarez said that since the armistice had been signed, he could not be considered as a traitor but as a forerunner of the future. One could see he was thinking of his salary and of his expense account.

Stephane Lauzanne fared no better, and neither one gave the impression that he was sure of himself. Lauzanne stressed the fact that he had worked in the name of his employer... who, in any case, was killed on the field of dishonor... the accusation that he had served the Germans during the occupation instead of setting the French an example of duty. He replied that he was a collaborationist because he followed the advice of Pétain and Cardinal Bodrillard, another one who is dead. These defences are both absurd and tragic at the same time. They were absurd, because Lauzanne regretted having written his speeches, but he was quite right because they will cost him 20 years' hard labor. Only 20 years, because his counsel stressed the senility and poor health of his client.

Suarez declared that he did not deem resistance necessary in a country occupied by the Germans. There was no question of serving the Germans, but up to the last minute he was convinced that Germany would win the war. Suarez never thought the Germans could possibly lose the war. He served them in order to end his material worries. The war has been lost and his material worries have ended; but not quite in the way he expected.

The two accused have not repented of the immense drama caused by their propaganda; they have lost in this political crisis every patriotic feeling which should have made them join their more patriotic colleagues. They remained insensible, even before the tortures of their fellow-men. What did it matter to them? They preferred to keep quiet. It was a difference of

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

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Order Reigns in Toulouse

M. Pierre Bertand, Commissioner of the Republic in Toulouse, declared that order had never ceased to reign in Toulouse.

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

No riots or occupation of factories have ever interfered with the action of the government authorities.

Franco-American Relations

The American Embassador in France has declared that closer bonds could be established between the United States and France with the help of both governments. Private enterprises might be offered the possibility of exchanging managers. Visits of technicians and journalists might also be arranged.

He said he was convinced that the presence of the American Army would contribute to a better understanding between the two nations. American troops have received a wonderful reception in France. It is always hard to have a strange army in one's, but it is only a temporary situation, which will be ended as soon as victory is ours. Passports will be given to American citizens, so that they may enter the French zone of the interior, in order to contribute directly or indirectly to the military effort and to the resumption on French economic activities.

RADIO KOSSUTH (Russia to Hungary) in Hungarian -M.40+2230-Nov.2

Text of General Miklos's Order of the Day

We have now received the text of the Order of the Day through an officer of the first Hungarian Army.

Order of the day issued by Lieut. Gen. Bela Dalnoki-Miklos, commander-in-chief of the Hungarian First Army, at his headquarters of Lower Verecke, on October 27, 1944:

"Order concerning the cessation of hostilities against the Russian armies and the commencement of hostilities against the German armies:

"1.a.) The Regent of Hungary, Miklos Nicholas Horthy of Nagybanya, has begun armistice negotiations with the Allied governments for the immediate conclusion of this unfortunate war so as to take the last opportunity to secure a better future for the people of our country. The preliminary armistice negotiations

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

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Order of the day issued by Lieut. Gen. Bela Dalnoki-Miklos, commander-in-chief of the Hungarian First Army, at his headquarters of Lower Verecke, on October 17, 1944:

"Order concerning the cessation of hostilities against the Russian armies and the commencement of hostilities against the German armies:

"1.a.) The Regent of Hungary, Miklos Nicholas Horthy of Nagybanya, has begun armistice negotiations with the Allied governments for the immediate conclusion of this unfortunate war so as to take the last opportunity to secure a better future for the people of our country. The preliminary armistice negotiations led to the following agreement: Hungary remains an independent state, no outside power will interfere with her internal affairs.

"b.) the Hungarian army will keep its arms in order to turn them against the German forces occupying the country.

"2.) In accordance with this agreement, as the Commander-in-Chief of the First Army appointed by the Regent, I herewith order the following:

"a.) the Hungarian Army will immediately cease hostilities against the Russian Army and will collaborate with them from now on.

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"b.) the Hungarian Army will commence its retreat and will destroy any German unit attempting to obstruct this. The Russian Army will aid us in this effort. It is in the interest of the Hungarian people that the retreat should be conducted in good discipline and that valuable war material should be saved.

The order of the day then enumerates the route of march for the Vasvary-group, the 13th Division, the 6th Division, the 24th Division, the 2nd Chasseur Brigade and the 1st Chasseur Brigade, and then continues:

"In this very moment when the question of our very existence is to be decided, I pass on the historical responsibility for the execution of this order to those receiving it: Maj. Gen. Vasvary, the staffs of the 5th and 3rd army groups, the commanders of the 24th and 13th Divisions, the staffs of the 1st and 2nd Chasseur Brigades.

"Signed: Lieut. Gen. Vitez Bela Lofoe-Dalnoki Miklos, Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian First Army."

Why Does the Szalasi Group Keep Quiet about General Miklos's Order of the Day?

For the last two weeks, the Szalasi group has been repeatedly warning the Army not to carry out the order issued by General Miklos. However, they failed to mention a single word about the contents of that order, having a very good reason to keep silent about it. They had to, because the order made it clear that the armistice terms granted by the Allies would secure Hungary's independence after the war and [illegible] would interfere with her internal affairs. The order also proves that the Hungarian Army would keep their arms and carry on the struggle on the Allies' side against the Germans. It is only natural that the Nazi bandits would not dare to publish these terms, which also brand them as "occupying forces" and do away with the argument that the country would be bolshevized. The commander of the First Army realized that Hungary had to be defended against the Hitlerites and acted accordingly. That is why the Arrow Cross bandits tried so hard to conceal news about the First Army and kept so quiet about General Miklos's order of the day.

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

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Swedish Government Curtails Imports of Foreign Currency

The above measures of the Swedish Government, says a Stockholm report, is due to the fact that large amounts of foreign currency have been transferred to Stockholm from Germany and Hungary. This currency has presumably been stolen from the Hungarian National Bank by the Szalasi clique, and the Swedish government is trying to avoid future international complications by refusing it.

Ex - Hungarian Chief of Staff Surrenders to Soviets

It has been reported that Lt. Gen. Vitez Veres, ex -Chief of Staff of the Hungarian Army, has given himself up to the Russians.

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

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Radio Monitoring Report for w/e

NOV. 44

No. 126 THURSDAY 2 November 1944

Allied Force Headquarters
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Radio Monitoring Division
UNIT No. 12 - APO 512

MONITORING REPORT

CONTENTS

SECTION A: . . . . . German Broadcasts
. . . . . D. N. B. Hellprinter Transmissions
. . . . . Transocean and D.N.B. in Morse

SECTION B: . . . . . Italian Broadcasts

SECTION C: . . . . . Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

SECTION D: . . . . . Other Axis, Axis-Controlled,

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

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CONTENTS

SECTION A: . . . . . German Broadcasts
. . . . . D. N. B. Hellprinter Transmissions
. . . . . Transocean and D.N.B. in Morse

SECTION B: . . . . . Italian Broadcasts

SECTION C: . . . . . Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

SECTION D: . . . . . Other Axis, Axis-Controlled, Neutral and Clandestine Broadcasts
. . . . . 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.*

1665

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

GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - in German - -11,8 kcs-14,00-Nov.1-

Spanish Bolsheviks Want to Depose France by Force

Spanish Bolsheviks met in Toulouse, in southern France, to consult about the overthrow of France. From statements of Soviet Spaniards it is learned that they intend to appoint the notorious Spanish Bolshevik Martinez Baric as President of Spain after overthrowing France by force. Martinez Baric, as one of the most influential Bolshevik politicians played an important part in the Spanish civil war. The Spanish Bolsheviks are preparing the violation of Spain under the very eyes of the Anglo-American occupying authorities and the de Gaullist police. De Gaulle has so far not taken any measures against the activities of the Spanish Bolsheviks.

Mysterious Death of Former Egypt Minister

Two Ministers belonging to the Egyptian Government which recently resigned have suddenly died in mysterious circumstances.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE -11,80 kcs-1845-Nov.1-

American Infantry Suffers Heavy Losses

Berlin: More than fifty per cent of the American infantry employed against the German positions in Totenbruch have been killed in the marshy district. Prisoners' statements are unanimous on this point.

French Students Tour Camps

Berlin: In a number of community camps for French workmen in the Reich, French students, with artists from among the workmen, have organized a rather large tour giving classical performances. Classical songs, poems and scenes from French dramas have been performed. Owing to the extraordinary success of these performances with the

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

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Japan's Rice Harvest Sufficient

Tokyo: Tsiuda, the Japanese Minister of Agriculture, has declared that Japan's rice supply is assured. This year's crop in Japan and in Manchukuo will guarantee a sufficient allocation of rice to the population.

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

GERMAN SOLDIERS SERVICE -6400 kcs-1900-Nov.1-

More "Panzer Fists" for the Volkssturm

Berlin: A further 2,800 "panzer fist" weapons have recently been distributed to the Volkssturm units in three Rhineland cities.

The Volkssturm men practice with the "panzer fists" on captured British and American tanks. Technicians, engineers and mechanics are now united in the Volkssturm to form special pioneer units. They have received special training in mining the rear of the area of operations, of trench positions and of towns.

Rumanian Workmen's Slogan

Bratislava: The wholly intimidated rural population of Rumania is heard to exclaim today: "Rather ten more years of war than one day of Bolshevism!" This is reported by the Slovak press, founded on statements by refugees.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE -845 kcs-1915-Nov.1-

(Deutschlandecho)

A Day in the Life of a German Sergeant

On all fronts individual fighters distinguish themselves. From the north Brabant sector reporter Ruebkopf describes one day in the life of Sergeant Heinrich Kobertin, from Hagen in Westphalia:

Twenty tanks tried to force a break-through on a narrow front. From his observation post Kobertin watched them rolling up. He was boiling inside. There were two of the twenty tanks ten yards away from him and his men. Slowly he raised his "panzer fist" over the parapet and gave the signal "Fire" for all arms. Shots from carbines and automatic pistols found their target amidst the tank crews and the infantry troops dismounted from the tanks, but the first shot from the "panzer fist" was a failure

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

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1966
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

After some manipulating he succeeded and the British, who after the loss of the two tanks had stopped on their usual "safety first" principle, were greatly surprised when suddenly anti-tank shells and bursts from a machine-gun poured into their rearward positions.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE -592 kcs-2000-Nov.1

Profiteering of Jews in USA

New York: An American financier comments on the profiteering of European Jews who have emigrated to the USA, saying: "During the last seven years alone the emigrants have moved up to five milliard dollars' worth of property to the United States.

Lack of Allied Assistance to Sicily

Naples: An Italian official of the State administration addressed journalists on the misery in Sicily; he declared: "The Anglo-Americans have not sent one single grain of corn to alleviate famine among the population of Sicily since they came to this country."

New Armament Factories Grow in Number in Germany

Berlin: It has been officially announced that Germany is continuously building new armament factories. Even today the Reich possesses enormous stocks of the most modern machinery and tools to be used for building new factories.

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE -1180 kcs-2030-Nov.1

Hungarian Youth Enrols Voluntarily

Budapest: Hungarian youth of all ages is enrolling unanimously for military service, it is stressed in the Budapest press.

Students and cadets have applied to official quarters asking to be sent to the front to participate in Europe's fateful war against the Bolshevik and Anglo-American menace.

1670
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE -592 kcs-2200-Nov.1

Soviet Embassy Enlarged

Stockholm: To facilitate the insidious agitation of Bolsheviks in Sweden the staff and premises of the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm have been considerably enlarged.

Christmas Gifts to the Front

Berlin: Detailed regulations have now been issued for the despatch to the front of Christmas gift parcels.

Further details will appear in the daily papers.

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

TRANSOCEAN in English November 1

Model's Men Withdrew to New Positions 1415

German Headquarters, West:

Regarding the fighting south of the lower Meuse, German Headquarters in the West stated Wednesday noon that Field Marshal Model was systematically withdrawing his divisions from that area to new defensive positions. The enemy has daily sustained heavy losses in that region and there could be no question of disorderly retreat of the Fifteenth German Army.

Entrance to Antwerp Harbor Is Not Clear 2255

Berlin: (By Walter Plato):During the past hours hard fighting has been waged on the Scheldt estuary and in northern Brabant. Especially heavy losses have been inflicted upon British-Canadian troops in the course of these actions. Although German units had to evacuate south Beveland and withdraw to the island of Walcheren, they are actually still blocking the entrance to the port of Antwerp, now that the fight for this port has reached a dramatic culminating point.

Stationary warfare in Holland has now lasted for two months. The tenacious defence of General Model's army has forced General Eisenhower to all kinds of encirclement and break-through manoeuvres.

The flood over Walcheren was one of the most cruel acts of Anglo-American warfare to clear the forefield for the attack against Germany, which has been due for a very long time.

Netherlands Paper Expresses Disappointment in Allies 2140

Amsterdam: "Free distribution of cigarettes in some towns of the south Netherlands during the first days of the Allies' entry did not alter the fact that the population has remained as heretofore without gas, electricity, coal and provisions," writes a leading Netherlands paper, "De Tel[illegible]"

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

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Netherlands Paper Expresses Disappointment in Allies 2140

Amsterdam: "Free distribution of cigarettes in some towns of the south Netherlands during the first days of the Allies' entry did not alter the fact that the population has remained as heretofore without gas, electricity, coal and provisions," writes a leading Netherlands paper, "De Telegraaf", in a comment on the situation in Netherlands districts occupied by the Allies. The opening of dance halls and the resumption of singing and other societies could not improve the situation. Even the formation of numerous committees for relief had not changed the dreadful situation. Disillusioning reaction therefore did not fail to appear and the first proof of it was that flags had disappeared from the streets, the paper continues, saying that expectations had been altogether different. New burdens, new obligations and new sacrifices had been imposed on the population, so badly affected by war events. The paper states: "Unutterable suffering and misery are the toll paid for liberation which, in reality, is no liberation but an increase of almost unbearable burdens."

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

The Eastern Front 1900

Berlin: (By Lieutenant (retired) Alfred von Olberg)

Although the Soviets repeated their attacks in the north against the German bridgeheads of Libau and Autz, with the strongest possible employment of aircraft as well as fresh infantry and tank forces, their attempts to split up the German line of defence, to squeeze the German troops there into a narrow space, or to drive them into the sea have failed in face of grim resistance. The general situation in the north including the sector of the East Prussian frontiers, underwent no change as seen from an operative viewpoint. Calm on the East Prussian border continues.

From the southern East Prussian front, however, strong Soviet concentrations were established in the area west of Bialystok. Here the enemy is probably preparing his next attempt to break through, and this perhaps despite the fact that the Soviet attack launched yesterday there in the direction of Pultusk had collapsed amidst extremely severe losses for the enemy. Here the same thing happened as some days ago at the bridgehead of Seroc. Powerful German counter-attacks smashed an enemy assault while German airmen exploited the success by attacking the concentration areas of the Russians.

Quiet continues in the Hungarian fighting zone but the operative encirclement of eastern Slovakia is becoming more and more discernible . The Soviets are not only pushing ahead and attacking from the region of the eastern Beskides in the north, but also along the entire eastern border sharp attacks are under way, which developed into grim fighting especially in the Uzhorod district, Border patrols offering fierce resistance checked the attackers' thrusts. It is conspicuous that the fighting activity west of Dukla pass slackened.

A new big battle is developing between the Danube and Tisa rivers. While German-Hungarian disengagement

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

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A new big battle is developing between the Danube and Tisa rivers. While German-Hungarian disengagement movements along the lower reaches of the Tisa continued, according to plan and almost unhampered by the enemy a greater offensive developed across the Tisa in the region from Szegedin to Szolnok. Its objective is the city of Budapest. Tank wedges are driving ahead from Szegedin by way of Kiskunfelegyhaza towards Kecskemet and from Szolnok towards Cegled, while rifle formations are advancing between the Tisa and Danube above Baja in the direction of the latter river.

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

Column advancing towards Kecskemet met stiff German-Hungarian resistance which led to severe street fighting in Courde(?) which city was left in Soviets hands. German counter-measures are under way against this breach, which was made with unexpectedly strong forces. The Soviet attacks in the region of Kecskemet have already been checked. Further development of this battle must be awaited.

Soviet Crimes Are Being Investigated 1215

Berlin: An international committee for the investigation of Soviet atrocities in East Prussia has been established. It consists of Director Dr. Mae, Estonia; University Professor Puentes Rojo, Spain; Ministerial Director de Lostrieux-Hendrichs, Holland; Petro Avenzini, Italy; Calais, Sweden; Najdenovig, Serbia; and Miss Streudmanis, Latvia.

The committee heard the first witness on Tuesday. The hearing established that Soviet atrocities are not limited to a few localities, but are committed all over the area occupied by them. Without exception, all civilians were killed without regard to age or sex. Civilians were shot or killed at close range after localities were occupied and with actual fighting finished. Younger women almost without exception were raped. The people were killed by Soviet officers or Commissars.

The Committee, after Tuesday's hearings, stated that Soviet actions represent violations of the international rules of warfare.

Nazi Reinforcements Sent to Dodecanese Forces 1135

Berlin: German troops were landed on Piskopi island in the Dodecanese north-west of Rhodes to reinforce the German garrison, which has been engaged for forty-five days already in a fierce struggle with landed Anglo-American formations. The landing took place despite heavy fire from the Allies. Landed German reinforcements have already contacted the German garrison. ....

Catholic Church Praises German Soldiers 1330

Berlin: German Roman Catholic bishops have asked their congregations in a pastoral letter to stand behind the soldiers at the front with willingness to make sacrifices in this decisive

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"We are not only feeling the length but also the strain of this war. Information given to the public that the war is approaching the climax and its decision has everywhere met with profound understanding and willingness to make sacrifices. In this hour we feel urged to address a word of special sympathy, if this is possible, a word of greeting and admiration to our brave soldiers. We should like to express to them the gratitude of us all for the effects to protection which they are giving our Fatherland on all fronts, performing sheer superhuman feats by unimaginable efforts and especially protecting us against the onslaught of godless Bolshevism.

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

"A word of particularly tender memory, however, should be spoken for those who sacrificed their lives for their brethren in most loyal and supreme fulfilment of their duty. May these efforts succeed in gaining for us all an honorable peace, wrought with blessings."

Trains Resume Run Across Swiss Border 1835

Domodossola: Railroad traffic between Switzerland and Italy has been resumed via the Simplon tunnel, after the border station of Domodossola was evacuated by partisans. Trains are running both ways. The Simplon tunnel is guarded by the military on the Italian side. With the first trains, about one hundred Italians returned from Switzerland. They had been imprisoned in a concentration camp by partisans as hostages, had been carried away on their flight to Switzerland.

Papal Delegate Not Approved 2035

Rome: British authorities have described as "undesirable" the Papal delegate to Egypt, Archbishop Testa. Testa, who is at present in Rome, will therefore not report to Cairo.

Disturbances in Spain Will Be on a Small Scale 1910

Barcelona: (By Transocean correspondent Dr. Walter Bastian) - The occupation of the peasant republic of Andorra by France troops is not planned. Chief of legionary troops, General Castejou, stationed somewhere on the Pyrenees frontier, on inquiry whether the occupation of Andorra is planned stated: "This is out of the question. Andorra is a country of its own. Up till now Reds have come there to visit only." The general does not reckon any more with large-scale fighting of Spanish republican guerillas. He thinks, however, that they will carry out sabotage acts and surprise attacks, for which they are especially trained. Spanish Reds would use impassable smuggler paths in the mountain region and Spain would have to be on her guard on the border.

Military Training for Norwegians in Sweden 1410

Berlin: All able-bodied Norwegians of military age living in Sweden are to be called up for military [illegible]

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Military Training for Norwegians in Sweden 1410

Berlin: All able-bodied Norwegians of military age living in Sweden are to be called up for military training courses, lasting several months, to be trained for various arms, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said.

Two U.S. Planes Over Tokyo 1030

Tokyo: Two four-engined U.S. planes appeared over Tokyo Wednesday noon. They were engaged by Japanese fighters. The planes arrived from the east and flew at six thousand metres altitude. According to Domei, no damage was caused.

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

D.N.B. in English NoV. 1

Belevand Evacuated 1845

Berlin: In the Scheldt bridgehead north-east of Bruges, numerically superior assault formations of the Canadians First Army increased their thrusts from the east and south-west, reports Alex Schmalfuss, DNB military correspondent on the western front. On the east flank of the bridgehead repeated Canadian attacks were warded off with severe losses to the attackers. Early in the morning of Wednesday heavy artillery fire from the sea preceded the awaited landing attempt on Walcheren by British-Canadian forces from the area of Breskens. The enemy used about fifty to sixty landing boats, the majority which fell victim to the fire of heavy German batteries. The first wave of forces landing in Flushing harbor was wiped out. The British brought up further reinforcements, which are at present engaged in bitter fighting with the defenders of the island in the outskirts of Flushing.

German reconnaissance planes ascertained the presence of battleship of the King George class, four cruisers and numerous landing-boats indicating that another landing attempt on the west coast of Walcheren is planned. The bridgehead established by German troops in the western part of south Beveland was withdrawn during Tuesday, after preparations for blowing up the dam connecting the peninsula of south Beveland with Walcheren had been completed. The blowing up took place at the moment when the Canadians had entered the dam with major forces. The occupants of the bridgehead succeeded in detaching themselves to the island of Walcheren, taking with them arms equipment, wounded and prisoners.

Fighting in Holland 1855

Berlin: At the Meuse front German troops were able to achieve a certain stabilization, DNB is informed. During yesterday's fighting they warded off all enemy thrusts aimed at

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western front. On the east flank of the bridgehead repeated Canadian attacks were warded off with severe losses to the attackers. Early in the morning of Wednesday heavy artillery fire from the sea preceded the awaited landing attempt on Walcheren by British-Canadian forces from the area of Breskens. The enemy used about fifty to sixty landing boats, the majority which fell victim to the fire of heavy German batteries. The first wave of forces landing in Flushing harbor was wiped out. The British brought up further reinforcements, which are at present engaged in bitter fighting with the defenders of the island in the outskirts of Flushing.

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Fighting in Holland 1855

Berlin: At the Meuse front German troops were able to achieve a certain stabilization, DNB is informed. During yesterday's fighting they warded off all enemy thrusts aimed at the Meuse estuary, inflicting high losses on the attackers. The weather did not permit strong air activity by the British British Canadian forces are now replenishing their formations decimated in the last days of embitteredfighting; above all they are drawing up their artillery, indicating that a continuation of the attacks may be expected in this area.

North of Breda, a German assault gun detachment, in a surprise counter-thrust, completely smashed the deep penetration wedge of the preceding day. Seven heavy British tankswere put out of action whereupon the rest hurriedly witdrew.

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

In a thrust from the Roermond area towards the west and north-west with the aim of crossing the Meuse under cover of strong artillery fire, British formations were able to effect a penetration, which, however, was quickly and effectively sealed off, so that the crossing remained firmly in German hands.

On the right wing of the Meuse front, the British remain inactive. Here too their formations are being replenished.

In the southern Dutch area major British forces are trying from a northern and western direction to balance the gains achieved by German troops south-east of Helmond. In many hours of bitter fighting, which took a heavy toll on both sides, the enemy was finally able to push back the German lines at two points and re-enter the town of Liessel. Fighting is still going on here.

Fighting in the major area Aix-la-Chapelle became more lively.

The Americans were nevertheless unable to improve their positions. Two of their attacks near Wuerselen were so crushingly smashed that they were not repeated.

Shipping Attacked in Scheldt Estuary 1545

Berlin: Last night German dynamiting vessels attacked enemy shipping traffic in the Scheldt estuary, which is the entrance to the extraordinarily important harbor of Antwerp, hotly contested by the Anglo-Americans for weeks. They sank a two thousand GRT enemy steamer fully laden with ammunition, one flak lighter and one searchlight vessel. The German dynamiting vessels returned safely to their bases.

Nazi Air Raid on Paris 1755

Amsterdam: German bombers carried out an attack on Paris on Wednesday morning, according to a radio report from Paris broadcast by Radio New York. General de Gaulle and some members of his government as well as Allied diplomats escaped the air raid by a miracle.

Schmalfuss on Western Front 1920

Berlin: The focal points on the western front [illegible]

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Schmalfuss on Western Front 1920

Berlin: The focal points on the western front are the peninsula of south-Beveland, the front sector between Roosendaal and Hertogenbosch, and the area of Bruyères, writes Alex Schmalfuss, D N B correspondent on the western front.

On south Beveland the enemy, attacking with superior manpower and material from the east, pushed the German troops to Walcheren island, where furious fighting is raging at present.

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

The battle for Antwerp harbor, urgently needed by the Allies, has thus entered the last phase. It will still take some time before Anglo-American supply vessels will be able to pass freely into the entrance to the harbor. Heavy German batteries are still in control of this entrance.

On the front between Bergen-op-Zoom and Breda, dents were made in the German defence front at some places, but German disengaging movements are systematically continued.

At Roosendaal, Breda and Oosterhout, furious fighting with German rearguards is raging. In the area south of Helmond, a German panzer thrust led to a grim struggle with enemy weapons offering stubborn resistance.

German shock troops, who in the snow-covered Eifel mountains have deeply penetrated into the enemy-held distruct, found a communiqué in the locality of Luetzkampen saying that every civilian going more than 100 meters beyond the village will be shot by American soldiers, and the village will in such case be evacuated and set afire. This decree shows what draconic measure the Americans are taking to "liberate" German people from the "Nazi tyrants".

Nazi Withdrawal From Salonika Successful 1820

Berlin: Evacuation of Salonika was completed in excellent order and entirely according to plan, after formations marching out of Greece had reached their planned sectors without notable enemy interference. Before leaving, rearguards blew up harbor and other war important installations. The population remained quiet.

In the Dodecanese a raid of British-Greek forces on Piskopi island, situated west of Rhodes, ended in complete annihilation. On Meles, where a few days ago an Allied contingent landed under protection of several men-of-war, furious fighting is in progress.

German Raiders Over Italian Front 1150

Berlin: German battleplanes made an effective night attack against enemy supplies in the central sector of the Italian front on Tuesday night. Despite strong enemy flak numerous direct hits were obtained in vehicle columns. Explosions

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

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Czechs Will Defend Their Country 0918

Prague: Home Minister Bienert in an address delivered at Leny in Bohemia to public officials and mayors said: Up to now the Czech people have preserved order and it would be foolish to change this attitude. If the Reich demands no sacrifice from us, the question is justified with what right the powers, whom we know up to now from their brutal terror attacks on a peaceful population, can make us enter this hopeless fight. Our only reply can be to fight against all elements who wish to produce trouble and difficulties for us.

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

German Broadcasts

Arabs Ask For Fighting Role 2015

Berlin: Churchill's announcement in the Commons that Britain intended to form a Jewish brigade caused indignation in the Arab and Islam world. Numerous Arabs and Moslems informed the Reich government of their urgent wish to form special Arab fighting units and to fight against the common enemy. Numerous Arabs in Germany and German-allied countries have already volunteered for service with this Arab unit.

NPD in German no Date or Time (Monitored in London)

Wilhelmstrasse Foreign Press Conference Dr. Schmidt

The following facts published in a Swiss paper in its column "A Glance at the World" reports that a large part of the French foodstuffs transported by the Germans from France was poisoned. The laboratory of the resistance movement had supplied poison which members of the movement had mixed with foodstuffs at the marshalling yard. The same laboratory also supplied enemy powder for sabotage purposes, the use of which resulted in heavy damage to lorries made in France for Germany.

DNB in German to Europe - 1254 - Oct.31 (Monitored in London)

Coastal Craft Attacked off Spezia

German naval batteries at the mouth of the Magra and near Spezia successfully attacked the band strongpoint near Carrara. Off the east coast of Italy a group of enemy light coastal craft was subjected to the fire of a naval battery. The enemy craft turned off to the south.

STATION MONITOR RADIO

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

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STATION BEHAVIOR RADIO Oct.31 (Monitored in London)

Madrid has been found operating the last few evening on 904 kcs, Hamburg frequency, which it occasionally drowns. Announcements from the Spanish station say that the use of the channel is experimental. "This is Radio Madrid of Red (Ed. note: 'Red' is a Spanish word meaning network) Espanola de Radiodiffusion Experimentino on a wavelength of 331.9 meters.

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

"We request all listeners in the provinces to send reports on reception, strength and quality." With Hamburg off the air, the signal is very strong and of good quality and suggests that it may have originated from a new high-powered transmitter at Arganda del Rey, which has been testing on 293.5 meters.

DNB in German to Germany - 2158 - October 31
(Monitored in London)

Berlin: Business deals made by Jewish bargain hunters in occupied Italy with looted art treasures has brought such high profits that the United States National Gallery now also gets its percentage from this stolen goods. It was announced in Washington that seventy-one Italian paintings were presented to the United States National Gallery by a Jewish art dealer. There was something suspicious about that.

There was a famous gift of United States Secretary of Finance Mellon, who under Presidents Coolidge and Hoover cheated the American taxpayer out of billions of dollars on behalf of nine million dollars in one day. Then this philanthropist presented the nation with a series of paintings worth, as stressed by the United States press, a million dollars. They were paintings with names hard to pronounce for American tongues, such as Titian, Correggio and Caracci. He was afterwards adequately praised in the United States press in articles for which 500 dollars were paid.

This time profiteering business seems to have been at least as profitable and in a short time, conducted by Roosevelt's charming wife, Daughters of the American Revolution, accompanied by a few women of the race of Josephine Baker and ladies of Jewish faith with a great name for culture will derive pleasure from the spoils gained by United States art hyenas in Italian fields. Italian people will go on starving and will perish in misery and disease while more consignments of stolen art treasures are on their way to the United States.

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RADIO LEIPZIG in Italian to Italy - 1900 - November 1

What Mussolini Has Done for Italy

Lisbon: On drawing a comparison between the Italy of Mussolini and that of the Bonomi government, virtually administered by the Anglo-Americans, a Portuguese paper writes that Mussolini has accomplished a gigantic task in Italy, perhaps the greatest of the century.

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

Social reforms, the building of tens of thousands of houses, of thousands of kilometres of beautiful roads: this is the work carried out by Mussolini in Fascist Italy. Abroad, he has succeeded in giving prestige to the Italian people. He has also created a new colonial empire which would have guaranteed bread, work and welfare to future generations. What has the Bonomi government done? It has only brought about a shameful armistice and created conditions favorable to communist propaganda.

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

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

This Document contains pages not to be microfilmed

ITALIAN BROADCASTS
MILITARY NEWS

Italian Front

Owing to improved weather conditions, a renewal of fighting has been registered on the various sectors of the Italian front.

South of Bologna the opposing artillaries have gone into action, an evident prelude to a new Anglo-American offensive in that region.

Enemy infiltrations in the Adriatic sector have been eliminated by successful German counter-attacks.

Local action is reported [illegible] Tyrrhenean sector.
(Fascist Radio 1300)

Brazilian Losses

In spite of improved weather conditions, no fighting of importance took place. In the Serchio valley, south of Bologna and in the Reno river area, German grenadiers carried out a number of limited actions which succeeded in improving the German positions on the whole. Of special significance is the success scored by German infantry troops along the Serchio valley, north of Lucca, where Brazilian troops suffered heavy losses. Many enemy detachments were destroyed and completely annihilated. A large number of Brazilians were made prisoners.

In this connection it is learned that they are practically all from the state of Pernambuco while others belong to the State of Alagoas. Among the prisoners there is a certain Nicolas de Cuna, who was a member of the "Lampeon" band, famous in eastern Brazil for its actions of terror. From declarations made by these prisoners, it appears that Brazilians are somewhat disheartened because the Allies had promised them a mere military parade through Italy. De Cuna said, among other things that the cold weather which they have met in the Apennines, has been another factor contributing to the weakened morale of the Brazilians, who are not used to such cold climates. He made some severe criticism [illegible] of President Vargas who, he said, "had sold

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(Fascist Radio 2000)

Outlaws Put Out of Action

Outlaws killed in the recent actions of Demidossole amount to 522, while over five hundred were wounded. The booty includes, among other things, two cannons, ten mortars, fifty machine-guns, practically all of foreign make. According to Swiss papers the number of outlaws delivered to Switzerland, totals 1,282.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

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

Allied Air-Raid Over the Cremona Province

Yesterday morning and afternoon, enemy bombers strafed and machine-gunned several rural localities of the Cremona province. An air-raid was also carried out on the suburbs of this city. Most of the bombs fell in open country. There were some casualties.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Southern Front

In Italy, only fighting of local character took place today. The enemy attack south of Bologna and Forli was broken up by German forces, who counter-attacked, improving their positions.

In the Adriatic sector, where the British had succeeded in occupying two mountain ridges, the troops of the Reich threw the enemy back to his starting positions, inflicting upon him heavy losses.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

Southern Front

On the Italian front, fighting of a local character took place. West of the Serchio Valley, north of Price, German troops have driven back enemy units which had succeeded in making some infiltrations in the German lines. South of Bologna a strong German detachment has captured Vedriano.

(Republican Fascist Radio 2330)

Italian Front

At Castelnuovo an enemy infiltration was promtly eliminated. A large number of Brazilians were taken prisoner. A height west of Imola was captured by the Germans.

(Radio Tevere 2330)

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

NEWS FROM REPUBLICAN FASCIST ITALY

Labor Representatives Appointed

The labor and factory commissions have met at the Workers' Home in Milan in order to appoint the leaders of the executive committees of industrial laborers. Twenty-four members, representing the various categories of industrial workers - with the exception of glass and hardware industries which refrained from appointing their own representatives - are genuine laborers, employees and workmen.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

Entertainment Programme by O.N.B.

Under the auspices of the Provincial O.N.B. Committee, an entertainment composed of songs, choruses and variety shows, was held in Milan. The new hymn of the "Balilla" was sung, and was enthusiastically welcomed by all those present. The meeting which had great success, was attended by the various representatives of the O.N.B. headed by its chief, Renato Ricci, by the regional Commander of the Republican Army, the representative of the National Socialist Party; the representative of the Hitler Jugend, the Assistant Mayor and other German and Italian civil and military authorities.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

The Republic Envisaged by the Risorgimento

As has already been made known, the central presidency of the Fascist Institute for Culture, in agreement with the Ministry for Public Education and the Ministry for Popular Culture has started among the Italian students of the Social Republic a competition for a monography on the subject: The Republic Envisaged by the Risorgimento. A prize of 30,000 Lire will be assigned to the winner. The dead-line for presenting the monographies is May 31, 1945, and the results of the competition will be published on October 28, 1945.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

Cardinal Fossetti's Alleged Arrest

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(Fascist Radio - 0800)

Cardinal Fossati's Alleged Arrest

A few days ago Radio London broadcast the news that Cardinal Fossati, Archbishop of Turin, had been arrested and deported.

Radio London's report was immediately denied by the Vatican.

A new proof of the falsity of this report is to be found in this morning's broadcast by the Fascist Radio of a mass celebrated at midday by the selfsame Cardinal Fossati, Archbishop of Turin, who, according to enemy propaganda, is supposedly languishing in some unidentified Fascist prison.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

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

Awarding of Medals

A solemn ceremony took place today in a locality of northern Italy in the presence of Italian and German authorities. Medals for valor were awarded to officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers just returned from the front, where they carried out a number of operations. The Chief of Staff of the Air force spoke to the detachments. He had special words of praise for the members of the "Terzigni" and of the "Tradutti" groups.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Appointment of Federal Commissar at Brescia

The Secretary of the Party has appointed Alfredo Becchieri Federal Commissar at Brescia in place of Antonino Melega who has been appointed to another post.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

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

NEWS FROM "LIBERATED" ITALY

The Communist Party Continues to Speak

Verbal demonstrations on the part of the Communist Party in Rome continue. Several speakers who take their orders from Moscow delivered messages yesterday in the province of Rome. The orators principally referred to the question of the immediate handing over of uncultivated or practically uncultivated lands to the peasants. Naturally these stretches of land are not to be delivered directly to the peasants but to the Bolshevik committees. Other orators spoke on the sharing contracts between peasants and owners and on the rights of women to vote and to be elected.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

The Crossroads

In an article entitled "Crossroads", the "Italia Nuova" severely criticises the policy followed by Badoglio and the policy of procrastination adopted by Bonomi. The attempts made by Badoglio the paper writes, to return to former liberal institutions failed completely and brought about a state of chaos in the nation after only forty-five days of misgovernment. All this, the writer concludes in criticising the consequences of Badoglio's attitude, has placed Italy in a really catastrophic situation, and the nation now stands at the crossroads. One does not see which road Italy is to follow. The newspaper does not say that there is no road for invaded Italy; but suggests that there are as many roads as there are political parties.

(Fascist Radio--0800)

Small Distribution of Oil in Rome

The British Rome radio announces that after the 15th of November inhabitants of Rome can draw one decilitre of oil per person. This ration should have been distributed on the 15th of September and means that the Roman citizens have had no fats for two weeks.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

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(Fascist Radio - 0800)

Newspaper "Madrid" Reviews the Sicilian Situation

In reviewing the Sicilian situation, the newspaper "Madrid" says that the entire matter is catastrophic as regards both food-supplies and transport. The article also asserts that the situation is now far from normal and that a revolt may break out which might have serious consequences.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

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

Bonomi Government and Sicily

It should be pointed out that the Bonomi Government has adopted a series of measures in regard to Sicily which are detrimental to other provinces of invaded Italy. These also are in need of food and transport and general assistance.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

Bonomi Government Obliged to Face Sicilian Problem

Following the Palermo incidents the Bonomi Government has been obliged to face the Sicilian problem, as the island has been completely deprived of all its resources by the Allies.

A meeting of the Ministry of the so-called Bonomi Government was held in Rome, under the chairmanship of Minister without Portfolio Ruini, to discuss the problems relating to the island. Various provisions were proposed to improve the conditions of the local population.

The correspondents of the Allied Nations' newspapers and agencies have declared that the situation is not yet normal in Sicily and that discontent against Bonomi's Government runs rampant.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Italian Partisans Escape to Switzerland

We report, without comment, the following information issued by Reuter's:

A group of Italian Partisans has escaped to Switzerland. They declared to the Swiss correspondents who interviewed them that they were greatly disappointed by the behavior of the Allied forces and of the Anglo-American Commands, who, after having encouraged them to revolt against the Germans and the Fascists, failed to send them any help.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Count Sforza Not Going to Washington

Count Sforza has been obliged to renounce the post as Ambassador from the so-called Bonomi Government to Washington which, according to neutral information, he had previously

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

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His anti-Monarchist tendencies proved to be too great an obstacle in the way of his aspirations, according to the French agency A.F.I.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

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

Other Senators Deprived of Office

The so-called High Court of Justice for Fascist epuration has decided on the removal from office of another group of Senators. Among these are the famous surgeon Raffaele Bastianelli, Giovanni Giuriati, General Gabba, at one time aide de Camp to Umberto of Savoy, General Gazzera, former Minister of War, Admiral Romeo Bernotti, Prof. Leicht, known the world over as a juridical scholar, Arturo Riccardi and Giuseppe Cardinali.

All action concerning Senators Del Bufalo, Giannini, Ingia and Maraviglia has been suspended pending the results of penal trials opening up against them.

The Bonomi Government's purge, which appears to be directed uniquely against the chief exponents of Italian thought and oulture, stands to prove that its victims are chosen among thos who refused to bow their heads to the enemy and wished to reassert the honor and indepe dence of their country. Now they once again proclaimed the nation's intention of preserving its independence in the fields of oulture and thought.

As regards the men mentioned in the list above who in the past served the House of Savoy, this is proof of a very limited understanding on the part of the Bonomi Government and the Allie regarding the Dynasty which betrayed Italy and brought it to ruin.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Meeting of Chamber of Labor in Sicily

Under the presidency of Maurizio Costa, a meeting of the delegates of the Chamber of Labor was held in Palermo. This meeting was to examine the problems inherent to present conditions prevailing among the working masses of Sicily. At the end of the meeting Lieutenant Mason, of the Allied Command, delivered an address in which he asserted that all requirements of the civil population were a secondary matter in the face of the urgent necessities of the Allied Nations' war effort.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

More Generals Arrested

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(Fascist Radio - 1400)

More Generals Arrested

On the proposal of the Minister for War of the Bonomi Government, Generals Basso and Castagna, Commanders of the Italian Forces in Sardinia at the time the armistice was declared, have been arrested for refusing to obey the orders they had received, namely to join the enemy and betray the nation and the German Army. Several colonels, who were also in Command of units in Sardinia, have also been arrested.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

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

Umberto di Savoia Appeals to Communist and Socialist Parties

Umberto di Savoia is finding out that none of the parties existing in southern Italy can help him to remain in power and is therefore trying to ingratiate himself with the socialists and communists. Reuter's reports that the Lieutenant, during an interview granted by him to the Rome correspondent of the "New York Times", stated that the monarchy, like all other monarchies in Europe, is an institution which is definitely drifting towards the left. The journalist adds, on his own account of course, that the words spoken by the Lieutenant will fall on deaf ears, as the Italian people as a whole in all social classes and categories, wants to hear no more of the monarchy.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

Work of Epuration Committee

The assistant commissioner for Epuration against Fascism has revealed certain data on the bulk of the work carried out by the offices under his supervision.

Three hundred and twenty-five of the 809 cases of dismissal of state employees and officials submitted for approval have been examined, while the remaining cases are still being investigated. Two hundred and eighty three of the above cases concern officials between the 1st and 4th grade. Furthermore, the offices under the supervision of the High Commissioner himself have dealt with 15,000 cases. United Nations News, in reporting on the matter, states, that the employees who have been dismissed are not even allowed to call at the offices from which they have been removed and will only receive their salaries, without any indemnity or allowance whatever, to keep them from starving. Thus thousands and thousands of people are obliged to live on their net salary alone, since as is known, an anonymous letter of denounciation is enough for an official to be removed from the office in which he has worked for years.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

Political Tension in Invaded Italy

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

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(Fascist Radio - 1400)

Political Tension in Invaded Italy

The Universal Telegraphic Agency writes that the removal from duty of many officers of carabinieri in invaded Italy must be considered in connection with the serious political tension existing between extremist parties and conservative elements.

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Bonomi's Interest in Sicilian Questions

The Bonomi Government has resorted to a system of pure democratic-liberal stamp in order to stem the Sicilian separatist movement and, at the same time, give the sensation that the administration is taking a keen interest in the necessities and requirements of the island.

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

A meeting was held yesterday at Reggio Calabria by economic representatives from [illegible] Sicily and Calabria, to examine problems of a most urgent character. It was also announced that the Chambers of Commerce of the two provinces will be reconstituted into Federations, with headquarters at Reggio Calabria. Their chief task will be to safeguard local interests.
(Foreign Radio - 1000)

Appeal of De Ruggiero to Anti-Fascists

The United Nations news bulletin reports that the so-called Minister of Education of the Badoglio Government, De Ruggiero, has addressed an appeal to all Italians urging them to spare from destruction the priceless artistic treasures of Rome. Professor De Ruggiero has not felt, however, the necessity to condemn the barbaric and indiscriminate Anglo-American bombing which resulted in the destruction of the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia in Ravenna. This is one of the many aspects of the hypocrisy and falsity of the Government of invaded Italy. They first open war, then decree to the invaders and then they cry over the destruction caused by their own foolish policy.
(Secret Radio - 2000)

Bonomi Presides at Meeting in Favour of Workers

Yesterday Bonomi presided at a meeting for examining the workers' requests and obtaining bread supplement and home supplies for the workers' houses.

The United Nations News reports that the meeting achieved some delightfully democratic results. All those present, it says, recognised as their the requests of the workers, and passed on to the order of the day, without achieving any results whatsoever.
(Secret Radio - 2300)

Under-Secretary Resumé on Social Reforms in Invaded Italy

On the occasion of Savings Day Under-Secretary Resenti of the Bonomi government spoke from the Rome radio station. Banking upon

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

Appeal of De Bergero to Spare Rovigo

The United Nations news bulletin reports that the so-called Minister of Education of the Badoglio Government, De Bergero, has addressed an appeal to all fighting forces urging them to spare from destruction the priceless cultural treasures of Rovigo. Professor De Bergero has not said however, the necessity to condemn the barbaric and indiscriminate Anglo-American bombing which resulted in the destruction of the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia in Ravenna. This is one of the many aspects of the hypocrisy and infidelity of the Government of invaded Italy. They first open wide the doors to the invaders and then they cry over the destruction caused by their own foolish policy.
(Moscow Radio - 2000)

Bonomi Presides at Meeting on Prices of Workers

Yesterday Bonomi presided at a meeting for examining the workers' requests and obtaining bread supplement and food supplies for the workers' masses.

The United Nations News states that the meeting achieved some delightfully democratic results. All those present in fact, recognized as fair the requests of the workers, and passed on to the order of the day, without achieving any result whatsoever.
(Moscow Radio - 2300)

Under-Secretary Peasant on Shell Savings in Invaded Italy

On the occasion of Savings Day, Under-Secretary Peasants of the Bonomi government spoke from the Rome radio station. Banking upon his listeners, lack of memory, Peasants asserted that people with small savings had been ruined by Fascism. It may be interesting to recall that during the Italian severs, big and small, by a series of bankruptcies it should also be recalled that the famous bankruptcy of the "Bank of Discount" took place precisely in the period in which a Sforza government presided by Luzzatti was in power; a post Sforza who march on Rome. In this respect the liberal democratic governments did not lift a finger to help the hundreds of people who lost all their savings in this crash.

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

However, Pesenti has forgotten all this and asserts that the democratic parties are the defenders of the peoples' savings.
(Fascist Radio - 2300)

Medical Supplies Shipped to Italy

The British Rome Radio station states that a few cases of medical supplies and surgical instruments have arrived in Italy from America. It is really only a symbolic shipment, which should be followed by others, according to the requirements of military character.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

Eden in Rome

Mr. Anthony Eden arrived yesterday in Rome. The British Foreign Secretary has already had interviews with Bonomi, with the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Venosta and with Corandini dining with them afterwards. Eden has now left for General Alexander's headquarters.

Meeting of Intra-Ministerial Committee

The intra-ministerial Committee for reconstruction has held a meeting in Rome. Ruini took the chair. Questions concerning Sicily and measures to be adopted in Sardinia were considered.
(Radio Tevere 2330)

Generals Basso and Castagna to Appear Before Court Martial

The Minister of War of the Bonomi Government has denounced to the military court Generals Basso and Castagna who had the command of Italian troops in Sardinia.

(Radio Tevere - 2330)

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

REVIEWS, COMMENTS AND SPEECHES

October 28 in Invaded Italy

The so-called Bonomi government wished that the 28th of October would go by completely unnoticed and that Fascism and the March on Rome should be ignored. But how can one ignore something which is living history? One must accept reality. One must, as the old saying goes, put up a brave front under trying circumstances. And this has been done by the politicians of occupied Italy. The March on Rome has been commemorated. It may have been a celebration made for home consumption, but neverthe[illegible] the day was observed. They have hurled a number of foul words a[illegible] the Fascist régime and its members of yesterday and to-day, but they could not avoid mentioning October 28th, because they would have run the risk of seeing this date celebrated in the homes of Italian families who still love their country. The fateful day of the March on Rome could not pass un-noticed by Italians still worthy of the name. For this is the day on which Fascism came into power, Fascism which gave back to Italy, after centuries of enslavement and suffering under the yoke of the stranger, her conscience and her Empire, and roads and works which will testify through centuries the activities of the régime in every sector of Italian life.

Soccimarro, whose name sounds bad and is that of a bounder's, delivered a speech in which he naturally insulted Fascism. But notwithstanding the morbid verbosity of certain orators, Mussolini's Rome remains intact, intact in its spirit and its conscience.

(Fascist Radio 0800)

To Sum Up

In Rome and in the regions of southern Italy occupied by the enemy, a fierce struggle is being carried on, lasting the better part of a year, against the so-called ill-gotten wealth supposedly hoarded by minor and major Fascist leaders.

Mention is made of plundered State finances, of fabulous wealth accumulated over a brief span of years, sometimes of a few months, of colossal fortunes made to the country's detriment [illegible] The atmosphere created by this campaign based on

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Mention is made of plundered State finances, of fabulous wealth accumulated over a brief span of years, sometimes of a few months, of colossal fortunes made to the country's detriment - so on. The atmosphere created by this campaign based on sensational and scandalous revelations has been most favorable to those who have wished to profit by it to carry out their perso vengeance, and for those who, in the meantime, wished to assur foremost positions for themselves. Innumerable accusations ha been made by the government and by the commissions and sub-commissions charged with carrying out enquiries regarding such illicit accumulation of wealth. Inquisitors cropped up out of nowhere. Data were collected from all quarters, and the matter was largely advertised in the press and spread among the public. Commissions and sub-commissions have been instituted in every province, to make investigations of the activities of the past régime. In short, all those methods have been indulged in which were dear to Italy of bygone democratic days, the systems made of meanness and gossip, which brought our country to such a low level.

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

It is not fitting to recall here the investigations made on the Roman Bank, nor the Palace of Justice in Rome, nor those relating to the Victor Emanuel monument nor the "Banca di Sconto", when the president of the latter was Bonomi himself. These were the very system adopted at the time when narrow-mindedness and mediocrity slowly but surely led the country to those conditions which it found itself in before the advent of Fascism.

It is however necessary to ask: what has come of all this? What are the results of such investigations carried out by the government and by the various commissions charged with inquiring into illicit Fascist wealth? What are the results of a year's activity of these various personages headed by Sforza, who have gone into the matter leaving no stones unturned in order to find out all the illegal proceedings of the Fascists leaders. What results stand to prove the damage done to the country? It all boils down all to slander and false assertions which are not supported by truths.

With the exception, in fact, of a few people, who had already been punished by us, and of a few profiteers who lived on the margin of the regime and who were the first to fly their flag against Fascism after July 25, 1943, the other accusations against Fascist leaders are mere assertions having no foundation whatsoever.

The staging of the campaign organized against Fascist leaders has been utterly unsuccessfull - a complete failure.

The result which was achieved by means of these investigations was on the contrary that of proving what Fascism has done for the country and what Fascist activity has been, both in the material as well as in the intellectual field - an activity chiefly aimed at improving the nation's conditions and at bringing it on a par with the foremost nations of the world. The persecutions which today are being carried out by the anti-Fascist political system against Fascists in invaded Italy only stand to prove the increasing anxiety felt by the enemy for the revival of Fascism in the face of the situation in which the occupied territories find themselves.

Fascism has emerged from all this with flying colours, and all its greatness and useful activities in the country's interest have been shown up. Honest men who find themselves in invaded Italy cannot help but draw the same conclusions drawn by us

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

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<u>The Review of the Press</u>

The article published yesterday in the "Corriere della Sera" by Under-Secretary of State for War, Basile, has aroused much comment and received great approval on the part of the other papers of the Fascist Republic.

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

Particular stress has been laid on the character of the present war, a moralising character in the sense that it will bring about the destruction of all those forces which have revealed themselves as harmful to the life of the nation.

Another journalist has published an article on the "Stampa" of Turin in which he continues on the subject of the moralisation of the nation. The article is entitled: "How, why and when" - a title covering a vast field and which would be suitable for a general analysis of all the problems which at the present moment are or could be of interest to the nation and to the Italian people. The journalist reviews in brief the events of these last few days, and asserts that rivers of blood have been shed to liberate humanity and civilisation from certain dead-weights which have pressed heavily on their existence during the whole of the twenty years following the end of the last war. It is not a question of transcendental problems which can only be discussed by a restricted number of persons, but of problems which can be of interest to the masses as a whole and which would have materialised even if a world conflagration had not broken out on their appearance. The question to which the writer refers most particularly is that concerning the fate of Fascism, independently from the issue of the present conflagration.

The situation now arising in certain sectors of Fascism appears to be, under many aspects, grotesque. In fact, beside the negative forces hindering the development of Fascism, we have certain active forces, completely new and which do not come under, let us say the tradition, or what was by now considered to be the official tradition, of the Party.

There are in the first place the Fascists of the Social Republic, who continue the tradition, but who have seen to the elimination of all the scum and have been particularly active in strengthening the new development of Fascism in the new atmosphere of order and discipline. But a second tendency is now developing in the invaded areas themselves: a tendency which unconsciously reverts to Fascist origins, and to Fascist feelings and structure. After having violently attacked the systems which materialised under Fascist rule, many people living in southern Italy have had to convince themselves of the necessity of going back to Fascism, or at least to the systems which were adopted by Fascism. The

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

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The third tendency, let us call it a Fascist one, can be found amongst the prisoners of war, as we learn from the comforting news which we receive from the concentration camps throughout the world.

Three different groups with but a single ideal of struggle and independence, one demonstration only of that national will set upon the reconstruction of the nation and upon the attainment of its freedom and independence, and this feeling is at the very root of the battle which we are now waging against the enemies of Italy, of Fascism and of the Italian people.

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

And the appearance of this sense of rebirth on the part of the Italian people and of the nation as a whole in order that its liberty and independence may be restored, has materialised in every category, in every social class. Fascism will have to take into account the feeling which is taking shape and which will materialise in the post-war period and in the future, and will have to adapt its substance and its essence to the new exigencies of the nation and of the peoples.

Fascism will necessarily have to abandon its revolutionary policy. The fact in itself that its future materialises in the bosom of a society which is in a stage of rapid development will impose certain modifications to its very structure. A process of synthesis is necessary, a process which will enable it to carry out its duties and at the same time to protect its aims, which are to be in agreement with those of the nation in arms or engaged on peace-time work. Time and tradition will enable it to undergo such a modification.

With these assertions made by the journalist Laterza we wholly disagree. Fascism is a unity which already responds to the needs of the nation and already bears in it the seeds and possesses the structure enabling it to follow the future movement and organisation of the country. But also on another point we disagree with journalist Laterza in regard to the article published by him in "La Stampa" of Turin, and precisely where he asserts that the Fascism of to-morrow could easily borrow from Socialism or Communism as an institution, some form or other of political and economic organisation, the appearance of which would be found necessary as a result of the catastrophic situation in which the movement found itself after the events which took place in the summer months of 1943.

We disagree with such a conception in that we believe that Fascism constitutes already in itself a full body and a full organisation which are in no need of "burrowing" in order that its programme may be completed in view of the nation's interests.

It is the parties of the left and democracy itself which have revealed their incompleteness and therefore it is they who will have something to learn from Fascism, and not Fascism from them.

We perfectly agree with the conclusion reached by [illegible] that Fascism may effectually carry

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

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We perfectly agree with the conclusion reached by Laterza, and that is in order that Fascism may effectually carry out its work in the country and abroad, it is necessary, absolutely necessary, that it be organised, disciplined and that it enjoy prestige. But there is something more, the journalist concludes: in order that one may talk of discipline and prestige, it is necessary that Fascism, particularly at this moment, share in the present struggle and in the achievement of victory.

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

Ducati Commemorated

Journalist Rocino has written a long article, published in the "Corriere della Sera", in commemoration of Prof. Pericle Ducati. Ducati was a brillant scientist and could not help adhering to the Fascist principles for which he had struggled. He could not help giving his life for those ideals of national greatness for which he had fought as a young man on the Carso and on the Piave and for which he has shed his blood.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

Soldiers Radio: Trasmission for Italian Soldiers

Recent celebrations of the twenty-second anniversary of the March on Rome, have revealed the perfect solidarity of the Italian people regarding their ideals of strength and justice and of the Duce and Fascism.

The soldiers have continued their struggle against the enemy and have succeeded in inflicting on him, and especially on the rebels and outlwas, extremely severe losses.

The Italian soldiers have once more proved how strong are the bonds which unite them to the nation in arms, and how deeply they feel the necessity of achieving victory over the enemy so as to assure the liberty, the independence and the soverein rights of the nation.

To them goes the gratitude of the country, which is united as never before in this time of struggle and brotherly love.

(Fascist Radio - 1420)

A House with a Garden

Cecil Sprigg, Reuter's special correspondent in invaded Italy, has made a statement to a Roman newspaper which the Rome radio, in its English broadcast, has described as extraordinary - so extraordinary, in fact that the same radio relayed it for the second time. As is known, in Rome electricity is being distributed in shifts, so those who have it today will not have it tomorrow. This is what Sprigg declared. Having been asked what does the average British citizen, who looks

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

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This is a really extraordinary statement. Full of puritanic and poetic inspiration.

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

But still more extraordinary is the comment made by Rome radio. Touched by such simplicity Rome Radio paid a tribute t. the English people for their passion for a house with a garden. After saying that this is also the aspiration of the Italian people, it went on: "We Italians, however, have heard ideals talked about for the last twenty years, at dawn, at dinner and at supper time. We were told of imperial ideals whose meaning nobody could understand of living dangerously, of building up history, etc.,when, instead, we were merely thinking about a small house with a garden."

Now, apart from the fact that the Fascist régime has built a considerable number of rural houses and workers' houses and carried out many social reforms, well in advance of the famous Beveridge plan, which is still on paper, it is worth while pointing out that houses and gardens do not crop up by themselves. The Beveridge plan itself is spoken of in Great Britain as a sort of final reward for the many sacrifices which English people have been called and will more and more be called upon to make. Nothing is won without ideals without hard work and without a struggle. The same applies both to individuals and to peoples, in their daily life and in history.

Is it possible that supporters of Rome radio believe it is defeat which will bring to Italians the joy of having a house of their own with a dear little garden around it?

(Fascist Radio - 2000)

Commentary By Vindex

The Anglo-Americans intensified their efforts in the Dutch and Belgian theatre of operations in an attempt to unhinge the German defensive system. In spite of the vast amount of energy expended, no success was achieved by the invasion army, and everywhere the Reich troops strongly resisted the adversary.

In Italy the situation has undergone no changes. It is with a feeling of satisfaction that we register the capture of a large number of Brazilians. With trumpets blowing and confetti raining down upon them, these soldiers left Rio de Janiero imagining they had been sent to Italy for a pleasant military walk.

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

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In the east, the German defence has achieved significant successes in all sectors. The myth of the easy conquest of Hungary and Eastern Prussia is now collapsing too. Dreams are fading and the truth is daily becoming clearer. Germany resolutely continues to fight and is preparing herself for the coming struggle, when she intends to take the offensive.

Petain's Ministers will be judged by the de Gaullist High Court. No one can say whether some day fate will bring de Gaulle and his accomplices to appear before a tribunal, but I am certain that the judgement passed by history on all those who marched against Europe will be a severe one.

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

If Europe loses this war, France will be wiped out both as a colonial power and as the representative of European culture and civilisation.

Confusion reigns among the people of Spain. Franco recognises de Gaulle and Bonomi, thereby disavowing those who died in a hundred battles. Either the Falangists find the energy to develop an extremist current, or they will run the risk of collapsing with a crash similar to that of a fair booth falling to pieces. ...

Dear listeners, goodnight.

(Radio Tvere - 2030)

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falling to pieces. ...

Dear listeners, goodnight.

(Radio Tvere - 2030)

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

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MISCELLANEOUS

Civilian Messages

Here is a list of civilians living in the Italian Social Republic to whom far away relatives send greetings while awaiting their news:

Elisabetta Raffuno or Baffuno (Brescia); Rosalinda Ballobio (Salò); Pietro Bianchi (Manerbio); Famiglia Bombardieri (Rovato); Famiglia Cavazza (San Felice del Benaco); Maria Gatti, Giacomo De Tullio (Brescia); Ermelina Lodetti (Acquafredda) Alessandrina Maccari (Bergamo; Vittoria Pedroli Gasperotti (Brescia); Famiglia Petrio (Desenzano sul Garda); Alfredo Ridolfi (Brescia); Teresina Sabbatini (Rossaro); Giacomo Zorga (Affi).

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Special Message

Attention, attention, we now transmit special messages for our Roman brothers:

Other crosses are ready - The aerial is in place - Collect the leaves - The ashes are hot. - Madam is out - The water is colored - The hunting season is open - Martha is being fractious - Frogs jump - Special message for the Scugnizzo: the spaghetti is ready - Faith and hope - The propeller has stopped - Special message for nero: Dig the earth immediately - Conventional 27 green dash full stop three pair - Gigi is rested.

Altre croci sono pronte. L'antenna è a posto. Raccogliere le foglie. La cenere è calda. La signora è uscita L'acqua è colorata. La caccia è aperta. Marta fa i capricci. Le rane saltellano. Messaggio speciale per lo scugnizzo: Gli spaghetti sono pronti. Aspetta e spera. L'elica si è fermata.

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

Elisabetta Raffuno or Paffuno (Brescia); Rosalinda Ballobio (Salò); Pietro Bianchi (Manerbio); Famiglia Bombardieri (Rovato); Famiglia Cavazza (San Felice del Benaco); Maria Gatti, Giacomo De Tullio (Brescia); Ermelina Lodetti (Acquafredda) Alessandrina Maccari (Bergamo; Vittoria Pedroli Gasparotti (Brescia); Famiglia Petrio (Desenzano sul Garda); Alfredo Ridolfi (Brescia); Teresina Sabbatini (Rossaro); Giacomo Zorga (Affi).

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Special Message

Attention, attention, we now transmit special messages for our Roman brothers:

Other crosses are ready - The aerial is in place - Collect the leaves - The ashes are hot. - Madam is out - The water is colored - The hunting season is open - Martha is being fractious - Frogs jump - Special message for the Scugnizzo: the spaghetti is ready - Faith and hope - The propeller has stopped - Special message for moro: Dig the earth immediately - Conventional 27 green dash full stop three pair - Gigi is rested.

Altre croci sono pronte. L'antenna è a posto. Raccogliere le foglie. La cenere è calda. La signora è uscita L'acqua è colorata. La caccia è aperta. Marta fa i capricci. Le rane saltellano. Messaggio speciale per lo scugnizzo:

Gli spaghetti sono pronti. Aspetta e spera. L'elica si è fermata.

Messaggio speciale per il Moro:

Vangare subito. Convenzionale 27 verde: lineetta punto tre pari. Gigi si è riposato.

(Radio Tevere 23,30)

484

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

HUNGARIAN AND BALKAN BROADCASTS

RADIO PUDAPEST I in Hungarian - 549 - 2000 - Nov.1

The Senior Chaplain's Speech

Dr. Stephen Haas, Senior Chaplain of the Hungarian Army, famous for his anti-semitic leaning, has made the following speech: (excerpts)

Dear brothers! The servants of Mammon and the disciples of the devil are watching with glee how Christians in Europe are killing one another for their benefit, for the sake of their world dictatorship. Our struggle is a holy one: for our country, our culture, for Europe and for Christianity, against the forces threatening them. They, and only they seem to have the right to enjoy the sunny side of life, and for that purpose hundreds of thousands of Christians are perishing, and we, St. Stephen's descendants, among them. You need not worry, though my brothers - the law of physics, which says that no energy can be lost, applies to you as well. Your energy, your struggle, your will to live will reap its reward, the survival of the nation! God provided you with these virtues - he will see to it that your soul lives forever.

Arise then, my crusading heroes, arise to fight and to conquer. Let us lift our hearts to Him, to the Eternal Light and let us be filled with happiness because He let us fight for his cause. The eternal Jew is responsible for this disaster - the war - as he has so often in history caused the world to burst into flames. He will yet repent for his sins. And we pray to the Almighty to bless our struggle. The nearer the danger, the more you should feel His helping hand. We shall never betray our heroic ancestors - and we wish to be just as heroic as they were. Then our children and grandchildren will think of us with the same gratitude in their prayers, as we think of our martyred ancestors. Amen.

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

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RADIO BUDAPEST I in Hungarian - 549 m. - 2020 - Nov.1

New Appointments

The M.T.I. (Hungarian News Agency) announces that the Prime Minister (in temporary charge of the affairs of state) has relieved Dr. Endre Hlatky, Secretaty of State, of his duties as High Commissioner of Press Affairs, the Hungarian News Agency, the Hungarian Radio and Telephone News Service Ltd., as well as problems of book publishing as of October 31 and at the same time appointed Dr. Kalman Hegedocs as the new High Commissioner of the Hungarian Radio and Telephone News Service etc., Ltd., the Royal Post Office and its sub-offices, the Hungarian Advertising Agency, Ltd.

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

He also appointed Dr. Michael Kolozsvary-Borcsa, acting Secretary of State, Member of Parliament, and President of the Chamber of the Press as High Commissioner of Press Affairs. Francis Kiss, Director of the Academy of Dramatic Arts, has been appointed High Commissioner of Theatres; Major Desider Haris is to be High Commissioner of Cinemas; Zoltan Sagi, Conductor of the Royal Opera House, is to be High Commissioner of Musical Affairs.

Gifted Propagandists Wanted

The Propaganda and National Defence Department of the Honved Army has begun its activities. All those who have already had instruction in propaganda in civilian life, as well as those who consider themselves qualified for the job and would like to receive such instruction, should report at 16, Andrassy Street.

Volunteers Wanted for a New Division

The World War has reached a decisive phase; there are only two alternatives: either to win on the side of our German comrades, or perish and disappear from the stage of history. Hungarist Hungary has chosen life, and our German allies have offered as a start the complete, up-to-date equipment of a division. Therefore, the Chief of Staff of the Honved Army has decided to place this first-class equipment at the disposal of first-class men who are to volunteer for the new "Hun[illegible]" Panzer-Grenadier Division.

The Chief of Staff announces the following. All those young men whose date of birth is between 1914 and 1927 and who have not so far been called up for active service, may volunteer. Reserve Warrant Officers and NCO's between the age-groups of 1902 and 1921 may also volunteer, regardless of whether they are or active service at present or not. Reserve officers may volunteer regardless of age and also may regular officers, in accordance with instructions issued by their respective commands. All those who join in this manner, will sign for the duration of war, on a "voluntary" basis. All those young men between the age groups of 1914 to 1927, reporting to any Army command, should immediately be sent to the Training Centres. Reserve Warrant Officers and NCO's of 1902 to 1921, as well as the regular and reserve officers regardless of age, will be notified by calling

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

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We believe that this new ...-Grenadier Division will shortly be the symbol of the Hungarian nation's will to live. Hungarian Honveds - future Hunyadi soldiers! Join the ranks of the Hunyadi Panzer-Grenadier Division; you are called upon to defend our country and our nation. Your tasks will be heavy because you will have to be equal to the heroes of the Banat, Backa, Transylvania, of the Carpathians, who had to defend their country against overwhelming odds for weeks without a rest, owing to Rumania's treachery. Nevertheless, you must shoulder that task. Under excellent leadership and equipped with the best German weapons, you may be sure of victory.

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1728 - Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

RADIO ZAGREB in Croatian to Croatia (Monitored in Bari) 455 M.
1500 - October 31

Home Front Communiqué

No essential changes have taken place at the front lately. In eastern Srem, except for artillery activity and several minor clashes, no operations took place.

Our defensive units occupied strongholds in Frushka Gora.

Today, Soviet aircraft attacked Vinkovci with machine-gun fire. Minor damage was caused; there were no casualties.

One of our military units has been preventing the enemy from penetrating Inonydaru.

In the Romanija sector, a Ustashi unit, having liberated Sokolac, inflicted heavy losses in manpower and material on the partisans. Thirty-nine partisans were killed in skirmishes.

RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria (Monitored in Bari) 850 Kc.
1930 - October 31

Bulgarian High Command Communiqué No. 51

In one sector west of the Moravia River, the enemy, his communication lines threatened, brought in fresh reserves and after strongly counter-attacking several times, succeeded in recapturing some insignificant localities. In all other sectors, in spite of the enemy's strong counter-attacks, our units held their positions. Along the valley of the Chinya River, bridgeheads established on the western bank of the river were widened. All enemy counter-attacks were beaten off. During this fighting, one of our batteries distinguished itself by stopping an enemy counter-attack assisted by armored cars, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. West of Kochane, our units continue to pursue the fleeing enemy, inflicting great losses upon him. Many villages were liberated. Some of these are: Beli, Trakani, Gorni and Dolni Gorlak, Teranzi, Vigovishte, Merodva, Techane, Oblishovo, Banya, Uvichani, Monastir, Penchevo, and others. There is severe fighting along the valley of the Strumiza River.

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

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RADIO SOFIA in Bulgarian to Bulgaria (Monitored in Bari) 650 Kc.
1930 - October 31

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Formations of dive bombers and bombers, escorted by fighters, successfully attacked enemy battery positions in the region east of Kumanovo. South of Kumanovo, a freight train was successfully attacked. Six enemy batteries were hit. Three of our fighters did not return to their base.

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

RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece - 2230 (Monitored in Bari)
Oct. 31

Labor Minister Adresses Employees

The Minister of Labor, Mr. Miltiades Porphyrogenis, yesterday assumed his duties. The Minister, replying to an address delivered by employees of his Ministry, who demanded the dismissal of undesirable persons in the Ministry and other organizations, thanked them for their touching demonstration, and added that these demonstrations were directed not to him but to the party which he represents and to the government of national unity. Mr.Porthyroghenis added that a new wind will blow from his Ministry, from which, during the past, most anti-labor bills have been issued, and which has tyrannized the labor class. He finally promised that all the responsible persons will receive what they deserve, and asked employees to show affection to all laborers and employees who may come to them for protection.

Premier's Reception Hours

The Prime Minister's Secretariat announces the following: The Deputy Minister of the Secretariat will receive the different committees and the public on the following days and hours: Each Tuesday and Saturday, various committees will be received from 1100 to 1300 hours. The public will be received each Monday and Wednesday from 1100 to 1300 hours.

Northern Epirus Wishes to Remain Greek

.... Committee of the struggle of Liberation, headed by the Most Reverend Metropolitan, of Argyrokostron, Panteleimon, was presented to the Prime Minister.... A resolution was taken by the General Assembly after the proclamation of October is made by the Prime Minister, declaring that Northern Epirus is an unbreakable section of Greece, which was recently consecrated by the graves of heroes. In this decree, they express the wish and the aspiration of the inhabitants of Northern Epirus that their struggle and desire be recognized.

"We declare to our national government", concludes the

1731
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

to the government of national unity. Mr.Porthyroghenis added that a new wind will blow from his Ministry, from which, during the past, most anti-labor bills have been issued, and which has tyrannized the labor class. He finally promised that all the responsible persons will receive what they deserve, and asked employees to show affection to all laborers and employees who may come to them for protection.

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"We declare to our national government", concludes the declaration, that the inhabitants of Northern Epirus continue their struggle, that they place themselves on the government's side, that they obey its orders as real soldiers, and that they also should be ready to fight for the freedom of the nations, until those who have disturbed the peace of the world are justly punished.

"With confidence in their just struggle, all Greek people, with the assistance of our great Allies, are steadily marching towards national integrity".

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

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA' (CLANDESTINE) in Italian 6. 0 - Nov.1

(Poor Reception)

Help for Our Partisans

The Patriots in Milan have many hardships to bear as they have no winter clothing and at the time even lack food. It is the duty of the people of Lombardy to help these brave men, who fight in the cause of liberty. Our Partisans have their bases principally in the mountain valleys of Piedmont, in northern Lombardy, and in the Trentino. It is obvious that they need the assistance of the population, particularly as regards woollen clothing, woollen headgear, thick socks, etc., of which they are sorely in need.

How often have our brave Partisans assaulted German and Fascist trucks and then distributed the foodstuffs seized by them to the population! How often have they helped the farmers to hide the wheat that would otherwise have been plundered by the invaders and their Fascist accomplices!

It must be remembered that the Partisans are fighting for the liberty of the working people, for the future of the Italian people, for the advent of free and democratic Italy, free from Germans and Fascist "gerarchi".

The cause for which the Partisans fight is the cause of all the people, namely, to chase out of Italy the Germans and their criminal Fascist accomplices.

It is the duty of every Italian to help our Patriots. The Russian people found in the course of bitter struggles the means of helping their Patriots. In Norway, as well as in other European regions, the Partisans have always received help from the population.

Citizens, our Partisans give their life blood for the cause of liberty; they deserve to be helped by you!

RADIO SOTTENS in French to France - 47.28 M. - 1245 - November 1

Meeting of National Council

The Plenipotentiary Commission of the National Council

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

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RADIO SOTTENS In French to France - 47.28 M. - 1245 - November 1

Meeting of National Council

The Plenipotentiary Commission of the National Council met for two days at Schaffhausen, under the Chairmanship of Mr. ..., of Saint-Gall. A report was read by Mr. Cobéle, National Councillor, on the military situation and on the measures which have accordingly been adopted for our country. These measures, decided upon by the Federal Council and by the General Staff, have as their principal aim that of protecting our country against any circumstances which might arise following military operations on our frontiers. These measures have been approved by the Commission. 401

A discussion took place regarding the protection of agriculture. The plan proposed tends to stop speculation, and to protect the farmers. The Commission unanimously approved the plan.

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

RADIO ANKARA in French to France - 31 M. - 1745 - November 1

Speech by the President of the Republic

Ankara: The first meeting of the second session of the seventh legislation of the Grand National Assembly was opened today at 1500 hours with a speech by the president of the Republic, Ismet Inonu:

"Gentlemen: Following the general directive we outlined for our foreign policy at its commencement, a new stage has been reached during the year. You decided that it would be in keeping with our alliance with Great Britain to sever our diplomatic and economic relations with Germany. This historical decision produced the expected results and was certainly well thought out and important, as it shows our national desires.

"The war has just entered its decisive phase to the advantage of the Allies. We hope that the peace we are waiting for will bring a peaceful era to mankind with equality for all peoples. We are certain that the Great Powers will succeed in cooperating in the creation of a new order, which will bring security and independence to all nations. As a useful member of the family of nations, Turkey will not fail to do her share by utilizing every possible effort to that end.

"Our relations with our great neighbor, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, are well advanced, and the treaty is mutually recognized... Thinking of the years filled with battles, heroism, and sacrifices endured by our Soviet neighbors, we have carefully observed the relations established by our treaties.

"We hope that relations will in future years develop in a spirit of firendship and of good neighborliness.

"Our relations and our connections with the United States of America have developed and have become more friendly during the second world war. We hope that relations between our two countries will become closer and develop still more in the future.

"After passing through many hard tests, our alliance with Great Britain still retains its character of fertile vitality. Our country will continue to attribute great value to this and we hope that friendly relations between the two countries will always progress.

"The news of the liberation of France was received by our country with general rejoicing. We are sure in that our

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

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"The news of the liberation of France was received by our country with general rejoicing. We are certain that our future relations with France will be excellent.

"We are on terms of friendly relationship with all our other neighbors. The peoples who have endured and are still enduring suffering and misfortune have our sincere sympathy. It is with great joy that we watch our neighbors re-enter a normal era of prosperity, peace, and progress, after having disposed of their difficulties. To see the heroic Greeks liberate themselves and promptly follow again the road of realistic adjustment, to which their great capabilities give them a right, is a source of joy for us. It is with friendship and good will that we wish for an early liberation of valiant Yugoslavia. We are working hard to attain the adjustment of all differences opposing to the Balkan people, and to establish more confident and intimate relations among them.

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

"My dear colleagues, the Turkish Republic has no secret ambitions, no differences with any other country. By the general effort of her people to progress in the moral and material domain, by her friendly relations and understanding in the family of nations, Turkey stands as a factor of peace and stability."

Text of Speech on Interior Politics

....Government affairs are entirely under the control of the Grand National Assembly, whether they concern internal or foreign politics. The truth should never be hidden from the nation. This state was founded by the permanent work of the Grand National Assembly at the end of an extremely hard war. The deputies of the Grand National Assembly say that affairs of the state and nation are not subjected to any influence other than that of the Grand National Assembly. Numerous examples demonstrate that the words spoken from this tribune against the government are not always words of approval and appreciation. In the work of the Grand National Assembly, we can find abundant proof of irrefutable control by the nation. The good sense of the Turkish nation and the patriotism of the Grand National Assembly will enable us to find a way out of all our difficulties.

Our administration, in every meaning of the word, is an administration of the people. This administration is perfectly by the principles of democracy for the special needs of Turkey. In an attempt to discover the great usefulness of the Turkish popular administration, we have from the beginning, avoided imitating the administration of other countries, and we always will. The Turkish nation has always shown an energetic opposition to the tragic principles of a few so-called compatriots, whose ideas have undergone many changes since the beginning of the second world war. In Turkey, popular administration leads the way in a continually ascending, uninterrupted evolution. We can say with certainty that the Grand National Assembly and the government of the Republic have always risen above the interests of individuals and have proved their ability to utilize all their efforts and interests to the advantage of the nation.

My dear colleagues, the great Turkish mother will always remember with admiration and gratitude the children who were devoted to her cause.

Text Relating to Commercial Questions

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

The deputies of the Grand National Assembly say what affairs of the state and nation are not subjected to any influence other than that of the Grand National Assembly. Numerous examples demonstrate that the words spoken from this tribune against the government are not always words of approval and appreciation. In the work of the Grand National Assembly, we can find abundant proof of irrefutable control by the nation. The good sense of the Turkish nation and the patriotism of the Grand National Assembly will enable us to find a way out of all our difficulties.

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My dear colleagues, the great Turkish nation will always remember with admiration and gratitude the children who were devoted to her cause.

Text Relating to Commercial Questions

The question of foreign trade is of great concern to the government at present. We hope to adopt new measures in order to relieve the commercial situation which has become difficult, following the closing of most European markets. Our compatriots should know that in the study of our foreign trade, the question of cost and retail prices has become our main concern.

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

In order to solve the important problems of national economy, the Government of the Republic is about to make decision for both the war and the postwar period, covering the entire financial and economic fields. The measures relating to these problems will, at the same time, be related to the exigencies of world economy. We do not yet know what trend this will take, nor do we know the details of our internal or foreign debts. Thus, the measures decided upon will have to be applied gradually and with prudence. We believe that the numerous restrictions we have endured will help us withstand the postwar crisis more firmly, thanks to a larger..."

Text Concerning Education

Educational affairs are developing in response to the interest their importance deserves. We have taken in hand the question of primary education as one of the main problems of our country. Good citizens and all our administrative quarters are applying all their strength to... 1750 schools are included in this year's program. The results will shortly be submitted for the appreciation of the nation. At the present moment, we are working on the construction of village schools, which is the first step in our program.

RADIO MONTECENERI in Italian 275 M. - 1930 - Nov. 1

Violation of Swiss Territory

It is officially announced that unidentified planes this morning flew over the Geneva area. The alarm was sounded in the area affected.

New Fiscal Decree

The Federal Councillor, Head of the Finance Department, has given representatives of the press a few particulars on the new fiscal decree, which will be enforced on January 1. He said that the new decree aims at repressing all fiscal frauds. All

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

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DOMEI in English November 1

Raid on Tokyo a Propaganda Stunt 0918

Tokyo: "Roosevelt's face-saving aerial stunt" was the immediate comment made by many citizens who this afternoon beheld two four-engined enemy planes hurriedly pass through the skies of our capital with Japanese fighters in hot pursuit.

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

Prompt interception by our fighters prevented the enemy aircraft from doing any mischief. The enemy planes, which flew at the high altitude of six thousand metres, came from the direction of the Boso Peninsula east of Tokyo. Many in Tokyo voiced the opinion that this harmless sortie by enemy planes was obviously being made to provide American propagandists with their much needed material for a vigorous propaganda campaign for domestic and foreign consumption. They unanimously pointed out the prediction by informed observers immediately after the American debacle in the battles off Taiwan and the Philippines, that Roosevelt and other enemy war leaders in Washington would hunderteke some sort of move, most likely an aerial stunt after the fashion of Doolittle's abortive raid on Tokyo almost two and a half years ago. Roosevelt, they further pointed out, is now badly in need of taking some action with a propaganda effect in view of the impending presidential election.

The crushing defeats suffered by the enemy task force in the battle off Taiwan, they also pointed out, forced Roosevelt to order Admiral Chester Nimitz and General Douglas MacArthur to undertake the reckless invasion adventure against the Philippines which, however, has already proved disastrous for the American invaders." "Roosevelt's face-saving aerial stunt" over Tokyo is naturally expected to be followed by similar propagandistic moves, they added.

DOMEI ____ in English ____ 1318 -- November 1

Tokyo: Subbas Chandra Bose, head of the provisional government, of Azad Hind, accompanied by his suite arrived here today by air to confer with the Japanese government and the military authorities with the view to closer cooperation between his government and the government of Japan, the board of Information revealed this afternoon. It is understood that the Netaji's visit to Japan, which is the first since he attended the Assembly of the greater East Asiatic nations here last year as observer, is being made at the invitation of the Japanese government. During his sojourn, the

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

that Roosevelt and other enemy war leaders in Washington would undertake some sort of move, most likely an aerial stunt after the fashion of Doolittle's abortive raid on Tokyo almost two and a half years ago. Roosevelt, they further pointed out, is now badly in need of taking some action with a propaganda effect in view of the impending presidential election.

The crushing defeats suffered by the enemy task force in the battle off Taiwan, they also pointed out, forced Roosevelt to order Admiral Chester Nimitz and General Douglas MacArthur to undertake the reckless invasion adventure against the Philippines which, however, has already proved disastrous for the American invaders." "Roosevelt's face-saving aerial stunt" over Tokyo is naturally expected to be followed by similar propagandistic moves, they added.

DOMEI in English 1318 -- November 1

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399

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

ALLIED BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE - in French - -M.25 15-0700-Nov.1-

Gen. de Gaulle to Speak Today in Paris

Gen. de Gaulle will speak today during the ceremony which will take place at 1100 hours in memory of the Patriots executed by the Germans. Gen. de Gaulle's speech will be broadcast.

News of Postal Facilities Announced

The Ministry of P.T.T. announces: with the exception of the departments of the Rhone, Moselle, Haute-Moselle and Vosges, it will be henceforth possible to post ordinary letters weighing not over 20 grams from any part of France to another, and to the following countries: Great Britain, Northern Ireland, British Dominions (with the exception of enemy-occupied territories), and the United States.

Gen. Wolff to Be Tried for High Treason

Gen. Wolff, ex-commander of the Vichy reserve troops, will shortly be brought before the High Court of Justice to be tried for high treason.

Spanish Republicans' Congress in France

The Congress of Spanish Republicans residing in France will start this week. It will examine the question of the appointment of a president of the Spanish Republic, who would assume power upon Franco's fall. It is generally believed that Mr. Martinez Barrios, will be confirmed in his Presidential post. It is also learnt that a personal representative of Mr. Barrios has been entrusted with opening negotiations in order to reach an agreement among all Spaniards residing in France. The merging of the different points of view held by Spanish political opinion in France is deemed an essential condition for the overthrow of the present régime. To this end, political groups [illegible] have

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

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298

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1744

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

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French - 1930 M. - 1200 - November 1

Paris Liberation Committee's Order of the Day

The Paris Liberation Committee has voted an order of the day confirming its full support of the National Council for Resistance and full confidence in its point of view regarding with the Government.

Cabinet Meeting

A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday under the chairmanship of General de Gaulle. The food supply problem of the country was discussed, and measures were examined for the improvement of the food situation.
The following measures have been adopted:

1) All citizens must comply with existing laws forbidding the carrying and transport of arms on public highways by persons not belonging to the regular army or the police.

2) Should these laws not be respected, the arms will be seized, and the culprits will be punished according to the law.

3) People in possession of army weapons, and who do not belong to the army or the police, must turn them in at the nearest police station. They will receive a receipt.

4) All Frenchmen and all Frenchwomen who have knowledge of offences against republican freedom must report them at the town hall in their locality...

5) Centres of military preparation will be created in every military region for the training and perfecting of volunteers.

Mr. François de Menthon, Minister of Justice, presented a plan for the creation of a High Court of Justice, to try the members of the Vichy Government. This Court will be composed of the President of the Supreme Court, and of four Presidents of Departmental Courts. It will also have a jury composed of twenty-four members. ....

Mr. Parodi, Minister of Labour, brought before the Government a plan ... aiming at supplying all business enterprises the elements necessary for production.

Mr. René Pleven, Minister of Colonies, submitted for the

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

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Mr. René Pleven, Minister of Colonies, submitted for the Cabinet's approval the project of a decree for the suppression of the committees of professional organizations and of the colonial professional groups.

Following a proposal made by Mr. Meyer, Minister of Public Works and Transports, Mr. Chardon has been appointed director of the main Maritime Ports.

The coal problem was also examined during a conference attended by Gen. R... in command of the American forces in the Seine region, and Mr. ... Prefect of the Seine. It was noted that it will not be possible to ... before the end of the current year, as military requirements must have transport priority. Everyone is asked to tolerate this unavoidable hardship.

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

Collaborationist Condemned to Death

The Paris Court of Assizes yesterday sentenced to death for connivance with the enemy, Count Chateney de Segur. The Court next examined Stephane Lauzanne's appeal.

General de Gaulle's Speech

General de Gaulle delivered a speech during a memorial ceremony at the Chateau de Vincennes, for those who were massacred and shot by the enemy:

"They are the dead, the humble dead, the glorious dead, whom the thought and the love for France led to sacrifice. While their bodies were mercilessly tortured, the thought of France upheld them. At the very instant when the enemy's fire was let loose upon them, they had but one cry on their lips, "Long live France!" It was their only cry. Their native soil now covers these martyrs and soldiers.

But we - we are the sons and daughters of France the brothers and sisters of those who gave their lives for the country, both in the sunlight of the battlefield and amidst the icy fogs of the execution grounds. It remains for us to fulfill the tasks they have laid out for us. We must definitely conquer the enemy whom they fought. We must unite in the single cause of France, just as they stood side by side unto death for the honor of France. All together, and day by day, we must build the strong and pure France, to which their abnegation pointed. But also let us examine the profound causes which constantly constrain us to reopen, on our own soil, the tombs of our fallen brothers. We must face the problem squarely, in order to remove forever that threat of the invasion of France which destroys the flower of our youth, which continually bestrews our land with tears and ruins, which destroys as we build, which casts our people into perpetual anguish, and which weakens and divides France instead of strengthening and uniting her. It is our duty to seek out our true friends, lest the abyss again open beneath us.

Martyrs for France! - like our fallen soldiers and like those who will yet die, until the fighting has finally ended. You are our sorrow and our pride, but you are also the light which illumines the path to our future greatness. You have

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

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Martyrs for France! - like our fallen soldiers and like those who will yet die, until the fighting has finally ended. You are our sorrow and our pride, but you are also the light which illumines the path to our future greatness. You have died, but "Vive la France!"

297

FRENCH HOME SERVICE in French - 25 lines - 1230 - November 1

Belgian Resistance Groups to Enlist

The Belgian Government has decided to allow the Resistance Groups to enlist in the army, in the Police, and in other public services. This will enable the Allies to use Belgian troops on the western front.

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

High Court of Justice to Judge Vichyites

A High Court of Justice will be instituted in France to try the members of the Vichy Government. The High Court will be composed of four judges and a jury made up of twenty-four deputies, senators, and members of the National Assembly.

A decree was published yesterday by the French Government, by which Boisson, ex-Governor General of French Western Africa, is relieved of his post and deprived of his pension.

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 15.595 - 2100 - November 1

General de Gaulle's Activities

Paris: General de Gaulle today paid tribute to the men who were killed for their country. A great crowd welcomed him when he entered the cemetery.

The head of the government salutes the flags, while the Police band plays the "Marseillaise". General de Gaulle slowly walks past the graves of the martyrs. Before leaving the cemetery, the General greets the families of the victims and tells them: "The entire Fatherland salutes you and thanks those who have given their lives for France."

The Vincennes dungeon is the third stop of General de Gaulle's pilgrimage; the last massacres of the Paris region were carried out here and, and it was here that during the occupation the victims of the Gestapo were executed.

Among the numerous personalities who welcomed the General when he entered the cemetery, were the Ambassadors of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, the United States and China. The head of the government first goes to the "hedge of the executed", then to the central court, where several squads of the Republican Guard are lined up. The General enters the chapel to pray before the numerous tombs; then, accompanied by the priest, he examines the entrance of the chapel, which bears the signs of recent German destruction and from there he delivers the following

1749
Classified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Ammunition Train Explodes in the Paris Suburbs

An official communiqué issued by the French Police announces that several trucks of an ammunition train blew up this morning in the Paris suburbs; there were some casualties. Although the sirens were sounded, General Headquarters of the American Ninth Air Force states that no enemy plane was reported over the Paris area. The explosion took place near a railway station in the Paris suburbs. An investigation is being made to discover the cause of the explosion.

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

Council of Ministers Meets

The Council of Ministers yesterday met under the chairmanship of General de Gaulle. The Minister for Supply reported on the measures adopted to ensure an improvement of the food supply, under the present difficult circumstances.

Volunteers Needed

All Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, who wish to volunteer with the forces for the defence of republican liberties, are invited to register at the town hall in their locality or at the Police station in their district. In case of necessity, the authorities will call for them. Volunteers who were formerly members of the patriotic militias will have priority.

Military Training Centers to Be Opened

Military training centers will be opened in all the military districts, with the aim of perfecting military preparation.

Enemy Spoliation Measures annulled

The government has issued a decree foreseeing the annullment of the spoliation measures adopted by the enemy or under his control. For the moment, this concerns property for which no liquidation measures have been taken. A decree will shortly be issued with the aim of regulating the question of that property for which such measures have already been adopted.

New Appointments

On the proposal of Mr.Meyer, Minister of Transports and of Public Works, Mr. Catton has been appointed director of Merchant Navy Personnel and Mr. Chardin, director of Maritime transport.

Merchant Shipping and Supplies

Fishing smacks will shortly be employed for the transportation to France of 500 tons of warm clothing which are still in England, according to the military correspondent of the "Manchester

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

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Military Training Centers to Be Opened

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Twelve hundred tons of clothing have already arrived at a port in southern France, from the United States. Five hundred tons will be sent to Paris, to be distributed in northern France; the rest will be distributed in the southern regions.

396

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

RADIO DIFFUSION FRANCAISE - 41.49 M. - 2130 - November 1

Commentary on the Strategic Importance of Antwerp Harbor

The battle for Antwerp harbor is over, General Dempsey's spokesman stated yesterday. It is now a question of knowing, he added, how quickly and how far the Germans are going to withdraw.

After the Allied landing on the Beveland Peninsula, which carries traffic to the island of Walcheren, the only escape route for the Germans is by sea. The island of Walcheren is the last maritime traffic point at the mouth of the Escaut, on which the immense harbor of Antwerp is built. Not only has Antwerp harbor a great strategic importance, but its use will also alleviate the problem of supplies in men and armaments for the Dutch front as well as the whole of the western front. The Allied Command attaches the greatest importance to the use of Antwerp harbor. It will permit a large-scale general offensive. Up to now, the Allies could only use the port of Cherbourg. During the years preceding the war, the port of Antwerp could receive 250 ships of heavy tonnage; namely, 350.000 tons of goods, without counting the smaller craft and tow boats.

Antwerp harbor can be used in any kind of weather, whereas Cherbourg cannot. Consequently, whatever the destruction carried out by the Germans may have been 300,000 tons of supplies and two and a half million men can be landed in Antwerp harbor.

From the military point of view, the port of Antwerp is important because it is only 135 kilometers from Aachen, 150 kilometers from Belfort, 350 kilometers from Metz, and less than 100 kilometers from Rotterdam. Flying distances for bombers are even shorter. The port of Antwerp cannot be threatened by the enemy in any way. Its occupation is one of the most important military events.

The military correspondent of the "News Chronicle" states that British troops are rapidly following the German troops defeated on the Meuse. German hopes of holding out on their line of resistance south of the Meuse are now gone. No other solution is left to them but to withdraw and consolidate their positions on the Meuse. The Meuse will separate the Allies

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

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pp

1754

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

A map showing that the Germans had the intention of consolidating their positions on the Meuse is now in General Dempsey's possession. His offensive was founded on this document, and the liberation of Antwerp was one of its consequences.

Sugar Will be Distributed in January

Paris: During the Council of Ministers, Mr. Giacobbi, Minister of Supply, announced that sugar distribution will be resumed in January. A distribution of sugar will also be made at Christmas.

Pensions for the F.F.I.

Paris: the Prefect of the Seine department has announced that the French Forces of the Interior, who participated in liberation operations, will have the right to apply for pensions, if they have been wounded or maimed during war operations.

Housing Problem

Paris: In order partly to solve the housing crisis, the Justice Commission of the C.E.R. has allowed women with children to occupy apartments belonging to collaborationists.

RADIO KOSSUTH (Russian) in Hungarian to Hungary - 40 - 2330 - November 1

Germans to Convert Budapest into Hedge-hog Position

It seems fairly certain that the Germans intend to convert Budapest into a hedge-hog position, once they retreat into the western parts of Hungary, leaving only a small number of troops in the Hungarian capital to cover the retreat to the Austrian border and slow down the Soviet advance. This means the wholesale destruction of the city and the starvation of its

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Once the Red Army enters Budapest, these German troops will have to blow up bridges, gas and electricity power stations, large buildings, etc., in order to leave only a heap of smoking ruins to the victorious Soviets. This is the inevitable fate of hedge-hog positions. Therefore, all Hungarians who value their lives and their property should immediately take up arms against the Germans and their Hungarian henchmen to save themselves and their capital. They must act NOW!

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

INFORMATION DIVISION

No. 125 WEDNESDAY 1 November 1944

Allied Force Headquarters
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Radio Monitoring Division
UNIT No. 12 - APO 512

MONITORING REPORT

CONTENTS

SECTION A: . . . . . German Broadcasts
. . . . . D. N. B. Hellprinter Transmissions
. . . . . Transocean and D.N.B. in Morse

SECTION B: . . . . . Italian Broadcasts

SECTION C: . . . . . Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

SECTION D: . . . . . Other Axis, Axis-Controlled,
Neutral and Clandestine Broadcasts

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

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CONTENTS

SECTION A: . . . . . German Broadcasts
. . . . . D. N. B. Hellprinter Transmissions
. . . . . Transocean and D.N.B. in Morse

SECTION B: . . . . . Italian Broadcasts

SECTION C: . . . . . Hungarian and Balkan Broadcasts

SECTION D: . . . . . Other Axis, Axis-Controlled, Neutral and Clandestine Broadcasts
. . . . . 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.*

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

GERMAN BROADCASTS

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - in German - 0845 - October 21

Confiscation of Farm Property

Rome: The Communist League of Trade Unions in southern Italy calls for the expropriation of farmers and the introduction of the Bolshevik Kolkhoz system into the whole of Italian agriculture

Communists Call Franco a War Criminal

London: The annual meeting of the English Communist Party has asked the British Government to put the Spanish Government Chief Franco on the list of war criminals.

Bolsheviks Extend Influence in the East

Beirut: The Bolshevik position in the Arab world has been further strengthened by the appointment of a Soviet Ambassador to Syria and the Lebanon. On Monday, the Soviet Ambassador presented his credentials to the Lebanese Government.

New Provisions for Foreign Workers

Berlin: New provisions have been issued for the employment and the training of foreign workers in the Reich. Foreign workers who wish to develop their professional knowledge will be gathered in training groups. Their wages will be increased according to their achievements. Groups have already been formed on a piece-work basis whose achievements lie much above the average. Particularly gifted workmen will receive a deputy-foreman training. At present there are 1750 training groups of this kind in Germany.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - in German - 1230 - October 21

Survey of the Situation - by Dr. Otto Dietz

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE in German - 1230 - October 31

Survey of the Situation - by Dr.Otto Aries

The English military critic, Cyril Falls, who is not just anybody but recognised in the enemy camp, made an important statement on the effects of the war situation on London, Washington and Moscow. This statement has just been mentioned in the News Service. Cyril Falls, in an article in the "Illustrated London News" which was written one week ago, commented on the effects of the resistance of the German army and the German nation at our frontiers. His conclusion literally is that it is a heavy blow for the United States, England and also Bolshevism that the war will not end in 1944.

399

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

The Allies fixed this date and relied on it when they drew up their strategical plans for 1944 at the Teheran discussions of 1943 between Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill. Cyril Falls admits that the large-scale attack on Germany this summer was planned to bring about the decision of this war. He demands that the Anglo-American command repeat its endeavor despite the advanced season, since this, to his mind, is the one and only chance left to the Allies this winter. Cyril Falls hopes that Stalin and Churchill made the necessary decisions at the Moscow conference because he considers it would be self-deception if the Allies did not realize that they were forced to play their last card.

Cyril Falls believes that Stalin can help the Allies once more by fresh major attacks on East Prussia and the central part of the eastern front as well as by intensifying the attacks in the northern part of the eastern front and in Hungary since the Allied Command is suffering from supply difficulties and particularly from the stubborn German defence of Antwerp and a general scattering of its forces.

Another British military critic declares that Eisenhower's and Montgomery's advance towards the German frontiers was too fast and that they omitted to capture adequate ports. This resulted in supply difficulties which play now a big part and which hamper the Anglo-Americans. We know that the German defenders of the Channel ports and strongpoints contributed essentially to upsetting Eisenhower's and Montgomery's plans.

We know further that, after Cyril Falls wrote his article, the first Bolshevik onslaught on East Prussia and the major attacks on all parts of the eastern front were frustrated. So far Stalin's help for Anglo-American strategy has been small; we also know that it is given for very different reason.

We know that Churchill and Roosevelt would like to bring about the end of the war within the shortest possible time. The political problems are growing too much for both of them. Let us deal to-day with one of these problems. It is particularly striking that Roosevelt attempts to promote the financial interests of the U.S. plutocrats and Jews by handing over peoples so far free to Bolshevism and that Churchill is forced to help, though it means sacrificing important British interests.

Let us consider the position of Iran's Since [illegible]

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

Cyril Falls believes that Stalin can help the Allies once more by fresh major attacks on East Prussia and the central part of the eastern front as well as by intensifying the attacks in the northern part of the eastern front and in Hungary since the Allied Command is suffering from supply difficulties and particularly from the stubborn German defence of Antwerp and a general scattering of its forces.

Another British military critic declares that Eisenhower's and Montgomery's advance towards the German frontiers was too fast and that they omitted to capture adequate ports. This resulted in supply difficulties which play now a big part and which hamper the Anglo-Americans. We know that the German defenders of the Channel ports and strongpoints contributed essentially to upsetting Eisenhower's and Montgomery's plans.

We know further that, after Cyril Falls wrote his article, the first Bolshevik onslaught on East Prussia and the major attacks on all parts of the eastern front were frustrated. So far Stalin's help for Anglo-American strategy has been small; we also know that it is given for very different reason.

We know that Churchill and Roosevelt would like to bring about the end of the war within the shortest possible time. The political problems are growing too much for both of them. Let us deal to-day with one of these problems. It is particularly striking that Roosevelt attempts to promote the financial interests of the U.S. plutocrats and Jews by handing over peoples so far free to Bolshevism and that Churchill is forced to help, though it means sacrificing important British interests.

Let us consider the position of Iran! Since 1914, England has been struggling with imperialistic Russia and afterwards the Soviet Union for Iran. The allegedly free country was then divided into spheres of interests. The oil of the northern part of the country was sold to Russia, that of the southern part to England. Ninety per cent of the profits were cashed by the partners while the remaining ten per cent were used to bribe the Iran, formerly Persian, government.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.2/NND No. 785016

During the first world war, England had no competitors here. Then the Americans joined in the race since they were increasingly interested in Iran oil owing to the downward trend of their own oil output. And of course at England's expense.

Last year, the Shah of Iran attempted to defend the oil and the national wealth of the country against the Anglo-Americans. He was deposed when England, the United States and Stalin needed Iran for the passage of supplies to the Soviet Union. The succeeding Iran Government concluded a so-called alliance with the Soviet Union which introduced Soviet influence into Iran. From now on the Soviet Union was the strongest competitor of the Anglo-Americans for oil in Teheran. In the course of the last few months, Roosevelt has begun to demand that the new oil wells in the northern part of Iran should in part be exploited by the United States and in part by the Soviet Union, while the Soviet Union has practically annexed Iran. The former and the present Governments of Iran struggled against this new oppression. The present Premier suggested that Iran should not grant any new oil concessions for the duration of the war. He appealed to the guarantee of independence given to Iran by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin during the Teheran conference when they consulted together in December 1943 concerning the general attack on Germany. The result of this weak attempt of the Iran Government at preventing the Jewsh rulers of the United States and the Kremlin from looting the wealth of the country is so typical that it must be called a characteristic example of imperialism in general. In Moscow Tass declared that the free Government of Iran, which Moscow had guaranteed, must be deposed at once since it refused to comply with Bolshevik wishes. In addition, Iran had violated the treaty with the Soviet Union since she had not satisfactorily contributed to the transport of war supplies. This gave the Soviets a right to take measures against Iran. In the last few weeks, a movement, naturally called democratic, developed in Teheran calling for the incorporation of Iran in the Soviet Union. The latter will take place within some weeks or months. The United States serenely watch this violation of a country which they have guaranteed. Roosevelt's friends know that they will do good business with the Bolsheviks. And what does England do?

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

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Churchill, in an official Reuter despatch, declared that the incorporation of Iran into the Soviet Union was a fact which could not be altered, even before it had happened or been realised by the political world. He simultaneously ordered a London newspaper to accuse the Iran Government of having violated the Soviet treaty, because he had agreed to the annexation in Moscow and had even promised to support Stalin in his action although this promise involved the sacrifice of most important British interests to Bolshevism and the United States. England is simply the promoter of Bolshevism without having even the advantages which the United States succeeded in securing.

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

Is it therefore to be wondered at that Churchill longs for the end of the war? It is comprehensible that Roosevelt also is keen on doing deals with Bolshevism by military alliances instead of suffering from permanent apprehensions concerning the result of the war. We consider these Bolshevik-Plutocratic intrigues and the exploitation of England as auspices favorable to us.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 11,80 kcs - 1400 - October 31

Volkssturm in Memel

Berlin: In the besieged town of Memel, which has been vainly assaulted several times during the last few days, the Volkssturm has suddenly fallen in. The Volkssturm of Memel consists predominantly of former soldiers. They wear either the uniform of the Party, of the frontier guards, of the postal employees or even civilians' clothes. The only thing they have in common is the armlet: "Volkssturm" and the will to unconditional effort for the Fatherland. They are armed not only with guns and machine-guns but also with modern close-range anti-tank weapons, which they all know how to use.

The defender of the Memel bridgehead, General Gollnick, Oak Leaves, supervises the training. In the meantime, a piece of a trench in the inner defence line has been entrusted to the men of the Volkssturm.

Moscow Visit a Failure

Geneva: It has now been established that the visit of the Polish emigré chief Mikolajczyk to Moscow was a complete failure. In Moscow it has been proved that the British Prime Minister and the Kremlin ruler ... so that Britain endorses the Soviet Union's opinions one hundred per cent.

Japanese Papers Have Two Pages

Japan: From November 1st all daily papers appearing in Japan will only have two pages.

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GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE - 11,80 Mcs - 2030 - October 31

A New Slogan for East Prussia

Berlin: After the Bolsheviks' cruel murders south of Gumbinnen had been made known the following slogan was created among the East Prussian population: "Take all East Prussian soldiers out of the army and place them on the frontier. They will kill everybody who comes from over there, until nobody comes any more.

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

Hitler Youth Enthusiastic

Cologne: The Hitler Youth from Central Germany reported yesterday to the Hitler Youth of Cologne asking urgently to be allowed to participate in the trench works at the West Wall.

They had gone on foot most of the way and brought their tools with them. They declared that they could not enrol as paratroopers because they were too young.

However, after having obtained their parents' permission by telephone, the wish of the boys was fulfilled. They now work as volunteers side by side with their Rhineland comrades.

"Voelkisher Beobachter" on the Attitude of Youth

Berlin: The "Voelkischer Beobachter" points out that the attitude of German youth is a phenomenon in the eyes of British commentators.

But if the British speak of the alleged brutality of the young, we can answer them: "German youth knows what honor and fidelity mean. They know what liberty and beauty are. The British, however, know only the spirit which they resemble."

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 592 kcs - 2000 - October 31

Broadcast by Czech Minister

Prague: In a radio speech Moravec, the Czech Minister for Popular Enlightenment, stressed that the Czech people is engaging all its strength to co-operate in a victory for the German Reich. The Czech people knows that the victory of the Reich is the only way to save the small states.

At the end the Minister called upon the Czech people to assist the Government by giving them its confidence and showing discipline.

Soviets Refuse Norwegian Police in Northern Norway

Stockholm: The Soviets have roundly refused to employ Norwegian police in the parts of northern Norway occupied by them.

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

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Soviets Refuse Norwegian Police in Northern Norway

Stockholm: The Soviets have roundly refused to employ Norwegian police in the parts of northern Norway occupied by them. The Soviets declared to the Norwegian emigrés in London that the occupation of these Norwegian territories would be carried out by them alone.

"Daily Worker" Pays Tribute to Norwegian King

London: The British Bolshevik paper "Daily Worker" pays tribute to the Norwegian ex-King Haakon for his subservience to Moscow.

"Haakon", states the British Bolshevik paper, "is the first monarch in world history who openly recognizes Bolshevism."

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

Rumania Under the Whip of the Soviets

New York: Clark (?), the U.S. correspondent, reports as follows: "The Soviets have taken from the Rumanians almost all their agricultural machines and their grain. They have seized even the seed-corn for the next harvest."

The gauge of Rumania's railways has been changed to that of the Soviets. This means subjecting Rumanian railways to the dictates of Soviet transport.

GERMAN HOME SERVICE - 592 kcs - 2200 - October 31

Slovak President in Liberated Zvolen

Bratislava: President Tiso, accompanied by the Premier and several other members of the government, has visited liberated Zvolen.

In an address to the population of the town President Tiso settled accounts with Benes and his fatal policy and called upon the population to fight energetically against Bolshevism, with which the Slovaks had become acquainted in such a fearful and personal manner.

Spanish General on the Situation in Spain

Barcelona: The Spanish general, Moscardo (?) made the following statement to representatives of the press:

The Soviet-Spanish bands which had broken into France have been repulsed by Spanish troops. The valley of Aran in the Pyrenees, used by the Spanish Bolsheviks as a gateway into Spain, has been cleared of Bolshevik bands. Numerous prisoners have been taken and much war material belonging to the Bolsheviks captured.

General Moscardo distinguished himself in the Spanish civil war by the heroic defence of the Alcazar.

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NPD in German - 11.05 - October 31

No Decision in Pacific Battle

It is difficult to predict the outcome of military events on the Philippines, writes the "Asahi Shimbun" on Monday, commenting on events in the Pacific. The situation does not allow the slightest optimism on our part. In spite of the defeat off Formosa and the Philippines, continues the paper, enemy naval units are still operating in Philippine waters, while the landed units, which continue to receive supplies, are doing all they can to widen their bridgeheads. The situation there is growing more and more serious.

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

Fighting on the Western Front 1650

Berlin : (By Ludwig Sertorius): The grim unequal struggle for the south of the Scheldt appears to have reached its final stage. After the Canadians, who managed to cross the bridge of land to enter south Beveland from the east, had joined British forces which landed from the sea, German defenders on the peninsula withdrew to the isle of Walcheren, where, despite inundations and continual air bombardment, the German defence is still effective enough to prevent the enemy from following on the heels of the Germans from Beveland to Walcheren.

In north-western Brabant Allied pressure has increased. On Monday grim fighting developed to the north of the line Bergen-Op-Zoom-Roosendaal-Breda-Tilburg. Tenaciously fighting rearguards protected the German detaching movements. The bulk of the German troops reached Hollandsch-diep and the lower Meuse between Gertruidenberg and Heusden. Enemy attempts to break through Hollandsch-diep with strong tank wedges to the Meuse bridges of the two latter towns as well as to Moerdijk bridge continue, but so far have been successfully prevented. It goes without saying that the approaches to these bridges are also the target of Allied air forces. The enemy did not succeed in carrying out a pincer operation or encirclement move, and he may in all probability be no longer able to start such a movement south of the big waterline of Hollandsch-diep and the Meuse. It is therefore not improbable that the Allied attack will now soon strike out farther to the north-east.

This will possibly lead to an attempt by the enemy to make a thrust westward from the Nijmegen bridgehead between the Waal and the Meuse, preferably also between the Waal and the Lek. It is, however, still questionable whether the enemy will be able to release enough forces for this operation without weakening the Nijmegen ridgehead too much for the planned major offensive into the northern German plains. It is evident that Montgomery will hold his concentration of power at Nijmegen intact as long as possible. This is clear from the fact that for the purpose of warding off German counter-attacks on the extreme right wing of the British Second Army in the region south-east of Helmond, he put no British reserves but one American tank division into the operation. This tank division is obviously serving [illegible]

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

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Except for the successful warding off of a renewed attempt by the U.S. Seventh Army to convert the penetration in Mortagne woods into a break-through to St. Die, there is nothing of importance to report from other sectors of the western front.

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

Americans Succeed Moroccans In Mountain Fighting 1230

German Headquarters, West: (By Transocean's war reporter Guenther Weber): "Alpine troops of Morocco fighting on the front in the Vosges have lost their original vigor," an officer of the German General Staff at Headquarters, West, told me today. He knew these alpine troops personally from the Italian theatre of war. It is quite obvious that these forces as well as those from Algiers, who were all trained especially for mountain warfare, are no longer among the enemy's crack troops as they were in Italy. For this reason the Americans must be employed to an increasing degree in the centres of attack in the Vosges, even when they are not skilled in mountain fighting.

The Italian Front 1745

Berlin: (By Ludwig Sertorius): Fighting activity on Monday was revived at some places of the front, but at no point had more than local importance. The Anglo-Americans had not resumed their large-scale attacks since October 26. This reserve is certainly due to some extent to bad weather, although the severe losses suffered are without a doubt also responsible as well as the fact that a large percentage of Allied forces are simply worn out and need rest. However, the present lull will presumably be of short duration only.

Cessation of the Allied offensive for a considerable time cannot be reckoned with for several reasons.

The U.S. Fifth Army in the sector between the Reno and Santerno has already worked its way [illegible] through the Apennines and it may be assumed that the Americans would not want to halt on the last tenth of the distance from Florence to Bologna. In all probability the enemy will not fail to exert his greatest effort to overwhelm German resistance here on the last foothills on the fringe of the plains. He is conscious of the difficulties, a fact, evident from apprehensions expressed in the newspapers that the fighting for the exits leading to Bologna may turn into a second Cassino. These apprehensions, however, are subordinated to the demand for success which, for reasons of prestige at least, is [illegible] considerable losses of two months of mountain

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

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Eisenhower's general offensive plan must be taken into consideration, in which Alexander's army group has the principal task of keeping as many German forces as possible occupied. In this respect Alexander, however, has been successful only to a very limited extent. But he would be acting contrary to this plan in discontinuing his offensive. From all these reasons it becomes clear that the present lull in the fighting in Italy is not likely to last long. Probably the enemy has only once again completed a regrouping of his forces and will attack again with increased power.

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

Eden Is in Rome 2340

Rome: British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has arrived in Rome.

Allied Aircraft Strafe Italian Civilians 1135

Milan: Allied fighters strafed a streetcar running from Bergamo to Monza. Twenty-nine passengers were killed and forty-one injured, "Corriere della Sera" reported.

Death Sentence for Swiss Citizen 1215

Zurich: A Swiss citizen named Gurtner, living in the French Jura, has been condemned to death by the resistance movement, according to the Neunburg press. Gurtner was accused of collaboration.

The Allied Aerial War over Germany 1225

Berlin: (By Transocean's aviation expert, Karl Zeppelin): Aerial warfare against Germany, in view of the fact that the western front is at the Reich's frontiers, has reached a new phase. Besides heavy operative bomber formations of the Anglo-American air force, tactical formations of these air forces are now also making attacks on western and south-western German communications, armament industries, and the morale of the population. As seen from Germany the actual amount of air activity is nevertheless limited, and seen from a military viewpoint, only a part of this warfare has military significance, while the other part must be regarded as nuisance or harassing attacks only.

The Eastern Front 1845

(By Alfred von Olberg): The first phase of the Soviet major offensive in the East Prussian border region undoubtedly ended in favor of the German defenders. After twelve days of hard struggle, the impetus of Soviet mass assaults slackened. A compilation by the German Supreme Command of losses in fighting power and especially war material which the attackers suffered indicates clearly that a complete defensive success has been scored here, even though a narrow strip of land on the border

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At present there is only purely local fighting on all borders of East Prussia, the purpose being to improve positions. This proves that even the Soviet Command is considering its offensive plans (the march through the whole of East Prussia to the Vistula) as overthrown for the time being. Meanwhile the battle for the big German bridgeheads on the Kurland coast up to east of Libau and west of Lutz is going on with the greatest fierceness. Moscow really seems to be making every effort to eliminate the possibility of a threat to the flank from here, prior to renewing the offensive against East Prussia.

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

Grim chastic defence, which has been put up here as well as on Svorbe peninsula, and German counter-attacks should progress on the Soviet Command, however, that ... also it can carry out a decisive operation, the elimination of German bases, only after most ferocious fighting. The German defence is fully conscious of the fact that it has the task of tying down enemy forces and of fighting diversionary actions similar to those which have been preceding for months for naval bases in the west on the Atlantic front. ...

In the Hungarian-Russia region the severe losses of the Soviet armies are making themselves strongly felt after the encirclement battles of Debrecen, Nyiregyhaza and Nagykaroly. Pressure northward toward the Slovak border has ceased. The pursuit by Soviet formations from the Ruthenian Carpathians was arrested on the Samos sector of the front where German positions are very strong. Pressure along the Slovak border to the south was checked by German counter-attacks in the Uzhorod region. On the other hand the Soviets in the eastern Beskides are still trying to reach the northern border of Slovakia. These attacks which have been repeated throughout four weeks again failed. Nevertheless a threat to eastern Slovakia by a Soviet pincer operation cannot be denied.

A new Soviet offensive operation with the objective of Budapest seems under way in the region between the Danube and the Tisa. While German-Hungarian forces in attacks along the lower reaches of the Tisa pushed the Soviets back across the river, a new major attack is developing between Szolnok and Szentes, with tank spearheads aiming at Kecskemet. But they clashed with German - Hungarian troops which made a counter-attack and nipped in the bud the attempted break-through.

Soviet Attacks Fail in Hungary 1855

South Hungarian Front: (By Transocean's war reporter Karl Claus Krebs)

Kecskemet is again firmly in German hands. In the afternoon hours of October 30 the Russians launched a new tank

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Kecskemet is again firmly in German hands. In the afternoon hours of October 30 the Russians launched a new tank thrust from the Kiskunfelegyhaza region against the town of Kecskemet, about one hundred kilometres south-east of Budapest. With the aid of thirty-five tanks, they tried to capture the town. After grim German - Hungarian defence, in the course of which almost half of the attacking Soviet tanks were smashed, they turned tail and withdrew to their original positions.

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

As a result of this failure the Russians have now begun to extend activities in the Kiskunfelegyhaza region in a western direction. In the course of these operations they took the locality of Kechen, about fifty kilometres south-west of Kecschket. Undoubtedly these operations are aiming at bringing about a linking with the Russian forces which about a week ago advanced to Baja, about 150 kilometres south of Budapest on the eastern bank of the Danube.

Looking at Soviet operations in the entire Hungarian battle zone, it becomes clearly evident that the Soviets are using all possible means, regardless of losses in men and material, in order to reach the Danube. A daily stiffening of the German-Hungarian defence will put extremely formidable obstacles in their way and will try, as before, to prevent large-scale strategical operations.

Swedish Foreign Policy Is Questionable 1530

Berlin: A speech by Swedish Foreign Minister Guenther was not mentioned, much less commented upon, by the German press. Silence in the German papers concerning Swedish foreign policy and particularly German-Swedish relations has been evident for some time. The Wilhelmstrasse made no official statement to foreign press representatives on Guenther's speech. The spokesman, however, asked to be permitted to "think aloud" on the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse and the man in the street. Very quietly the spokesman pointed out the development of German-Swedish relations in the course of the war. He called to mind the traditionally friendly relations and observed that Sweden has now changed her mind - a fact which Germany has noted. He added that Germany at the time of its greatest military power never forbade Swedish trade with England, France, and the United States.

Germany's foreign policy never interfered with Sweden's neutral policy which is being affected by the British and Americans. There has been no change in the German attitude towards Sweden's neutrality policy and this is not necessary, but it is evident that there has been a change in Sweden, as shown in Guenther's speech.

The spokesman considered that the entire speech is based on the assumption that Germany has lost the war and Sweden's interests can therefore be safeguarded without considering Germany. [illegible] were not correct?" Asked the

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

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The spokesman considered that the entire speech is based on the assumption that Germany has lost the war and Sweden's interests can therefore be safeguarded without considering Germany. "What would happen if this assumption were not correct?" Asked the spokesman. He reminded listeners there had been a time in Stockholm when Sweden was just as convinced of Russia's defeat as she is today of Germany's. "What will happen", he continued, "if the effectiveness of Anglo-American airplanes were just as diminished one day by technical developments as that of German U-boats?" The spokesman concluded that there are people who regard Guenther's speech as an introduction to Swedish siding with the Anglo-Americans. He himself does not go so far, although such a tendency in the speech cannot be denied. More than one thing is mysterious in the speech. Perhaps Sweden is already thinking of the next war, which is a popular subject of discussion in Stockholm. Perhaps this is the secret of Sweden's foreign policy.

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

Partisan Regime in Slovakia Is Dissolved 2110

Bratislava: The end of the partisan insurrection in central Slovakia was described by The Slovakian Propaganda Chief Tido Gaspar at a press conference on Tuesday, and supplemented by details about the government, Onska Rystrica. Being a legal government, had consisted of fourteen ministries, Gaspar declared, with two ministers each: one bourgeois and one Communist. Chiefs of the Government were the Slovakia Minister Dr. Vavro Srobar, formerly officiating in the Prague Cabinet, and the former Communist Deputy Schmidtke. Communist Dr. Susek and Doctor Stefanek, from the buurgeois camp, headed the Ministry of Interior. Engineer Zatke and General Solian appointed by Benes played the rôle of Ministers of War. Tido Gaspar said from the whole structure of this provisional government, its transitory character was evident. It was a preparatory government for Bolshevik Czechoslovakia. Civilian leaders of the insurrection have fled in sixteen airplanes, according to Gaspar. Military leaders Generals Viest and Solian, also intended to flee in their airplanes; however they were destroyed by their own soldiers.

Partisans Steal Slovak Funds 2055

Berlin: Slovak state funds of 2,800,000,000 Slovak crowns have been carried off by partisans, but were found and taken to a safe place by German troops. After the breakdown of the insurrection, small remaining groups of misled Slovaks, Soviet elements and parachutists retreated to the mountain region of Minor Tatra. There they are encircled by the Germans and cannot escape their fate. At the collapse of the insurrection large quantities of weapons, munitions, equipment and other war material fell into German hands.

DNB In English October 31

Lighting in Italy 1807

Berlin: The weather having improved in the Italian

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

bourgeois camp, headed the Ministry of Interior. Engineer Zatke and General Solian appointed by Benes played the rôle of Ministers of War. Tido Gaspar said from the whole structure of this provisional government, its transitory character was evident. It was a preparatory government for Bolshevik Czechoslovakia. Civilian leaders of the insurrection have fled in sixteen airplanes, according to Gaspar. Military leaders Generals Viezd and Solian, also intended to flee in their airplanes, however they were destroyed by their own soldiers.

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DNB — In English — October 31

Fighting in Italy 1807

Berlin: The weather having improved in the Italian theatre, major fighting flared up for the first time on the Serchio valley near Borgo, where Italian mercenary troops were warded off, DNB learns. In the penetration area south of Bologna the roar of guns has intensified although only negligible fighting took place. In the Adriatic sector, where the British were able to occupy two mountain ridges at the cost of heavy losses, German formations started counter-attacks and have narrowed down the penetration area in bitter close-range fighting.

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

Allied Looting Is Confirmed 2025

Berlin: An exchange of letters between American General Bradley and the former C-in-C of British forces in the west, General Montgomery, as well a letter to General Hodges make clear the extent of looting of which the English and Americans have been guilty in course of their occupation of France. In a letter from Montgomery to Bradley of August 10,1944, which fell into German hands, the writer says: "I am very much alarmed at the number of reports I have received lately on looting."

Montgomery goes on to say he has received well founded reports of actions which took place outside of the actual fighting area in which "bobbed articles were of no possible military use."

An order by General Hodges of August 19,1944, states in part: There have been numerous complaints on the part of the French population of looting in the army district. These sentences from the captured documents are a new proof of the consequences which the arrival of American and British soldiers in "liberated" territory has had.

Members of Volkssturm Have Same Considerations as Soldiers 1855

Berlin: According to the Fuehrer's decree on the setting up of the German Volkssturm, the members are legal soldiers. Their families receive financial support from the State just as families of soldiers of the armed forces. Should Volkssturm soldiers be wounded at the front or become unable to continue their work, they will be given the same assistance as members of the armed forces. If Volkssturm soldiers are killed in action, the State will care for their families. When having to interrupt their work for several days, training, Volkssturm members will receive their pay as usual.

RADIO LEIPZIG IN ITALIAN - 1745 October 31

Outlaws Prefer Perish Houses

Milan: In the course of operations to annihilate a

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

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RADIO LEIPZIG IN ITALIAN - 1745 October 31

Outlaws Prefer Parish Houses

Milan: In the course of operations to annihilate a group of outlaws in northern Italy, it has been ascertained that these bands prefer to use the houses of parish priests for their clandestine radios. In a number of houses in the country large quantities of arms and ammunition have been discovered.

L. VOLK DU REICH - In French to France - 29 M. - 1700 - October 31

De Gaulle Cannot Restore Order

Berlin: M. Déat, Minister of Labor in the French National Government, has declared: "De Gaulle will never succeed in restoring order in France because International Bolshevism and American imperialism will prevent him from doing so.

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

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE in German 6.1 Kcs - 2045 - Oct. 31

"Intensified Warfare" - a Talk by Lieutenant General Dittmar

Ladies and gentlemen,

The fundamental difference which characterises this war as compared with all previous wars on record is undoubtedly what we would term its totalisation, that is, the phenomenon of the whole life of a nation being made subservient to warfare. It is now a well known fact that by this is not to be understood the more or less passive participation subsisting in earlier ages, even among the ancient Greeks, but the active direct or indirect co-operation of the entire nation exclusively in the war effort. A considerable extension of a great many notions relating to warfare is the natural consequence. What in former wars applied only to the armed forces proper holds good now for the totality of the people. Many a principle originally referring only to the conduct of strategic operations, applies now to numerous other fields of human activity no less essential within the scope of the higher task. The compass of possibilities thus opened up for the conduct of war is gigantically enlarged, but the range of essentials indispensable for meeting all requirements is augmented to the same degree. It is quite natural in the circumstances that the more or less classical ideology of a Clausewitz, and also the more modern one of a Moltke or Schlieffen do not prove fully sufficient when applied to the phenomena of the present formidable conflict. In many instances a new terminology is required for denoting a great variety of things and facilitating their intellectual comprehension and classification. It suffices to envisage the apparently unequivocal notions of victory and defeat, which, as recently as in the wars about 1870, were more or less tantamount to the gain or loss of a series of major battles, to understand what a multitude of gradations exist to-day between these two extremes whenever the resources and energies of a whole people are thrown into the scales of decision. In our fight against the Soviet Union we have ourselves seen that victories, however striking, do not by any means imply that the war is won. Many a bitter experience has taught us that lesson!

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

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It must be regarded as a natural consequence of that experience that the observations made during five years of war have produced new formulae which define accurately the necessities, and at the same time the possibilities inherent in the present situation. Such an idea is the intensification of warfare dealt with for the first time by Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels in his article in the "Reich" published a few days ago. This extension of our military terminology, in our opinion, implies more than the expression of accustomed ideas in traditional terms, which appear novel only by their application to war.

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

In fact we do not think we are wrong in interpreting it as a far-reaching systematisation and a clear definition of certain requirements.

Intensification of war; within the compass of common language here is a term belonging to economic and above all agricultural technology, applied to the totally dissimilar sphere of warfare. Neverthless a close affinity becomes obvious when we base our considerations upon the opposite idea, that of extensivity, chosen by Dr. Goebbels as a starting point. Extensive warfare requires, like its economic correlative, ample space which, if non-existent, must be created. In so far extensivity can be considered as tantamount to extension and expansion and the endeavor aiming at its achievement. On the other hand, intensification, both in the economic and military sense, means a carefully calculated and methodical endeavor to attain the most perfect results possible, precisely within a limited space. Here again intensification is compensation for lack of space.

The disadvantages often entailed by extensive warfare, we have come to know thoroughly in the past two years. To use a term employed by Dr. Goebbels in his above-mentioned article, we often ran the risk of succumbing to these dangers. In other words, one can also say that the formidable dimensions of the European territories occupied by us prevented the intensification of our warfare. Nobody will suppose that we had not the capacity to do this; rather is the contrary true. We have done everything in our power to make use at long range of whatever material gains the first years of war brought us. Not in the sense of unmethodical exploitation, which we might have been tempted to try, but more with the aim of achieving intensification, despite all the difficulties inevitably hampering such a heroic undertaking under the pressure of a great war.

Far be it from us to regard in the light of subsequent experience the victories which brought us to the Atlantic and the Volga and which inspired us with such great enthusiasm, as nothing more than a tragic mistake. Given the same circumstances, we could not act differently to-day. Each phase of those momentous events were and are ruled by immanent laws. But just because we know that, we are justified in envisaging the fateful happenings of

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

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By these remarks we are far from attempting to make a virtue of necessity, for instance in the sense of trying to convince ourselves and others that our expansion to and beyond the borders of our continent was merely a burden which strategic wisdom would have forced us eventually to throw off. Such an assertion would be contrary to numerous statements and universally known facts; but on the other hand we must not overlook the fact that the

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

indubitably considerable advantages in the fields of strategy and war economy resulting from our territorial conquests and justifying a strenuous defence (Ed: note: from this point onwards there are numerous interruptions, presumably by a ghost-voice interruption: fancy that!) were balanced by notable disadvantages. (Interruption: with our blood!..) Among the latter, the most important was the fact that our excessive gains imposed upon us the necessity of a warfare which can only be termed extensive, as defined above. (Interruptions: ha, ha, ... blood... because Hitler, stole...) The implication is obvious. Tremendous distances had to be bridged, wide-spread communications, necessitating extensive safety measures, brakes on our operations. 'Interruptions: This was our ruin!...) The manpower requirements for purposes which were by no means unimportant for the actual conduct of the war, but were essentially of a secondary nature, gnawed at the strength of our fronts. (Interruption: To rob!..) In this connection it must be borne in mind that, as already stated, the striving after the highest possible degree of intensification in the territories gained (Interruptions: yes, pillaging raids!...) put a considerable strain on our national strength. For, again following the doctrine of economics, no intensification is possible without what in the economic field is termed investments, (Interruptions: ...) and in these the part played by human activity in planning and execution stands in the forefront. Because of this, again to quote Dr. Goebbels, we ran some tremendous risks, mainly because we overlooked the fact that, as in economic life, the idea of the optimum also prevails in the sphere of warfare, and, along with it those limits, never easily determined but nevertheless existent, beyond which in economic life lies unremunerativeness and in warfare the danger of serious setbacks. (Interruptions:..) It would be erroneous to suppose that the conception of the optimum in warfare and the necessity of taking it into account in all strategic planning, exists only in the material sphere. (Interruptions: ...) In the spiritual domain, and here quite particularly, the same laws reign. Here also the necessity of intensification prevails, as well as the danger inherent in extensive activity. The tendency towards space and expanse

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

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

It is true that only at a late hour and after having overcome serious dangers have we realised this, as Dr. Goebbels puts it. But we could not speak of this, if the dangers in question might not be considered vanquished, at least in the mental sphere. In this regard, the conception and necessity of an intensification of war coincide with its bevalidation, and this has not only been prepared but now developed to a remarkable degree. This points the sole way, between a sometimes inevitable expansion and the necessary economy of forces, which can lead to our goal. We do not think that this preliminary statement, which makes calls on all concerned, denotes an undue dependence on a theory inappropriate to the war situation. The trend of events at the fronts during the last few days confirms to a high degree that the perception of the necessity of an intensification of the war (Interruption:... by defeats!...), was at first only a theory, like all human perceptions, but proved its validity in the hard school of an infinitely difficult war situation.

We have in mind mainly the eastern front, which during recent days has been the object of our greatest anxiety. (Interruption: Aha!...) East Prussia, the cradle of the conception of the Prussian-German state, appeared greatly endangered. Every step taken by the Bolshevists towards the west enhanced the danger menacing the most nothern German army groups still fighting in the Kurland area.

In the south the threat against the Hungarian core of resistance (against that Hungary with which we are now so closely bound ideologically) made strong measures of support necessary. (Interruption: these very Hungarians have...) The impressive success by the German-Hungarian forces in the area of Debrecen had considerably eased those strategic movements which aimed at the clarification of the situation further north. (Interruption: of course, clarification - listen to this!) At the same time, it has been proved that even today the fighting strength and the operational quality of the German army (the latter indicating the high standard of general officers) is powerful enough to counteract the ever present Soviet numerical superiority and enforce successes beyond even great local victories. (Interruption: well...) In East Prussia, for instance, the conclusion of the first phase of the great battle cannot but indicate that an

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

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385

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

These successes will not only dispel a nightmare from the minds of our people but also remove the danger which seemed to threaten our whole strategic position at the northern end of our eastern front and to influence our defensive successes in the west and in Italy. (Interruptions: Bankruptcy every where. You cannot do a thing.) The fact that we have succeeded, at least for the time being, in mastering a difficult situation, which opens new possibilities and gains precious time, is due as always, to the achievements of troops and leaders. (Interruption: due to the corpse...) But however strong the forces available at decisive points to execute the plans of the leaders, it is to a large extent the whole German people's merit, for they are ready and willing to everything in their power to serve intensified warfare in this decisive phase of the war.

1793

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

ITALIAN BROADCASTS

MILITARY NEWS

Regulations For Italians in German Army

Italian volunteers incorporated in the German army are allowed to send telegrams to their families only in case of the death of near relatives, of births and for important family and financial business reasons. These telegrams must be marked "Feldpost".

(Fascist Radio - 0700)

Italian Front

The Anglo-Americans renewed their attacks on the Adriatic sector in their attempts to cross the river Ronco near Meldola. German troops repulsed all enemy attacks, forcing the Anglo-Americans to fall back on their initial positions, after having inflicted severe losses on them. South of Bologna and north west of Pistoia the fighting centred on some heights where Allied forces tried to unhinge the German defence.

The Anglo-Americans achieved no success, however, and the situation is unchanged.

Fascist Radio 1300)

The fighting which today flared up in the various sectors of the Italian front maintained its local character. The lull is due not only to bad weather conditions but also to the heavy losses suffered by the enemy during his recent attacks. The Allied Command is now regrouping its forces and bringing up new reserves. Early resumption of war activity on the Italian front is therefore probable.

Meanwhile new details on the part taken by Italian units in the fighting have been disclosed. During the severe defensive fighting of October 23 the Bersaglieri company belonging to the Tenth Army Corps fought with exceptional valor. This company is part of the "Goffredo Mameli" Bersaglieri Battalion and is commanded by First Lieutenant Ilario Dani. Despite two enemy attacks strongly supported by artillery the company kept its position on the extreme wing of the Regiments' line west of the Santerno Valley and on the dominant

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

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(Rep.Fascist Radio 20.00)

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1795

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

An improvement in the weather has resulted in heavy encounters in the Serchio Valley. South of Bologna artillery fire increased in violence but was not followed by any considerable fighting activity. In the Adriatic sector the British were able to seize two hill positions at a heavy cost in casualties. German units launched a counter-attack and reduced the enemy infiltrations. German naval batteries off the mouth of the Magra River, near La Spezia, successfully bombarded key points of rebel bands near Carrara.

(Radio Litorale Adriatico - 2210)

Enemy Air Raids Continue

Enemy air terror activity continues without respite. An electric train was strafed on the line to Monza: forty-seven dead and many wounded, mostly workers, are reported. Enemy fighters strafed the Giovi Road, causing many victims. The electric train between Milan and Bergamo was also machine-gunned by British and American aircraft. Twenty-five dead and forty wounded are reported.

(Radio Litorale Adriatico - 2210)

Improved weather conditions allowed a renewal of military activity. Lively encounters took place in the valley of the Serchio, near Barga, where thrusts carried out by enemy mercenaries were repelled.

South of Bologna, artillery duels are reported.

In the Adriatic sector, German formations counter-attacked considerably reducing an infiltration achieved by the enemy on previous days.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

The Southern Front

On the Italian front, Anglo-American attacks at Castelnuovo, in the western sector, and southwest of Vergato, in the central sector, were repulsed by German troops. North of Meldola, invasion troops established a bridge-head on the Ronco River.

(Radio Tevere - 23.30)

1796

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

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Enemy air terror activity continues without respite. An electric train was strafed on the line to Monza: forty-seven dead and many wounded, mostly workers, are reported. Enemy fighters strafed the Giovi Road, causing many victims. The electric train between Milan and Bergamo was also machine-gunned by British and American aircraft. Twenty-five dead and forty wounded are reported.

(Radio Litorale Adriatico - 2210)

Improved weather conditions allowed a renewal of military activity. Lively encounters took place in the valley of the Serchio, near Barga, where thrusts carried out by enemy mercenaries were repelled.

South of Bologna, artillery duels are reported.

In the Adriatic sector, German formations counter-attacked considerably reducing an infiltration achieved by the enemy on previous days.

(Fascist Radio - 2300)

The Southern Front

On the Italian front, Anglo-American attacks at Castelnuovo, in the western sector, and southwest of Vergato, in the central sector, were repulsed by German troops. North of Meldola, invasion troops established a bridge-head on the Ronco River.

(Radio Tevere - 23.30)

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

NEWS FROM REPUBLICAN FASCIST ITALY

Bombacci in North Italy

Nicola Bombacci has made a speech in a Bergamo theatre, in which he praised the Italian Soviet Republic, Mussolini and our victory. He was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

Death of Professor Pericle Ducati

Professor Pericle Ducati, professor of history of art in Bologna, who was attacked and wounded in that city some time ago, recently died at Cortina d'Ampezzo where he had been taken. The funeral service was celebrated with great solemnity and the highest political and military authorities were present at the ceremony. Wreaths were sent by the Duce and by the Secretary of the Party.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

German Air General Visits Republican A.A. Group

General Por ... of the "Luftwaffe" and the Chief of Staff of the Republican air force recently visited the first group of batteries of the Republican Air Force anti-aircraft artillery which distinguished itself during two enemy raids by bringing down eight enemy aircraft. This is one of the first units which on the evening of September 8, 1943, joined their German comrades disregarding the order issued by superior commands. After overcoming the serious difficulties of the initial phase, these artillerymen on September 20 opened fire against enemy formations and shot down three "Liberators". Since then the unit has been constantly on the front-line operating most successfully. The "Flak" commander in Italy awarded the Iron Cross, second class, to the commander of the group, Centurione Amelio. Moreover the gallant officer has been promoted to higher rank for special war merits.

During its first year of activity the first A.A. artillery group shot down fifteen aircraft for certain and another

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

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During its first year of activity the first A.A. artillery group shot down fifteen aircraft for certain and another twenty-five probably. A.A. artillery is planning to create other units through voluntary enlistment. These are sure to be worthy of the first group which so brilliantly distinguished itself in our country's defence.

(Fascist Radio - 20,00)

Banner Presented to Fighting Unit

The battle insignia was presented this morning at Turin to a battalion of the Tenth MAS flotilla. The ceremony was attended by the chief of the province, the federal commissioner and high Italian and German political and military authorities.

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

Many decorations for bravery were also awarded. After the celebration of mass and the salute to the Duce by the head of the province, the new battalion marched through the streets of Turin.
(Fascist Radio - 20,00)

New Banner Presented to Black Brigade

A new banner was presented this morning to the Black Brigade "Sergio Gatti" at Sondrio. The ceremony was attended by the head of the province, civilian and military authorities and representatives of the armed forces. After the ceremony the Brigade marched through the streets of the town and paid tribute to the war memorial and to the shrine of the Fascist dead.
(Fascist Radio - 20,00)

Latest Mopping-Up Operations

Black Brigade units during the past few days carried out large scale mopping-up operations in the Cremona, Brescia, Bergamo and Verona provinces, in conjunction with Republican National Guards and German units. 787 bandits were captured and many other outlaws were killed in fighting.
(Fascist Radio - 20,00)

Official Assistance to Soldiers

The Ministry of War recently ordered that assistance to the families of dead, missing, prisoners, interned soldiers, as well as of those soldiers who remained in occupied territories formerly belonging to coastal artillery units, should be granted by the offices having juristiction over the families concerned. All interested people are therefore informed that applications for obtaining such assistance should be sent to the assistance offices at Arona, Venezia and Pola.
(Fascist Radio - 20,00)

School Taxes Abolished for Refugee Students

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

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(Fascist Radio - 20,00)

School Taxes Abolished for Refugee Students

The Ministry of National Education has granted the exemption from taxes to refugee students regularly following courses in all the schools of the Italian Social Republic.

(Fascist Radio 2000)

Italian Railwaymen in the Front Line

Italian railwaymen, side by side with the soldiers fighting on the front line for the Fatherland's redemption, are taking an important part in the struggle and risking their lives at every moment.

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

Deeds of heroism are sometimes reported which match the most brilliant episodes of the bitterly-fought war. We will mention some of them.

Carlo Gazzotto, an engine driver of the Padua engine depot, during an air raid on a railway station in northern Italy, had his hands maimed by the explosion of bullets while driving a locomotive. Disregarding physical pain he concerned himself only with the damage to the locomotive. After receiving firstaid, he climbed aboard his locomotive to make sure that everything was in order and the driving lever fixed in order to prevent any harm to people and things.

Giovanni Emanuelli, first class depot chief, heedless of a heavy air raid of the railway installations, as soon as he learned that a locomotive was out in the marshalling yards with its steam on, went out with fireman Teresio Gatti, to see that it had not been damaged. He was wounded by a second wave of enemy bombers while Teresio Gatti was killed at his side.

(Fascist Radio-2000)

Scholarships Assigned to Refugees

The examining commission for the assignment of scholarships of National Board for the assistance to refugees met and distributed sixty-six scholarships and a free place in a national college to needy refugees.

(Fascist Radio-2000)

Treasury Bonds Issued in Invaded Provinces Will Be Reimbursed

The National Board for the assistance and protection of invaded provinces brings to the knowledge of interested refugees that the Ministry of Finance, public debt department, has instructed all offices concerned that nine year Treasury Bonds due on December 31, 1943, issued by treasury branch offices in invaded territories, should be sent to the Treasury central headquarters for the necessary inspection so that the necessary reimbursement orders may be issued to the applicants who are mostly refugees.

(Fascist Radio-2000)

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

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(Fascist Radio-2000)

Commander of Volunteer Battalion Sends Cable to Duce

Among the various cables received by the Duce on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the March on Rome, the one sent by the Commander of the volunteer battalion "Benito Mussolini" is particularly significant. The anniversary of the 28th of October has, in fact, coincided with the second year of this unit's activity in one of the extreme sectors of the Italian frontier. It is formed by "Bersaglieri", who have continued without cease the struggle against Bolshevik barbarity.

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

The message states that the battalion is ready to sacrifice everything, to its last blood, for victory and the greatness of the Social Italian Republic

(Radio Litorale Adriatico - 2300)

Italian Airmen Decorated by Germans

The German Command has decorated the following members of the anti-aircraft artillery with the Iron Cross, second class:

Airman Andrea Mazzius: He took part in the Libya and Russia campaigns, giving proof on all occasions of his sense of duty and spirit of sacrifice. Under the fire of enemy artillery, he succeeded, during a withdrawal operation, in saving, together with his own car, six guns and considerable material, though the infantry had abandoned the position, leaving no adequate defences.

Airman Ermanno Ramondella: He distinguished himself in various combats. During a strafing action carried out by enemy planes against his own batteries, he continued to fire until he saw one of the aircraft come down in flames.

Airman Celestino Cecchetti: He contributed to the success of his battery, which shot down eight enemy aircraft. In land fighting at close range he showed courage and contempt of danger under most difficult circumstances. During an enemy bombardment which his gun he did his best to put it into service condition as soon as possible.

Airman Luigi Signorelli: He took part in twenty-three victories scored by his battery. In a difficult moment he volunteered to reach a broken telephone line under heavy enemy artillery fire, showing courage and contempt of danger.

Airman Giovanni Pusterla: When [illegible] started aboard a lorry loaded with ammunition he was instrumental in quenching it and succeeded in saving the load. Hit by a shrapnel splinter which cut off one of his arms, he showed courage and calm.

(Republican Fascist Radio - 23,00)

Technical Battalion Instituted at Milan

The 147th Technical Battalion has been formed in Milan, wholly composed of Italian personnel. All those who are not taking part in actual war work but who are willing to help in

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

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The 147th Technical Battalion has been formed in Milan, wholly composed of Italian personnel. All those who are not taking part in actual war work but who are willing to help in the war effort of the Italian Social Republic, can enlist in the Battalion, which will be employed exclusively in repairs to bridges, waterways, railways and roads.

(Republican Fascist Radio - 23,00)

Agriculturists Meet in Venice

In Venice the Commissioner of the Agricultural Federation presided over a meeting of the leaders of unions in the Veneto area. The Commissioner gave assurance of his best efforts to obtain an increase in the prices of crops in order to enable agriculturists to meet the ordinary and extraordinary expenses which they have to face.

(Republican Fascist Radio - 23,00)

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

NEWS FROM "INVADED" ITALY

Clandestine Slaughtering in Invaded Italy

Clandestine slaughtering of cattle in invaded Italy has assumed gigantic proportions. The Allied Commission has been forced to take the matter up and severe measures are to be adopted against those who disobey the established rules for the slaughter of cattle. Provision has been made that no peasant can purchase cattle outside of a radius of ten miles from his farm. In order to purchase cattle beyond this fixed limit it is necessary to have a written permit from the authorities and a special permit to travel to the place where the cattle are to be bought.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Italian Masterpieces Stolen by the Allies

The liberators are enriching their museums with masterpieces stolen from invaded Italy, aided and abetted in this by the so-called Bonomi Government.

According to reports from various news agencies, it appears that the National Museum in Washington has received as a donation an important collection of Italian masterpieces consisting of 71 paintings and 21 sculptures, the gift of the Jew Schepss, president of an international Jewish co-operative firm. The various items belonging to this collection were bought in Italy by Anglo-American soldiers for practically nothing from Italians, with the authorisation of the so-called Bonomi Government.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Trial of Pentimalli and Del Tetto

The trials of General Pentimalli and General Del Tetto have begun and many witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence have been heard. It will be remembered that the two generals are accused of not having supported Badoglio's betrayal of Italy. During the last few days the examining magistrate has heard the statements of many witnesses presented by the prosecution and the defence.

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

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381

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

Members of the Rome Chamber of Labor Received by Bonomi

The federal secretaries of the Rome Chamber of Labor were received by Premier Bonomi, to whom they reported on the discontent of the working people in the capital, due to the fact that many promises had been made to the workers, which have not been kept.

(Fascist Radio - 1300)

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

Milk Ration Reduced in Rome

British Rome Radio announced that the Milk Distributing Centre in Rome, has reduced by 50% the milk ration assigned to sick people.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

Labor Unrest in Rome

Allied agencies report that unrest of workers in Rome is continually increasing, as a result of the refusal on the part of the employers to grant the cost of living allowance requested by the Federation of Labor. A meeting was recently held in Rome presided over by Bonomi himself. After discussions, an Order of the Day was drawn up and given to the press for publication. This Order of the Day states that all industrialists and employers are asked to pay the increased cost of living allowance to their employees at the earliest possible moment. At the same time the question of allowing special food rations to laborers was also considered. Bonomi declared that no difficulties were raised in that respect by the Italian authorities, and that on that day the subject would be taken up with the Allied authorities in order that a solution may be found to this very serious and important problem.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

New Youth Organisations Formed

To take the place of the youth organisations sponsored in the past by Fascism and which were carefully dissolved by the Bonomi Government, the latter has created a new organisation on the lines of the old "Italian Boy-Scouts". Those who knew this organisation in the past know only too well that it does not meet the requirements of young people. But this does not matter. It is an organisation of a British type and it must on that account be transplanted to Italy, as in the past.

(Fascist Radio - 1400)

Meeting in Rome Discusses Labor Petition

This morning a meeting was held at the Viminale palace to

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

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(Fascist Radio - 1400)

Meeting in Rome Discusses Labor Petition

This morning a meeting was held at the Viminale palace to discuss the demands made by Roman workers. It was presided over by Bonomi. At the end of the long debate the representatives of the General Federation of Labor made a statement to the press in which they stressed that a closer collaboration between labor representatives and the Allied Control Commission would eliminate many difficulties of a bureaucratic character.

(Radio Tevere - 23.30)

Sicilian Labor Questions Discussed

A meeting was held in the headquarters of the Regional Labor Institute to examine problems affecting the workers of the island.

(Radio Tevere - 23.30)

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

REVIEWS, COMMENTS AND SPEECHES

The Amnesty for the 28 th October

The clemency of the Duce is inspired by principles of wisdom and of the independent strength characteristic of the strong. In fact only the weak , both in men and Governments let themselves be guided towards their adversaries by rancor, be it political or personal. The strong, on the other hand know that they can make allowances and show lenience towards their enemies, and towards those who violate the laws of the State.

The amnesty decreed by the Duce on the 20th of October towards the rebels and outlaws is part of the policy which the strong follow for the salvation of their country. It is known that this amnesty has been granted for political and military offences It takes into consideration the really exceptional conditions which were the cause of the offences: the confusion which follows the Badoglio treason, the persuasion used by certain elements who were the enemies of the nation and of its interests, threats made against many of those who are at present outlaws, and blackmail against individuals who became the victims. It can be stated with certainty that the amnesty granted by the Duce on the occasion of the 28th of October, 1944, is actually the materialisation of a wish, of a great aspiration which has been spreading especially recently, among the masses of the disbanded, of the outlaws. In these last few weeks there have been ever increasing symptoms and signs of this desire. This feeling was widely spread among the outlaws, many of whom have tried to return to their homes and escape from the unfriendly mountains in which they had taken refuge. Others have tried to negotiate with the Fascist forces - the forces of law and order -that they might surrender and abandon many of their leaders who had shown all the truculence and ferocity of which they were capable

Many had gone so far as to give themselves up to the authorities, asserting that they preferred imprisonment rather than continue to lead a roving life of danger and suffering under constant surveillance and pursuit on the part of the

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

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Many had gone so far as to give themselves up to the authorities, asserting that they preferred imprisonment rather than continue to lead a roving life of danger and suffering under constant surveillance and pursuit on the part of the forces of law and order. The hardships of the life led by the outlaws have become unbearable. Many of them have had to convince themselves of the futility of their efforts, of the falsity, of the ideologies for which they had fought and were fighting and also of the fact that their efforts were directed only against the welfare of Italy, of their families, of themselves. It is a struggle for which they [illegible] aversion . They sought to abandon this struggle which latterly was contrary to their convictions, a struggle in which they were continually pursued by the forces of law and order, well knowing that Fascist justice was inexorable and ready to strike and to punish criminals. Now they wished to return to a quiet life, to order and discipline.

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

At the present time, when every one has his duty to do, every one has a task to fulfil and sacrifices to bear, the outlaws are returning to law and order. It is therefore easily predictable how the news of the amnesty will be received by the outlaws. They know that by giving themselves up within seven days they will be able to place themselves on the one hand at the service of their country and on the other, they will avoid the severe punishment which would be meted out to them if they persisted in their lawless life. They have made every possible effort to return to discipline, order and work.

(Fascist Radio 1300)

The Review of the Press

The subjects under discussion to-day are varied, and the daily press enlarges on them at several points and from different viewpoints. They refer to the various aspects of this tormented life of ours and if carefully studied they almost constitute a panoramic view. They are problems which are of interest to public opinion at the present juncture of the struggle for the rebirth of the Fatherland.

If one glances at the link between the various activities which are taken into consideration by the daily newspapers, we find that the subjects unite to form one of the greatest problems connected with the life of the nation in its present stage of rebirth. Therefore all the subjects discussed and the speculations made represent various aspects of a fundamental question: they all aim at the same end, which is that of contributing at the earliest possible moment to the rebirth of the nation.

We could quote many of the articles: that published by Daniele Bartoli in the "Stampa", which refers to the Italian syndical problem and its organisation; or the article in "Regime Fascista" which takes part in the controversy between the "Repubblica Fascista" on the one hand and a proportion of the Milanese clergy on the other, who in their turn are in controversy with the population, the latter having criticised the attitude taken by Archbishop Schuster, - an article denying certain assertions - considering them very offensive - which have been made in relation to the Archbishop himself. We could also quote the article in the "Gazzetta del Popolo" referring to the

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

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We could quote another article in which a well known Italian journalist refers to the dismissed from Italian universities, as decreed by the Bonomi government, of certain world famous professors, such as Papini, Ojetti, Donielli and Ungaretta.

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

But, according to our views, one article deserves particular attention, that published by Basile, Under-Secretary of State for War in the "Corriere della Sera". The title is: "Machines and Men in the Present War". The writer makes only a passing reference to the causes which originated the present conflict and goes on to explain the inevitability of the clash between the ferociously conservative plutocracies and the young peoples armed with their spirit and their labor.

The battle which we are fighting, Basile states, can be compared to those ancient theogonies in which the reign of Saturn was succeeded by that of Jupiter. The present war is also the result of an industrial civilisation which has given to the struggle all its character and tone, as well as its imprint. It looks like a Bedaux system applied to warfare by great industry. It is a war of patents, a search for the most destructive weapon, a war of machines in which the side which can produce the greater quantity of machines, of the most offensive nature, will be the winner. It is a war made of experiences and experiments, in which the gallantry of the individual seems to have become of secondary importance. But this is not so, for the performance of best of machines will always be subordinate to that of foot slogging infantry. As regards the employment of new weapons in the present war, Basile states that the efforts now being made in Germany to produce new and deadly weapons are well under way and that the best of hopes are entertained with regard to them. Some of these new weapons must have weighed somewhat in the balance even in the battle for Aix-le-Chapelle, where the German forces were able to check the enemy's threat aimed at the heart of Germany. Allied armies had to call a halt on the threshold of Germany after having been severely tested. Against numerically superior enemy tanks the German forces have already employed new technical means while others are still being prepared.

It should be pointed out however, the journalist goes on to say, that a large number of men have to be trained in the use of these new weapons before they can be employed on a large scale. The same can be said with regard to aircraft. It is necessary to out-number or at least to equal the enemy in this field. German jet-propelled fighters have already given a good account of themselves, and the German weapons which are now being prepared will give a still better one.

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

was succeeded by that of Jupiter. The present war is also the result of an industrial civilisation which has given to the struggle all its character and tone, as well as its impetus. It looks like a Bedaux system applied to warfare by great industry. It is a war of patents, a search for the most destructive weapon, a war of machines in which the side which can produce the greater quantity of machines, of the most offensive nature, will be the winner. It is a war made of experiences and experiments, in which the gallantry of the individual seems to have become of secondary importance. But this is not so, for the performance of best of machines will always be subordinate to that of foot slogging infantry. As regards the employment of new weapons in the present war, Basile states that the efforts now being made in Germany to produce new and deadly weapons are well under way and that the best of hopes are entertained with regard to them. Some of these new weapons must have weighed somewhat in the balance even in the battle for Aix-le-Chapelle, where the German forces were able to check the enemy's threat aimed at the heart of Germany. Allied armies had to call a halt on the threshold of Germany after having been severely tested. Against numerically superior enemy tanks the German forces have already employed new technical means while others are still being prepared.

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379

Finally there is the problem of the struggle against mercantile enemy sea traffic and the war at sea. It is necessary that enemy superiority be brought to an end. The new means of defence which the Allies have brought into play against the U-boat offensive have been successful at the very moment in which the Allies had to rely to the utmost on sea transportation. But new German weapons are under construction, as well as new devices, which will be a serious handicap to Allied navigation. Time is becoming an ally of the Axis. The enemy is aware of the danger which is threatening him and is therefore trying to achieve victory soon, to win the race against time. But he will not succeed. The writer concludes his article by urging the Italian people to participate in the war effort against the Allies in order that Italy may effectively have her share in the common victory.

(Fascist Radio 1440)

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

Death of Periclo Ducati at Cortina

As previously announced, Professor Periclo Ducati has died at Cortina d'Ampezzo from wounds received in the attempt on his life made on February 16 in Bologna by murderers in the pay of the enemy. He was born in Bologna on July 11, 1880, and graduated at the Bologna university in 1902. He was one of Carducci's pupils and completed his studies at the Rome school of archeology. Later he was appointed professor of archeology at the Bologna university and director of the history museum of that city. A correspondent member of the Academy of Italy, he made many studies and researches, some of them of vital importance. He was well known in Italy and abroad, particularly for his works on Etruscan civilization and on Greek potteries. His death will cause great sorrow and deep regret.

Having refused to support the betrayal by the house of Savoy and wishing to express his Italian faith he returned to Bologna. On February 16 of this year he was approached by two enemy mercenaries and treacherously shot in the back while returning home. He stoically endured many painful surgical operations, always asserting his faith in a strong and honored Italy. Now, after several months, the criminal act of the assassin is completed and Pericle Ducati takes his place at the side of Giovanni Gentile, Ather Capelli, Aldo Resega and thousands of others who shed their blood for the Fatherland's honor and redemption.

The First Anniversary of Luigi Riva's Death

Today is the first anniversary of the death of Luigi Riva, son of "Sansepolcrista" Celso, who volunteered in the war for the conquest of the empire and later in the war for the liberation of Spain from the Bolshevik menace. Luigi Riva asked to take his part in the present war and on June 10, 1940, he was enrolled in the Navy's pioneers. On July 26, 1943, he suffered from Badoglio's reprisals but those did not affect his spirit or his faith. On September 16 he took part in the reopening of the Turin Fascist federation and was appointed commander of the Fascio in that city. On October 31, 1943, criminals in the pay of the enemy made a cowardly attack on him and killed him. His very [illegible]

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

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(Fascist Radio - 2010)

pp

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

The Past Twenty-four Hours - by Vandor

German soldiers have confirmed their fighting spirit, their high degree of training and their superior manoeuvring capability in the fluctuating fighting now in progress in Holland and Belgium. The Anglo-Americans did not succeed in scoring any strategic success and have paid a very heavy price for their negligible territorial gains. In addition it is worth stressing that flying bombs still prevent Londoners from sleeping in peace so that they curse the day on which the highest British leaders alleged that the flying bomb danger is now definitely over.

In Italy the situation is unchanged. In the east, while the German and Hungarian defence is stiffening in the southern sector, the first figures of the losses suffered by the Bolsheviks in the eastern Prussian area stress the importance of the great German defensive success: 1075 tanks destroyed, thousands of dead, thirty-five infantry divisions and many armored brigades beaten for good. It has been a victory achieved by will, by the love of the fatherland and by self-sacrifice. Germany is strong and her army is fully efficient and at the stage of gathering power. She suffers blows, but she fights back and delivers heavy blows. We are now perhaps at the last rounds and a well delivered blow may cause the collapse of the enemy.

Sweden is repeating the usual song of her neutrality to the four corners of the earth. It is quite curious to see the development of the situation of this neutral with the Bolsheviks now exerting pressure on her frontier.

The Spanish situation is returning to normal. Franco's troops have repulsed Communist bands. Let us hope that the hot wind of battle awakens the Falangists to the revolutionary spirit which had seemed gone.

Dear listeners, good night.

(Radio Tevere at 20.30)

The Best Revenge Is Forgiveness (A Commentary)

A new association has started its life in Rome. It is the National Association of Italy's former Partisans, whose headquarters have been established in the Capitol. The aim of this association is to reorganize all groups of former rebels

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

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(Radio Tevere at 20.30)

The Best Revenge Is Forgiveness (A Commentary) 379

A new association has started its life in Rome. It is the National Association of Italy's former Partisans, whose headquarters have been established in the Capitol. The aim of this association is to reorganise all groups of former rebels in invaded Italy and to operate actively for the continuation of the war by the side of the occupation forces. All those who can give evidence of having been hostile to Fascists and Nazis are admitted as members. The question is therefore, to continue the battle, and as two peoples are as necessary to a fight they are to love, it is obvious that a party exists in liberated Italy which will cause a headache to the liberators.

pp

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

Equally clear is the contrast between this new association and that of the War Veterans which though in Rome it has taken an anti-Fascist attitude, is still open to those whose right to belong to it is that of having taken part in the Fascist wars. Such a contrast is a clear proof of spiritual bewilderment when considered from the point of view of moral and ideal values. In fact, on one side we have the former Partisans who are ashamed of wearing the badge of war veterans, and on the other side there are the war veterans who are ashamed of wearing the ribbons of previous wars from which they derive their right of membership to their association.

In any case the hatred between brothers should prevail in the association according to the confessed aims of its promoters, despite the exemplary gesture by Benedetto Croce who is preaching forgiveness. Don't you know what Benedetto Croce has done? He solemny stated that he has no intention of taking legal action against the Fascist who took over his house in 1926. The great philosopher asserted that the best form of vengeance is forgiveness. It is true that Fascists invaded his house, but in return he brought the enemy to invade Italy.

(Republican Fascist Radio - 20,00)

Comment N°82 of the "Corrispondenza Diplomatica"

"A Ministrel Goes from Court to Court"

In his speech recently pronounced in the House of Commons, Churchill did not hesitate to compare himself to a vagabond ministrel, who travels from court to court, but always singing the same songs.

The British Prime Minister is not very original in the choice of his comparisons. Something similar has already been said by neutrals and friends.

We cannot help pointing out that his intentions have always been the same: that of fencing and desperately playing with his allies. Little by little his theme songs and poems change; in other words, the course of events make them become more sincere.

Nearly half of Mr. Churchill's last speech, in fact, is

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

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Nearly half of Mr. Churchill's last speech, in fact, is dedicated to the extreme necessity for the Allies to remain united, otherwise war might go on indefinitely. If he felt absolutely sure of what he was saying he would not speak so vigorously and anxiously. A terrible confusion must have been created in his mind. He stated, in fact, that in Quebec he had met President Roosevelt and that both had very much deplored Stalin's absence. In Moscow, Churchill and Stalin met, and both felt Roosevelt's absence very deeply.

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

At the end, Churchill realised that two and two make four and not three, as he would like. The extra one begins to seem like a ghost, which makes him feel sea-sick.

He gave assurance that before the end of the year the three statesmen will meet again, as they did at Teheran, to convince themselves they are not four, but three.

This is the main point: when the two couples of Quebec and Moscow, which might even seem to agree, become a triangle, Churchill is forced to admit that the ghost, of whom he is so afraid, is himself.

England is only concerned with preparing Germany's destruction. To achieve this result, Churchill would even accept the end of the world. Meanwhile, as he needs the world, he must make its inhabitants believe that through war and the horrors of war, he can carry out a constructive policy. This he has been able to demonstrate up to a certain point. After this, the tragic farce was interrupted and the actors mixed with the spectators.

The things which Churchill, on his return from Moscow, said about Poland, for whose territorial integrity England claims to have gone to war, reach in the midst of this apocalyptic drama, a paroxysm of comedy. The Prime Minister, in fact, stated: "It is our precise and constant aim that the Polish people, after their sufferings and vicissitudes, may find in Europe a house which may welcome them and a place to rest in, which, though it may not coincide and correspond to prewar frontiers, may be adequate for their necessities." He then added: "In the present moment, it would be a great pity to lose time in discussions and long negotiations." In other words, this means that the Polish people have not even the right to resist - in words at least - the programme of spoliation which Stalin, in agreement with Churchill, is trying to carry out in their regard.

Continuing to concern himself exclusively with the destruction of Germany, regardless of Europe's reconstruction, Churchill deemed it necessary to say nothing of Finland, of the Scandinavian countries and of Spain, while much of his speech was dedicated to France, because the recent recognition of the de Gaulle provisional government by the Allies was, according to his confession, indispensable to take all responsibility 357 of the so-called United Nations' hands in the ever-increasing chaos which dominates the French internal situation.

Speaking of Greece, Churchill prided himself on the

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

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Speaking of Greece, Churchill prided himself on the supplies which will be sent to her starved population and he took advantage of this to insult the German troops of occupation. He forgot, however, to mention the goods sent by Germany to Greece, and the fact that Greece found herself in the present critical situation owing to the inhuman Allied blockade.

As to England's relations with the United States, Churchill avoided stating in a precise way that he agreed with Roosevelt on all questions. This is a charming attitude adopted by the British Prime Minister towards his friends, on this delicate phase of the electoral campaign. This, however, means nothing at all. In the course of their meetings, when they have the impression that all is going well, the two statesmen always seem to agree. In Quebec, when Roosevelt dropped for America all the responsibilities and the burdens of the war in the Pacific, Churchill stated that it was unfair that in this pleasant gathering there should have fallen the fun today, a powerful British allied to pay for the Pacific became with the aid of defending the untouched fleet of the United States. The fun has started and the disfavored will have to think of a new game.

(Regular Route # 2100 and #330)

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

MISCELLANEOUS

News of Relatives

The following, now in invaded Italy, ask for news of their relatives in the Italian Social Republic: Guido Favolaro, Famiglia Giannone, Maria Granito, Massimo Guglielmetti, Clara e Giuseppe Guzzo, Dario Jacobini, Pina e Anna Legiviali, Maria Lucentini, Lola Marcellini, Anna Moretti, Marcello Misuroli, Delia e Laura Minoriti, Teresa Fontepantano.

(Fascist Radio - 0700)

Alfonso Borghetto, Luciano Borino, Angelo Maria Caruso, Domenico Catalano, Serafino del Prete, Raffaele Lovale, Alceste Mezzucco, Maria Nuvola, Maria Spinelli, Ettore Vianello, Catalano Viani, Emilio Zaga.

(Fascist Radio - 0800)

British Soldiers Period of Service Overseas to Be Reduced

Two hundred and fifty members of the House of Commons, even though the war is by no means over have requested the Government to reduce the period of overseas service for British soldiers. The British Premier answered that given the present war situation which England is now facing and - we add, given the enormous losses suffered by the British Army - such a proposal could not be taken into consideration. This time we cannot blame Churchill.

It is strange however that such a request should have been made by so many members. We may suppose that the British members of Parliament, who conscientiously make it their business to ascertain the wishes of their electors, have become aware of a sense of tiredness among the British forces.

This may be coupled with the reluctance of Canadian pilots to serve overseas. These are small symptoms in themselves; they are not, however, without their importance.

(Fascist Radio 1600)

The Latest

A sensational news item was broadcast the other day by Anglo-American propaganda through the Rome radio. Like the goods in any chain store, the news was picked up and spread throughout the world by other broadcasting stations. Imagine, even Radio

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

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The Latest

A sensational news item was broadcast the other day by Anglo-American propaganda through the Rome radio. Like the goods in any chain store, the news was picked up and spread throughout the world by other broadcasting stations. Imagine, even Radio Brazzeville picked it up and in turn, handed it on. The sensational item states that the Archbishop of Turin and forty other priests have been arrested by the Germans. In Rome, when they do things they do them properly. They don't stoop to anything less than a Cardinal and forty priests. Heaping lie upon lie, they might have said that the hateful Nazis and Fascists had kidnapped the Pope in his pajamas at night time and run away with the Dome of St.Peter's.

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

Do you think it worth while to remind these propagandists they they must have more imagination? But really it is not worth while. Just as it is not worth pointing out that once again it is one of those usual vulgar, childish and incredible lies. This item of news belongs to the collection which is the speciality of Rome radio Polettl. Is that so? The Archbishop of Turin was a prisoner and he did not know it. In all case they want to make a martyr of him. And we feel sure that on reading the Gospel he must have sighed as Jesus Christ did: "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do". But they know perfectly well what they are doing. They know that this slander will always leave its mark. The world is full of fools who would believe anything, simply anything.

(Radio Tevere in Italian 21.30)

Special Messages

Attention, attention: we now broadcast some special messages to our Roman brothers.

La cenere è velata (The ash is veiled). - Ancora crocette (Still little crosses). - Raccorciare l'antenna (To shorten the aerial). - Le rane si sono preparate (The frogs have prepared themselves). - La busta è sgualcita (The envelope is rumpled). - La cicogna vola (The stork flies). - Gigi è stanco (Gigi is tired). - Tutto il campo è arato (All the field is ploughed). - La carta assorbe (The paper absorbs). - La casa è occupata (The house is occupied). - Convenzionale 11 nero punto e virgola, due alternati e due punti (Conventional eleven Black semicolon two alternated and two points). - Convenzionale 185 verde quattro alternati lineetta e punto (Conventional 185 Green four alternated dash and point). - Le foglie cadono (The leaves fall).

(Radio Tevere - 23.30)

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

HUNGARIAN AND BALKAN BROADCASTS

RADIO BUDAPEST I - In Hungarian - 540 K. - 1645 - October 31

Call for Government Trucks

By order of Ministry of Agriculture, the following trucks (including trailers) are to proceed to Budapest immediately and report to the Ministry on arrival; drivers should carry one days' rations:
Pensions' Trust, Ministry of Agriculture (GY307, GY327)
Forestry Commission, Miskolc (B044, R217, R221, R222)
Forestry Commission, Godollo (D272)
Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Horticulture) (GY311, GY312, GY319)
Royal Hungarian Model Farm, Budapest (B384, B201)
Cattle Breeding Farm, Okorbenye (D2930)
Horse Breeding Estate, Mezohegyes, (Educational Dep.) (GY309, GY310)
School of Agriculture, Keszthely (K201)
High School of Gardening, Budapest (F2?0)
Royal Hungarian Institute of Geology, Budapest (GY281)

RADIO BUDAPEST I - In Hungarian - 540 K. - 2020 - October 31

Meeting of National Association

There has been a meeting of the National Association, attended by nearly all the members. The government was represented by Ladislas Vedeczky, Minister of Justice, and by Francis Rainiss, Minister of Religion and Education. The agenda consisted mainly of bills to be brought before the Parliament. Other topical problems were also discussed. At the end of the meeting, Andrew Jaross gave a report on the association's recent propaganda activities.

Permanent Air-Raid Alarm in Hungary

376

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

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Royal Hungarian Model Farm, Budapest (D364, S201)
Cattle Breeding Farm, Gyongyhaza (DR939)
Horse Breeding Estate, Mezohegyes, (Educational Dep.) (GY309, GY310)
School of Agriculture, Szarvas (D201)
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RADIO BUDAPEST I - In Hungarian - 549 M. - 2020 - October 31

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Permanent Air-Raid Alarm in Hungary

374
country

In view of the proximity of enemy air bases, the whole is to be considered as permanently exposed to the danger of raids, and the Minister of Defence has therefore ordered that air-raid sirens no longer be sounded. The half-minute blast which up to now indicated the coming of hostile aircraft, will in the future be the sign of a so-called small scale alarm, namely, that over four but less than twelve enemy aircraft have reached the territory. If the number of hostile aircraft is less than four, warning will be given on the radio only; there will be no warning by sirens.

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

The public will also be notified by the sound of anti-aircraft guns and the possible sound of exploding bombs. There will be loudspeakers in various parts of the city in the near future. In the evening and during the night, the switching off of lights will be used as an air-raid-alarm. Should the siren and the other warning occur at the same time, the same precautions will be taken as before, to take shelter is not compulsory but advisable.

If the number of raiders exceeds twelve, the warning will be the same as before: three long blasts by the sirens. The Minister of Defence warns the public that in this case, considering the proximity of enemy air bases, bombs may be expected within a minute or two and everybody is advised to take shelter immediately. At the same time, in order to maintain passenger traffic, trams will be permitted to run during air raids.

All these instructions will be published in detail in the near future.

(Monitor's note: Radio Budapest was off the air from 1640 to 1745 and from 2145 to 2350).

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

Home Front Communiqué

Measures for the reinforcement of our defences are being taken in Srem. Minor clashes have been taking place in the northern sector of the front.

The Tovarna (?) sectors have been unsuccessfully attacked by partisans. Our troops are advancing along the Adriatic front without encountering any significant resistance from the enemy.

The enemy has been driven out of the area west of Nevesinje.

Troops Take Oath of Allegiance

Zagreb: Yesterday morning the solemn ceremony of taking the oath of allegiance by Ustashi and members of Poglavnik

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

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Troops Take Oath of Allegiance

Zagreb: Yesterday morning the solemn ceremony of taking the oath of allegiance by Ustachi and members of Poglavnik units was held in the Poglavnik barracks. The oath of allegiance was also taken by recruits of auxiliary regiments of motorized units.

RADIO ATHENS in Greek to Greece (Monitored in Bari) 601 Kc - 2100 - October 30

Greek Finance Minister Says Rise of Pound Unjustified

Minister of Finance Svolos has made the following statement: "At the moment when the Government and the Allies are making every possible effort and are taking all possible measures to supply the country with foods, fuel, raw materials, means of transport, and other articles for the economic support of the country .....

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

Allied food and other items, and as it has been stated at the outset, are estimated to be 25,000,000 pound sterling for six months, at a moment when the Allies have sent approximately 1,200 trucks for the Greek state, which are already in the process of being unloaded, at a moment when receipts of the new taxes are beginning to be collected, at a moment when... an important decrease of present state expenses is noted;... at a moment when we have been promised supplementary supplies from the Middle East, and when a 2,000-ton ship is being placed at the disposal of the Government for the transport of supplies which the state will purchase on its own, and when we hope to have another similar ship, the rise of the Pound, which is noted these days, is unjustifiable.

"It must also be stated that the reserve of the Bank of Greece in its relationship to the money in circulation, is indeed gigantic. It amounts to 43,000,000 pound sterling, a great part of which is in gold. As it was frankly stated at the beginning the difficulties the government has faced and is still facing are great and cannot disappear in a few days, because we found Greece devastated and her communications destroyed. Every effort is being made to move production machinery, beginning with the industry of the Capital and of Piraeus. In general, the task of reconstruction began slowly. Improvement might be slow, but with the assistance of our Allies it will be steady.

"We still look with confidence to the recovery of our currency and of our entire economy."

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

we have been promised supplementary supplies from the Middle East, and when a 2,000-ton ship is being placed at the disposal of the Government for the transport of supplies which the state will purchase on its own, and when we hope to have another similar ship, the rise of the Pound, which is noted these days, is unjustifiable. --

"It must also be stated that the reserve of the Bank of Greece in its relationship to the money in circulation, is indeed gigantic. It amounts to 43,000,000 pound sterling, a great part of which is in gold. As it was frankly stated at the beginning the difficulties the government has faced and is still facing are great and cannot disappear in a few days, because we found Greece devastated and her communications destroyed. Every effort is being made to move production machinery, beginning with the industry of the Capital and of Piraeus. In general, the work of reconstruction began slowly. Improvement might be slow, but with the assistance of our Allies it will be steady.

"We still look with confidence to the recovery of our currency and of our entire economy."

375

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

OTHER AXIS, AXIS-CONTROLLED, NEUTRAL AND CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

RADIO SOTTENS - in French to France - M.47.28-1245-Oct.31

Milk Lacking in the Montbeliard Region

Milk has been totally lacking for ten days in the Montbeliard region. Small children are the ones who suffer most. In order to remedy the situation, thirty cases of condensed milk have been sent to that region. This milk is for children under one year who reside in the Montbeliard parishes.

RADIO MILANO LIBERTA'(Clandestine)in Italian to Italy-1330-Oct.31

Note by Our Political and Military Commentator

It is not a question of indulging in polemics against individuals airing their personal opinions; it is a question of showing up the activities of the Fascist fifth column, which is still active to the detriment of Italy and the nation.

Since the "Osservatore Romano" has gone in for politics, it is unable to conceal its anxiety concerning, in particular, some of the higher spheres of Fascist policy. A few days ago, the paper of Holy See criticized the Allied troops fighting against Fascists and Germans in Italy. Yesterday, the Vatican paper belied its own words when it asserted that ... rifles. This paper has claimed in the past, and still claims now, that it only voices the essence of the Catholic moral code and the essential principles of the justice springing from such codes and from the Church, and therefore combats the use of weapons no matter in what cause. Therefore, it is against all Parties, be they

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

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We reply that it is not possible to make all existing rascals, who have plunged Italy into her present tragic conditions, change their sentiments. Our aim is to wipe such criminals out and free Italy from them; we want to eradicate the Germans and their henchmen, the Fascist. To disarm the people would mean weakening them for the task they are to carry out in the field of national aims. It would mean erasing the responsibilty of those who plunged Italy into the situation in which she now finds herself, and of the fifth column which would thereby be encouraged in its activities.

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

Should such methods be adopted, the justice, which has recently been established by the people and entrusted to them, would be destroyed forever. A Papal benediction is not enough to bring about such a state of sanctification, which would be absolutely incomprehensible.

It is necessary to defend the success of the national cause. The Vatican paper is making some assertions which would be more suitable to Fascists, to those who speak ill of the country and to those who have brought about its ruin. It is necessary to put a stop to the difficulties which encompass the nation. As to the people-the real people who fight the Germans and the enemies of the country-it is well to stress, once and for all, that they wish to wipe out all those responsible for Fascism and for the ruin of Italy. It is necessary to free the country from the difficulties which still encompass it, owing to the activities of the Fascist fifth column which is working against the country and against those who wish to bring about its reconstruction and prosperity. Our answer to these gentlemen, who are busily at work to overthrow Italy in this phase of her reconstruction, is that we are not disposed to tolerate any nonsense regarding the country's liberation, nor against the just punishment of those who have brought her to ruin. Rifles are used to drive the Germans from the national soil. To this end, the sacrifices endured by the Patriots in their daily struggle against the enemy are necessary. The violence which has always been used by Germans and Fascists against peaceable citizens must be eliminated. Weapons must be turned against the Germans, even as German weapons are turned against our people-against the Germans and their accomplices, Mussolini's Fascists.

The Church furnishes many instances of a similar struggle: let one suffice for all, i.e. the struggle carried out by the Pontiffs against Barbarossa.

No sacrifice can be deemed too great when the interests of the country, of the nation, and of the community are at stake. The Partisans and the Patriots are struggling for this supreme ideal, the moral and material rebirth of their country and of the nation.

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

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The "Osservatore Romano" should keep these conditions in mind when dealing with nation-wide responsibilities and when it preaches a parsimonius use of weapons against the traditional enemy.

Balance of the Struggle Against the Traitors to Their Country

For the first time in many months, during which the struggle against the Partisans has been going on, the Germans have published figures regarding the losses which they have supposedly inflicted on the former.

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

These figures speak of thousands of dead and prisoners: namely of over 1,000 dead and 3,600 prisoners.

Even if such figures are admitted to be true, it is necessary to examine them from various points of view. In the first place, these figures have been registered during a period of four months. We, however, are in a position to furnish other figures such as those of the losses inflicted on Germans and Fascists during the last five weeks. The Germans have had over 2,000 dead. The enemy who boasted regarding the losses inflicted on the Partisans has, in fact, very little to boast about. The losses supposedly inflicted on the Partisans cover a period of four months, that is to say a period during which 150,000 men were active against the Germans and the Fascists. The percentage is therefore barely three and one-half. This is a very low figure, which we do not wish to call insignificant, because the life even of a single Patriot is precious. War is war, however, and those who take part in it are fully aware of the risk they run.

Now, let us compare the losses the Germans and the Fascists have suffered during the same period. In the first place, the Patriots have killed 132 Fascist "gerarchi" and 19 senior officers, among whom was the famous Gen. Grazioli, well known for the atrocities committed by him in Yugoslavia. Besides this, 4,600 Fascists and 9,800 Germans were killed by the Patriots. The proportion of the losses suffered by the Germans and Fascist on the one hand and by the Patriots on the other therefore amounts to three to one. But besides these soldiers killed, it is necessary to take into consideration the number of civilian Fascists who have suffered the same fate. One hundred and fifty-one civilian Fascists have been killed during the same period.

As regards the Patriots' activities, the successes obtained against the enemy's military organization should also be considered. It is true that the Patriots have been obliged to withdraw before crushingly superior numbers in the Val d'Ossola and in some sections of the Como region. On the other hand, they have entirely liberated the provinces of Aosta, Novara, Vercelli, Sampirdarena, and Piacenza and many other in Lombardy and in the Veneto, not to mention destruction of 216 trains entailing the destruction of 2,700 railway cars loaded with war material and food supplies. We do not even mention the hundred, the thousand episodes of single lorries destroyed by the Patriots, of Fascist and German communication routes interrupted by them, and of innumerable other actions favorable

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

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The example of courage and gallantry set by the Partisans are magnificent proof of our will to carry on the struggle for the liberation of our land. When all these circumstances have been considered, it will be seen that the price paid for the successes obtained is not too high. Such a struggle undoubtedly calls for sacrifices, which, however, are not deemed too great when the country's safety is at stake.

(The station was covered by interference)

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

RADIO ANKARA in French to France - 31 M - 17:45 - October 31

Turkish Grand Assembly to Meet

The first meeting of the second session of the Turkish Grand Assembly will begin tomorrow, starting with a speech delivered by Mr. Inonu, President of the Republic.

The Parliamentary Group of the Republican Party met today at 3 o'clock.

Turkish Press Comments on Bulgarian Armistice Terms

Recalling the circumstances under which Bulgaria had asked for an armistice, Mr. Falih Chukru Atay, chief editor of "Ulus", the Ankara daily, this morning wrote an article entitled, "The Bulgarian Armistice."

"By their speeches, declarations, and publications, the Bulgarians tried to give the impression that their problem was going to become a delicate question between Russia and the Allies. Was it Russia, whose armies brought the Bulgarians to their knees, or the Allies, who from the beginning were at war with them, who were going to sign the peace? What would be the terms? Up to what point would the interests of Yugoslavia and Greece be safeguarded? All of that was decided at the meeting in Moscow, and Russia, in the name of the United States and England, sent the terms of the armistice to Bulgaria. Thus, according to the conditions of the armistice, the Bulgarians will return to Greece all that which is Greek, and to Yugoslavia all that which belongs to Yugoslavia. Furthermore, in the matter of the evacuation of occupied territories, all the measures taken with a view to the "Bulgarization" of these territories will be cancelled. All damage caused to the Greeks and to the Yugoslavs in the matters of immigration and deportation will be indemnified. Bulgarian troops will continue to fight against Germany, and when that is no longer necessary they will be disarmed under the control of the Allies.

"Attention is drawn to the fact that Bulgaria will not pay an indemnity as large as that imposed on Rumania. The Bulgarians have not caused destruction in Russia, but only in other countries, and that by placing their divisions at the disposal of Hitlerian

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

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"Attention is drawn to the fact that Bulgaria will not pay an indemnity as large as that imposed on Rumania. The Bulgarians have not caused destruction in Russia, but only in other countries, and that by placing their divisions at the disposal of Hitlerian Germany. It was in the occupied regions of Greece and Yugoslavia that the damage was done, and those people will be paid indemnities in conformity with the clauses of the Armistice terms. Bulgaria is paying dearly for the ambitions and dreams of her politicans, who, for twenty-five years, have linked the fortune of their country to that of Germany. In spite of that Bulgaria is allowed to retain the Dobroja, and she will get out of the war with a gain in territory and population. "We hope that this armistice may be followed by a period of true peace and solidarity between Bulgaria and her neighbors.

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

Other Broadcasts

The postwar period following the last war proved once and for all that order cannot be re-established in the Balkans as long as the various States do not adopt a harmonious policy. The losses which each of the four Balken States have suffered are so heavy that they will regret that they did not unite long ago when they had the opportunity.

Turkey has always pointed out the misunderstandings between Bulgaria and her neighbors, and did so because she feels that as long as the Balkans are divided peace in the Balkans will sooner or later be threatened, and any political breach would, on the first occasion, facilitate aggression.

"If she had known that she would find herself faced with a completely united front, Italy would not have hurled her forces against Greece; and the situation which enabled Germany to attack the Balkans would not have developed. By solving the Balken question, Turkey and the Allies will render one of the greatest and most notable services to the cause of future peace."

After recalling the different phases of the Bulgarian attitude toward the Allies, who see no reason for treating Bulgaria, otherwise than as one of Germany's satellites, Mr. Ahmet Chukru Esmer, political commentator of "Ulus", wrote the following on the same subject: be at war with the Allies. This state of war will actually come to an end only when the peace treaty is signed. However, Bulgaria is now cooperating with the Allies in the struggle against Germany. According to international law, the armistice is nothing more than a military document. On the other hand the armisticesof the second world war also are of a political character, for they are the general outlines of peace. Such, at any rate, are the armistices with Rumania and Finland.

"The armistice concluded with Bulgaria also indicates the general lines of the future peace. There is no indication in it that these outlines were written with any feeling of revenge. The Bulgarians are a hard-working people and they have understood that they were led astray along a road of errors and risks. The criticisms formulated against Bulgaria are not at all an expression of an idea against the Bulgarian Nation, but against Bulgarian politics, which have been denounced by the nation. Bulgaria's neighbors will always be glad to establish very good relations with her and to collaborate with a Bulgaria within her own frontiers, living in peace like a free

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

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RADIO BERNE in Italian - 47.28 M. - 1900 - October 31

Swiss-French Relations

In last week's session, the Federal Council took into consideration a number of questions on foreign policy, especially those problems in connection with Franco-Swiss diplomatic relations. Owing to the deep and sincere friendship which has always characterized the relations existing between the two countries, this problem greatly interests Swiss public opinion.

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

France's capitulation in 1940 and the resulting limitation of French sovereignty brought a provisional and emergency character to our diplomatic relations. The Swiss Legation moved to Vichy. After the total occupation of the French territory, the position of diplomats, even those of neutral countries, became very difficult. It was therefore lucky for Switzerland to have as her representative at Vichy such an outstanding personality as Minister Stuki. Swiss diplomacy has addressed all its interest to new France. A first contact, due to obvious technical and administrative necessities, took place in March, An exchange of notes between the French National Committee and the Federal Political Department took place in Algiers, where Switzerland had sent a delegation for the purpose.

These relations "de facto" became naturally closer when the Algiers Committee moved into French territory. In the meantime, the de Gaullist movement was entrusted with the French provisional government, which has now been formally recognized by the Allied powers. In view of the fact that the government of de Gaulle is at present the ruling power of France, it is very likely that, sooner or later, a Chargé d'Affaires will be appointed to Paris. This would undoubtedly be a great step forward and would greatly contribute to establishing closer and more cordial relations between the two countries. In any case, the diplomatic relations between them will become normal as soon as circumstances allow. The question of the appointment of a new Swiss Minister to Paris will then be considered. Minister Stuki, who was Switzerland's representative in Vichy, has been entrusted with other tasks in connection with the study of postwar economic problems. Meanwhile the place in Paris remains vacant. The question will be held in abeyance until such time as the problem of the formal relations between France and Switzerland has been definitely settled.

Of a less complicated nature are the diplomatic relations between Switzerland and Belgium. After the liberation of that country and the return to Brussels of the Belgian Government, which had moved to London at the time of the German invasion, there was nothing against the Swiss diplomatic representative's resuming the functions which had been interrupted by events. As distinct from what happened in France, Belgium had neither a change of government nor a change of régime which called for a re-adjustment in diplomatic relations. The Swiss Minister [illegible] de Sturtze, has thus been able to return

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

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As regards Holland, the situation is identical to the Belgian one. As soon as Holland is liberated, Minister Gentilic, who is at present in charge of the section, which looks after the interests of foreigners in Bern, will return to his post. In this way, at the right moment, Minister Gentilic may resume his place at The Hague to the Court of Queen Wilhelmina.

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

His return, therefore, merely depends on circumstances, since in Holland there has been no change of régime.

Other questions, too, of a political and diplomatic character, draw the attention of the Federal Council. Among these, the one concerning the re-establishment of a regular air service with foreign countries should be mentioned. Switzerland will be represented at the international conference of air communications to be held in America in November. It is to be hoped that at the conference several questions will be cleared and many of the obstacles now hindering the resumption of international air traffic will be eliminated.

The development of the international military and political situation creates new problems, which call for the immediate consideration of competent authorities. Of outstanding importance for Switzerland is the question regarding the re-establishment of railway communications with France and through this country, with the Atlantic ports.

Negotiations took place in Berne between a delegation of the French railway companies and the representatives of Swiss railways to thrash out the question of a possible swift resumption of railway traffic between Switzerland and France, particularly for trains leaving from Geneva and the railway lines through Vallorbe towards Pontarlier. Railway traffic could be resumed on these lines, at least in a limited way, from the middle of November. An agreement has been reached regarding the immediate resumption, on a reduced scale, of railway traffic between Switzerland and the Spanish frontier, through France. This is of outstanding importance for Switzerland's food supplies. The necessity of resuming railway traffic is proved by the fact that Swiss imports for September reached the lowest level so far attained since the war broke out. This decrease is due to international events, but more particularly to difficulties in transport through France.

It will only be possible to improve the country's food supplies when some of the difficulties, at present hindering the traffic from seaports to Switzerland, are even partially eliminated.

Finally, we shall mention the fact that Swiss people were called yesterday to go to the poll. This is a somewhat rare event since the country is governed by virtue of full powers based on

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

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Finally, we shall mention the fact that Swiss people were called yesterday to go to the poll. This is a somewhat rare event since the country is governed by virtue of full powers based on a federal law against disloyal competition. It was feared that people would reject it, not so much for its contents as for the fact that for the last five years they have been submitted to all sorts of regulations in every field of action and they are beginning to have enough of measures and restrictions to their liberty. The bill was passed, however, though with a very slight majority. Through this vote, Swiss people have given proof of their common sense and progressive spirit. They showed that even in economic life and in the world of business, liberty must not degenerate into licence or healthy competition into a dishonest and disloyal one.

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

RADIO BERNE in French - 6.345 Mc. - 1915 H. October 31

Representative of French Provisional Government to Become Ambassador

The Chief of the Political Department has informed the Federal Council of a note dated October 26, from the representative of the French provisional government. The note stated that the governments of Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, Australia and Canada, had recently recognized the French Provisional Government, and it requested that the representative of the latter be considered as an ambassador.

The Federal Council acknowledged this communication and expressed its desire for the future development of friendly relations between the two countries. It stated that it would be a pleasure to see the representative, who would assure a liaison between the two governments, assume his full diplomatic character.

New Decress on Taxation

The Federal Council has approved three important decrees, which will modify and complete fiscal legislation. They are:

1) The introduction of fiscal amnesty;
2) The increase of the tax "by anticipation" from 15% to 25%;
3) The suppression of taxes on war bonds;
4) A 5% stamp duty on houses; and
5) An increase of 1.8% to 2% in the stamp duty for legal transactions.

When the new general amnesty was decreed, the Federal Council requested all tax payers to give a precise and detailed statement of their incomes and of their capital. Those declarations must be handed in before the end of February 1945. Up to that date, tax payers may claim an amnesty.

DOTEI in English October 31

Tokyo Comments upon Stilwell's Recall

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

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DOMEI | in English | October 31

Tokyo Comments upon Stilwell's Recall

Tokyo: (By Iomura Koyima, Domei Political Correspondent).

Officially inspired reports, such as that of Associated Press Washington correspondent John M. Tower yesterday, that General Joseph Stilwell has been recalled on the initiative of the White House as last warning to Chiang Kai-Shek to put his military and political affairs in order, are undoubtedly efforts to save Stilwell's face and also to shift the responsibility on Chungking for the recent debacle on the China front.

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

The true story, however, is that Stilwell became so persistent and overbearing in his demand for the complete shaking up of the Chinese High Command and the subsequent reorganization of the Chinese army", that Chiang Kai-shek lost his temper and told him to get out. Like Lord Mountbatten, who is attempting to recapture Burma by shedding Indian blood, Stilwell has been maneuvering to consolidate the American footing on the Chinese continent by shedding Chinese blood.

The real fact is that Chiang Kai-shek and the other military leaders maintain their armies for the defence of China or, to quote the Nine Power treaty, to secure the territorial and administrative integrity of China and not to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the Americans. And so long as the Americans help them in their attempt to recapture lost territory without violating Chungking's administrative integrity, Chiang Kai-shek will never expel an American general. This holds true with Stilwell too. But Stilwell has been too arrogant and the Generalissimo at last lost his temper. Associated Press correspondent Tower, asserting that Chungking has been plunged headlong into a new military and political crisis by Stilwell's recall to Washington, significantly added: "The decisions which must be made in Chungking in the next three or four weeks may well determine the fate of the Chinese war effort from now on."

However much Roosevelt may, by such a method and others, try to intimidate Chungking by stating that this is the last chance for a reform of Chungking's High Command, it is hardly likely that Chiang Kai-shek will submit to the bluff from Washington. The Americans will very shortly find to their astonishment that Chungking is neither Panama nor Liberia.

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

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

VICHY BROADCASTS

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French to France - 25.15 - 0700-October 31

Tokyo Reports "Richelieu" in Pacific

According to Radio Tokyo, the battleship "Richelieu" is taking part in the naval operations off the Philippines.

Resistance Council Adopts Motion

The National Council of Resistance, met yesterday to examine the situation created by the answer of the Head of the Government. The following motion was unanimously adopted:

The National Resistance Council acknowledges with satisfaction the note of Oct.29, in which the President of the Government requests the collaboration of the National Resistance Council for the prompt solution of present problems. Anxious that republican order be maintained, the Council affirms its intention to collaborate with the Government, at the same time drawing attention to the fact that collaboration demands a normal and sustained exchange of views between the Government and the National Resistance Council on all the important questions concerning Resistance.

The Council requests the competent Commission to submit, at an early date, the draft of the project in preparation concerning the status of the Patriotic Forces. This project will be immediately sent to the Government.

New Appointments in French Air Force

Paris: Air Division General Marcel Vallin has been appointed Air Army Corps General and Chief of Staff in the place of General Bouscat, who becomes Air Inspector General. Air Division General Pierre Weiss, commanding the Second Air Zone, and George Resnaud, Inspector of Aeronautics, have been appointed Air Army Corps

1851

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

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France, Belgium, Holland to Get Swedish Loan

370

Stockolm: The Swedish Foreign Minister told Parliament yesterday that the Swedish Government had decided to grant France, Belgium, and Holland a loan of a million crowns each to help them in the work of reconstruction of devastated regions.

The Minister also said that war criminals will not be given refuge on Swedish territory.

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

RADIO BRAZZAVILLE in French - 18.30 meters - 1200 - October 31

French First Army H.Q. Communiqué

In the Vosges sector, the enemy has attempted to penetrate our positions, but attempts made by his advance units were repulsed with heavy losses. Our long-range guns are relentlessly and accurately hammering enemy rear positions.... In the northern part of....our troops have improved their positions. Reconnaissance patrols are more and more active. In the Alp sector, improved weather conditions enabled our patrols to carry out reconnaissance activities in the Col.... region.

Evacuation of French Civilians Residing in Antwerp

Radio Paris announces that the French Red Cross has reached an agreement with the German authorities regarding the evacuation of French civilians residing in Antwerp.

Trial of Armand de Chastenet de Courtoville

Armand de Chastenet de Courtoville will be tried today, he is accused of pro-German propaganda. Stephane Lausanne was yesterday sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

Paris Academy of Sciences Awards Prizes

The Paris Academy of Sciences has awarded a certain number of prizes for scientific researh..... Komaroff, President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has sent his thanks for the congratulations received.

Spanish Republicans Summoned to Toulose

Spanish Republicans have been summoned to Toulose, where presidential elections are to take place. Five hundred delegates are expected, including several Republican officers. The session will start on Nov. 10. Gen. Mariano is among the delegates.

1853

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

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RADIO BRAZZAVILLE - 15.595 - 21 h - October 31

French Newspaper Prohibited

Paris: For the first time since the liberation, the publication of a Paris newspaper has been prohibited by the military censor.

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1854

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

The paper in question, "Liberation Soir", had published news of an offensive, disclosed the designation of French divisions (returned from Italy and now on the Vosges front), and also mentioned the name of the General commanding the Division. Thousands of copies of "Liberation Soir" were sold before the censor intervened.

Death Sentence in Paris Court

The Paris Court has sentenced Count Chatenay de Segur, a writer, to death for collaboration with the enemy. General Denis (?), a former commander in Syria, accused of treason, will shortly be brought for trial before the same court.

Aid for Prisoners and Deportees

During a press conference, M. Frenay, Minister for prisoners and deportees, examined the problems concerning prisoners, deportees and refugees.

The Minister first gave the following figures: Prisoners of War 780,000; free workers 225,000; political deportees 600,000; deported for work, 750,000; deported from Alsace and Lorraine by the Wehrmacht 300,000. To these figures must be added all the men fit for work who were recently recruited by the Germans in Alsace-Lorraine and in the region of..... for central Germany. There are, in addition, 2,000,000 refugees, 2,500,000 who receive an allotment, and 500,000 homeless.

M. Frenay declared that, confronted with all this misery, his mission would be the following: To give immediate aid to all those with whom it is possible to communicate, to prepare for the repatriation and return to their homes of all prisoners and refugees, and the taking of all necessary measures for their inclusion in national life.

M. Frenay concluded by saying: "We must reconstruct houses and help people to return to their homes; we must provide them

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

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M. Fronay concluded by saying: "We must reconstruct houses and help people to return to their homes; we must provide them with clothes and food. I hope to succeed in my task thanks to the devotion of my assistants and to the spirit of comprehension and good will of the French people." 369

Spanish Congress to Be Held in Toulose

A Congress of Republican Spaniards residing in France will be held in Toulouse this week. The decisions that will be taken may be of great importance for the future of Spain.

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1856
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Liberation of Tirana Imminent

In Albanian circles in London, the liberation of Tirana, capital of Albania, considered imminent.

FRENCH HOME RADIO - 2130 - 41 m. October 31

"The Past Four Years in France"

We have lived through four sad years, ever more isolated from the war; we lived in an atmosphere of lies and learned the news of our own Empire as if it were some foreign place. But it was our fate, our own destiny that was being decided out there. At that time, we could not understand, for we could not see the golden thread which unrolled itself from Equatorial Africa until General Leclerc's troops entered France; and that golden thread which bound our Empire is intact. The situation regarding our Empire is clear, with the exception of our magnificent Indo-China, about which we have no precise news. During these years, we prepared for the liberation of our country through our Empire.

The audacious policy of a single obstinate man, General de Gaulle, was an unprecedented phenomenon in our history. Now, we throw ourselves greedily upon this news, for the past is still not well known. We cannot say our government encourages us to be conceited, by telling us wonderful stories. We find the truth in the announcements made by the Ministry of Information; we are given the exact facts on our doings in Tunisia and in Italy. An immense feeling of gratitude prevails in our country for the obscure battle fought by our Empire, which was able to participate in the war on a large scale. Forty per cent of the available men were mobilized. The Ministry of Information declared during an interview, that we had fifteen more battalions than during the 1914-18 war. Losses have been heavy, especially in Italy.

In the Empire we also had industrial mobilization for mass production, but our Empire was never flooded, as the Vichy propaganda would have us believe, with Anglo-Saxon products. Our

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

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In the Empire we also had industrial mobilization for mass production, but our Empire was never flooded, as the Vichy propaganda would have us believe, with Anglo-Saxon products. Our Empire participated in the vast production plan of the Allies. It was also necessary to build roads for the passage of troops. With reference to industry, we collaborated in the production of synthetic rubber and industrial diamonds. These industries will not cease at the end of the war.

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

While we in France, were living locked within the country, the Empire participated in the war with a kind of competetive production from the colonies: 35,000 tons of tobacco, 160,000 tons of... 180,000 have been exported. They also knew in the Empire, that it was necessary to help those who had suffered from war. Morocco alone gave <40 million. In Morocco and elsewhere, people are making clothing for our children. Nothing is lost not even the shipment is held up. All these are proof that the loyalty of the people of the Empire remains intact. Certainly, we know in France that all is not quite clear in the Empire, but what we can not doubt is the loyalty of the native populations in spite of June 1940. This loyalty has opened up new prospects for the future. Consequently, our colonies will have the maximum of political liberties.

We hear again the echo of the declaration of General Catroux on October 26, France gave the Moslem population of Algeria all the rights of French citizens, and the right to vote will be granted to them. This decree ... already effects 60,000 Moslems. The reconstruction of France will go beyond the Mother country, a new Empire calls the French, let us not forget it.

Trial of Stéphane Lauzanne

During the trial, all the speeches delivered by Lauzanne over the Paris radio in favor of the Germans were read. The article, in which he claimed that an energetic action should be carried out with whatremained of the French fleet against the Anglo-American troops who landed in northern France, was also read.

Lauzanne stated: "I was brought up in England, and I admired the liberty of the British institutions; but I never admired England's foreign policy. England favored the constitution of the German forces, and gave up the treaty of Locarno. I always loved America; my wife is an American; but I have always been extremely attached to the French Empire and I could not tolerate the aggression against it." 368

It is pointed out that Lauzanne has been deeply unfair

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

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It is pointed out that Lauzanne has been deeply unfair to England. As the trial goes on, Lauzanne's defence becomes less spectacular.

The sentence is read in which Lauzanne demanded that the French fleet be employed to capture the British fleet, and in another passage of his article: "The Americans arrived with a can of sardines in one hand, a cigarette in the other, and a kick in the pants for the French."

Lauzanne: "I admit I employed unfortunate words, but journalists are apt to exaggerate."

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

Another sentence from one of his articles is read: "If the Axis powers are defeated, we cannot hope to save civilization, Europe's prosperity and well-being." Lauzanne is asked if this is still his opinion in 1944.

The last article is read; the lastrecord heard.

Lauzanne is asked: "I hope you are convinced?"

Lauzanne: "I never wished to demoralize the French people".

Consciously or unconsciously, Lauzanne has been a great propagandist.

The jury retires. It grants attenuating circumstance. Lauzanne is sentenced to twenty year's imprisonment. All his property will be confiscated and he is declared unworthy of being a French citizen.

Swiss Aid to France

Switzerland has sent fifty tons of condensed milk, three tons of sugar, and nine tons of beans to the departments of the Maritime Alps and the Var.

1861

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

UNCLASSIFIED

P. W. B.

RADIO MONITORING REPORTS

DECEMBER 1944

1862

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RADIO MONITORING REPORTS

DECEMBER 1944

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CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785018

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